BIDV Insurance Joint Stock Corporation

Interim Separate Financial Statements

30 June 2017



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BIDV Insurance Joint Stock Corporation

GENERAL INFORMATION

CORPORATION

BIDV Insurance Joint Stock Corporation ("the Corporation") was established on 1 October 2010 under Business Licence No.11/GPDC7/KDBH dated 1 October 2010 issued by the Ministry of Finance.

The Corporation was transformed from equalization of BIDV Insurance Company, which was a wholly-owned subsidiary of Joint Stock Commercial Bank for Investment and Development of Vietnam ("BIDV") and established under Business License No. 11GP/KDBH dated 10 April 2006 granted by the Ministry of Finance. On 5 August 2010, the Corporation successfully completed the Initial Public Offering. Accordingly, the percentage of share held by Bank for Investment and Development of Vietnam (BIDV) and other shareholders was respectively 82.3% and 17.7%. Under Employee Share Option Program (ESOP), the Corporation issued shares to its employees on 5 May 2014, the percentage of share held by BIDV and other shareholders was respectively 78.38% and 21.62%. In 2015, the Corporation issued shares to the Strategic Investor (Fairfax Asia Limited) in accordance with Decision No. 11836/BTC-QLBH and Amended Business License No. 11/GPDC14/KDBH dated 25 December 2015 issued by the Ministry of Finance. Accordingly, the percentage of share held by BIDV, Fairfax Asia Limited and other shareholders was 51%, 35% and 14%, respectively.

The following summarizes some key information about the Corporation:

Registered Company name:	BIDV Insurance Joint Stock Corporation
Head office's address:	16th Floor, A Tower, Vincom, 191 BaTrieu Street, Hai Ba Trung District, Hanoi
Operating activities:	Provide general insurance products, reinsurance, loss survey, investing activities and other activities that are in line with prevailing laws and regulations.
Location and branch network:	Twenty-six (26) branches nationwide
Employee:	888 persons at 30 June 2017
Charter Capital:	VND 1,172,768,950,000 at 30 June 2017

The Corporation has a subsidiary as follow:

Subsidiary	*Address*	*Principal activities*	*% directly owned*
Lao Viet Insurance Company	3rd Floor, LVB Tower, No 44, Lanexang Avenue, Hatsady Village, Chanthabouly District, Vientiane, Lao PDR	General insurance products, reinsurance services, investing activities and other business activities that are in line with prevailing laws and regulations in Lao PDR	65%

GENERAL INFORMATION (continued)

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Members of the Board of Directors for the six month period ended 30 June 2017 and at the date of this report are:

Name	Position	Date of appointment/ reappointment
Mr. Tran Luc Lang	Chairman	Appointed on 15 July 2016
Mr. Ramaswamy Athappan	Vice Chairman	Appointed on 29 January 2016
Mr. Gobinath Arvind Athappan	Member	Appointed on 29 January 2016
Mr. Tran Hoai An	Member	Appointed on 20 April 2015
Mrs. Pham Thi Van Khanh	Member	Appointed on 29 January 2016
Mrs. Dang Thi Hong Phuong	Member	Reappointed on 20 April 2015
Mr. Vo Hai Nam	Member	Appointed on 20 April 2015

BOARD OF SUPERVISION

Members of the Board of Supervision for the six month period ended 30 June 2017 and at the date of this report are:

Name	Position	Date of appointment/ reappointment
Mr. Cao Cu Tri	Head of Board	Reappointed on 20 April 2015
Mr. Zainul Abidin Rasheed	Member	Appointed on 29 January 2016
Mr. Osith Ramanathan	Member	Appointed on 29 January 2016
Mr. Nguyen Trung Kien	Member	Reappointed on 20 April 2015
Mr. Nguyen Thanh Cong	Member	Reappointed on 20 April 2015

MANAGEMENT

Members of Management for the six month period ended 30 June 2017 and at the date of this report are:

Name	Position	Date of appointment
Mr. Tran Hoai An	General Director	Appointed on 31 October 2014
Mr. Tran Trung Tinh	Deputy General Director	Appointed on 1 October 2010
Mr. Vu Minh Hai	Deputy General Director	Appointed on 16 April 2012
Ms. Doan Thi Thu Huyen	Deputy General Director	Appointed on 1 May 2012
Mr. Pham Duc Hau	Deputy General Director	Appointed on 1 March 2015
Mr. Huynh Quoc Viet	Deputy General Director	Appointed on 1 November 2015

LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE

The legal representative of the Corporation during the period from 1 January 2017 to 30 June 2017 and at the date of this report is Mr. Tran Hoai An – Title: General Director.

AUDITORS

The auditors of the Corporation are Ernst & Young Vietnam Limited.

BIDV Insurance Joint Stock Corporation

REPORT OF MANAGEMENT

Management of BIDV Insurance Joint Stock Corporation ("the Corporation") is pleased to present its report and the interim separate financial statements of the Corporation for the six-month period ended 30 June 2017.

STATEMENT OF MANAGEMENT'S RESPONSIBILITY IN RESPECT OF THE INTERIM SEPARATE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Management is responsible for the interim separate financial statements of each interim financial period which give a true and fair view of the state of the interim financial position of the Corporation and of its interim results of operations and interim cash flows for the period. In preparing those interim separate financial statements, the management is required to:

- select suitable accounting policies and apply them consistently;
- make judgements and estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- state whether applicable accounting standards have been followed, subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the interim separate financial statements; and
- prepare the interim separate financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the Corporation will continue in business.

Management is responsible for ensuring that proper accounting records are kept which disclose, with reasonable accuracy at any time, the financial position of the Corporation and to ensure that the accounting records comply with the applied accounting system. It is also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the Corporation and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

Management confirmed that it has complied with the above requirements in preparing the accompanying interim separate financial statements for the six-month period ended 30 June 2017.

STATEMENT BY MANAGEMENT

Management does hereby state that, in its opinion, the accompanying interim separate financial statements give a true and fair view of the interim separate financial position of the Corporation as at 30 June 2017 and of the interim separate results of its operations and its interim separate cash flows for the period then ended in accordance with the Vietnamese Accounting Standards, Vietnamese Enterprise Accounting System and accounting guidance applicable to insurance companies, and with the statutory requirements relevant to preparation and presentation of interim separate financial statements.

For and on behalf of Management

TỔNG CÔNG TY CỔ PHẦN BẢO HIỂM NGÂN HÀNG ĐẦU TƯ VÀ PHÁT TRIỂN VIỆT NAM

Mr. Tran Hoai An
General Director

Hanoi, Vietnam

24 July 2017

Ernst & Young Vietnam Limited
8th Floor, CornerStone Building
16 Phan Chu Trinh Street
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Reference: 60755012/19436303

REPORT ON REVIEW OF INTERIM SEPARATE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

To: The Shareholders
BIDV Insurance Joint Stock Corporation

We have reviewed the accompanying interim separate financial statements of BIDV Insurance Joint Stock Corporation ("the Corporation") as prepared on 24 July 2017 and set out on pages 6 to 67, which comprise the interim separate balance sheet as at 30 June 2017, the interim separate income statement and the interim separate cash flow statement for the six-month period then ended and the notes thereto.

Management's responsibility

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these interim separate financial statements in accordance with Vietnamese Accounting Standards, Vietnamese Enterprise Accounting System, the accounting guidance applicable to insurance companies and the statutory requirements relevant to preparation and presentation of interim separate financial statements, and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation and presentation of interim separate financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

Auditors' responsibility

Our responsibility is to express a conclusion on the interim separate financial statements based on our review. We conducted our review in accordance with Vietnamese Standard on Review Engagements No. 2410 - Review of Interim Financial Information Performed by the Independent Auditor of the Entity.

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

Conclusion

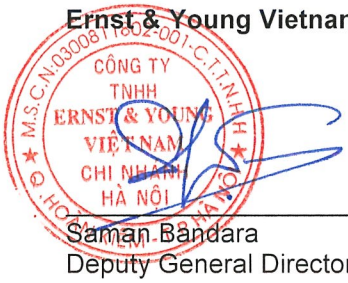
Based on our review, nothing has come to our attention that causes us to believe that the accompanying interim separate financial statements do not give a true and fair view of, in all material respects, the interim separate financial position of the Corporation as at 30 June 2017, and of its interim separate results of its operations and its interim separate cash flows for the six-month period then ended in accordance with Vietnamese Accounting Standards, Vietnamese Enterprise Accounting System, accounting guidance applicable to insurance companies and statutory requirements relevant to preparation and presentation of interim separate financial statements.

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Emphasis of matter

We draw attention to Note 2.1 to the interim separate financial statements. The Corporation prepared the interim consolidated financial statements of the Corporation and its subsidiary for the six-month period ended 30 June 2017 in accordance with Vietnamese Accounting Standards, Vietnamese Enterprise Accounting System, accounting guidance applicable to insurance companies and statutory requirements relevant to preparation and presentation of interim consolidated financial statements. We have reviewed these interim consolidated financial statements and our review report dated 24 July 2017 has expressed an unqualified conclusion. Our review conclusion on the interim separate financial information is not qualified in respect of this matter.

Ernst & Young Vietnam Limited



Saman Bandara
Deputy General Director
Audit Practicing Registration
Certificate No.: 2036-2013-004-1

Hanoi, Vietnam

24 July 2017

INTERIM SEPARATE BALANCE SHEET
as at 30 June 2017

Code	*ITEMS*	*Notes*	*30 June 2017 VND*	*31 December 2016 VND*
100	**A. CURRENT ASSETS**		**4,088,716,213,041**	**3,480,914,632,864**
110	***I. Cash and cash equivalents***	***4***	***44,057,741,262***	***152,977,915,505***
111	1. Cash		44,057,741,262	42,977,915,505
112	2. Cash equivalents		-	110,000,000,000
120	***II. Short-term investments***	***5***	***2,652,076,788,094***	***2,224,851,405,738***
121	1. Trading securities	5.1	199,007,516,135	157,522,315,967
122	2. Provision for trading securities	5.1	(14,331,597,221)	(11,708,988,585)
123	3. Held-to-maturity investments	5.2	2,467,400,869,180	2,079,038,078,356
130	***III. Short-term receivables***	***6***	***403,365,612,509***	***393,262,478,897***
131	1. Short-term trade receivables		308,160,364,327	314,121,199,102
131.1	*1.1 Insurance receivables*		*308,160,364,327*	*314,121,199,102*
132	2. Short-term advances to suppliers		1,550,596,228	645,641,070
136	3. Other receivables		113,779,716,112	97,194,057,796
137	4. Allowance for doubtful debts		(20,125,064,158)	(18,698,419,071)
140	***IV. Inventories***		***146,828,992***	***146,828,992***
141	1. Inventories		146,828,992	146,828,992
150	***V. Other short-term assets***		**79,049,180,301**	***77,471,676,659***
151	1. Prepaid expenses		78,645,061,663	76,660,301,632
151.1	*1.1 Unallocated commission expense*	*7*	*77,953,201,575*	*75,760,525,457*
151.2	*1.2 Other prepaid expenses*		*691,860,088*	*899,776,175*
152	2. Deductible VAT		404,118,638	811,375,027
190	***VI. Reinsurance assets***	***17.1***	***910,020,061,883***	***632,204,327,073***
191	1. Reinsurance assets from unearned premium reserve		273,410,552,708	297,483,038,386
192	2. Reinsurance assets from claim reserve		636,609,509,175	334,721,288,687

INTERIM SEPARATE BALANCE SHEET (continued)
as at 30 June 2017

Code	*ITEMS*	*Notes*	*30 June 2017 VND*	*31 December 2016 VND*
200	**B. NON-CURRENT ASSETS**		**371,357,761,853**	**520,100,646,732**
210	***I. Long-term receivables***		***8,454,893,593***	***8,251,283,593***
218	1. Other long-term receivables		8,454,893,593	8,251,283,593
218.1	*1.1. Statutory deposit*	*8*	*6,000,000,000*	*6,000,000,000*
218.2	*1.2. Other long-term receivables*		*2,454,893,593*	*2,251,283,593*
220	***II. Fixed assets***		***30,566,144,046***	***33,685,492,067***
221	1. Tangible fixed assets	9	23,936,985,201	27,082,459,150
222	*- Costs*		*59,911,541,796*	*59,762,236,796*
223	*- Accumulated depreciation*		*(35,974,556,595)*	*(32,679,777,646)*
227	2. Intangible assets	10	6,629,158,845	6,603,032,917
228	*- Costs*		*6,845,849,125*	*6,785,949,125*
229	*- Accumulated amortisation*		*(216,690,280)*	*(182,916,208)*
250	***IV. Long-term investments***	***5***	***331,349,497,225***	***477,822,565,553***
251	1. Investment in subsidiary	5.3	34,660,020,000	34,660,020,000
253	2. Other long-term investments	5.3	75,907,370,000	125,907,370,000
254	3. Provision for impairment of long-term investments	5.3	(35,493,647,775)	(33,777,058,203)
255	4. Held-to-maturity investments	5.2	256,275,755,000	351,032,233,756
260	***V. Other long-term assets***		***987,226,989***	***341,305,519***
261	1. Long-term prepaid expenses	11	987,226,989	341,305,519
270	**TOTAL ASSETS (270=100+200)**		**4,460,073,974,894**	**4,001,015,279,596**

INTERIM SEPARATE BALANCE SHEET (continued)
as at 30 June 2017

Code	*ITEMS*	*Notes*	*30 June 2017 VND*	*31 December 2016 VND*
300	**C. LIABILITIES**		**2,522,642,406,378**	**2,029,162,530,395**
310	***I. Current liabilities***		**2,516,765,015,930**	**2,021,106,830,850**
312	1. Trade payables	12	319,488,224,678	308,411,483,944
312.1	*1.1. Insurance payables*		*319,166,380,734*	*306,906,480,159*
312.2	*1.2. Other payables*		*321,843,944*	*1,505,003,785*
313	2. Short-term advance from customers		5,014,055,901	4,960,299,536
314	3. Tax and other statutory obligations	13	17,141,609,754	16,182,302,045
315	4. Payables to employees		35,720,835,053	41,152,368,651
316	5. Short-term accrued expenses	14	27,981,222,229	12,888,591,439
318.1	6. Short-term deferred revenue		9,521,500,831	4,328,137,221
318.2	7. Un-earned commission revenue	15	67,354,043,818	75,625,954,806
319	8. Other short-term payables	16	115,925,366,020	42,696,546,895
320	9. Provision for short-term payable		4,990,706,945	2,800,832,256
323	10. Bonus and welfare funds		16,796,971,869	9,934,320,737
329	11. Technical reserves	17	1,896,830,478,832	1,502,125,993,320
329.1	*11.1. Gross un-earned premium reserve*	*17.1*	*926,865,477,672*	*915,247,142,029*
329.2	*11.2. Gross claim reserve*	*17.1*	*880,880,779,896*	*503,878,630,777*
329.3	*11.3. Catastrophe reserve*	*17.2*	*89,084,221,264*	*83,000,220,514*
330	***II. Non-current liabilities***		***5,877,390,448***	***8,055,699,545***
333	1. Other long-term liabilities	16	3,018,767,180	5,197,076,277
335	2. Deferred tax liability		2,858,623,268	2,858,623,268

INTERIM SEPARATE BALANCE SHEET (continued)
as at 30 June 2017

Code	ITEMS	Notes	30 June 2017 VND	31 December 2016 VND
400	**D. OWNERS' EQUITY**		**1,937,431,568,516**	**1,971,852,749,201**
410	***I. Owners' equity***	***18***	***1,937,431,568,516***	***1,971,852,749,201***
411	1. Charter capital		1,172,768,950,000	1,172,768,950,000
411a	*1.1. Common shares with voting rights*		*1,172,768,950,000*	*1,172,768,950,000*
412	2. Share premium		655,565,033,362	655,565,033,362
417	3. Investment and development fund		6,457,956,038	6,457,956,038
419	4. Statutory reserve		31,357,848,279	27,976,733,665
421	5. Retained earnings		71,281,780,837	109,084,076,136
421a	*5.1. Accumulated undistributed profit of previous periods*		*6,990,249,636*	*1,471,983,795*
421b	*5.2. Undistributed profit of current period*		*64,291,531,201*	*107,612,092,341*
440	**TOTAL LIABILITIES AND OWNERS' EQUITY (440=300+400)**		**4,460,073,974,894**	**4,001,015,279,596**

Mr. Nguyen Xuan Dong
Accountant
Finance - Accounting Division

Ms. Lai Ngan Giang
Chief Accountant

Mr. Tran Hoai An
General Director

Hanoi, Vietnam

24 July 2017

INTERIM SEPARATE INCOME STATEMENT

PART 1: INTERIM SEPARATE COMPREHENSIVE INCOME STATEMENT
for six-month period ended 30 June 2017

Code	*ITEMS*	*For the six-month period ended 30 June 2017 VND*	*For the six-month period ended 30 June 2016 VND*
10	1. Total operating income	660,583,717,637	561,893,319,553
12	2. Finance income	97,120,097,791	85,059,432,353
13	3. Other income	156,235,407	605,710,405
20	4. Total direct operating expenses	(509,775,326,561)	(431,516,381,666)
22	5. Finance expense	(13,923,644,675)	(3,427,906,232)
23	6. General and administrative expenses	(149,723,068,024)	(133,424,760,091)
24	7. Other expenses	(27,602,608)	(48,765,285)
50	**8. Profit before corporate income tax (50=10+12+13+20+22+23+24)**	**84,410,408,967**	**79,140,649,037**
51	9. Current corporate income tax expense	(16,737,763,152)	(15,699,212,479)
52	10. Deferred corporate income tax income	-	-
60	**11. Net profit for the period after corporate income tax (60=50+51+52)**	**67,672,645,815**	**63,441,436,558**

INTERIM SEPARATE INCOME STATEMENT (continued)

PART 2: INTERIM SEPARATE OPERATIONAL INCOME STATEMENT
for six-month period ended 30 June 2017

Code	*ITEMS*	*Notes*	*For the six-month period ended 30 June 2017 VND*	*For the six-month period ended 30 June 2016 VND*
01	**1. Insurance revenue (01 = 01.1 + 01.2 + 01.3)**	**19**	**842,300,963,483**	**718,925,679,460**
	In which:			
01.1	- Direct written premiums		772,346,739,952	703,521,203,193
01.2	- Reinsurance premium assumed		81,572,559,174	87,673,049,071
01.3	- Increase in un-earned premium reserve		(11,618,335,643)	(72,268,572,804)
02	**2. Reinsurance premium ceded (02 = 02.1 + 02.2)**	**20**	**(269,591,709,768)**	**(238,902,662,046)**
	In which:			
02.1	- Reinsurance premium ceded		(245,519,224,090)	(245,776,874,396)
02.2	- (Increase)/decrease in ceded premium reserve		(24,072,485,678)	6,874,212,350
03	**3. Net insurance premiums (03 = 01 + 02)**		**572,709,253,715**	**480,023,017,414**
04	**4. Commission on reinsurance ceded and other insurance incomes (04 = 04.1 + 04.2)**		**87,874,463,922**	**81,870,302,139**
	In which:			
04.1	- Commission on reinsurance ceded	21	62,493,088,514	58,937,260,383
04.2	- Other income from insurance activities	22	25,381,375,408	22,933,041,756
10	**5. Total net revenue from insurance business (10 = 03 + 04)**		**660,583,717,637**	**561,893,319,553**
11	**6. Claim expenses (11 = 11.1 + 11.2)**		**(264,433,923,673)**	**(245,370,289,947)**
	In which:			
11.1	- Claim expenses		(266,400,167,955)	(258,278,632,232)
11.2	- Claim expense reductions		1,966,244,282	12,908,342,285
12	**7. Recoveries from reinsurance ceded**		**68,330,074,788**	**54,241,921,931**
13	**8. Increase in direct and assumed claim reserve**		**(377,002,149,119)**	**(28,443,100,605)**
14	**9. Increase/(decrease) in ceded claim reserve**		**301,888,220,488**	**(6,330,218,551)**
15	**10. Net claim expenses (15 = 11 + 12 + 13 + 14)**	**23**	**(271,217,777,516)**	**(225,901,687,172)**
16	**11. Increase in catastrophe reserve**	**17.2**	**(6,084,000,750)**	**(5,454,173,779)**

INTERIM SEPARATE INCOME STATEMENT (continued)

PART 2: INTERIM SEPARATE OPERATIONAL INCOME STATEMENT
for six-month period ended 30 June 2017 (continued)

Code	*ITEMS*	*Notes*	*For the six-month period ended 30 June 2017 VND*	*For the six-month period ended 30 June 2016 VND*
17	**12. Other operating expenses (17 = 17.1 + 17.2)**	**24**	**(232,473,548,295)**	**(200,160,520,715)**
	In which:			
17.1	- Commission expense		(73,589,143,468)	(58,422,462,221)
17.2	- Other underwriting expenses		(158,884,404,827)	(141,738,058,494)
18	**13. Total direct operating expenses (18 = 15 + 16 + 17)**		**(509,775,326,561)**	**(431,516,381,666)**
19	**14. Gross insurance operating profit (19 = 10 + 18)**		**150,808,391,076**	**130,376,937,887**
23	15. Finance income	25	97,120,097,791	85,059,432,353
24	16. Finance expenses	26	(13,923,644,675)	(3,427,906,232)
25	**17. Profit from financial activities (25 = 23 + 24)**		**83,196,453,116**	**81,631,526,121**
26	**18. General and administrative expenses**	**27**	**(149,723,068,024)**	**(133,424,760,091)**
30	**19. Net operating income (30 = 19 + 25 + 26)**		**84,281,776,168**	**78,583,703,917**
31	20. Other income	28	156,235,407	605,710,405
32	21. Other expenses	29	(27,602,608)	(48,765,285)
40	**22. Net other profit (40 = 31 + 32)**		**128,632,799**	**556,945,120**
50	**23. Profit before corporate income tax (50 = 30 + 40)**		**84,410,408,967**	**79,140,649,037**
51	24. Current corporate income tax expense	30.1	(16,737,763,152)	(15,699,212,479)
52	25. Deferred corporate income tax income/(expense)		-	-
60	**26. Net profit for the period after corporate income tax (60 = 50 + 51 + 52)**		**67,672,645,815**	**63,441,436,558**

Mr. Nguyen Xuan Dong
Accountant
Finance - Accounting Division

Ms. Lai Ngan Giang
Chief Accountant

TỔNG CÔNG TY CỔ PHẦN BẢO HIỂM NGÂN HÀNG ĐẦU TƯ VÀ PHÁT TRIỂN VIỆT NAM

Mr. Tran Hoai An
General Director

Hanoi, Vietnam

24 July 2017

INTERIM SEPARATE CASH FLOW STATEMENT
for the six-month period ended 30 June 2017

Code	ITEMS	Notes	For the six-month period ended 30 June 2017 VND	For the six-month period ended 30 June 2016 VND
	I. CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
01	**Net profit before tax**		**84,410,408,967**	**79,140,649,037**
	Adjustments for:			
02	Depreciation and amortisation		3,328,553,021	2,590,137,007
03	Insurance reserves and provision for diminution in investment value		122,654,593,997	106,482,121,519
04	(Profits)/Losses from revaluation of foreign currencies		2,494,973,284	669,345,832
05	Profits/(Losses) from investing activities		(90,030,624,608)	(83,901,430,874)
06	Interest expense		2,400,718	4,562,054
08	**Operating cash flow before changes in working capital**		**122,860,305,379**	**104,985,384,575**
09	Increase in receivables		(8,668,220,736)	(83,526,324)
10	Decrease/(Increase) in inventories		-	-
11	Increase in payables		18,160,568,113	140,417,675,789
12	Decrease/(Increase) in prepaid expense		(2,630,681,501)	160,260,350
13	(Increase)/decrease in trading securities		8,514,799,832	(58,471,663,113)
14	Interest expense paid		(2,400,718)	4,562,054
15	Corporate income tax paid	13	(13,583,018,226)	(12,458,463,060)
16	Other cash inflows from operating activities		3,345,129,388	(61,687,893,961)
17	Other cash outflows from operating activities		(16,686,088,256)	(7,132,712,912)
20	**Net cash flow from operating activities**		**111,310,393,275**	**105,733,623,398**
	II. CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES			
21	Purchase of fixed assets and other long-term assets		(209,205,000)	(1,058,576,091)
22	Disposal of fixed assets and other long-term assets		-	327,371,949
23	Payments for investments in other entities		(1,297,863,034,313)	(990,000,000,000)
24	Proceeds from disposal or maturity of debt investment		1,004,256,722,245	842,444,444,444
27	Interest received		85,081,349,750	58,020,094,964
30	**Net cash flow used in investing activities**		**(208,734,167,318)**	**(90,266,664,734)**

INTERIM SEPARATE CASH FLOW STATEMENT (continued)
for the six-month period ended 30 June 2017

Code	*ITEMS*	*Notes*	*For the six-month period ended 30 June 2017 VND*	*For the six-month period ended 30 June 2016 VND*
	III. CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES			
33	Loan received		2,023,787,651	-
34	Loan repayment		(2,023,787,651)	-
36	Dividends paid		(11,496,400,200)	(9,845,334,800)
40	**Net cash flow used in financing activities**		**(11,496,400,200)**	**(9,845,334,800)**
50	**Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalent (50 = 20 + 30 + 40)**		**(108,920,174,243)**	**5,621,623,864**
60	**Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of the period**		**152,977,915,505**	**234,893,788,001**
70	**Cash and cash equivalents at end of the period (70 = 50 + 60)**	**4**	**44,057,741,262**	**240,515,411,865**

Mr. Nguyen Xuan Dong
Accountant
Finance - Accounting Division

Ms. Lai Ngan Giang
Chief Accountant

Mr. Tran Hoai An
General Director

Hanoi, Vietnam

24 July 2017

1. CORPORATION

BIDV Insurance Joint Stock Corporation ("the Corporation") was established on 1 October 2010 under Business Licence No.11/GPDC7/KDBH dated 1 October 2010 issued by the Ministry of Finance.

The Corporation was transformed from equalization of BIDV Insurance Company, which was a wholly-owned subsidiary of Joint Stock Commercial Bank for Investment and Development of Vietnam ("BIDV") and established under Business License No. 11GP/KDBH dated 10 April 2006 granted by the Ministry of Finance. On 5 August 2010, the Corporation successfully completed the Initial Public Offering. Accordingly, the percentage of share held by Bank for Investment and Development of Vietnam (BIDV) and other shareholders was respectively 82.3% and 17.7%. Under Employee Share Option Program (ESOP), the Corporation issued shares to its employees on 5 May 2014, the percentage of share held by BIDV and other shareholders was respectively 78.38% and 21.62%. In 2015, the Corporation issued shares to the Strategic Investor (Fairfax Asia Limited) in accordance with Decision No. 11836/BTC-QLBH and Amended Business License No. 11/GPDC14/KDBH dated 25 December 2015 issued by the Ministry of Finance. Accordingly, the percentage of share held by BIDV, Fairfax Asia Limited and other shareholders was 51%, 35% and 14%, respectively.

The following summarizes some key information about the Corporation:

Registered Company name:	BIDV Insurance Joint Stock Corporation
Head office's address:	16th Floor, A Tower, Vincom, 191 Ba Trieu Street, Hai Ba Trung District, Hanoi
Operating activities:	Provide general insurance products, reinsurance, loss survey, investing activities and other activities that are in line with prevailing laws and regulations.
Location and branch network:	Twenty-six (26) branches nationwide
Employee:	888 persons at 30 June 2017
Charter Capital:	VND 1,172,768,950,000 at 30 June 2017

The Corporation has a subsidiary as follow:

Subsidiary	*Address*	*Principal activities*	*% directly owned*
Lao Viet Insurance Company	3rd Floor, LVB Tower, No 44, Lanexang Avenue, Hatsady Village, Chanthabouly District, Vientiane, Lao PDR	General insurance products, reinsurance services, investing activities and other business activities that are in line with prevailing laws and regulations in Lao PDR	65%

2. BASIS FOR PREPARATION OF THE INTERIM SEPARATE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

2.1 *Purpose of preparing the interim separate financial statements*

The Corporation prepared these interim separate financial statements to meet the prevailing requirements in relation to disclosure of information, specifically the Circular 155/2015/TT-BTC on disclosure of information on the securities market. In addition, as required by these regulations, the Corporation has also prepared the interim consolidated financial statements of the Corporation and its subsidiary for the period ended 30 June 2017 dated on 24 July 2017.

Users of the interim separate financial statements should read them together with the said interim consolidated financial statements in order to obtain full information on the interim consolidated financial position, interim consolidated results of operations and interim consolidated cash flows of the Corporation and its subsidiary.

2.2 *Accounting standard and system*

The Corporation's interim separate financial statements are prepared in accordance with the Vietnamese Accounting System for non-life insurance companies issued by the Ministry of Finance in Circular No. 232/2012/TT-BTC (Circular 232) dated 28 December 2012 and Circular No. 200/2014/TT-BTC dated 22 December 2014 providing guidance on enterprise accounting system, and with Vietnamese Accounting Standards issued by the Ministry of Finance as per:

- Decision No. 149/2001/QD-BTC dated 31 December 2001 on the Issuance and Promulgation of Four Vietnamese Standards on Accounting (Series 1);
- Decision No. 165/2002/QD-BTC dated 31 December 2002 on the Issuance and Promulgation of Six Vietnamese Standards on Accounting (Series 2);
- Decision No. 234/2003/QD-BTC dated 31 December 2003 on the Issuance and Promulgation of Six Vietnamese Standards on Accounting (Series 3);
- Decision No. 12/2005/QD-BTC dated 15 February 2005 on the Issuance and Promulgation of Six Vietnamese Standards on Accounting (Series 4); and
- Decision No. 100/2005/QD-BTC dated 28 December 2005 on the Issuance and Promulgation of Four Vietnamese Standards on Accounting (Series 5).

Accordingly, the accompanying interim separate financial statements, including their utilisation are not designed for those who are not informed about Vietnam's accounting principles, procedures and practices and furthermore are not intended to present the financial position and results of operations and cash flows in accordance with accounting principles and practices generally accepted in countries other than Vietnam.

2. BASIS FOR PREPARATION OF THE INTERIM SEPARATE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

2.3 Applied accounting documentation system

The Corporation's applied accounting documentation system is the Journal Ledger system.

2.4 Fiscal year

The Corporation's fiscal year starts on 1 January and ends on 31 December. These interim separate financial statements are prepared for the six-month period ended 30 June 2017.

2.5 Accounting currency

The Corporation maintains its accounting records in VND which is also its' reporting currency.

3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

3.1 Change in accounting policies

The accounting policies that the Corporation applied in preparing interim separate financial statement are in consistent with the accounting policies applied for the preparation of the separate financial statements for the previous period.

3.2 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash on hand, cash at banks and short-term, highly liquid investments with an original maturity of less than or equal to three months that are readily convertible into known amounts of cash and that are subject to an insignificant risk of change in value.

3.3 Receivables

Receivables comprise of trade receivables and other receivables that are initially recognized at cost and subsequently are recognized at cost.

Provision for impairment of receivables is made based on their overdue ages. For undue receivables owned by indebted economic organizations which fall bankrupt or are undergoing dissolution procedures, debtors are missing, have absconded, are prosecuted, detained or tried by law enforcement bodies, are serving sentences or have deceased, the unrecoverable loss for these receivables should be estimated for making provision. The increase or decrease to the provision balance is recorded as the general and administrative expense in the interim separate income statement.

3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

3.3 *Receivables* (continued)

For overdue receivables, the Corporation adopts the provision policy as promulgated by the Ministry of Finance in Circular No. 228/2009/TT-BTC dated 07 December 2009 ("Circular No. 228"). Details on the basis of provision are as follows:

Overdue receivables	*Allowance rate*
Over six (06) months to less than one (01) year	30%
From one (01) to less than two (02) years	50%
From two (02) to less than three (03) years	70%
From three (03) years and above	100%

3.4 *Tangible fixed assets*

Tangible fixed assets are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation.

The cost of a tangible fixed asset comprises of its purchase price and any directly attributable costs of bringing the asset to working condition for its intended use.

Expenditure for additions, improvements and renewals are capitalised and expenditure for maintenance and repairs is charged to the interim separate income statement.

When tangible fixed assets are sold or retired, any gain or loss resulting from their disposal (the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount) is included in the interim separate income statement.

3.5 *Intangible assets*

Intangible fixed assets are stated at cost less accumulated amortisation.

The cost of an intangible fixed asset comprises of its purchase price and any directly attributable costs of bringing the asset to working condition for its intended use.

Expenditure for additions, improvements and renewals are capitalised and expenditure for maintenance and repairs is charged to the interim separate income statement.

When intangible fixed assets are sold or retired, any gain or loss resulting from their disposal (the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount) is included in the interim separate income statement.

3.6 *Depreciation and amortisation*

Depreciation and amortisation of tangible fixed assets and intangible assets are calculated on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives of these assets as follows:

Buildings and structures	5 - 25 years
Machinery	3 - 7 years
Motor vehicles	6 years
Office equipment	3 years
Other tangible fixed assets	4 years
Software	3 years
Land use rights with indefinite term	No amortization

3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

3.7 Prepaid expenses

Prepaid expenses are reported as short-term or long-term prepaid expenses on the interim separate balance sheet and amortised over the period for which the amounts are paid or the period in which economic benefits are generated in relation to these expenses.

3.8 Investments

3.8.1 Trading securities

Trading securities held for trading purpose including securities with maturity more than 12 months are bought and sold to gain profit as follows:

- Shares, bonds listed on securities market;
- Securities and other financial instruments.

Trading securities are stated at their acquisition cost.

Periodically, trading securities are subject to review for impairment. Any impairment losses are recognized in the Corporation's interim separate income statement.

3.8.2 Held to maturity investments

Held to maturity investments include: term deposits (including treasury bills, promissory notes), bonds, preference shares which the issuer is required to repurchase in a certain time in the future, and the loan which are held for earning periodic interest income.

3.8.3 Investment in subsidiaries

Investments in subsidiaries over which the Corporation has control are carried at cost.

Distributions from accumulated net profits of the subsidiaries arising subsequent to the date of acquisition are recognised in the interim separate income statement. Distributions from sources other than from such profits are considered a recovery of investment and are deducted to the cost of the investment.

3.8.4 Other long-term investments

Other long term investments represent the Corporation's capital investments in other enterprises where the Corporation either owns less than 20% of voting rights and is the founding shareholder; or strategic partner; or impacts on establishment and making financial and operating policies of the investees under agreements to delegate its representative in the Board of Directors/ Board of Management.

The investments are initially recognized at cost and subsequently are recognized at cost during the holding period.

Other long-term investments are subject to a periodic review for impairment. Any impairment losses are recognized in financial expenses in the Corporation's interim separate income statement.

3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

3.8 Investments (continued)

3.8.5 Provision for diminution in value of investments

Provision for impairment of investments is made in accordance with Circular No. 228/2009/TT-BTC dated 07 December 2009 and Circular No. 89/2013/TT-BTC dated 28 June 2013 which provides the amendments and supplements to Circular No. 228 issued by the Ministry of Finance ("MOF"). Details of the basis of determination of impairment of investment are as follows:

Listed shares

Investment in listed shares are carried at cost in accordance with Vietnamese Accounting Standards. If there is objective evidence about an impairment loss on a listed share that is carried at cost, the amount of the loss is measured as the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the closing market value as of the balance sheet date based on the formula defined in Circular 228 and Circular 89. Below is the formula to calculate the impairment provision for quoted securities:

$$\text{Provision for impairment of individual stock} = \text{Quantity of security held at reporting date} \times \left(\text{Unit cost of security in accounting book} - \text{Market price of security at reporting date} \right)$$

Unlisted shares

For unlisted shares, the following methods are used in calculating the fair value in order to compare with the book value to determine the provision:

- For shares which have been registered for trading in the market for public companies (UPCoM), market value is the closing price on the system at the balance sheet date.
- Market value of over-the-counter (OTC) shares is the average price quoted by at least three independent securities companies operating in Vietnam.

For other securities that have no market prices for purpose of making provision of impairment, the Corporation considers to use book value of securities.

3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

3.8 Investments (continued)

3.8.5 Provision for diminution in value of investments (continued)

Equity investments in other entities

For capital amounts invested by the enterprise in economic organizations and other long-term investments, a provision is set up if the investee incurs net loss (except where such losses are already planned in the investee's business plans before investment is made).

The level of provision for each financial investment is equal to the capital amount already invested and calculated according to the following formula as given in Circular 228 and Circular 89.

$$\text{Level of provision for loss of financial investments} = \left(\text{Parties' actual capital contribution to the economic organization} - \text{Actual owners' equity}\right) \times \frac{\text{Investment capital of the corporation}}{\text{Parties' total actual capital contribution to the economic organization}}$$

The basis for setting up the provision is the positive difference between the parties' actual capital contributions and the actual owners' equity at the time of preparing the economic organization's financial statements.

3.9 Payables and accruals

Payables and accruals are recognised for the amount to be paid in the future for goods and services received, whether or not billed to the Corporation.

3.10 Employee benefits

3.10.1 Post-employment benefits

Post-employment benefits are paid to retired employees of the Corporation by the social insurance agency which belongs to the Ministry of Labour, Invalids and Social Affairs. The Corporation is required to contribute to these post-employment benefits by paying social insurance premiums to the social insurance agency at the rate of 18% of employee basic salaries on a monthly basis.

In addition, in accordance with internal policy No. 100/QD-HDQT dated 1 August 2014 regulating post-employment benefits to the Corporation's employees, the Corporation also provides post-employment benefits including convalescence, annual leave, sightseeing, post-employment allowance based on employees' position and employment term as well as other benefits based on performance achievement of the employees.

3.10.2 Unemployment benefits

According to Social Insurance Law and Decree No. 127/2008/ND-CP dated 12 December 2008 by the Government, the Unemployment insurance fund is implemented from 1 January 2009, to which, employees contribute 1% of their salary, employers contribute 1% of salary of their employees participating in the unemployment insurance, and the Government contributes 1% of salary of all those participating in the unemployment insurance from the State budget.

3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

3.11 Technical reserves

The technical reserves include (i) unearned premium reserve, (ii) claims reserve and (iii) catastrophe reserve. The reserving methodologies are based on Circular No. 125/2012/TT-BTC dated 30 July 2012 issued by the Ministry of Finance as follows:

(i) Unearned premium reserve

The Corporation applied the daily basis to calculate unearned premium reserve for all types of insurance and reinsurance businesses, following the formula:

$$\text{Unearned premium reserve} = \frac{\text{Retained premiums} * \text{Remaining day of insurance policy}}{\text{Number of coverage days}}$$

(ii) Claims reserve

Claim reserve includes the reserve for outstanding claims and for claims incurred but not reported.

- Outstanding claim reserve is established based on the estimated claim payments for each claim for which the insurer is liable, which is either notified to the insurer or requested for payment but is still unresolved at the end of the fiscal year; and
- Reserve for incurred but not reported claims for which the insurer is liable (IBNR) is established based on the formula in Circular No. 125/2012/TT-BTC issued by the Ministry of Finance on 30 July 2012.

Although Circular 125/2012/TT-BTC has formulated a formula to calculate IBNR for a financial year, there is no guidance available for establishing IBNR when preparing the interim separate financial statements. As such for the purpose of interim reporting of the management has calculated IBNR by multiplying the IBNR amount as at 31 December 2016 with the premium revenue growth and claim expense growth for the period which Management believe would give a best estimate of the IBNR amount as at 30 June 2017.

(iii) Catastrophe reserve

Catastrophe reserve is accrued annually until such reserve reaches 100% of the retained premiums of the current fiscal year and is made based on retained premiums according to Circular No. 125/2012/TT-BTC dated 30 July 2012 issued by the Ministry of Finance.

On 28 December 2005, the Ministry of Finance issued Decision No. 100/2005/QD-BTC governing the publication of four new accounting standards, one of which is Vietnamese Accounting Standard ("VAS") 19 – Insurance Contract. Following the issuance of this Standard, starting from January 2006, the provision of catastrophe reserve is no longer required since it represents "possible claims under contracts that are not in existence at the reporting date". However, since the Ministry of Finance has not issued detailed guidance for the implementation of VAS 19 and in accordance with the provision set out in Decree 73/2016/ND-CP issued by the Government of Vietnam on 1 July 2016 on the details of the implementation of the Law on Insurance Business and amendments to certain articles of the Law on Insurance Business, the Corporation has elected to adopt the policy of providing for the catastrophe reserve at 1% of total retained premiums for the period.

3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

3.12 Transactions in foreign currencies

Transactions in currencies other than the Corporation's reporting currency of are recorded at the actual transaction exchange rates at transaction dates which are determined as follows:

- Transactions resulting in receivables are recorded at the buying exchange rates of the commercial banks designated for collection;
- Transactions resulting in liabilities are recorded at the selling exchange rates of the commercial banks designated for payment;
- Capital contributions are recorded at the buying exchange rates of the commercial banks designated for capital contribution; and
- Payments for assets or expenses without liabilities initially being recognised is recorded at the buying exchange rates of the commercial banks that process these payments.

At the end of the period, monetary balances denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the actual exchange rates at the balance sheet dates which are determined as follows:

- Monetary assets are translated at buying exchange rate of the commercial bank where the Corporation conduct transactions regularly; and
- Monetary liabilities are translated at selling exchange rate of the commercial bank where the Corporation conduct transactions regularly.

All foreign exchange differences incurred during the period and arising from the revaluation of monetary accounts denominated in foreign currency at the end of the period are taken to the interim separate income statement.

3.13 Appropriation of net profits

Net profit after tax is available for appropriation to investors/shareholders after approval in the annual general meeting, and after making appropriation to reserve funds and remuneration to Board of Directors in accordance with the Corporation's Charter and Vietnam's regulatory requirements.

The Corporation maintains the following reserve funds which are appropriated from its' net profit after tax as proposed by the Board of Directors and subject to approval by shareholders at the annual general meeting:

- Statutory reserve fund is set in order to supplement the Corporation's charter capital and ensure its solvency. This fund shall deduct 5% of the Corporation's annual profit after tax until it equals to 10% of the Corporation's charter capital based on Degree 73/2016/ND-CP dated 1 July 2016 by the Ministry of Finance.
- Bonus and welfare fund is set aside for the purpose of pecuniary rewarding and encouraging, common benefits and improvement of the employees' benefits.
- Investment and Development fund is set up from profit after tax and used for expansion investment of business and production scale, or for intensive investment of enterprises.

3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

3.14 Revenue recognition

Revenue is recognised to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Corporation and the revenue can be reliably measured. The following specific recognition criteria must also be met before revenue is recognised:

(i) Gross written premiums

Gross written premiums are recognized in accordance with Circular No. 125/2012/TT-BTC issued by the Ministry of Finance on 30 July 2012 ("Circular No. 125") on financial regime applicable to insurers, reinsurers, insurance brokers and foreign non-life insurance branches and Circular No. 194/2014/TT-BTC ("Circular No. 194"), which amends and supplements a number of articles of the Circular No. 124/2012/TT-BTC dated 30 July 2012, and the Circular No. 125/2012/TT-BTC.

Specifically, gross written premium is recognized as revenue at the point of time when the following conditions are met: (1) the insurance contract has been entered into by the insurer and the insured; and (2) the premium has been paid by the insured or (3) there is agreement between the Corporation and the insured for delayed payment of insurance premium. If the Corporation and its customers mutually agree a method of insurance premium payment on an instalment basis, only the insurance premium which is due in accordance with the instalment contract shall be taken to revenue for the period. In accordance with Circular No. 194, premium payment period shall not exceed 30 days from policy inception date. For instalment contracts, non-life insurers are required to record revenue from insurance premium of the first instalment as of the insurance contract's effective date and record revenue from premium of the following instalment only when the policy holder makes full premium payment under the agreement of the contract. If policyholder cannot make full premium payment as agreed in the contracts, insurance contract shall be automatically terminated after contractual premium payment date.

Prepaid premium before due date is recorded as "Short-term unearned revenue" in the separate balance sheet.

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

(ii) Interest

Revenue is recognised as the interest accrues (taking into account the effective yield on the asset) unless recovery is in doubt.

(iii) Dividends

Income is recognized when the Corporation's right to receive the cash dividend or the appropriated profit is established. Stock dividend and bonus shares received are not recognized as income of the Corporation and the respective increase in number of shares are only updated off balance sheet in accordance with Circular No. 200/2014/TT-BTC.

(iv) Other income

The occasional revenues other than the revenues related to insurance activities, interest, dividends such as income from the liquidation or sale of fixed assets, fines from customers for contract breaches, and the bad debts which were written off in previous periods and collected during the period...

3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

3.15 Expense recognition

(i) Claim expense

Claim expense is recognized at the point of time when the claim documents are completed and approved by authorized persons. In case that the final claim amount has not been finalized but the Corporation is certain that the loss is within its insured liabilities and has paid an advance to the customer as per their request, such advance would also be recognized as claim expense. Any claim that is not yet approved by authorized persons is considered as an outstanding claim and included in claim reserve.

(ii) Commission expense

Commission is calculated at percentage of direct premiums for specific line of insurance as stipulated in Circular No. 124/2012/TT-BTC dated 30 July 2012 issued by the Ministry of Finance. Commission expense is allocated and recognized in the separate income statement for direct premiums earned during the period.

(iii) *Agent support expense*

Agent support expense is recorded for corresponding insurance contracts underwritten in the financial year and does not exceed 50% of commission rate per insurance business line.

(iv) General administrative expenses

General and administrative expenses are recognized on an accrual basis.

(v) Operating lease

Rentals paid under operating leases are charged to the separate income statement on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease.

(vi) Other expenses

Other expenses incurred as a result of events or transactions which are separate from ordinary activities of the enterprise, include: costs of liquidation, sale of fixed assets and uncollectable receivables, fines payables for violating economic contracts, penalties...

3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

3.16 Recognition of reinsurance activities

(i) Reinsurance ceded

Reinsurance premium ceded under treaty reinsurance agreements are recognized when gross written premiums within the scope of the treaty agreements are recognized.

Reinsurance premium ceded under facultative reinsurance agreements is recognized when the facultative reinsurance agreement has been entered into by the Corporation and when gross written premiums within the scope of the facultative agreements are recognized.

Reinsurance recovery is recognized when there is evidence of liability on the part of the reinsurer.

Reinsurance commission is recognized when there is a corresponding reinsurance premium ceded. At the end of accounting period, the part of reinsurance commission which is not included in income and expense of period corresponding to unearned premium of reinsurance ceded shall be determined and allocated in the subsequent periods based on registered method of unearned premium reserve.

(ii) Reinsurance assumed

Reinsurance assumed under treaty arrangement:

- Revenue and expenses relating to reinsurance assumed under treaty arrangements are recognized when the statement of account is received from the cedants. As at the reporting date, income and expenses relating to reinsurance assumed under treaty arrangements but for which the cedants have not sent their statement of accounts are recognized based on the historical experience and the Corporation's own estimate taking into account.

Reinsurance assumed under facultative arrangement:

- Reinsurance premium assumed is recognized when the facultative reinsurance agreement has been entered into by the Corporation and a statement of account (for each facultative reinsurance agreement) has been received from the cedants;
- Claim expenses for reinsurance assumed is recognized when there is evidence of liability of the Corporation and when a statement of account has been sent to the Corporation; and
- Reinsurance commission is recognized when the reinsurance premium is ceded and when a statement of account has been sent to the Corporation. At the end of accounting period, the part of reinsurance commission which is not included in expense of period corresponding to unearned premium of reinsurance assumed shall be determined and allocated in the subsequent periods based on registered method for unearned premium reserve.

3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

3.17 Taxation

Current tax

Current tax assets and liabilities for the current and prior periods are measured at the amount expected to be recovered from or paid to the taxation authorities. The tax rates and tax laws used to compute the amount are those that are enacted by the separate balance sheet date.

Current income tax is charged or credited to the separate income statement, except when it relates to items recognised directly to equity, in which case the current income tax is also dealt with in equity.

Current income tax assets and liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right for the Corporation to set off current tax assets against current tax liabilities and when the Corporation intends to settle its current tax assets and liabilities on a net basis.

Deferred tax

Deferred tax is provided using the separate balance sheet liability method on temporary differences at the separate balance sheet date between the tax base of assets and liabilities and their carrying amount for financial reporting purpose.

Deferred tax liabilities are recognised for all taxable temporary differences, except:

- where the deferred tax liability arises from the initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction which at the time of the related transaction affects neither the accounting profit nor taxable profit or loss; and
- in respect of taxable temporarily differences associated with investments in subsidiaries and associates, and interests in joint ventures where timing of the reversal of the temporary difference can be controlled and it is probable that the temporary difference will not reverse in the foreseeable future.

Deferred tax assets are recognised for all deductible temporary differences, carried forward unused tax credit and unused tax losses, to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which deductible temporary differences, carried forward unused tax credit and unused tax losses can be utilised, except :

- where the deferred tax asset in respect of deductible temporary difference which arises from the initial recognition of an asset or liability which at the time of the related transaction, affects neither the accounting profit nor taxable profit or loss; and
- in respect of deductible temporarily differences associated with investments in subsidiaries, associates, and interests in joint ventures, deferred tax assets are recognised only to the extent that it is probable that the temporary differences will reverse in the foreseeable future and taxable profit will be available against which the temporary differences can be utilised.

The carrying amount of deferred income tax assets is audited at each separate balance sheet date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profit will be available to allow all or part of the deferred income tax asset to be utilised. Previously unrecognised deferred income tax assets are re-assessed at each separate balance sheet date and are recognised to the extent that it has become probable that future taxable profit will allow the deferred tax assets to be recovered.

3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

3.17 Taxation (continued)

Deferred tax (continued)

Deferred income tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period when the asset is realised or the liability is settled based on tax rates and tax laws that have been enacted at the separate balance sheet date.

Deferred tax is charged or credited to the separate income statement, except when it relates to items recognised directly to equity, in which case the deferred tax is also dealt with in the equity account.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right for the Corporation to set off current tax assets against current tax liabilities and when they relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority on either the same taxable entity or when the Corporation intends either settle current tax liabilities and assets on a net basis or to realise the assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously, in each future period in which significant amounts of deferred tax liabilities or assets are expected to be settled or recovered.

3.18 Use of estimates

The preparation of the interim separate financial statements requires the management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amount of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent liabilities. These estimates and assumptions also affect the income and expenses and the resultant provisions. Such estimates are necessarily based on assumptions about several factors involving varying degrees of judgment and uncertainty and actual results may differ resulting in future changes in such provisions.

4. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

	30 June 2017 VND	31 December 2016 VND
Cash on hand	608,855,915	876,985,087
Cash at banks	43,443,071,347	42,083,292,474
- In VND	*30,358,992,241*	*28,424,704,463*
- In foreign currencies	*13,084,079,106*	*13,658,588,011*
Cash in transit	5,814,000	17,637,944
Cash equivalents	-	110,000,000,000
Total	**44,057,741,262**	**152,977,915,505**

5. INVESTMENTS

	Notes	30 June 2017 VND	31 December 2016 VND
Trading securities	**5.1**		
Listed shares		147,359,373,135	155,874,172,967
Unlisted shares		51,648,143,000	1,648,143,000
		199,007,516,135	**157,522,315,967**
Provision for trading securities		**(14,331,597,221)**	**(11,708,988,585)**
Held-to-maturity investments	**5.2**		
Short-term		2,467,400,869,180	2,079,038,078,356
- Term deposits		*2,467,400,869,180*	*2,079,038,078,356*
- Bonds		-	-
Long-term		256,275,755,000	351,032,233,756
- Term deposits		*26,000,000,000*	*66,000,000,000*
- Bonds		*230,275,755,000*	*285,032,233,756*
		2,723,676,624,180	**2,430,070,312,112**
Other financial investments	**5.3**		
Investment in subsidiary		34,660,020,000	34,660,020,000
Investments in other entities		75,907,370,000	125,907,370,000
Provision for impairment of investments		(35,493,647,775)	(33,777,058,203)
		75,073,742,225	**126,790,331,797**
Net value of investments		**2,983,426,285,319**	**2,702,673,971,291**

5. INVESTMENTS (continued)

5.1 *Trading securities*

	30 June 2017				*31 December 2016*			
	Quantity	*Cost*	*Provision*	*Carrying value*	*Quantity*	*Cost*	*Provision*	*Carrying value*
	VND	*VND*	*VND*	*VND*	*VND*	*VND*	*VND*	*VND*
Listed shares	**4,467,790**	**147,359,373,135**	**(2,331,597,221)**	**145,027,775,914**	**4,561,280**	**155,874,172,967**	**(11,708,988,585)**	**144,165,184,382**
VNR	1,080,010	13,792,403,293	-	13,792,403,293	1,080,010	13,792,403,293	-	13,792,403,293
FPT	879,750	29,998,156,392	-	29,998,156,392	764,750	29,986,664,179	-	29,986,664,179
TCM	-	-	-	-	275,430	9,920,943,890	(5,927,208,890)	3,993,735,000
VNM	300,360	29,746,032,200	-	29,746,032,200	300,360	29,746,032,200	-	29,746,032,200
VCB	276,900	8,899,319,956	-	8,899,319,956	201,150	5,896,910,587	-	5,896,910,587
VSC	315,060	19,032,817,467	-	19,032,817,467	315,060	19,032,817,467	(1,389,457,467)	17,643,360,000
PVS	-	-	-	-	1,096,900	19,998,462,765	(2,173,837,765)	17,824,625,000
DHG	84,330	4,973,889,661	-	4,973,889,661	56,220	4,973,894,123	-	4,973,894,123
NT2	357,230	11,421,661,332	(1,222,744,832)	10,198,916,500	312,800	10,049,663,921	(1,510,223,921)	8,539,440,000
SKG	268,170	15,000,058,389	(1,108,852,389)	13,891,206,000	158,600	12,476,380,542	(708,260,542)	11,768,120,000
MBB	905,980	14,495,034,445	-	14,495,034,445	-	-	-	-
Unlisted shares	**5,235,449**	**51,648,143,000**	**(12,000,000,000)**	**39,648,143,000**	**235,449**	**1,648,143,000**	**-**	**1,648,143,000**
HDB	235,449	1,648,143,000	-	1,648,143,000	235,449	1,648,143,000	-	1,648,143,000
SHB (*)	5,000,000	50,000,000,000	(12,000,000,000)	38,000,000,000	-	-	-	-
	9,703,239	**199,007,516,135**	**(14,331,597,221)**	**184,675,918,914**	**4,796,729**	**157,522,315,967**	**(11,708,988,585)**	**145,813,327,382**

(*) On 12 January 2017, Sai Gon – Ha Noi Joint Stock Commercial Bank (SHB) completed a private placement for 100 million shares at par value of VND 10,000 per share to all shareholders of Vinaconex – Viettel Finance Company (VVF) under a merger agreement with conversion rate of 1:1. Currently, those new shares are not yet listed on stock exchange. Accordingly, 5,000,000 VVF shares previously held by the Corporation were converted to 5,000,000 SHB shares. The provision is made based on the closing price of listed SHB shares on 30 June 2017.

5. INVESTMENTS (continued)

5.2 *Held-to-maturity investments*

	30 June 2017		*31 December 2016*	
	Cost	*Carrying value*	*Cost*	*Carrying value*
	VND	*VND*	*VND*	*VND*
Short-term				
Term deposits (i)	2,467,400,869,180	2,467,400,869,180	2,079,038,078,356	2,079,038,078,356
	2,467,400,869,180	**2,467,400,869,180**	**2,079,038,078,356**	**2,079,038,078,356**
Long-term				
Term deposits (ii)	26,000,000,000	26,000,000,000	66,000,000,000	66,000,000,000
Bonds (iii)	230,275,755,000	230,275,755,000	285,032,233,756	285,032,233,756
	256,275,755,000	**256,275,755,000**	**351,032,233,756**	**351,032,233,756**
	2,723,676,624,180	**2,723,676,624,180**	**2,430,070,312,112**	**2,430,070,312,112**

(i) Short-term deposits in VND with annual interest rate ranging from 6.5% to 7.5% have original term of more than three (03) months and will mature in one year.

(ii) Long-term deposits in VND with annual interest rate ranging from 6.0% to 7.4% have original term of more than one (01) year.

(iii) Those include guaranteed corporate bonds and bonds issued by banks which have annual interest rates ranging from 8.7% to 9.25% and terms of 3 to 5 years.

5. INVESTMENTS (continued)

5.3 *Long-term investments*

	30 June 2017				31 December 2016			
	% owner -ship	Cost VND	Provision VND	Carrying value VND	% owner-ship	Cost VND	Provision VND	Carrying value VND
Investments in subsidiary								
- Lao Viet Insurance Company	65%	34,660,020,000	-	34,660,020,000	65%	34,660,020,000	-	34,660,020,000
		34,660,020,000	**-**	**34,660,020,000**		**34,660,020,000**	**-**	**34,660,020,000**
Investments in other entities								
- Green Indochina Development Joint Stock Company	4.21%	25,907,370,000	(17,009,359,707)	8,898,010,293	4.21%	25,907,370,000	(16,890,324,139)	9,017,045,861
- BIDV Metlife Life Insurance Company	5%	50,000,000,000	(18,484,288,068)	31,515,711,932	5%	50,000,000,000	(16,886,734,064)	33,113,265,936
- Vinaconex - Viettel Financing Joint Stock Company		-	-	-	5%	50,000,000,000	-	50,000,000,000
		75,907,370,000	**(35,493,647,775)**	**40,413,722,225**		**125,907,370,000**	**(33,777,058,203)**	**92,130,311,797**
		110,567,390,000	**(35,493,647,775)**	**75,073,742,225**		**160,567,390,000**	**(33,777,058,203)**	**126,790,331,797**

6. SHORT-TERM RECEIVABLES

	30 June 2017 VND	*31 December 2016 VND*
Insurance receivables		
Gross written premium receivables	32,853,385,906	42,009,859,162
Reinsurance assumed receivables	151,446,332,961	125,672,751,079
Reinsurance ceded receivables	115,674,248,893	137,321,988,051
Other receivables from insurance activities	147,021,427	147,021,427
Receivables from co-insurers	8,039,375,140	8,969,579,383
	308,160,364,327	**314,121,199,102**
Short-term advances to suppliers	**1,550,596,228**	**645,641,070**
Other receivables		
Bank deposit interest receivables	78,292,319,445	74,880,654,176
Bond coupon receivables	12,541,198,630	11,003,589,041
Advances	13,014,302,597	5,522,232,425
Office rental deposit	570,800,000	570,800,000
Short-term mortgages, deposits	666,650,000	666,650,000
Other receivables	8,694,445,440	4,550,132,154
	113,779,716,112	**97,194,057,796**
Total receivables	**423,490,676,667**	**411,960,897,968**
Allowance for doubtful debts	(20,125,064,158)	(18,698,419,071)
Net receivables	**403,365,612,509**	**393,262,478,897**

7. DEFERRED COMMISSION EXPENSES

	30 June 2017 VND	*31 December 2016 VND*
Opening balance	**75,760,525,457**	**54,874,855,847**
Commission paid during the period	75,781,819,586	140,974,452,450
Allocated to expenses during the period	(73,589,143,468)	(120,088,782,840)
Closing balance	**77,953,201,575**	**75,760,525,457**

8. STATUTORY DEPOSIT

The Corporation is required to maintain a statutory deposit at 2% of its legal capital, equivalent to VND 6,000,000,000, as required in Point 2 - Article 16 of Decree No. 73/2016/ND-CP dated 1 July 2016.

9. TANGIBLE FIXED ASSETS

	Buildings VND	*Machinery VND*	*Motor vehicles VND*	*Office equipment VND*	*Other tangible fixed assets VND*	*Total VND*
Costs:						
Balance at 1 January 2017	2,300,000,000	4,333,736,073	52,542,422,323	154,674,273	431,404,127	59,762,236,796
Newly purchased	-	137,505,000	11,800,000	-	-	149,305,000
Balance at 30 June 2017	2,300,000,000	4,471,241,073	52,554,222,323	154,674,273	431,404,127	59,911,541,796
Accumulated depreciation:						
Balance at 1 January 2017	(444,666,686)	(3,010,692,024)	(28,857,414,117)	(74,845,131)	(292,159,688)	(32,679,777,646)
Depreciation for the period	(46,000,002)	(318,532,370)	(2,871,503,473)	(21,470,076)	(37,273,028)	(3,294,778,949)
Balance at 30 June 2017	(490,666,688)	(3,329,224,394)	(31,728,917,590)	(96,315,207)	(329,432,716)	(35,974,556,595)
Net book value:						
Balance at 1 January 2017	1,855,333,314	1,323,044,049	23,685,008,206	79,829,142	139,244,439	27,082,459,150
Balance at 30 June 2017	1,809,333,312	1,142,016,679	20,825,304,733	58,359,066	101,971,411	23,936,985,201

10. INTANGIBLE ASSETS

	Computer software VND	*Other intangible assets VND*	*Land use right VND*	*Total VND*
Costs:				
Balance at 1 January 2017	215,949,125	70,000,000	6,500,000,000	6,785,949,125
Newly purchased	59,900,000	-	-	59,900,000
Balance at 30 June 2017	275,849,125	70,000,000	6,500,000,000	6,845,849,125
Accumulated amortisation:				
Balance at 1 January 2017	(146,879,179)	(36,037,029)	-	(182,916,208)
Amortization during the period	(22,107,408)	(11,666,664)		(33,774,072)
Balance at 30 June 2017	(168,986,587)	(47,703,693)	-	(216,690,280)
Net book value:				
Balance at 1 January 2017	69,069,946	33,962,971	6,500,000,000	6,603,032,917
Balance at 30 June 2017	106,862,538	22,296,307	6,500,000,000	6,629,158,845

11. LONG-TERM PREPAID EXPENSES

Long-term prepaid expenses are office maintenance expenses, tools and consumables which can be used in more than one year.

12. TRADE PAYABLES

	30 June 2017 VND	*31 December 2016 VND*
Insurance activities	**319,166,380,734**	**306,906,480,159**
Payables for ceded activities	213,582,267,283	239,997,812,832
Payables to co-insurers	3,900,894,260	3,584,415,780
Claim payables	52,440,934,519	27,743,673,947
Commission payables	12,569,319,142	10,535,240,804
XOL payables	36,554,933,699	24,911,296,796
Other insurance payables	118,031,831	134,040,000
Other trade payables	**321,843,944**	**1,505,003,785**
Other payables	321,843,944	1,505,003,785
	319,488,224,678	**308,411,483,944**

13. TAXES AND OTHER STATUTORY OBLIGATIONS

	Balance as at 31 December 2016 *VND*	*Movement during the period* *Payables* *VND*	*Paid* *VND*	*Balance as at 30 June 2017* *VND*
Value added tax	8,130,993,417	39,884,823,659	(41,029,349,003)	6,986,468,073
Corporate income tax	3,819,791,430	16,737,763,152	(13,583,018,226)	6,974,536,356
Other taxes	4,231,517,198	7,944,380,797	(8,995,292,670)	3,180,605,325
Total	**16,182,302,045**	**64,566,967,608**	**(63,607,659,899)**	**17,141,609,754**

14. SHORT-TERM ACCRUED EXPENSES

	30 June 2017 *VND*	*31 December 2016* *VND*
Compulsory civil liability fund	1,857,375,122	1,194,395,676
Policy holder protection fund	4,776,087,740	3,933,775,723
Compulsory fire and miscellaneous fund	2,896,512,124	1,374,418,357
Fund contribution to enhance supervisory management on insurance market	483,785,687	249,901,866
Other accrued expenses	17,967,461,556	6,136,099,817
Total	**27,981,222,229**	**12,888,591,439**

15. UNEARNED COMMISSION REVENUE

Unearned commission revenue is the deferred commission on reinsurance ceded in accordance with Circular No. 232/2012/TT-BTC issued by Ministry of Finance.

	30 June 2017 *VND*	*31 December 2016* *VND*
Opening balance	**75,625,954,806**	**67,155,147,363**
Increased during the period	54,221,177,526	136,490,327,360
Allocated during the period	(62,493,088,514)	(128,019,519,917)
Closing balance	**67,354,043,818**	**75,625,954,806**

16. OTHER PAYABLES

	30 June 2017 VND	*31 December 2016 VND*
Other short-term payables	**115,925,366,020**	**42,696,546,895**
Salary unrelated payables	986,198,211	511,903,144
Short-term deposits	27,894,023,367	28,785,995,203
Charity funds	1,010,464,356	500,472,682
Other payables	86,034,680,086	12,898,175,866
Other long-term payables	**3,018,767,180**	**5,197,076,277**
Mortgage, deposit received	3,018,767,180	5,197,076,277
Total	**118,944,133,200**	**47,893,623,172**

17. TECHNICAL RESERVES

17.1. Unearned premium reserve and claim reserve

	Reserve for direct insurance and inward reinsurance VND	*Reserve for outward reinsurance (Reinsurance assets) VND*	*Net reserve VND*
31 December 2016			
Unearned premium reserve	915,247,142,029	(297,483,038,386)	617,764,103,643
Claim reserve	503,878,630,777	(334,721,288,687)	169,157,342,090
Total	**1,419,125,772,806**	**(632,204,327,073)**	**786,921,445,733**
30 June 2017			
Unearned premium reserve	926,865,477,672	(273,410,552,708)	653,454,924,964
Claim reserve	880,880,779,896	(636,609,509,175)	244,271,270,721
Total	**1,807,746,257,568**	**(910,020,061,883)**	**897,726,195,685**

17. TECHNICAL RESERVES (continued)

17.1 Unearned premium and claim reserve (continued)

17.1.1 Unearned premium reserve

Gross unearned premium reserve

Product	*30 June 2017 VND*	*31 December 2016 VND*
Health and Personal Accident	168,211,030,329	139,998,301,552
Property and Damages	291,205,371,337	311,272,466,511
Cargo	13,086,182,874	10,618,566,497
Automobile	306,670,907,473	314,890,217,292
Fire	107,907,942,136	92,586,315,744
Liability	6,500,431,329	7,597,541,552
Business Risk	1,417,200,086	1,416,470,904
Aviation	713,746,656	895,575,527
Hull and P&I	27,061,137,703	23,352,379,942
Financial and credit risk	2,725,179,298	11,016,787,116
Agriculture	1,366,348,451	1,602,519,392
Total	**926,865,477,672**	**915,247,142,029**

Ceded unearned premium reserve (Reinsurance assets)

Product	*30 June 2017 VND*	*31 December 2016 VND*
Health and Personal Accident	170,360,800	491,948,903
Property and Damages	184,784,636,917	206,417,508,297
Cargo	9,073,044,554	7,731,185,937
Automobile	1,303,504,756	1,442,075,141
Fire	50,684,254,047	47,267,136,622
Liability	4,321,174,103	4,979,320,911
Business Risk	1,135,464,202	1,267,637,052
Aviation	637,553,009	788,706,430
Hull and P&I	18,180,339,696	16,510,082,794
Financial and credit risk	1,920,901,076	9,185,035,554
Agriculture	1,199,319,548	1,402,400,745
Total	**273,410,552,708**	**297,483,038,386**

17. TECHNICAL RESERVES (continued)

17.1 Unearned premium and claim reserve (continued)

17.1.2 Claim reserve

Gross claim reserve

Product	*30 June 2017 VND*	*31 December 2016 VND*
Health and Personal Accident	11,798,035,654	5,190,022,044
Property and Damages	360,692,232,577	260,258,832,670
Cargo	21,974,988,976	17,540,444,933
Automobile	92,824,079,618	55,969,081,983
Fire	303,751,219,456	93,640,407,430
Liability	1,648,090,654	2,620,265,247
Business Risk	11,350,000	-
Aviation	14,524,535,144	14,544,499,895
Hull and P&I	32,489,852,449	31,948,681,207
Financial and credit risk	40,982,726,209	21,982,726,209
Agriculture	183,669,159	183,669,159
Total	**880,880,779,896**	**503,878,630,777**

Ceded reinsurance claim reserve (Reinsurance assets)

Product	*30 June 2017 VND*	*31 December 2016 VND*
Health and Personal Accident	2,639,110	246,117,305
Property and Damages	296,749,148,728	212,540,334,783
Cargo	17,031,867,865	10,465,805,729
Automobile	52,996,604	65,895,294
Fire	265,179,430,761	72,748,047,595
Liability	688,300,664	962,967,188
Business Risk	10,014,786	-
Aviation	13,447,841,589	13,465,657,079
Hull and P&I	25,387,504,118	24,216,698,764
Financial and credit risk	18,059,764,950	9,764,950
Total	**636,609,509,175**	**334,721,288,687**

17. TECHNICAL RESERVES (continued)

17.1 Unearned premium and claim reserve (continued)

17.1.2 Claim reserve (continued)

Claim reserve includes:

1. Outstanding claim reserve was calculated based on loss estimate for each individual claim, for which the Corporation was liable, which was either notified to the Corporation or requested for payment but was still unresolved as at 30 June 2017. Such reserves amounted to VND 847,915,386,879 as at 30 June 2017, in which, the amount recoverable from reinsurers relating to these outstanding claims was VND 636,609,509,175.
2. Reserves for claims incurred but not reported as at 30 June 2017, amounted to VND 32,965,393,017. The decrease in claim claims incurred but not reported of VND 1,119,651,404 was charged to the interim separate income statement.

17.2. Catastrophe reserve

	30 June 2017 VND	*31 December 2016 VND*
Opening balance	**83,000,220,514**	**71,828,167,846**
Increased during the period	6,084,000,750	11,172,052,668
Used during the period	-	-
Closing balance	**89,084,221,264**	**83,000,220,514**

18. OWNERS' EQUITY

	Charter capital VND	*Share premium VND*	*Investment and development fund VND*	*Statutory reserve VND*	*Retained earnings VND*	*Total VND*
Balance at 1 January 2016	**1,172,768,950,000**	**655,565,033,362**	**1,800,187,891**	**22,310,289,169**	**92,495,888,942**	**1,944,940,349,364**
Profit for the year	-	-	-	-	113,278,536,837	113,278,536,837
Other decrease	-	-	4,657,768,147	5,666,444,496	(96,690,349,643)	(86,366,137,000)
- Appropriation to statutory reserves	-	-	-	*5,666,444,496*	*(5,666,444,496)*	-
- Appropriation to Bonus and Welfare funds	-	-	-	-	*(16,000,000,000)*	*(16,000,000,000)*
- Investment and development fund	-	-	*4,657,768,147*	-	*(4,657,768,147)*	-
- Dividend payment	-	-	-	-	*(70,366,137,000)*	*(70,366,137,000)*
Balance at 31 December 2016	**1,172,768,950,000**	**655,565,033,362**	**6,457,956,038**	**27,976,733,665**	**109,084,076,136**	**1,971,852,749,201**
Balance at 1 January 2017	**1,172,768,950,000**	**655,565,033,362**	**6,457,956,038**	**27,976,733,665**	**109,084,076,136**	**1,971,852,749,201**
Profit for the period					67,672,645,815	67,672,645,815
Other decrease	-	-	-	3,381,114,614	(105,474,941,114)	(102,093,826,500)
- Appropriation to statutory reserves	-	-	-	*3,381,114,614*	*(3,381,114,614)*	-
- Appropriation to Bonus and Welfare funds (*)	-	-	-	-	*(20,000,000,000)*	*(20,000,000,000)*
- Dividend payment (*)	-	-	-	-	*(82,093,826,500)*	*(82,093,826,500)*
Balance at 30 June 2017	**1,172,768,950,000**	**655,565,033,362**	**6,457,956,038**	**31,357,848,279**	**71,281,780,837**	**1,937,431,568,516**

(*) In accordance with Resolution No. 01/2017/NQ-ĐHĐCĐ dated 28 March 2017 by Annual General Meeting of Shareholders.

18. OWNERS' EQUITY (continued)

18.1. Contributed capital

	30 June 2017 VND	*31 December 2016 VND*
Contributed by parent company (BIDV)	597,492,590,000	597,492,590,000
Contributed by Strategic investor (Fairfax)	410,469,130,000	410,469,130,000
Contributed by other shareholders	164,807,230,000	164,807,230,000
Total	**1,172,768,950,000**	**1,172,768,950,000**

18.2. Capital transactions with owners and distributions of dividends

	30 June 2017 VND	*31 December 2016 VND*
Paid-in capital		
Contributed capital at begining of the period	1,172,768,950,000	1,172,768,950,000
Increase in contributed capital	-	-
Contributed capital at the end of the period	**1,172,768,950,000**	**1,172,768,950,000**
Dividends	**(82,093,826,500)**	**(70,366,137,000)**

18.3. Shares

	30 June 2017 VND	*31 December 2016 VND*
Authorized shares	**117,276,895**	**117,276,895**
Issued shares	**117,276,895**	**117,276,895**
Ordinary shares	117,276,895	117,276,895
Preferrence shares	-	-
Treasury shares	-	-
Ordinary shares	-	-
Preferrence shares	-	-
Outstanding shares	**117,276,895**	**117,276,895**
Ordinary shares	117,276,895	117,276,895
Preferrence shares	-	-

Par value of outstanding shares (VND/share): 10,000

19. INSURANCE REVENUE

	For the six-month period ended 30 June 2017 VND	*For the six-month period ended 30 June 2016 VND*
Direct written premiums	773,046,548,190	703,665,236,924
Deductions from direct premiums	(699,808,238)	(144,033,731)
Total direct written premiums	**772,346,739,952**	**703,521,203,193**
Reinsurance premium assumed	81,572,559,174	87,673,049,071
Increase in un-earned premium reserve	(11,618,335,643)	(72,268,572,804)
Total	**842,300,963,483**	**718,925,679,460**

19.1 Direct written premiums

Product	*For the six-month period ended 30 June 2017 VND*	*For the six-month period ended 30 June 2016 VND*
Health and Personal Accident	114,530,291,857	86,095,597,479
Property and Damages	138,429,061,572	124,702,892,134
Cargo	61,954,474,931	52,886,759,624
Automobile	287,681,795,064	275,206,967,777
Fire	116,329,451,341	101,582,696,338
Liability	6,123,191,678	5,111,888,062
Business Risk	2,209,052,206	1,910,219,272
Aviation	102,915,000	-
Hull and P&I	40,557,127,120	42,200,426,925
Financial and credit risk	2,860,994,881	6,490,113,409
Agriculture	1,568,384,302	7,333,642,173
Total	**772,346,739,952**	**703,521,203,193**

19.2 Reinsurance premiums assumed

Product	*For the six-month period ended 30 June 2017 VND*	*For the six-month period ended 30 June 2016 VND*
Health and Personal Accident	6,504,987,480	12,189,882,319
Property and Damages	47,153,723,802	43,779,438,214
Cargo	1,051,479,821	2,563,705,125
Automobile	17,864,694,495	15,756,227,820
Fire	6,531,146,636	8,109,139,716
Liability	162,681,026	1,062,211,691
Business Risk	617,128,103	552,097,728
Aviation	1,391,627,503	2,783,882,660
Hull and P&I	132,426,955	802,521,299
Financial and credit risk	162,663,353	64,827,150
Agriculture	-	9,115,349
Total	**81,572,559,174**	**87,673,049,071**

20. REINSURANCE PREMIUM CEDED

	For the six-month period ended 30 June 2017 VND	*For the six-month period ended 30 June 2016 VND*
Reinsurance premium ceded	245,519,224,090	245,776,874,396
(Increase)/decrease in ceded unearned premium reserve	24,072,485,678	(6,874,212,350)
Total	**269,591,709,768**	**238,902,662,046**

Reinsurance premium ceded includes:

Product	*For the six-month period ended 30 June 2017 VND*	*For the six-month period ended 30 June 2016 VND*
Health and Personal Accident	285,397,603	495,270,776
Property and Damages	98,269,072,614	101,842,093,466
Cargo	42,445,790,870	37,854,667,320
Automobile	1,397,628,966	1,384,924,173
Fire	65,342,060,566	57,311,796,540
Liability	3,930,035,184	3,718,319,067
Business Risk	2,230,866,227	2,067,043,951
Aviation	1,292,902,051	1,579,975,287
Hull and P&I	27,762,793,792	29,838,476,762
Financial and credit risk	1,240,750,696	4,090,471,743
Agriculture	1,321,925,521	5,593,835,311
Total	**245,519,224,090**	**245,776,874,396**

21. COMMISSION ON REINSURANCE CEDED

	For the six-month period ended 30 June 2017 VND	*For the six-month period ended 30 June 2016 VND*
Reinsurance ceded commission	62,493,088,514	58,937,260,383
Commission return/reduction	-	-
Total	**62,493,088,514**	**58,937,260,383**

21. COMMISSION ON REINSURANCE CEDED (continued)

Commission on reinsurance ceded includes:

Product	*For the six-month period ended 30 June 2017 VND*	*For the six-month period ended 30 June 2016 VND*
Health and Personal Accident	96,681,157	256,283,994
Property and Damages	28,776,231,637	25,435,011,675
Cargo	11,424,476,658	11,070,419,329
Automobile	512,385,871	421,116,314
Fire	16,210,476,612	16,305,526,029
Liability	593,990,677	432,752,892
Business Risk	559,686,729	779,875,757
Aviation	259,678,398	289,518,655
Hull and P&I	3,893,762,157	3,356,457,287
Financial and credit risk	81,428,935	305,091,297
Agriculture	84,289,683	285,207,154
Total	**62,493,088,514**	**58,937,260,383**

22. OTHER INCOME FROM INSURANCE ACTIVITIES

	For the six-month period ended 30 June 2017 VND	*For the six-month period ended 30 June 2016 VND*
Policy management fee	24,975,169,434	22,025,219,103
Other income (*)	406,205,974	907,822,653
Total	**25,381,375,408**	**22,933,041,756**

(*) Other income includes leading fee from coinsurance, claim recovery from third parties and other income from reinsurance activities.

23. NET CLAIM EXPENSES

	For the six-month period ended 30 June 2017 VND	*For the six-month period ended 30 June 2016 VND*
Claim expenses	266,400,167,955	258,278,632,232
- *Direct claim expenses*	*231,655,653,061*	*233,046,379,662*
- *Use of catastrophe reserve*	-	-
- *Claim expense on reinsurance assumed*	*34,744,514,894*	*25,232,252,570*
Salvage and sub-rogation	(1,966,244,282)	(12,908,342,285)
Recovery from reinsurance ceded	(68,330,074,788)	(54,241,921,931)
Increase in gross claim reserve	377,002,149,119	28,443,100,605
(Increase)/decrease in ceded reinsurance claim reserve	(301,888,220,488)	6,330,218,551
Total	**271,217,777,516**	**225,901,687,172**

23. NET CLAIM EXPENSES (continued)

23.1 Direct claim expenses

Product	*For the six-month period ended 30 June 2017 VND*	*For the six-month period ended 30 June 2016 VND*
Health and Personal Accident	28,342,889,966	31,250,716,109
Property and Damages	20,887,631,630	28,904,931,098
Cargo	16,202,374,988	20,738,772,050
Automobile	112,503,938,295	107,184,489,440
Fire	48,863,774,679	38,004,938,382
Liability	924,018,378	311,567,674
Business risk	-	-
Aviation	-	-
Hull and P&I	3,931,025,125	6,650,964,909
Financial and credit risk	-	-
Total	**231,655,653,061**	**233,046,379,662**

23.2 Claim expense on reinsurance assumed

Product	*For the six-month period ended 30 June 2017 VND*	*For the six-month period ended 30 June 2016 VND*
Health and Personal Accident	297,165,905	16,141,930,229
Property and Damages	27,136,126,729	4,633,914,558
Cargo	633,465,965	743,384,993
Automobile	5,595,752,660	980,989,045
Fire	5,362,134	2,049,834,091
Liability	-	-
Aviation	444,522,392	101,784,287
Hull and P&I	632,119,109	462,743,458
Financial and credit risk	-	-
Agriculture	-	117,671,909
Total	**34,744,514,894**	**25,232,252,570**

23. CLAIM EXPENSES (continued)

23.3 Recoveries from reinsurance ceded

Product	*For the six-month period ended 30 June 2017 VND*	*For the six-month period ended 30 June 2016 VND*
Health and Personal Accident	360,971,755	487,587,243
Property and Damages	25,485,963,649	21,115,902,145
Cargo	10,110,331,826	6,582,316,988
Automobile	239,222,799	67,082,566
Fire	29,731,387,220	22,734,443,863
Liability	344,767,426	-
Business risk	-	-
Aviation	1,284,156	90,620,333
Hull and P&I	2,056,145,957	3,163,968,793
Financial and credit risk	-	-
Total	**68,330,074,788**	**54,241,921,931**

24. OTHER OPERATING EXPENSES

	For the six-month period ended 30 June 2017 VND	*For the six-month period ended 30 June 2016 VND*
Commission	73,589,143,468	58,422,462,221
Insurance risk assessment expenses	1,388,180	92,886,735
Agent management activities	9,081,655,760	8,130,646,990
Loss prevention	1,357,321,853	856,210,990
Statutory contributions	3,891,892,981	2,387,639,775
Other expenses	144,552,146,053	130,270,674,004
Total	**232,473,548,295**	**200,160,520,715**

Other expenses include the expenses related to underwriting activities such as marketing expenses, entertainment meals, telephones, petro, perdiem, postage expense...

25. FINANCE INCOME

	For the six-month period ended 30 June 2017 VND	*For the six-month period ended 30 June 2016 VND*
Interest income from deposits at banks	79,705,025,161	71,004,402,150
Interest income from bonds	11,862,033,833	10,297,280,656
Dividend income	3,621,620,000	2,663,144,000
Gain from exchange rate difference	1,924,674,592	1,080,338,718
Gain from security trading	3,120,000	9,324,000
Other financial incomes	3,624,205	4,942,829
Total	**97,120,097,791**	**85,059,432,353**

26. FINANCE EXPENSES

	For the six-month period ended 30 June 2017 VND	*For the six-month period ended 30 June 2016 VND*
Interest expense	2,400,718	4,562,054
Security trading expense	85,658,128	60,465,086
Loss on security trading	4,995,347,155	-
Loss on exchange rate difference	4,419,647,876	1,775,464,832
Provisions for diminution in value of investments	4,339,198,208	1,509,751,500
Other financial expenses	81,392,590	77,662,761
Total	**13,923,644,675**	**3,427,906,233**

27. GENERAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

	For the six-month period ended 30 June 2017 VND	*For the six-month period ended 30 June 2016 VND*
Employee expense	77,940,747,119	73,911,740,511
Material expense	4,022,758,549	4,700,832,616
Tool and equipment expense	1,533,573,888	1,497,143,112
Depreciation expense	3,327,088,382	2,590,137,007
Tax, fee, and charge	2,622,002,473	2,608,946,481
Expense for external services	56,184,846,446	46,854,373,645
Provision/(Reversal of provision) for doubtful debts	1,426,645,087	(742,370,105)
Other expenses	2,665,406,080	2,003,956,824
Total	**149,723,068,024**	**133,424,760,091**

28. OTHER INCOME

	For the six-month period ended 30 June 2017 VND	*For the six-month period ended 30 June 2016 VND*
Income from disposal tools and equipment	24,507,055	327,371,949
Income from expired obligations	-	-
Other income	131,728,352	278,338,456
Total	**156,235,407**	**605,710,405**

29. OTHER EXPENSES

	For the six-month period ended 30 June 2017 VND	*For the six-month period ended 30 June 2016 VND*
Administrative penalty	12,453,968	16,441,599
Other expenses	15,148,640	32,323,686
Total	**27,602,608**	**48,765,285**

30. CORPORATE INCOME TAX

The Corporation is subject to paying Corporate Income Tax ("CIT") at the rate of 20% of its taxable profits from 2017 (2016: 20%).

The Corporation's tax returns are subject to examination by the tax authorities. Because the application of tax laws and regulations is susceptible to varying interpretations, amounts reported in the interim separate financial statements could be changed at a later date upon final determination by the tax authorities.

30.1 Corporate Income Tax Expense

	For the six-month period ended 30 June 2017 VND	*For the six-month period ended 30 June 2016 VND*
Current CIT expense	16,737,763,152	15,699,212,479
Deferred tax expense/(income)	-	-
Total	**16,737,763,152**	**15,699,212,479**

30. CORPORATE INCOME TAX (continued)

30.1 Corporate Income Tax Expense (continued)

The current corporate income tax payable is determined based on taxable income for the period. Taxable profit distinguishes from accounting profit reported on the separate income statement because it excludes items of income or expense that are taxable or deductible in other years and it further excludes items that are never taxable or deductible for tax purpose. The Corporation's liability for current tax is calculated using tax rates that have been enacted by the interim separate balance sheet date.

Reconciliation between CIT expense and the accounting profit/(loss) multiplied by CIT rate is presented below:

	For the six-month period ended 30 June 2017 VND	*For the six-month period ended 30 June 2016 VND*
Accounting profit before tax	**84,410,408,967**	**79,140,649,037**
CIT rate	20%	20%
Corporate Income Tax	16,882,081,793	15,828,129,807
Adjustments to increase:	580,005,359	1,088,160,458
Non-deductible expenses	*190,079,729*	*801,452,325*
Penalty for late payment of tax	*345,147*	*3,288,320*
Accrual of policy holder protection fund	*341,363,954*	*283,419,813*
Under accrual of tax from prior years	*48,216,529*	-
Adjustments to decrease:	(724,324,000)	(1,217,077,786)
Tax exempted dividend income	*(724,324,000)*	*(532,628,800)*
Policy holder protection fund of prior year	-	*(172,901,550)*
Cancelled revenue under Circular No. 194/2014/TT-BTC	-	*(299,979,830)*
Adjustment of prior years' CIT	-	*(211,567,606)*
Current CIT expense	**16,737,763,152**	**15,699,212,479**

31. TRANSACTIONS WITH RELATED PARTIES

Significant transactions with related companies during the period were as follows:

Company	*Relationship*	*Transactions*	*For the six-month period ended 30 June 2017 VND*	*For the six-month period ended 30 June 2016 VND*
Joint Stock Commercial Bank of Investment and Development of Vietnam (BIDV)	Parent	Gross written premiums	81,652,823,866	73,051,150,197
		Claim expense	(682,168,699)	(947,363,685)
		Commission expense	(9,117,584,572)	(4,555,966,120)
		Interest income from term deposit	68,727,695,652	58,183,257,244
		Office rental expense	(5,860,171,987)	(6,317,779,595)
		Bank transfer expense	(911,031,893)	(915,652,326)
		Bank overdraft interest	(2,400,718)	(4,562,054)
BIDV Leasing Company	Affiliate	Gross written premiums	110,186,906	119,532,101
		Claim expense	(5,200,000)	-
The Bank of Investment and Development of Cambodia (BIDC)	Affiliate	Gross written premiums	251,978,705	370,312,061
		Interest income from term deposit	1,721,513,888	1,987,132,252
		Claim expense	(3,450,000)	-
Lao Viet Insurance Company	Subsidiary	Assumed reinsurance premium	26,517,235,506	35,992,977,099
		Commission from reinsurance assumed	(7,100,404,839)	(9,579,431,223)
		Claim expense from reinsurance assumed	(6,241,092,233)	(1,402,500,477)

31. TRANSACTIONS WITH RELATED PARTIES (continued)

Amounts due to and due from related companies at the interim separate balance sheet date are as follows:

Related company	*Relationship*	*Description*	*Receivables VND*	*Payables VND*
Joint stock Commercial Bank of Investment and Development of Vietnam (BIDV)	Parent	Current account	33,092,225,983	
		Term deposits	2,187,312,000,000	
		Interest from term deposits	67,797,487,498	
		Premium receivables	193,273,095	
		Commission payables		1,432,007,607
		Office rent payable		3,969,969,362
		Compulsory deposit at BIDV	6,000,000,000	
		Deposits in blocked account	6,153,417,160	
BIDV Leasing Company I	Affiliate	Premium receivables	132,336,739	
		Commission payables		3,428,300
The Bank of Investment and Development of Cambodia (BIDC)	Affiliate	Term Deposits	43,000,000,000	
		Interest from term deposits	977,725,000	
		Commission payables		
Lao Viet Insurance Company	Subsidiary	Receivables for premium assumed	50,854,980,739	
		Claim payables for reinsurance assumed		9,858,924,812
		Claim reserve for reinsurance assumed		18,017,729,744

31. TRANSACTIONS WITH RELATED PARTIES (continued)

Remuneration to members of Board of Directors:

	For the six-month period ended 30 June 2017 VND	*For the six-month period ended 30 June 2016 VND*
Remuneration	134,000,000	285,000,000
Total	**134,000,000**	**285,000,000**

Remuneration to members of Board of Management:

	For the six-month period ended 30 June 2017 VND	*For the six-month period ended 30 June 2016 VND*
Salaries and bonus	5,792,537,475	4,092,334,385
Other benefits	114,000,000	228,000,000
Total	**5,906,537,475**	**4,320,334,385**

Apart from salaries and bonus, the Board of Management is not entitled to any other benefits.

32. INFORMATION ON SEGMENT REPORTING

According to VAS 28, the reportable segments defined as follows:

- A business segment is a distinguishable component of an enterprise that is engaged in providing an individual product or service or a group of related products or services and that is subject to risks and returns that are different from those of other business segments;
- A geographical segment is a distinguishable component of an enterprise that is engaged in providing products or services within a particular economic environment and that is subject to risks and returns that are different from those of components operating in other economic environments.

In view of BIC, the member companies of Corporation provide same non-life insurance products, operate in the same economy, and use the same processes and underwriting channels that are standardized designed by the Corporation.

Besides, the companies engaged in the same business risk, legal environment and have no other economic benefit with entities in other economic environment and the geographical segment does not effect on the scope of providing insurance service of those companies. Therefore, BIC does not have segments which fit the definition of segmental disclosures as require by VAS 28.

33. COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES

Operating lease commitments

The Corporation leases office premises under an operating lease. Future rental amounts due under operating leases as at the year-end were as follows:

	30 June 2017 VND	*31 December 2016 VND*
Operating lease commitments due:		
- Less than 1 year	1,482,247,770	272,272,727
- From 1 – 5 years	32,657,036,321	38,528,707,946
- More than 5 years	6,893,420,646	3,186,132,782
Total	**41,032,704,737**	**41,987,113,455**

Foreign contractor withholding tax

The Corporation accounted for the FCT on reinsurance premiums ceded to overseas reinsurers from countries without Double Tax Treaty with Vietnam or from countries with Double Tax Treaty with Vietnam but the reinsurers have not submitted adequate supporting documents.

Other off-balance sheet items

ITEMS	*30 June 2017*	*31 December 2016*
Insurance policies signed but not yet effective (VND)	129,483,155,179	136,576,993,216
Foreign currency (USD)	97,432.68	366,466.22
Foreign currency (EUR)	362,549.47	215,061.17
Foreign currency (GBP)	23,862.96	-
Foreign currency (AUD)	12,350.33	12,370.34

34. RISK MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK

34.1 Governance framework

The primary objective of the Corporation's risk and financial management framework is to protect the Corporation's shareholders from events that hinder the sustainable achievement of financial performance objectives. The Board of Directors and Management recognise the importance of having efficient and effective risk management systems in place.

The Corporation has established a risk management function which agreed clear terms of reference by the Board of Directors and committees. This is supplemented with a clear organisational structure with documented delegated authorities and responsibilities from the Board of Directors to the Board of Management and other senior management. A policy framework has been developed and implemented which sets out the risk profiles for the Corporation, risk management; control and business conduct standards for the Corporation's operations. Each policy has a member of the Board of Management charged with overseeing compliance with the policy throughout the Corporation.

34. RISK MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK (continued)

34.2 Risk management objectives, policies and processes for management of insurance risk

The primary insurance activity carried out by the Corporation is the assumption of risk of loss from persons or organisations that are directly subject to the risk. Such risks may relate to property, liability, accident, health, financial or other perils that may arise from an insurable event. As such the Corporation is exposed to the uncertainty surrounding the timing and severity of claims under the contract. The Corporation also has exposure to market risk through its insurance and investment activities.

The Corporation manages its insurance risk through underwriting limits, approval procedures for transactions that involve new products or those exceed set limits, risk diversification, pricing guidelines, reinsurance and monitoring of emerging issues.

34.3 Capital management and regulatory framework

The primary capital management objective of the Corporation is to maintain a strong capital base to support the development of its business and to comply with regulatory capital requirements at all times. The Corporation recognises the impact on shareholders returns of the level of equity capital employed and seek to maintain a prudent balance.

Regulatory capital requirements arising from the operations of the Corporation require the Corporation to hold assets sufficient to cover liabilities and satisfy the solvency margin requirements in Vietnam. The solvency requirements that apply to the Corporation is those set out in Circular No. 125/2012/TT-BTC issued by the Ministry of Finance.

The table below summarises the minimum regulatory solvency margin for the Corporation and the solvency capital held against each of them. Regulators are primarily interested in protecting the rights of policyholders and monitor them closely to ensure that the insurance subsidiaries are satisfactorily managing affairs for their benefit. At the same time, regulators are also interested in ensuring that the Corporation maintain appropriate solvency position to meet unforeseen liabilities arising from economic turmoil or natural disasters.

	Corporation Solvency Margin VND million	*Minimum Solvency Margin VND million*	*Solvency Margin Ratio*
30 June 2017	1,540,077	309,029	498%
31 December 2016	1,601,428	274,331	584%

The solvency ratio of the Corporation is calculated based on the relevant regulations promulgated by the Ministry of Finance in Vietnam, which is an indicator of the overall solvency position of the relevant insurance operations.

34.4 Underwriting strategy

The Corporation's underwriting strategy seeks the diversity for products, distribution channel and focus on the most profitable products to ensure a balanced mix of business portfolio and is based on a large portfolio of similar risks over a number of years and, as such, reduces the variability of the outcome.

34. RISK MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK (continued)

34.5 Reinsurance strategy

The Corporation reinsures a portion of the insurance risks it underwrites in order to control its exposures to losses and protect its capital, through treaty and facultative reinsurance arrangements. These reinsurance agreements transfer part of the risk and limit the exposure from each insured. The amount of each risk retained depends on the Corporation's evaluation of the specific risk, subject in certain circumstances, to maximum limits based on characteristics of coverage. Under the terms of the reinsurance agreements, the reinsurer agrees to reimburse the ceded amount in the event the claim is paid. However, the Corporation remains liable to its policyholders with respect to ceded insurance if any reinsurer fails to meet the obligations it assumes.

Ceded reinsurance contains credit risk, and to minimise such risk, only those reinsurers whose credit rating either assessed by credit rating agencies or internally assessed by the Corporation are satisfied to have business with the Corporation.

35. MANAGEMENT OF INSURANCE AND FINANCIAL RISK

The Corporation issues contracts that transfer insurance risk or financial risk or both. The following gives details of the Corporation's main products and the ways in which it manages the associated risks.

35.1 Insurance risk

Assumptions, changes in assumptions and sensitivity analysis

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

The nature of the business makes it very difficult to predict with certainty the outcome of any particular claim and the ultimate cost. Each notified claim is assessed on a separate case by case basis with due regard to the circumstances, information available from loss adjusters and historical evidence of similar claims. Case estimates are reviewed and updated regularly when there is updated information. The provision is estimated based on information currently available.

The claim reserve is calculated based on method regulated in Circular No. 125/2012/TT-BTC dated 30 July 2012 issued by the Ministry of Finance. Details of such reserving methodologies are as follows:

35. MANAGEMENT OF INSURANCE AND FINANCIAL RISK (continued)

35.1 Insurance risk (continued)

Claim reserve includes the reserve for outstanding claims and for claims incurred but not reported.

- Outstanding claim reserve is established based on the estimated claim payments for each claim for which the insurer is liable, which is either notified to the insurer or requested for payment but is still unresolved at the end of the period, accordance with the Circular No. 125/2012/TT-BTC; and
- Reserve for incurred but not reported claims for which the insurer is liable (IBNR).

Although Circular 125/2012/TT-BTC has formulated a formula to calculate IBNR for a financial year, there is no guidance available for establishing IBNR when preparing the interim separate financial statements. As such for the purpose of interim reporting of the management has calculated IBNR by multiplying the IBNR amount as at 31 December 2016 with the premium revenue growth and claim expense growth for the period which Management believe would give a best estimate of the IBNR amount as at 30 June 2017.

The Corporation issues general insurance contracts such as cargo, hull, aviation, engineering, fire, health and personal accident, general indemnity and automobile. Risks under general insurance contracts usually cover twelve month duration.

The Corporation is exposed to cumulative risks from the economic development across the country and flow of foreign investment in manufacturing and real estates, especially in the major economic hubs such as Ho Chi Minh City, Hanoi, Hai Phong, Da Nang and Dong Nai.

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

For late notified claims that take more than a year to settle, there is also inflation risk. These risks do not vary significantly in relation to the location, type of risk insured and industry.

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

35. MANAGEMENT OF INSURANCE AND FINANCIAL RISK (continued)

35.1 Insurance risk (continued)

Concentration level of insurance risk

Insurance risks of the Corporation include most types of non-life insurance risks as cargo, marine, aviation, oil and gas, property, personal and accident, engineering risk, etc. Aside from accumulative risk in the same category, the Corporation also faces concentration of risks e.g. vessel and cargo insurance, asset and human insurance, etc. the Corporation has regulations on the management of concentration of risks and reinsurance protection contracts to limit liability when accumulative risk events or disasters occur.

35.2 Financial risk

The Corporation's financial liabilities comprise trade and other payables. The Corporation has trade receivables, other receivables, cash and short-term deposits and other financial investments. The Corporation does not hold or issue derivative financial instruments.

The Corporation is exposed to market risk, credit risk and liquidity risk.

Risk management is integral to the whole business of the Corporation. The Corporation has a system of controls in place to create an acceptable balance between the cost of risks occurring and the cost of managing the risks. The management continually monitors the Corporation's risk management process to ensure that an appropriate balance between risk and control is achieved.

Management reviews and agrees policies for managing each of these risks which are summarized below.

35.2.1 Market risk

Market risk is the risk that the fair value of future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices. Market prices comprise four types of risk: interest rate risk, currency risk, commodity price risk and other price risk, such as equity price risk.

The sensitivity analyses in the following sections relate to the position as at 30 June 2017 and 31 December 2016.

Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. The Corporation's exposure to market risk for changes in interest rate relates primarily to the Corporation's term deposits and bonds.

The Corporation manages interest rate risk by looking at the competitive structure of the market to obtain rates which are favourable for its purposes within its risk management limits.

An interest rate risk sensitivity analysis is not performed for interest rate risk as the Corporation's exposure to interest-rate risk is minimal at reporting date.

35. MANAGEMENT OF INSURANCE AND FINANCIAL RISK (continued)

35.2 Financial risk (continued)

35.2.1 Market risk (continued)

Foreign currency risk

Foreign currency risk is the risk of loss resulting from changes in foreign currency exchange rates. Fluctuations in exchange rates between VND and other currencies in which the Corporation conducts business may affect its financial condition and results of operations. The foreign current risk facing the Corporation mainly comes from movements in the USD/VND exchange rates. The Corporation seeks to limit its exposure to foreign currency risk by minimising its net foreign currency position.

Major of the Corporation financial assets are denominated in VND which mitigates the foreign currency risk. With assets denominated in foreign currency, most of them are in USD.

The table below indicates the effect of a reasonably possible movement of the foreign currency exchange rate against the VND, with all other variables held constant, on the separate income statement and statement of financial position of the Corporation:

Change in variance	*Impact on profit before tax VND*	*Impact on equity VND*
30 June 2017		
+5%	631,032,567	504,826,053
-5%	(631,032,567)	(504,826,053)
31 December 2016		
+5%	1,882,833,963	1,506,267,170
-5%	(1,882,833,963)	(1,506,267,170)

Equity price risk

The Corporation's listed and unlisted equity securities are susceptible to market price risk arising from uncertainty about future values of the investment securities. The Corporation manages equity price risk by placing a limit on equity investments and prediction analysis of market. The Corporation's Board of Management reviews and approves significant equity investment decisions.

At the reporting date, the exposure to listed equity securities at fair value was VND 199,821,401,000 (31 December 2016: VND 166,582,834,600). A decrease of 10% on the stock market index would decrease Corporation's profit before tax by VND 3,521,216,917 (31 December 2016: decrease by VND 5,992,213,661), depending on whether or not the decline is significant or prolonged. An increase of 10% in the value of the listed securities would increase Corporation's profit before tax by VND 2,128,744,039 (31 December 2016: increase by VND 5,133,498,009).

35. MANAGEMENT OF INSURANCE AND FINANCIAL RISK (continued)

35.2 Financial risk (continued)

35.2.2 Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk that counterparty will not meet its obligations under a financial instrument or customer contract, leading to a financial loss. The Corporation is exposed to credit risk from its operating activities (primarily for trade receivables from original insurance and reinsurance activities) and from its financing activities, including deposits at banks and other financial instruments.

Trade receivables

The trade receivables, which subject to credit risk, include trade receivables from insurance and reinsurance activities, and other receivables amounts subject to credit risk. Customer credit risk is managed by the Corporation based on its established policy, procedures and control relating to customer credit risk management.

The most significant of reinsurance receivables are reinsurance recoveries. To mitigate the risk of the counterparties not paying the due amount, the Corporation has established certain business and financial guidelines for reinsurer approval, incorporating ratings by major agencies and considering currently available market information. The Corporation also periodically reviews the financial stability of reinsurers using public information and other sources and the settlement trend of amounts due from reinsurers.

Bank deposits and other financial instruments

The Corporation's bank balances are mainly maintained with well-known banks in Vietnam. The Corporation evaluates the concentration of credit risk in respect of bank deposit at low level.

The Corporation's financial assets are neither past due nor impaired except for the following receivables which are past due and impaired as at 30 June 2017.

Currency: VND million

	Past due but not impaired		*Past due and impaired*		*Provision for impairment*
	< 90 days	*91-180 days*	*181-360 days*	*> 360 days*	
As at 30 June 2017					
Receivables from insurance activities	9,810	8,628	1,355	13,060	17,125
Receivables from financial activities	-	-	-	3,000	3,000
Total	**9,810**	**8,628**	**1,355**	**16,060**	**20,125**
As at 31 December 2016					
Receivables from insurance activities	9,413	1,604	3,564	16,703	15,698
Receivables from financial activities	-	-	-	3,000	3,000
Total	**9,413**	**1,604**	**3,564**	**19,703**	**18,698**

Provisions for impairment of the receivables were made under the Circular No. 228/2009/TT-BTC issued by the Ministry of Finance on 7 December 2009.

35 MANAGEMENT OF INSURANCE AND FINANCIAL RISK (continued)

35.2 Financial risk (continued)

35.2.3 Liquidity risk

The Corporation has to meet daily calls on its cash resources, notably from claims arising on its insurance contracts. There is therefore a risk that cash will not be available to settle liabilities when due at a reasonable cost. The Corporation manages this risk by monitoring and setting an appropriate level of operating funds to settle these liabilities.

Contractual maturity

The table below summarizes the maturity profile of the Corporation's financial liabilities based on contractual undiscounted payments as at the balance sheet date and 31 December 2016:

	On demand VND	*Less than 1 year VND*	*From 1 to 5 years VND*	*Total VND*
30 June 2017				
Financial liabilities				
Insurance payables	69,029,179,752	-	-	69,029,179,752
Reinsurance payables	-	250,137,200,982	-	250,137,200,982
Accrued expenses	-	27,981,222,229	-	27,981,222,229
Claim reserve	880,880,779,896	-	-	880,880,779,896
Other payables	201,788,779,934	-	-	201,788,779,934
	1,151,698,739,582	**278,118,423,211**	**-**	**1,429,817,162,793**

	On demand VND	*Less than 1 year VND*	*From 1 to 5 years VND*	*Total VND*
31 December 2016				
Financial liabilities				
Insurance payables	41,997,370,531	-	-	41,997,370,531
Reinsurance payables	-	264,909,109,628	-	264,909,109,628
Accrued expenses	-	12,888,591,439	-	12,888,591,439
Claim reserve	503,878,630,777	-	-	503,878,630,777
Other payables	127,286,114,623	-	-	127,286,114,623
	673,162,115,931	**277,797,701,067**	**-**	**950,959,816,998**

36. FINANCIAL ASSETS AND FINANCIAL LIABILITIES

On 6 November 2009, the Ministry of Finance issued Circular No. 210/2009/TT-BTC providing guidance for the adoption in Vietnam of the International Financial Reporting Standards on presentation and disclosures of financial instruments ("Circular No. 210") with effectiveness from financial years beginning on or after 1 January 2011. Circular No. 210 provides the definitions of financial assets, financial liabilities and derivative financial instruments, equity instruments as well as presentation and disclosures of financial instruments.

Due to Circular No. 210 only requires the presentation and disclosure of financial instruments, the definitions of financial assets, financial liabilities and other relevant definitions are applicable to prepare this note only. The assets, liabilities and equities of the Corporation still are recognized and accounting in accordance with the Vietnamese Accounting Standards and Vietnamese Accounting System applicable to insurance companies and comply with the relevant statutory requirements.

Financial assets

Financial assets within the scope of Circular No. 210 include cash and bank deposits, trade and other receivables, listed and unlisted financial instruments.

According to Circular No. 210, for the purpose of disclosure in the Separate Financial Statements, financial assets are classified as appropriate into one of the following categories:

- ***Financial asset recognized at fair value through profit or loss statements that satisfies either of the following conditions:***

  a) Financial asset that satisfies either of the following conditions:

     A financial asset will be classified as securities held for trading if:

     (i) It is purchased or created mainly for the purpose of resale/redemption in a short term;

     (ii) There is an evidence that such instrument is traded for the purpose of gaining short-term profits; or

     (iii) It is a derivative financial instrument (except derivative financial instruments identified as financial guarantee contracts or effective hedging instruments).

  b) Upon initial recognition, the entity categorizes the financial asset as such reflected at fair value through Profit and loss statement.

- ***Held-to-maturity investments are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or identifiable payments and fixed maturity periods which an entity has the intent and ability to hold until the date of maturity, with the exceptions of:***

  a) Financial assets that, upon initial recognition, were categorized as such recognized at fair value through profit or loss statements;

  b) Financial assets already categorized as available for sale;

  c) Financial assets that meet the definitions of loans and receivables.

36. FINANCIAL ASSETS AND FINANCIAL LIABILITIES (continued)

Financial assets (continued)

- ***Loans and receivables are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or identifiable payments and not listed on the market, with the exceptions of:***
  a) The amounts the entity has the intent to immediately sell or will sell in a near future which are classified as assets held for trading, and like those which, upon initial recognition, the entity categorized as such recognized at fair value through profit or loss statements;
  b) The amounts categorized by the entity as available for sale upon initial recognition; or;
  c) The amounts whose holders cannot recover most of the initial investment value not due to credit quality impairment and which are categorized as available for sale.
- ***Available-for-sale assets are non-derivative financial assets determined as available for sale or not classified as:***
  a) Loans and receivables;
  b) Held-to-maturity investments;
  c) Financial assets recognized at fair value through profit or loss statements.

Financial liabilities

Financial liabilities within the scope of Circular No. 210/2009/TT-BTC include trade and other payables, loans and borrowings.

According to Circular No. 210/2009/TT-BTC, for the purpose of disclosure in the Separate Financial Statements, financial liabilities are classified as appropriate into one of the following categories:

- *Financial liability recognized at fair value through profit or loss statements that satisfies either of the following conditions:*
  a) Being classified as held for trading, a financial liability will be classified as securities held for trading if:
     (i) It is purchased or created mainly for the purpose of resale/redemption in a short term;
     (ii) There is an evidence that such instrument is traded for the purpose of gaining short-term profits; or,
     (iii) It is a derivative financial instrument (except derivative financial instruments identified as financial guarantee contracts or effective hedging instruments).
  b) Upon initial recognition, the entity categorizes the financial liability as such reflected at fair value through Profit and loss statement
- *Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost,* include financial liabilities that were not categorized as financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss statements.

36. FINANCIAL ASSETS AND FINANCIAL LIABILITIES (continued)

Financial liabilities (continued)

Offsetting of financial assets and financial liabilities

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and the net amount reported in the separate balance sheet if, and only if, there is a currently enforceable legal right to offset the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis, or to realise the assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously.

The fair value of the financial assets and liabilities are included at the amount at which the instrument could be exchanged in a current transaction between willing parties, other than in a forced or liquidation sale.

The following method and assumption are used to estimate the fair values:

- Cash and short-term deposits, trade receivables, trade payables and other current liabilities approximate their carrying amounts largely due to the short-term maturities of these instruments.
- Fair value of listed shares is determined based on the closing prices on 30 June 2017.
- Fair value of unlisted shares which have been registered in the unlisted public companies market (UPCoM) is the closing price of the trading market on 30 Jun 2017.
- Fair value of unlisted shares which have not been registered in the unlisted public companies market (OTC) is the average of public price quotations of at least three (03) reputable and large security companies in the market.
- Where the active market information was not available to determine fair value of financial assets, financial liabilities at the reporting date, their carrying amounts were used.

36. FINANCIAL ASSETS AND FINANCIAL LIABILITIES (continued)

This table below presents carrying amount and fair value of the Corporation's assets at 30 June 2017:

	Carrying amount				*Fair value*
30 June 2017	*Cost* VND	*Accrued interest* VND	*Provision* VND	*Total* VND	VND
Financial assets					
Available for sale	274,914,886,135	-	(49,825,244,996)	225,089,641,139	279,883,266,225
Listed shares	*147,359,373,135*	-	*(2,331,597,221)*	*145,027,775,914*	*199,821,401,000*
Unlisted shares	*77,555,513,000*	-	*(29,009,359,707)*	*48,546,153,293*	*48,546,153,293*
BIDV Metlife	*50,000,000,000*	-	*(18,484,288,068)*	*31,515,711,932*	*31,515,711,932*
Loan and receivables	3,063,238,082,137	90,833,518,075	(20,125,064,158)	3,133,946,536,054	3,133,946,536,054
Bonds	*230,275,755,000*	*12,541,198,630*		*242,816,953,630*	*242,816,953,630*
Term deposits	*2,493,400,869,180*	*78,046,402,778*		*2,571,447,271,958*	*2,571,447,271,958*
Insurance receivables	*308,160,364,327*		*(20,125,064,158)*	*288,035,300,169*	*288,035,300,169*
Other receivables	*25,401,093,630*			*25,401,093,630*	*25,401,093,630*
Statutory deposit	*6,000,000,000*	*245,916,667*	-	*6,245,916,667*	*6,245,916,667*
Cash and cash equivalents	44,057,741,262	-	-	44,057,741,262	44,057,741,262
Total	**3,382,210,709,534**	**90,833,518,075**	**(69,950,309,154)**	**3,403,093,918,455**	**3,457,887,543,541**
Financial liabilities					
Trade payables	319,488,224,678	-	-	319,488,224,678	319,488,224,678
Accrued expenses	27,981,222,229	-	-	27,981,222,229	27,981,222,229
Other payables	123,934,840,145	-	-	123,934,840,145	123,934,840,145
Total	**471,404,287,052**	**-**	**-**	**471,404,287,052**	**471,404,287,052**

36. FINANCIAL ASSETS AND FINANCIAL LIABILITIES (continued)

This table below presents carrying amount and fair value of the Corporation's assets at 31 December 2016.

	Carrying amount				*Fair value*
31 December 2016	*Cost* VND	*Accrued interest* VND	*Provision* VND	*Total* VND	VND
Financial assets	**3,047,182,295,353**	**85,670,104,328**	**(64,184,465,859)**	**3,068,667,933,822**	**3,091,085,584,040**
Available for sale	283,429,685,967	-	(45,486,046,788)	237,943,639,179	260,361,289,397
Listed shares	*155,874,172,967*	-	*(11,708,988,585)*	*144,165,184,382*	*166,582,834,600*
Unlisted shares	*77,555,513,000*	-	*(16,890,324,139)*	*60,665,188,861*	*60,665,188,861*
BIDV Metlife	*50,000,000,000*	-	*(16,886,734,064)*	*33,113,265,936*	*33,113,265,936*
Loan and receivables	2,763,752,609,386	85,670,104,328	(18,698,419,071)	2,830,724,294,643	2,830,724,294,643
Bonds	*285,032,233,756*	*11,003,589,041*	*(3,000,000,000)*	*293,035,822,797*	*293,035,822,797*
Term deposits	*2,145,038,078,356*	*74,616,681,954*	-	*2,219,654,760,310*	*2,219,654,760,310*
Insurance receivables	*314,121,199,102*	-	*(15,698,419,071)*	*298,422,780,031*	*298,422,780,031*
Other receivables	*13,561,098,172*	-	-	*13,561,098,172*	*13,561,098,172*
Statutory deposit	*6,000,000,000*	*49,833,333*	-	*6,049,833,333*	*6,049,833,333*
Cash and cash equivalents	**152,977,915,505**	**214,138,889**	-	***153,192,054,394***	***153,192,054,394***
Total	**3,200,160,210,858**	**85,884,243,217**	**(64,184,465,859)**	**3,221,859,988,216**	**3,244,277,638,434**
Financial liabilities					
Trade payables	308,411,483,944	-	-	308,411,483,944	308,411,483,944
Accrued expenses	12,888,591,439	-	-	12,888,591,439	12,888,591,439
Other payables	50,017,012,336	-	-	50,017,012,336	50,017,012,336
Total	**371,317,087,719**	-	-	**371,317,087,719**	**371,317,087,719**

37. EVENTS AFTER THE INTERIM SEPARATE BALANCE SHEET DATE

There is no matter or circumstance that has arisen since interim separate the balance sheet date that requires adjustments or disclosures to be made in the interim separate financial statements of the Corporation.

38. APPROVAL FOR ISSUANCE

The interim separate financial statements as at and for the six-month period ended 30 June 2017 were authorised for issuance by General Director on 24 July 2017.

Mr. Nguyen Xuan Dong	Ms. Lai Ngan Giang	Mr. Tran Hoai An
Accountant	Chief Accountant	General Director
Finance - Accounting Division		

Hanoi, Vietnam

24 July 2017