



NEWSLETTER INSURANCE & REINSURANCE

VIETNAM NATIONAL REINSURANCE CORPORATION

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VIETNAM'S INSURANCE MARKET IN THE FIRST HALF OF 2026

Growth Recovers

BUT COMPETITIVE PRESSURE PERSISTS

After a prolonged period of moderate growth between 2023 and 2025, Vietnam's insurance market showed clearer signs of recovery in the first half of 2026. Stronger economic activity, expanding public investment, buoyant trade and increased manufacturing output supported premium growth across several major lines of business. Nevertheless, the market continued to face significant challenges, particularly intense price competition, rising exposure to large losses and the need to strengthen risk management capabilities ahead of the planned adoption of a risk-based capital framework, commonly known as RBC.

VIETNAM'S INSURANCE MARKET IN THE FIRST HALF OF 2026: GROWTH RECOVERS, BUT COMPETITIVE PRESSURE PERSISTS

STRONG ECONOMIC GROWTH PROVIDES A FAVOURABLE FOUNDATION

Vietnam's economy expanded by 8.18% in the first six months of 2026, representing its highest growth rate in 15 years. The main contributors included industry and construction, domestic consumption and exports. Average consumer price inflation stood at 4.38%, remaining within the Government's targeted range.

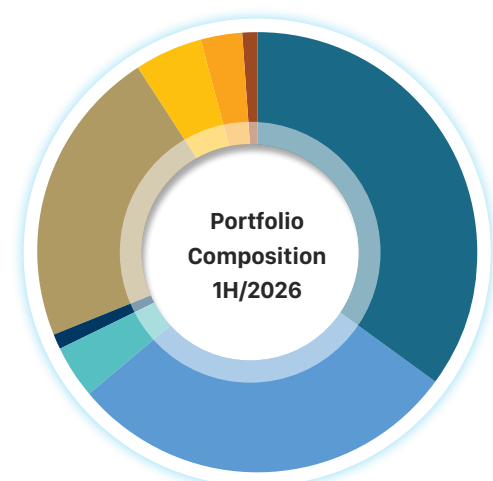
International trade also maintained strong momentum. Total import and export turnover was estimated at nearly USD 550 billion, an increase of more than 27% compared with the same period of 2025. Newly registered and adjusted foreign direct investment reached USD 34.65 billion, up 61% year on year, with manufacturing and processing continuing to account for the largest proportion. These developments created favourable conditions for insurance demand, particularly in property, engineering, cargo and investment-related risks.



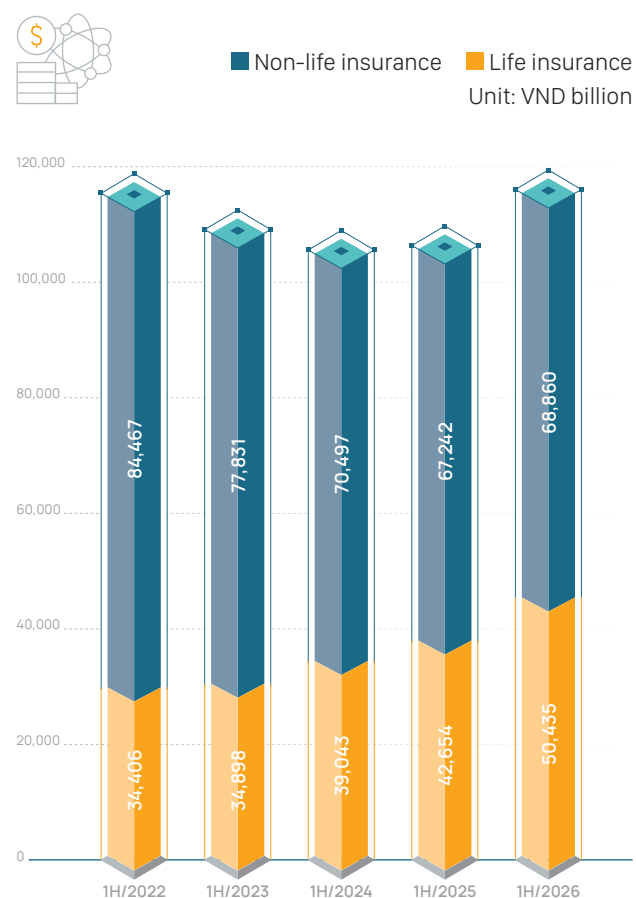
INSURANCE PREMIUM GROWTH REGAINS MOMENTUM

According to figures cited from the Insurance Association of Vietnam, total market premium revenue reached an estimated VND 119.295 trillion in the first half of 2026, representing year-on-year growth of more than 7.7%. Life insurance premiums amounted to VND 68.860 trillion, increasing by 2.4%, while non-life insurance premiums rose by nearly 16% to VND 50.435 trillion. The expansion of the non-life segment was considerably stronger than the growth recorded in 2025.

The composition of non-life premium revenue also illustrates the importance of retail-oriented lines. Personal accident and health insurance represented 35% of the non-life portfolio, followed by property and engineering insurance at 29% and motor insurance at 22%. Cargo accounted for 4%, hull for 5%, liability for 3%, and other lines for the remaining 1%.



■ Personal Accident & Health: **35%**
 ■ Property, Engineering, Oil & Gas: **29%**
 ■ Cargo: **4%**
 ■ Aviation: **1%**
 ■ Motor: **22%**
 ■ Hull: **5%**
 ■ Liability: **3%**
 ■ Others: **1%**



ENGINEERING INSURANCE LEADS THE MARKET

Engineering insurance was the strongest-performing segment, recording growth of nearly 76%, its highest rate in several years. This exceptional expansion was driven principally by accelerated public investment disbursement, particularly for major infrastructure projects, as well as increased private investment and foreign direct investment.

Vietnam's public investment plan for 2026 exceeded VND 1 quadrillion, the highest level recorded to date. The scale of planned investment generated substantial demand for construction all risks, erection all risks and other engineering insurance products. Major insurers including Bao Viet, PVI, MIC, PTI and BIC reportedly achieved engineering premium growth ranging from 50% to more than 100%.



CARGO INSURANCE BENEFITS FROM EXPANDING TRADE

Cargo insurance was another leading source of growth, with premium revenue increasing by more than 26%. This was approximately five times the growth rate recorded in the corresponding period of the previous year and represented the line's strongest performance in five years.

The expansion of import and export activity directly increased demand for marine cargo insurance. At the same time, geopolitical tensions and war-related risks made the operating environment more complex. Although these developments raised the level of exposure, they also created opportunities for additional premium revenue through war-risk surcharges.

PERSONAL LINES REMAIN A CENTRAL PILLAR

Personal accident, health and motor insurance continued to account for nearly 60% of non-life premium revenue and remained important drivers of overall market growth. Health insurance grew by approximately 20%, personal accident insurance by around 14%, and motor insurance by approximately 8.3%.

A notable market development was the introduction by several insurers of supplementary health products designed to complement the State health insurance system. This segment offers considerable growth potential, but it also

raises concerns about profitability and claims management. Sustainable development will therefore depend not only on attracting new customers, but also on appropriate product design, pricing and claims control.

The rapid increase in electric vehicle sales is likewise creating a new market for motor insurers. Electric vehicles accounted for more than 35% of new vehicle sales in the first half of 2026. This development presents a significant growth opportunity while also creating new challenges in pricing, risk management and claims-cost control.

PROPERTY INSURANCE REMAINS UNDER PRESSURE

In contrast to the strong expansion of engineering and cargo insurance, property insurance grew by only 8.03%, its lowest growth rate in three years. This lack-lustre result could be attributed mainly to intense competition and to the cancellation of a number of high-value policies so that longer-term policies could be issued before Decree No. 105 took effect on 1 July 2025.

Competitive pressure was particularly evident in pricing and policy conditions. Despite strong overall non-life premium growth, property insurance continued to face competitive pressure on rates, especially in relation to business interruption coverage.

MARKET POSITIONS CONTINUE TO EVOLVE

PVI maintained its leading position, with premium revenue of approximately VND 9.001 trillion and a market share of nearly 17.9%. Bao Viet ranked second, reporting premium revenue of more than VND 6.285 trillion. MIC, Bao Minh, DBV, VBI, OPES, PJICO, BIC and PTI completed the group of the ten largest non-life insurers.

VIETNAM'S INSURANCE MARKET IN THE FIRST HALF OF 2026: GROWTH RECOVERS, BUT COMPETITIVE PRESSURE PERSISTS

Newer market participants, including DBV, VBI and OPES, continued to expand rapidly and gain market share. The rise of digital insurers and companies with strong bancassurance distribution advantages is also reshaping the competitive environment. Their growth considerably exceeded the market average partly because of their small scale in early years, while some traditional insurers experienced a gradual erosion of market share. For medium-sized and smaller insurers, the need to invest in technology and digital transformation may increase operating expenses and affect short-term business efficiency.



GROWTH REMAINS UNEVEN

Although the non-life market achieved a positive overall result, growth was concentrated mainly in engineering, cargo and health insurance. The recovery therefore remained uneven across business segments. Engineering insurance, in particular, depended heavily on public investment and major infrastructure development. This creates a potential medium- and long-term vulnerability: if public investment disbursement slows or construction activity weakens, insurers may find it difficult to sustain the current pace of premium growth.

OUTLOOK FOR THE SECOND HALF OF 2026

Vietnam's insurance market entered the second half of 2026 from a stronger position than in recent years. Robust economic growth, rising investment and active international trade continue to create opportunities across engineering, cargo, health, motor and other insurance lines. However, the benefits of market expansion must be considered alongside intensifying competition, declining rates in certain segments and greater exposure to large losses.

The quality of future growth will consequently be as important as its pace. Insurers will need to balance market-share objectives with underwriting discipline, claims management and proper pricing. At the same time, the preparation for RBC implementation will require companies to improve risk governance and align their business strategies more closely with capital requirements and underlying risk exposures.

Overall, the first half of 2026 marked a meaningful improvement for Vietnam's insurance sector. Yet the market's longer-term competitiveness will depend on whether insurers can convert favourable economic conditions into profitable and sustainable growth. Stronger risk control, improved underwriting quality and effective preparation for the risk-based capital framework will be decisive factors in determining which companies are best positioned for the next stage of market development.

A SOFTER REINSURANCE MARKET INTENSIFIES COMPETITION

International reinsurance capacity remained abundant in the prevailing soft-market environment. This made reinsurance arrangements more accessible, but it also contributed to stronger competition in the direct market because insurers had greater capacity to write more risks.

The central concern is that premium expansion may not be accompanied by improved underwriting performance. If growth is pursued primarily through lower pricing or broader policy conditions, combined ratios and underwriting profitability could remain under pressure despite increases in premium volume.

LARGE LOSSES AND NATURAL-CATASTROPHE RISKS REQUIRE ATTENTION

Loss experience remains an important area of concern. The non-life claim ratio was approximately 33.7% during the first half of 2026, compared with 31% in the corresponding period of the previous year. Several major losses involving property, marine and engineering insurance were recorded during the period.

Natural-catastrophe exposure also remains a significant concern. The frequency of extreme-weather events, including severe storms, heavy rainfall, thunderstorms and flooding tends to increase year by year. These developments reinforce the importance of exposure monitoring, catastrophe-risk management and adequate insurance and reinsurance protection.

VIETNAM'S PROPERTY INSURANCE MARKET RECORDS MODERATE GROWTH AMID INTENSIFYING COMPETITION AND RISING CLAIMS

Vietnam's property insurance market continued to expand in the first half of 2026, supported by stronger regulatory requirements, increased foreign direct investment inflows and the recovery of production following recent natural disasters. However, the market also faced mounting competitive pressure, rapidly rising claims and a series of major fire losses, creating an increasingly challenging operating environment for insurers and reinsurers.

REGULATORY REFORMS AND ECONOMIC RECOVERY SUPPORT MARKET GROWTH

According to data from the Insurance Association of Vietnam, property and engineering insurance have a combined market share of 28.5% and growth of 18.2% compared with the same period of 2025. Property insurance alone grew by 8.07%, a relatively modest result for a line of business that had frequently achieved double-digit growth in previous years.

Growth in property insurance was partly supported by Decree No. 105/2025/ND-CP on compulsory fire and explosion insurance, which took effect on 1 July 2025. The regulation contributed to greater discipline in the pricing of



physical damage coverage and supported premium growth during the first half of 2026. Rising foreign direct investment and the restoration of production activities following natural disasters were also identified as important drivers of the market.

MARKET LEADERSHIP REMAINS CONCENTRATED, BUT GROWTH PATTERNS DIVERGE

Property insurance premium revenue amounted to approximately VND11.353 trillion in the first half of 2026, compared with VND10.505 trillion in the corresponding period of 2025. The market remained relatively concentrated, although the leading insurers recorded markedly different growth trends.

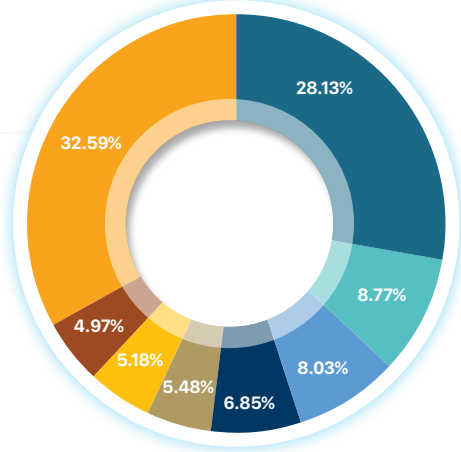
PVI retained its leading position with a market share of 28.13%, despite a 9.36% decline in property insurance revenue. Bao Viet ranked second with an 8.77% market share and recorded robust growth of 30.9%. VBI followed closely with an 8.03% share after achieving the strongest expansion among the leading companies, at approximately 34.8%. Bao Minh accounted for 6.85%

of the market and grew by 16.3%, while BIC held a 5.48% market share following growth of 6.0%.

These figures indicate that, although PVI maintained a substantial lead, several competitors expanded considerably during the period. Bao Viet and VBI, in particular, strengthened their positions through growth rates well above the overall property insurance market average.

Property insurance market share 1H/2026

- PVI: **28.13%**
- Bao Viet: **8.77%**
- VBI: **8.03%**
- Bao Minh: **6.85%**
- BIC: **5.48%**
- MIC: **5.18%**
- PJICO: **4.97%**
- Others: **32.59%**



Source: Insurance Association of Vietnam

VIETNAM'S PROPERTY INSURANCE MARKET RECORDS MODERATE GROWTH AMID INTENSIFYING COMPETITION AND RISING CLAIMS

GLOBAL SOFT-MARKET CONDITIONS INTENSIFY DOMESTIC COMPETITION

Developments in the international insurance and reinsurance market also had a significant influence on Vietnam. Following the 1 July 2026 renewal season, the global market was described as being in one of its most competitive phases in recent years. Strong underwriting results, abundant capacity and pressure to achieve growth contributed to exceptionally soft reinsurance conditions, with many placements reportedly oversubscribed.

For Vietnamese insurers, these conditions made it easier to negotiate improved terms for property treaty arrangements, including higher commissions, greater treaty capacity and broader coverage provisions. At the same time, abundant international capacity and pressure for revenue and market-share growth made an already competitive domestic market even more aggressive. Competition involved not only insurers, but also insurance brokers and reinsurers.

Although competition over physical damage rates moderated because insurers generally followed the tariff prescribed under Decree No. 105/2025/ND-CP, competitive pressure shifted to other parts of the policy. Rates for business interruption coverage were reportedly reduced to extremely low levels and, in some cases, effectively provided at no additional charge. Deductibles also declined, while insurers offered an increasing number of coverage extensions.

This easing was also evident in higher-risk categories. For risk categories 4 and 5, deductibles have often been calculated as a percentage in accordance with minimum requirements. However, some policies were issued with deductibles as low as VND100 million even where the sums insured amounted to several trillion Vietnamese dong.



MAJOR FIRE LOSSES EMERGE AS A CRITICAL CONCERN

In addition to catastrophe-related claims, the first half of 2026 witnessed an unusually high number of severe fire losses. Excluding natural catastrophe events, the first half of 2026 could be described as having the highest number of major fire losses in the past five years. Nine significant fire incidents were recorded during the six-month period, with total estimated claims of approximately VND2 trillion as updated on 10 August 2026.

The largest reported incident involved Uniwin, a textile business, with an estimated claim of VND1.14 trillion following a loss on 10 May 2026. Other major incidents included

Vinatech, an electronics business, with an estimated claim of VND275.8 billion; Grand Wood, with VND120 billion; Tan Dai Nam General, with VND111.5 billion; and My Huong Paper, with VND100 billion.

Businesses producing or storing combustible materials dominated the list of major losses. Textile, paper and packaging, wood and plastic manufacturers accounted for most of the reported incidents. The largest losses also included foreign-invested enterprises such as Uniwin and Vinatech.

OUTLOOK: STRONGER RISK DISCIPLINE WILL BE ESSENTIAL

The market entered the second half of 2026 with contrasting conditions. Premium revenue was growing and insurers had access to abundant international reinsurance capacity on favourable terms. However, claims were rising considerably faster than premiums, while increasingly broad terms and conditions, lower deductibles and very low business interruption rates could place additional pressure on underwriting results.

The approaching storm season adds another layer of uncertainty. Typhoon Yagi in 2024 and the series of natural disasters in 2025 had already caused significant losses to Vietnam's insurance market. It is therefore essential

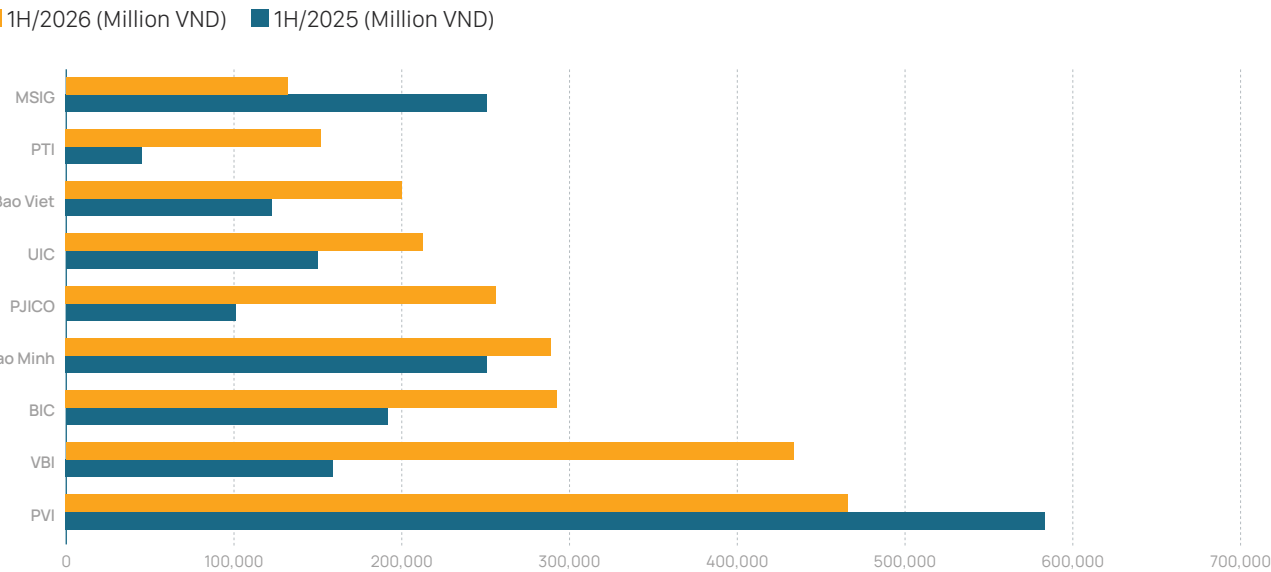
for insurers to maintain control over catastrophe-risk accumulation and establish adequate claims reserves as safeguards for insurers' financial and operational security.

Vietnam's property insurance market therefore faces a delicate balancing act. Insurers will need to pursue growth without allowing competitive pressure to weaken pricing discipline, deductibles or coverage controls. Careful risk selection, effective fire-loss prevention, catastrophe modelling, accumulation management and adequate reserving will be central to maintaining sustainable performance in a market where both natural catastrophe exposure and industrial fire risk are becoming increasingly significant.

CLAIMS RISE FASTER THAN PREMIUM REVENUE

Claims payments under property insurance reached approximately VND3.087 trillion in the first half of 2026, up from VND2.562 trillion in the same period of 2025. This represented an increase of approximately 20.5%, substantially exceeding the 8.07% growth in premium revenue, primarily due to the effects of numerous natural catastrophe events occurring during 2024 and 2025.

Top claims payers (1H/2026)



Source: Association of Vietnamese Insurers

PVI recorded the largest claim amount at approximately VND466.4 billion, although this was nearly 19.9% lower than in the first half of 2025. VBI followed with claims of approximately VND432.8 billion, representing an increase of more than 171%. BIC's claims rose by approximately 52% to VND292.4 billion, while Bao Minh recorded VND289.0 billion, an increase of around 15.2%. PJICO's claims reached

approximately VND256.5 billion after increasing by more than 154%.

PVI and MSIG were among the insurers that recorded lower claims payments than in the corresponding period of 2025. The decline was partly because some major losses arising from Typhoon Yagi in 2024 had already been settled during 2025.

VIETNAM'S ENGINEERING INSURANCE MARKET IN 1H2026: RECOVERY GAINS MOMENTUM AMID RISING NATURAL CATASTROPHE RISKS

After several years of subdued growth, Vietnam's engineering insurance market has entered a phase of strong recovery in the first half year 2026. The rebound has been driven by accelerated public investment, expanding private-sector construction activity, rising foreign direct investment (FDI), and a surge in infrastructure development projects. However, while premium growth has been impressive, the market is simultaneously facing a more challenging risk environment characterized by increasing natural catastrophe losses, climate volatility, and growing concerns over risk accumulation.

ENGINEERING INSURANCE REBOUNDS ON THE BACK OF INFRASTRUCTURE GROWTH



Vietnam's non-life insurance market recorded a notable recovery during the first half of 2026. Within this broader recovery, engineering insurance emerged as one of the strongest-performing business lines. According to data collected by the Association of Vietnamese Insurers (AVI), engineering insurance premium growth reached nearly 76% compared with the same period in 2025, making it the fastest-growing segment in the market. This growth was underpinned by an unprecedented level of public investment, with the government's 2026 public investment plan exceeding VND 1 quadrillion, alongside strong growth in private infrastructure, industrial parks, commercial developments, airports, and urban construction projects.

The market has also benefited from the implementation of mandatory insurance regulations for construction activities. Statistics by AVI showed that premium revenue from mandatory construction insurance, including third-party liability, soared 130% during the first half of 2026. Large infrastructure and construction projects with insured values exceeding USD 100 million have become increasingly common, including highways, bridges, urban developments, industrial parks, airports and renewable energy facilities.

COMPETITION REMAINS INTENSE DESPITE STRONG GROWTH

Notwithstanding the positive premium trend, competition continues to be fierce. The combination of abundant global reinsurance capacity and soft market conditions has placed downward pressure on premium rates. Many construction and erection projects are reportedly being insured at rates below 0.02% for construction and maintenance periods extending up to four years, even on projects valued at hundreds of millions of dollars.

At the same time, soft market conditions make it easier for insurers to secure reinsurance protection while intensifying competition in primary insurance markets.

This competitive environment creates a paradox for engineering insurers. While construction activity is booming and premium volumes are increasing, underwriting profitability remains vulnerable if growth is not accompanied by disciplined pricing and effective risk selection. Although engineering insurers did not experience exceptionally large losses during the first half of 2026, they are on the lookout for heavy rains and storms in the second half of the year.

CLIMATE CHANGE IS RESHAPING ENGINEERING RISK

Vietnam remains one of the countries most vulnerable to climate change and extreme weather events in Southeast Asia.

Up until the present moment, the engineering insurance market continues to assess the impact of Typhoon Yagi, which struck in September 2024 and was widely regarded as one of the most destructive storms to hit Vietnam in approximately seventy years. The storm caused significant losses to insured engineering projects, including LPG storage facilities, port infrastructure and manufacturing plants.

The year 2025 was also characterized by an unusually active catastrophe season. Vietnam experienced 21 tropical storms and depressions affecting the country, while widespread flooding, landslides and storm surges produced substantial economic and insured losses. Major engineering losses were reported from Typhoon Bualoi, Typhoon Kalmaegi and Typhoon Fengshen, impacting power plants, infrastructure projects and industrial facilities.



During the first half of 2026, weather patterns continued to demonstrate increasing volatility:

- Severe drought and saltwater intrusion affected southern and central regions.
- Localized tornadoes, hailstorms and severe thunderstorms occurred during seasonal transitions.
- Heavy rainfall in northeastern Vietnam during May 2026 generated flooding, landslides and river levels exceeding warning thresholds.

These developments reinforce concerns that engineering insurers are increasingly exposed not only to individual project risks but also to catastrophe accumulation risks affecting multiple insured assets simultaneously.

For engineering insurers, this means:

- Greater exposure of infrastructure assets to extreme weather.
- Increased vulnerability of power projects, ports, transport networks and offshore facilities.
- Higher catastrophe accumulation risk in concentrated industrial areas.
- Increasing importance of catastrophe modelling, risk mapping and accumulation management.

As insured values continue to grow and infrastructure projects become larger and more complex, climate-related risks are becoming a critical underwriting consideration.

LOOKING AHEAD

The outlook for Vietnam's engineering insurance sector remains fundamentally positive. Strong economic growth, infrastructure expansion, rising FDI inflows and major construction projects are expected to sustain demand for engineering insurance and reinsurance over the coming years. In 2026, the key challenge for Vietnam's engineering insurance market is no longer generating premium growth. Rather, it is ensuring that rapid expansion is accompanied by sustainable risk management in an era of climate uncertainty and rising natural catastrophe losses.

The market's long-term success will depend on its ability to manage increasingly complex catastrophe exposures. Insurers and reinsurers must strengthen underwriting discipline, improve catastrophe modelling capabilities, monitor risk accumulation more closely, and integrate climate considerations into both pricing and portfolio management.

VIETNAM ADVANCES INSURANCE REGULATORY REFORMS TO SUPPORT MARKET DEVELOPMENT



Vietnam's insurance sector is entering a new phase of regulatory reform as authorities continue efforts to streamline administrative procedures, improve the business environment, and strengthen regulatory efficiency. Recent initiatives undertaken by the Insurance Supervisory Authority (ISA) under the Ministry of Finance demonstrate the Government's commitment to fostering a more transparent, efficient, and sustainable insurance market.

In line with the Government's broader agenda on administrative reform and improving the investment climate, the ISA has actively reviewed and proposed amendments to several important legal documents governing insurance business activities. These reforms are intended to reduce administrative burdens, simplify market entry requirements, and facilitate business operations within the insurance sector.

KEY REGULATORY CHANGES

A major development is the promulgation of Law No. 139/2025/QH15, which amends and supplements a number of provisions of the Law on Insurance Business No. 08/2022/QH15. The amendments focus on reducing and simplifying business conditions and administrative procedures applicable to insurance enterprises. According to the ISA, 41 business conditions and 4 administrative procedures in the insurance sector have been simplified or eliminated.

The legislative changes address several areas related to non-life insurance operations, including among others:

- Licensing requirements for enterprise establishment and operation
- Enhanced use of the National Enterprise Registration Information System
- Conditions that must be satisfied before insurance enterprises officially commence operations
- Simplified procedures relating to the renaming of branches and representative offices
- Qualification requirements applicable to managers and controllers
- Design, development and distribution of insurance products
- Segregation of shareholders' equity and insurance premium funds
- Revised obligations on information disclosure
- Removal of business conditions previously applicable to providers of insurance ancillary services
- Conditions for granting establishment and operation licences to insurance brokerage enterprises.

Additional improvements have been introduced through Decree No. 97/2026/ND-CP which is meant to make amendments to Decree No. 46/2023/ND-CP. Notably, the authorities have removed the procedures relating to the registration of segregation of shareholders' equity and insurance premium funds within non-life insurance enterprises. Processing timelines have been clarified using "working days" instead of "days", providing better transparency and convenience for market players.

A further milestone was the issuance of Resolution No. 24/2026/NQ-CP dated 29 April 2026, under which the Government approved measures to simplify administrative

procedures and decentralize management responsibilities across various sectors. In the insurance sector, the Resolution removed five business conditions and simplified two administrative procedures, particularly those related to the establishment of branches and representative offices of foreign insurance enterprises in Vietnam.

To accelerate implementation, the Ministry of Finance subsequently issued Decision No. 1103/QD-BTC announcing revised administrative procedures for the insurance sector. These changes are expected to provide greater clarity and consistency for market participants while reducing compliance costs.

ISA ACCELERATES REGULATORY REFORM VIA DECENTRALISATION AND DIGITAL TRANSFORMATION

Alongside administrative simplification, the Ministry of Finance is also advancing decentralization and delegation of regulatory authority. Under Circular No. 31/2026/TT-BTC, a number of responsibilities previously exercised at the ministerial level have been delegated to the Insurance Supervisory Authority. The delegated functions include the approval or rejection of in-house actuaries, technical reserve calculation methodologies, and pricing methodologies of micro-insurance products. In addition, insurers only have to notify the ISA when changing the location of head offices instead of waiting for approval. These moves are intended to improve regulatory responsiveness and increase operational efficiency.

The ISA has emphasized that these reforms are part of a broader effort to build a modern regulatory framework that

supports innovation while maintaining market stability and policyholder protection. The authority has also continued to review and evaluate the implementation of regulations by insurance enterprises and intermediaries to ensure that regulatory improvements translate into practical benefits for the market.

Looking ahead, the ISA intends to continue refining the legal framework governing insurance business activities. Priority areas include further digitalization of administrative procedures, greater use of interconnected government databases, and expanded acceptance of electronic information in regulatory processes. Authorities are also promoting the use of data already available in national databases to reduce documentation requirements and facilitate interactions between businesses and regulators.

IMPLICATIONS FOR VIETNAM'S INSURANCE MARKET

Taken together, these reforms represent one of the most comprehensive efforts in recent years to modernize the regulatory framework governing Vietnam's insurance industry. By simplifying licensing requirements, reducing administrative procedures, strengthening corporate governance standards and enhancing regulatory transparency, the measures are expected to enhance the competitiveness of insurance and reinsurance enterprises, support market growth, and contribute to the long-term development of Vietnam's insurance industry. At the same time, stronger requirements relating to product governance, financial management and information disclosure will contribute to a more robust and disciplined market environment.

For the insurance sector, the reforms are likely to encourage greater market participation, support innovation in product development, and facilitate investment by both domestic and

foreign institutions. The reduction of unnecessary compliance burdens should allow insurers to allocate more resources toward business growth, digital transformation and customer service enhancement. Meanwhile, the increased use of digital administrative processes and national databases is expected to improve regulatory efficiency and reduce operational costs across the industry.

From a longer-term perspective, these regulatory improvements demonstrate Vietnam's continued commitment to aligning its insurance supervisory framework with international best practices while maintaining policyholder protection and financial stability. As the market continues to evolve, the reforms are expected to strengthen investor confidence, enhance the competitiveness of insurance and reinsurance companies, and support the sustainable development of Vietnam's insurance sector in the years ahead.

MARKET NEWS

VINARE

Vietnam National Reinsurance Corporation (VINARE) has been recognized by Forbes Vietnam as one of the Top 50 ESG Enterprises in Vietnam 2026, a prestigious ranking that honors companies demonstrating outstanding commitment to sustainable development, environmental stewardship, social responsibility, and sound corporate governance. Forbes Vietnam noted that the ranking highlights leading businesses with exemplary ESG practices and meaningful contributions to both the environment and the community. VINARE's inclusion reflects its growing focus on integrating sustainability considerations into its business operations and long-term strategy, reinforcing its position as a responsible and forward-looking participant in Vietnam's insurance and reinsurance market.

Complementing this achievement, VINARE has also maintained its presence in the PROFIT500 Ranking compiled by Vietnam Report, which recognizes Vietnam's most profitable enterprises. Together, these accolades underscore the Company's success in delivering sustainable growth while maintaining financial strength, effective corporate governance, and long-term value creation, reaffirming VINARE's position as a leading reinsurer in Vietnam's insurance market.

VSI

Vietsure Insurance Joint Stock Company, abbreviated as VSI, officially entered Vietnam's non-life insurance market after receiving Establishment and Operation Licence No. 103/GP/KDBH from the Ministry of Finance on 21 July 2026. Established as a joint-stock company with charter capital of VND 500 billion, VSI is headquartered on the 15th floor of HM Town Building, 412 Nguyen Thi Minh Khai Street, Ban Co Ward, Ho Chi Minh City. BVBank contributed VND 50 billion, equivalent to a 10% interest in VSI's registered charter capital, making it one of the company's founding institutional shareholders. The establishment of VSI marks BVBank's expansion into the non-life insurance sector and reflects a broader trend among Vietnamese commercial banks to diversify their financial-service ecosystems.

ACB Insurance

ACB Nonlife Insurance Limited Company, commonly known as ACB Insurance, was granted Establishment and Operation Licence No. 104/GP/KDBH by the Ministry of Finance, effective from 12 August 2026. The company was established as a two-member limited liability company with charter capital of VND 500 billion and is headquartered at 743/1-745-747 Hong Bang Street, Binh Tay Ward, Ho Chi Minh City. Its capital is held by ACB Assets Management Company, which contributed VND 455 billion for a 91% interest, and ACB Securities Company, which contributed the remaining VND 45 billion for a 9% interest. Licensed to provide non-life and health insurance for a term of 99 years, ACB Insurance plans to focus on property, fire and explosion, and personal insurance products, supported by investment in digital systems, technology, and human resources. Its establishment represents a further expansion of the ACB financial ecosystem into insurance and gives the new insurer access to the group's existing financial and customer-service infrastructure.

Baoviet Insurance

Fortune Magazine (USA) has officially released the 2026 Fortune Southeast Asia 500 ranking, and Bao Viet has once again been recognized among the region's largest enterprises. The annual ranking evaluates the 500 largest companies in Southeast Asia based on revenue reported in their most recent fiscal year. Fortune introduced the Southeast Asia 500 list to highlight the region's remarkable growth story, showcasing the expansion and increasing prominence of leading companies across a wide range of industries. According to Fortune, the ranking reflects Southeast Asia's growing role in global supply chains, the reallocation of international investment flows, and the ability of businesses to adapt to evolving economic conditions. Within the insurance sector, Bao Viet was the only Vietnamese insurance group featured in the ranking, placing 159th and improving its position compared with the previous year. In 2026, Vietnam had 72 companies represented in the Fortune Southeast Asia 500 ranking, highlighting the increasing strength and regional significance of Vietnamese enterprises.

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