

Credit Risk Management in Trade and Investment:

Improving the Quality of Enterprise Financial Information to Strengthen the Investment Environment in Vietnam

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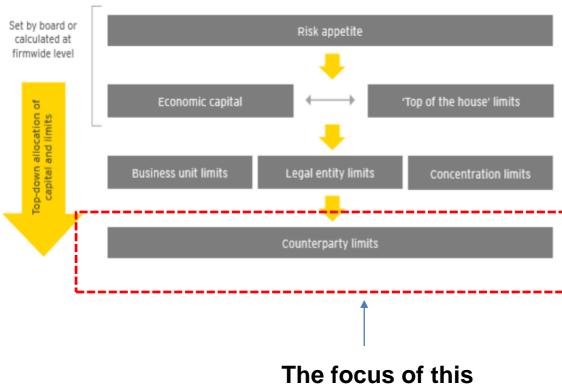
- 1 Financial Data and Trade Credit Risks
- 2 Corporate Database System in Vietnam
- **Quality of Financial Information in Vietnam**
- How your Measure your Trade Credit Risks



Credit risk is not only the core heart of banking industry but also becoming more important in investment and trade by foreign investors with Vietnamese counterparts

- Credit Risk Management is normally referred to its meaning in banking industry as core heart by credit institutions. However, in this presentation, we will discuss this in a broader context: credit risk for trade and investment activities rather than just focusing on for lending activities by banks.
- 2. We will discuss how the corporate database infrastructure of Vietnam ready for an effective risk management framework. This is the most important element of data input in addition to the transactional data generated by firms themselves as part of their business
- In addition, the reliability of data inputs in Vietnam is still weak given the fragmented data source infrastructure in Vietnam, poor financial reporting environment. This make data validation as huge work in applying any credit risk model for Vietnam.
- 4. Discussing measures for credit risk management, we will highlight important considerations when assessing Vietnamese counterparts. The measures are not sophisticated IT models but our findings and experience in dealing with data inputs and validation.

A Credit Risk Management Framework



The focus of this presentation



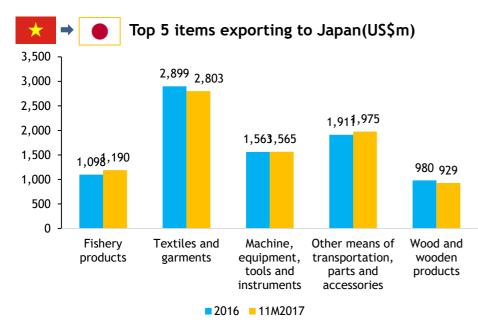
The significance of foreign trades by Vietnam requires a trade credit risk practice by foreign investors

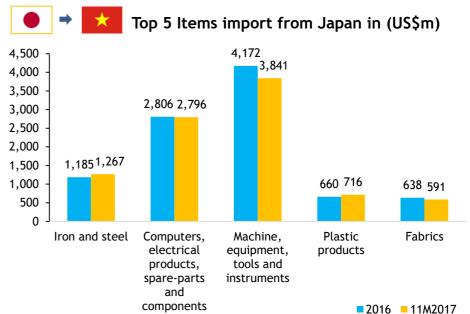
Vietnam Trade Balance (US\$ bn), 2012 - 10M2017



Vietnam Trade Balance with major partners (US\$ bn), 10M2017









Trade Credit Risk or Counterparty risk management has a significant impact to the profitability of your business

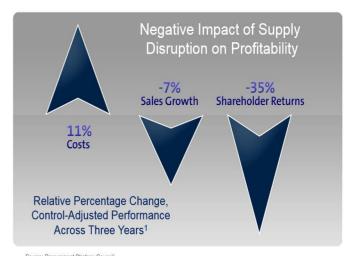
- 1. Every year there are thousands of companies declared as **dissolution**, **suspension** and **bankruptcy**. This tends to increase recent years
- 2. Actual figures would be significantly higher that declared as this is "the tip of the iceberg" only
- 3. Business Information infrastructure including corporate financial data has not yet developed and still fragmented
- 4. Insufficient transparency and business insights on stakeholders especially customers and suppliers at the time of economic downturn
- 5. Poor Quality of financial information in Vietnam even for public companies with audited financial statements
 - If your company's profit margin is 5% and one of your buyers defaults on a debt of \$100,000, then you will have to produce additional sales worth \$2,000,000 to make up for lost profits.

Increased risk in Debtors/Accounts Receivable

Increased risk in Buyer supply chain

NAGATIVE IMPACT ON PROFITABILITY

[An example with a study of losses from supplier disruption]



Source: Procurement strategy Council; CFO Executive Board, Safeguarding Supply: Protecting the Enterprise from Unforeseen Supply Chain Risks, Washington, D.C.: The Corporate Executive Board Company, 2009.



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For any risk model, leveraging the data and analytics to enhance risk management process are so critical. Unfortunately, financial data in Vietnam is not yet a ready-to-use quality for risk models

Data required for an effective credit risk model

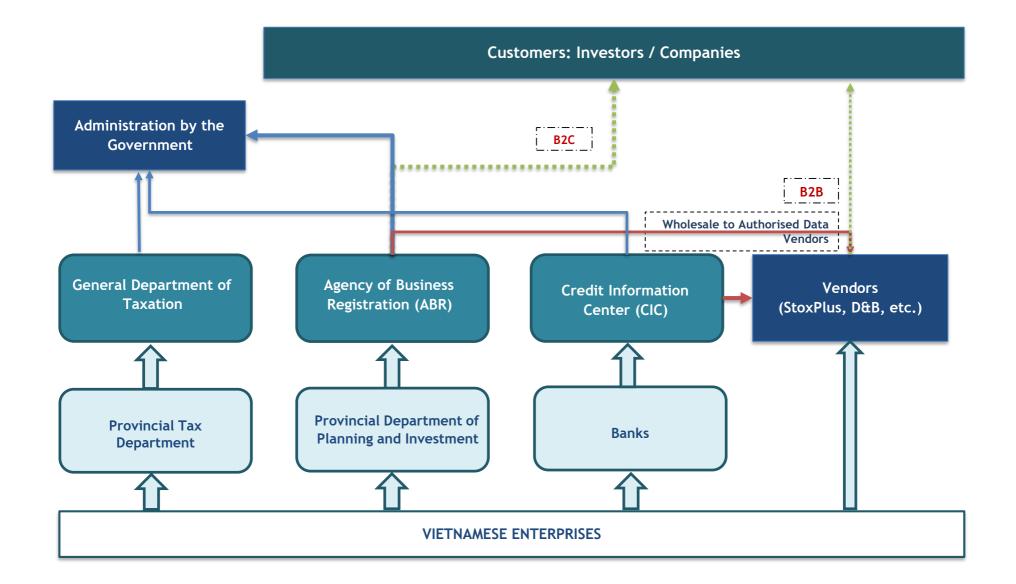
Transactional data	Product, position and balance	Collateral and guarantor	Limits
Reference data	Calendar	Currency	Location
External data	Stock market prices	Exchange ratings	Credit ratings
Financial data	Income statement	Balance sheet	Cash flow statement



Derived data								
Value at risk (VAR)	Economic capital	Regulatory capital	Risk parameters	Stress testing results				



Corporate Information infrastructure in Vietnam is yet to be further developed





Recent regulatory developments

The Government has implemented policy to develop an electronic system connecting all government e-document, and data from central to the provincial and communal level, providing all public services online, and developing a single public service portal on the internet.



Decision 714/QD-TTG

Promote six National
Database Initiatives
under development of
e-Government for
Vietnam



National Business Registration Database

Promote one-door policy



Corporate Credit Database

Managed by Credit Information Center (CIC) under the State Bank of Vietnam



CIC

There are more than 40 thousand enterprises with credit information and financial data standardized by Credit Information Center

CIC is implementing new credit rating methodology which can provide rating for all corporations, not just ones with outstanding loan at the banks



Regulation

Circular 01/2016/TTLT-BKHDT-BC formalized the synchronization of data between National Business Registration Database and Tax Database.

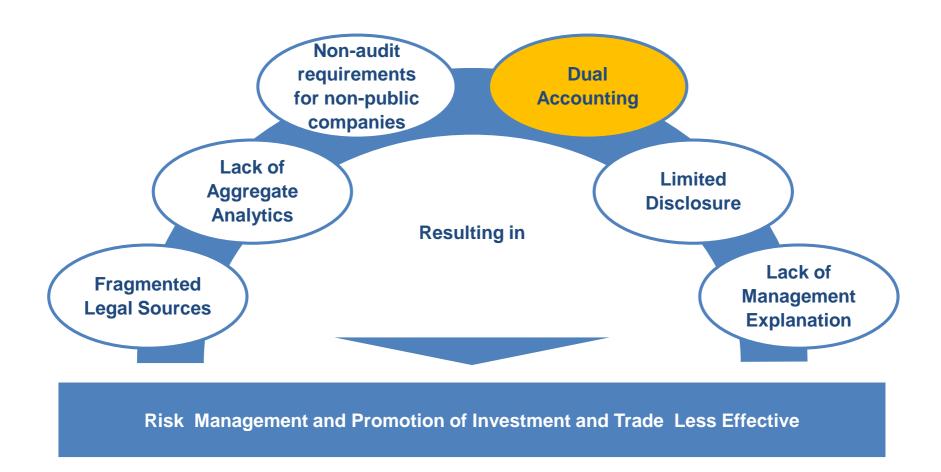
More regulations to synchronize foreign investment license management and management with National Business Registration Database



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Major issues in the quality of corporate information in Vietnam



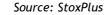


Dual accounting is a common issue in Vietnam. It causes difficulties in assessing the counterparty risks

- It is normal to have financial statements different from financial statements filed to Tax Authority. However, we observed in many cases that it is significant and unusual.
- For example, in some retail businesses, where the company sells computers to retail customers and the companies may not issue tax invoices. As such, the company did not records it revenue accordingly in the financial reports for tax purposes to avoid Business Income Tax while it would have recorded revenue in the financial statements submitting to the bank for credit purposes!

Dual accounting cases

				•			-			•	_								
Company	Total a	ssets	l Dif	Liabilities		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		Dif.	Equity		Eq.	uity Dif.				l I Dif.	Net profit after tax		Dif.
Company	Tax purpose	Credit purpose		Tax purpose	Credit purpose	!	Tax purpose	Credit purpose	1	Tax purpose	Credit purpose		Tax purpose	Credit purpose	I I				
Α	70,904	100,023	(29,119)	70,213	70,997	(784)	691	29,026	(28,335)	336,391	336,391	 	651	651	-				
В	1,069,058	1,074,932	(5,874)	559,037	563,653	(4,616)	510,022	511,279	(1,257)	991,438	754,213	237,225	453	617	(164)				
c	169,652	192,364	(22,712)	96,447	111,189	(14,742)	73,205	81,175	(7,970)	538,797	538,797		1,392	8,268	(6,876)				
D	360,485	369,611	(9,126)	172,292	153,313	18,979	1 1188,193	216,298	(28,105)	2,377,790	2,377,790	 	161,518	189,158	(27,640)				
E	235,718	234,965	753	66,601	66,240	361	169,117	168,725	392	379,567	379,567	l 	(1,591)	(1,541)	(50)				
F	288,187	307,482	l (19,295)	222,250	149,932	72,318	65,938	157,550	(91,612)	1,085,737	1,401,921	(316,184)	4,176	40,808	l (36,632) l				
G	16,210	17,209	l (999) -	14,640	14,022	618	1,570	3,187	[[(1,617)	16,782	16,782	 	270	1,887	(1,617)				
н	132,436	209,920	l I (77,484) '	117,954	144,250	1 (26,296)	14,482	65,670	i (51,188)	106,971	336,035	(229,064)	67	18,821	(18,754)				
1	2,879,168	2,934,678	l (55,510) 	2,617,682	2,614,490	3,192	261,485	320,188	(58,703)	335,331	335,314	17	(273,301)	(214,598	(58,703)				
K	218,228	281,860	(63,632)	170,836	172,462	(1,626)	I I 47,391	109,398	(62,007)	563,123	563,123	 	267						
							1						I		'				





A Case Study: Dual Accounting in a Plastic Company in Vietnam

Company Profile

- Established in 2006, Company K operates in the field of manufacturing Polypropylene (PP) bags with charter capital of VND40 billion.
- As for quality of the Company's financial statement, it should be noted that there was existing 02 reports the Company submitted to tax department and bank.
- The differences in 02 reports influenced on most the Company's financial indicators, especially efficiency indicators - ROE & ROA, and Z-score which can be shown in the following tables:

200,000

400,000

Tax purpose



Indicators		Tax purpose	Credit purpose
	T1	-0.09	0.10
	T2	0.02	0.24
	Т3	0.01	0.16
Z-score	T4	0.28	0.63
	Т5	2.58	2.00
	Z	2.66	3.03
	Scoring	Grey	Safe
	Cash Ratio	0.05	0.05
	Quick Ratio	0.70	0.70
F	Current Ratio	0.89	1.17
Financial Health Rati	os Debt/Equity	0	0
	Total Liabilities / Equity	3.60	1.58
	Total Liabilities / Total Assets	0.78	0.61
Management Efficien	cy ROE	0.56%	35.88%
Ratios	ROA	0.12%	13.93%
	Gross Profit Margin	8.24%	15.99%
Profitability Ratios	EBIT / Revenue	0.24%	7.81%
FIGHTADILITY NATIOS	Operating Profit Margin	0.04%	7.76%
	Net Profit Margin	0.05%	6.97%



Net profit after tax

Sale revenue

Equity

Liabilities

Total assets

0

Credit purpose

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Trade Credit Risk Management: the framework

COUNTERPARTY RISK MANAGEMENT

Certify

- · Legal registration
- Ownership
- Financial health
- Management integrity
- Health & Safety
- Product & Services Quality
- Environment impact

Monitor

- Vendor Management System
- Supply Chain Management System
- ERP (Enterprise Resource Planning)
- Debtor Collection Management System
- Electronic Data Interchange (EDI) via API

Mitigate

- Bank Guarantee and L/C
- Credit Risk Insurance
- Trade Risk Insurance
- Fraud Insurance
- Surety Bonds
- Debt Collection Agencies

Trade Risk Management

Analyze

- Financial health check
- Management Check
- Scoring
- Negative news
- Insightful Analysis: Inhouse/Independent/third parties

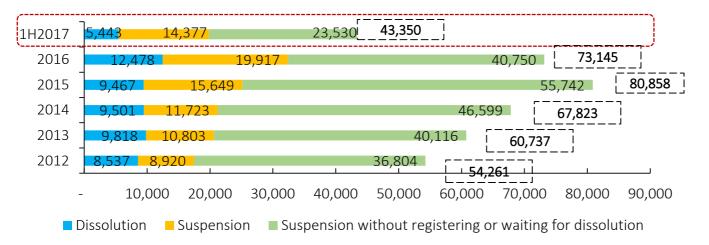
TO IMPROVE THE PROFITABILITY OF YOUR BUSINESS



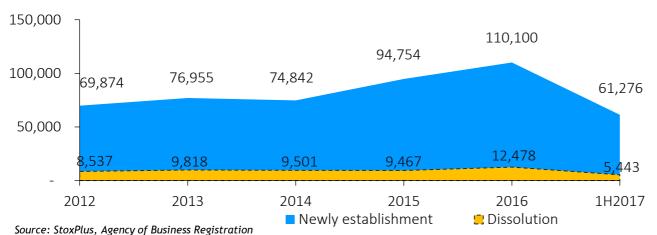
Why Certify needed?

- Corporate insolvency in Vietnam are significant! It is explained by the number of enterprises in suspension and dissolution.
- However, enterprises declared as bankrupt in Vietnam is very rare while we observe is it not uncommon especially in economic downturn

Number of closed firms in Vietnam (2012 - 1H2017)



Number of newly establishing & dissolving firms in Vietnam (2012 - 1H2017)



Suspension of enterprises:

- · Decide purely by shareholders
- Pay debts and obligations during the suspension period
- · Business can be resumed

Dissolution of enterprises:

- Decide by shareholders or authorities
- Must clear all liabilities before being dissolved
- Governed by Company Law
- Tax and Registration Number closed completely

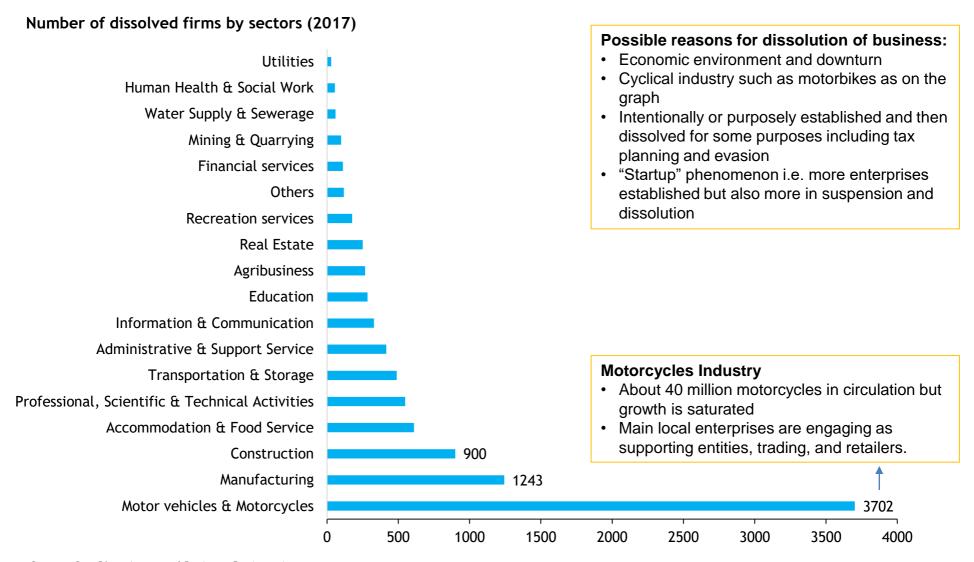
Bankrupt enterprises

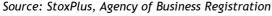
- Insolvent
- Legal proceedings with the court
- Governed by Bankruptcy Law
- Still available for M&A

Source: Company Law (2014) and Bankruptcy Law (2014)



Corporate insolvency: Happened in various industries also depending on industry growth cycle





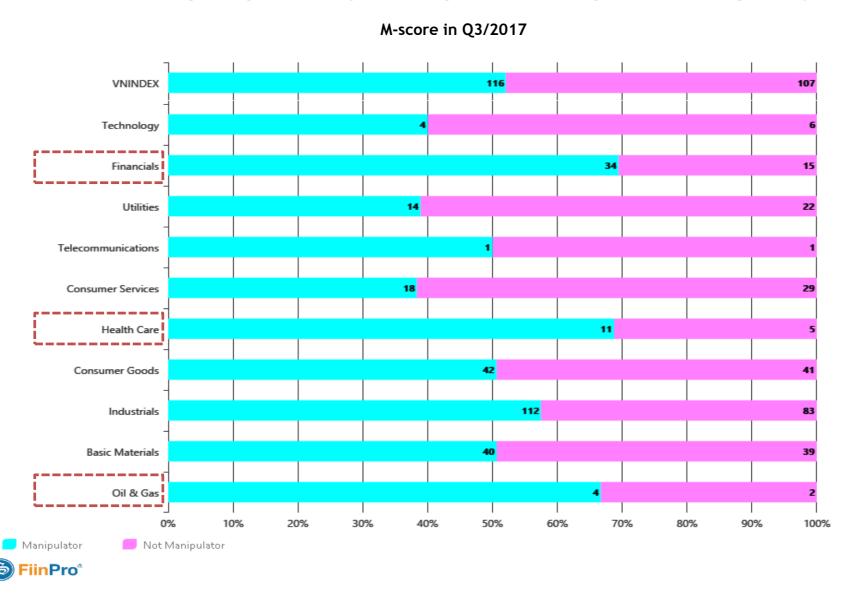


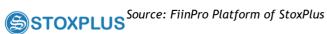
We used proven models to predict the probability of a company will go into bankruptcy and misreporting their earnings for Vietnamese companies

	Bene	ish M-score	Altman Z-score						
Usage	uses financial accounting data of to check if it is lil	ratios calculated with a specific company in order kely (high probability) that	The Z-score formula for predicting bankruptcy was published in 1968 by Edwith The formula may be used to predict the probability that a firm will go in within two years. Z-scores are used to predict corporate defaults and an eachat control measure for the financial distress status of companies in academic stave The Z-score uses multiple corporate income and balance sheet values to financial health of a company.						
1			1. Public companies		2. Private companies				
Formula	$0.404 \times AQI + 0.892$	0.92 × DSRI + 0.528 × GMI + × SGI + 0.115 × DEPI -0.172			2a. Private manufacturing companies	2b. General companies			
	× SGAI + 4.679	× TATA – 0.327 × LVGI	Z-Score = 1.2T 3.3T3 + 0.6T4		Z-Score = 0.717T1 + 0.847T2 + 3.107T3 + 0.420T4 + 0.998T5	Z-Score = 6.56T1 + 3.26T2 + 6.72T3 + 1.05T4			
	Not manipulator:	M<-2.22	"Safe" Zone	Z>3.0	Z>2.9	Z>2.6			
Forecast	Manipulator:	M>-2.22	"Grey" Zone	1.8 <z<3.0< td=""><td>1.23<z<2.9< td=""><td>1.1<z<2.6< td=""></z<2.6<></td></z<2.9<></td></z<3.0<>	1.23 <z<2.9< td=""><td>1.1<z<2.6< td=""></z<2.6<></td></z<2.9<>	1.1 <z<2.6< td=""></z<2.6<>			
	•		"Distress" Zone	Z<1.8	Z<1.23	Z<1.1			

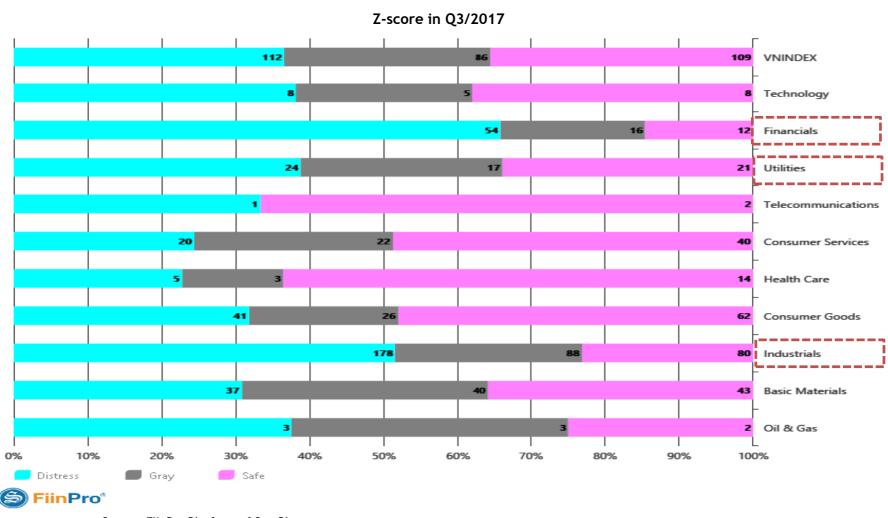


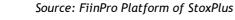
M-Score applied for public companies: Companies in Financials, Health care and Oil & gas sectors have the highest probability to manipulate their reported earnings. Why?





Z-Score applied for public companies: Financials, Industrials and Utilities are regarded as the industries having the Lowest Z-score. It implied a higher probability of bankruptcy of companies in these industry.







We conducted a back test for sample of 10 companies, mostly private companies, which declared as bankruptcy/dissolution/suspension in 2016 and 2017. The scoring result confirmed the value of the model for Vietnamese companies

Z-score result

Company	Type	T1	T2	Т3	T4	T5	Z-score	Zone
Hoa Binh Works JSC (Reg. No. 2800148295)	Private Manufacturing Company	0.42	-0.05	0	2.96	0	1.51	Grey
Viet Hai Shipping and Real Properties Corporation (Reg. No. 0303154993)	Public Company	-0.98	-4.11	-0.11	0.02	0.06	-7.22	Distress
Transport Engineering Construction And Business Investment Stock Company 584 (Reg. No. 0304967631)	Private Manufacturing Company	0.09	-0.01	0.01	0.14	0.05	0.19	Distress
Dinh Vu Steel Joint Stock Company (Reg. No. 0200513633)	Private Manufacturing Company	-2.98	-3.68	-0.1	-0.71	0.01	-5.86	Distress
Vifa Coating Joint Stock Company (Reg. No. 0200602308)	Private Manufacturing Company	-2	-3.15	-0.19	-0.72	0	-4.98	Distress
Phuc Quang - Hong Anh Company Limited (Reg. No. 0101025402)	Private General Company	0.04	0	0.02	0.32	0	0.76	Distress
Vinacafe Daklak Trade Service Joint Stock Company (Reg. No. 6000810206)	Private Manufacturing Company	-0.14	-1.14	-0.09	-0.28	0.01	-1.45	Distress
Dai Truong Phat Mineral Industry Joint Stock Company (Reg. No. 3100128390)	Private Manufacturing Company	-0.54	-0.28	0.04	-0.15	0.32	-0.24	Distress
Bach Dang Shipbuilding Industry Import Export Company Limited (Reg. No. 0200770084)	Private General Company	0	-0.03	-0.01	0.03	0	-0.1	Distress
Tan Thang Processing Import Export JSC (Reg. No. 3400824737)	Private General Company	-0.5	-0.45	-0.11	0.36	0	-4.6	Distress

Benchmark:

	1. Public companies	2. Private companies					
	_	2a. Private manufacturing companies	2b. General companies				
"Safe" Zone	Z>3.0	Z>2.9	Z>2.6				
"Grey" Zone	1.8 <z<3.0< th=""><th>1.23<z<2.9< th=""><th>1.1<z<2.6< th=""></z<2.6<></th></z<2.9<></th></z<3.0<>	1.23 <z<2.9< th=""><th>1.1<z<2.6< th=""></z<2.6<></th></z<2.9<>	1.1 <z<2.6< th=""></z<2.6<>				
"Distress" Zon	e Z<1.8	Z<1.23	Z<1.1				



Summary

- 1. Credit/counterparty risk is not only a top concern of lenders/banks and investors but also business/trading partners. Unlike lenders, trading partners normally get it difficult to access to reliable information about their counterparts. Risk management operations or models will need a most possibly reliable corporate and financial data. However, corporate information system in Vietnam is rather fragmented with the poor quality of financial information and corporate reporting by Vietnamese companies.
- 2. Corporate insolvency in Vietnam is prevailing depending economic conditions as explained in data for business suspension, dissolution and bankruptcy. The number of corporate insolvency tends to increase over time, in all economic conditions including downturn and at various industries. We believe that many of them would be in these situation but they did not proceed to the filing as required for many reasons. It is not only super small enterprises (with annual sales < VND10bn or around US\$400K), but also medium and large companies especially in economic downturn.
- We recommend that lenders, investors, trading partners to conduct regular data validating, analyzing and monitoring in order to have the risk model works well for emerging markets like Vietnam.
- 4. The application of big data and data analytics for risk management is a trend and practically needed in Vietnam. However, any risk system **needs clean and reliable data inputs** especially financial data, Given the corporate information infrastructure in Vietnam, data validation and standardization will be a huge work for any organization including banks to ensure the model works and its effectiveness.
- 5. It is our experience that **scoring models** such as Z-Score and M-Score do work in Vietnam. It is the matter of the reliability of data inputs and validation is the key to the effectiveness of the mode!





Our Strategic Partner and Shareholders:

- Date of incorporation: March 11, 2008
- Number of staff: 80 (as of June 2017) including Data Analysts,
 Content Editors, Researchers, Product Developers.
- Two offices: Hanoi Head Office and HCMC Office





StoxPlus Joint Stock
Company
www.stoxplus.com

Financial Information www.fiinpro.com

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Leveraging on our database, local insights and expertise of professional team, we also provide:

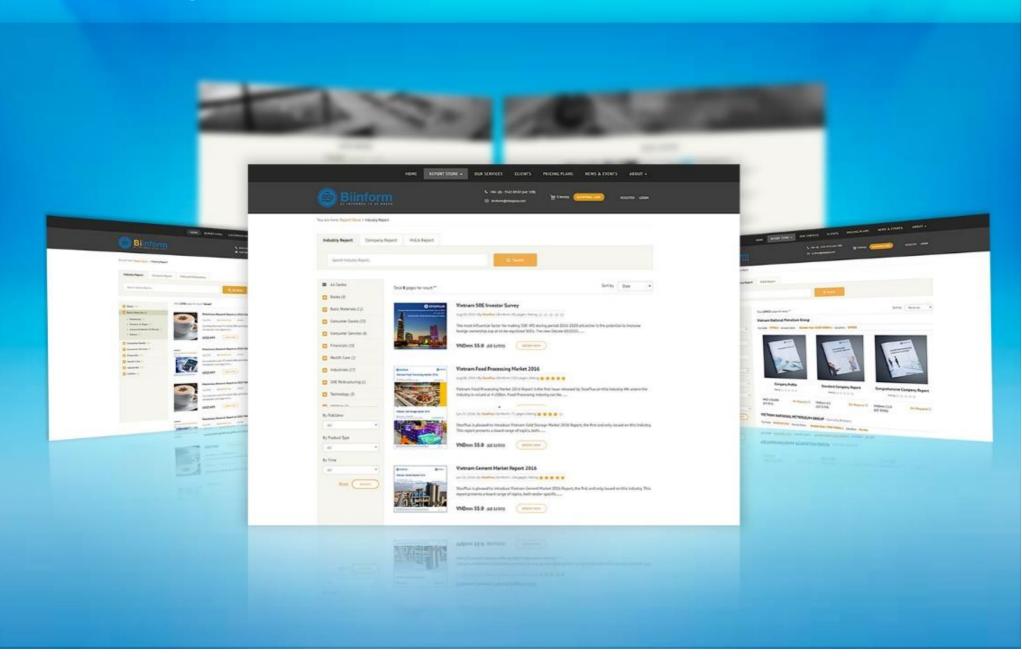
- Tailor-made research
- Commercial Due Diligence
- Market Entry Consulting







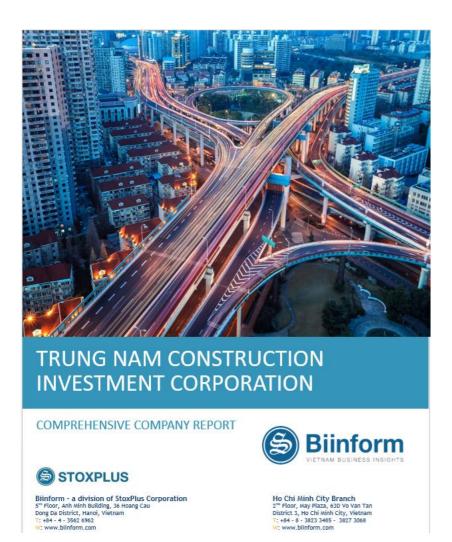
Biinform® Portal





Introduction about StoxPlus

We provide private company research reports to financial and non-financial customers via web portal and order basis



Comprehensive Company Report **Table of Contents** OWNERSHIP STRUCTURE.... MANAGEMENT AND ORGANIZATION INDUSTRY ANALYSIS..... COMPANY INSIGHTS FINANCIAL RATIOS..... CREDIT INFORMATION..... Page 2 | 42 Biinform



OUR SECTOR EXPERTISE AND PARTICIPATION OF INDUSTRY EXPERTS ENSURE INFORMATION COMPREHENSIVENESS AND IN-DEPTH ANALYSIS

FINANCIALS

PACKAGING

Consumer Finance Flexible Packaging

Banking Plastic Packaging

Microfinance

Insurance

AGRIBUSINESS

Fertilizers

Agrochemical

Animal Feed

Pesticides

HEALTHCARE

INDOSTRIAL

Hospitals & Clinics

Pharmaceuticals

Medical Devices

INDUSTRIALS

Cement

Cold Storage

Infrastructure

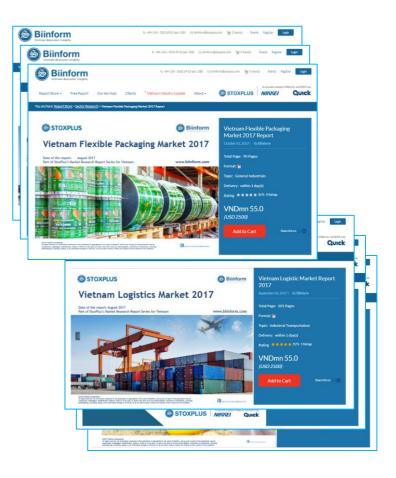
Logistics

RETAIL

Food Processing

Apparel

Convenience Store



OTHERS

M&A

SOE IPOs



Thank you for attention!

If you have any questions about the content of this presentation, please don't hesitate to contact us at:

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