

Fixed-income

Weekly

10 Mar 2025

Fixed-income Perspectives

Interbank rates drop on SBV's repo rollover

SBV balancing liquidity stance

In 10W25, the SBV continued to withdraw trivially liquidity, with most of matured repo contracts being rolled over to extend its support to the banking system. Specifically, the SBV withdrew only VND0.86tn from the banking system by issuing a sufficient amount of repos to offset maturing repos from previous weeks. During the week, VND41.10tn in repos were issued to offset VND45.96tn maturing, resulting in a net liquidity withdrawal of VND4.86tn via this instrument. Meanwhile, the use of T-bills was limited, with only VND2.00tn issued, while VND6.00tn matured, leading to a net liquidity injection of VND4.00tn from T-bills this week.

Interbank rates cool down

This week, interbank rates shifted downward as the SBV minimized the impact of net liquidity withdrawals through OMO, as, while trading volume declined compared to the previous week. The yield curve steepened as shorter-term rates fell more sharply than longer tenors. The overnight rate, 1-week, 2-week, 1-month, and 3month tenors dropped by 73bps, 73bps, 63bps, 55bps, and 45bps, respectively. reaching 3.87%, 3.97%, 4.07%, 4.2%, and 4.55%, while longer tenors declined by approximately 20bps to the 5.00% mark.

USDVND corrects as DXY tumbles

This week, USDVND declined as DXY weakened significantly in the global market. Specifically, the interbank USDVND rate fell by 0.17% from the previous week, settling at 25,513 on Friday. On the international market, the DXY dropped 3.51% from the previous week. The greenback lost value partly due to concerns over the potential negative impact of Trump's tariff policies on the U.S. economy. Additionally, geopolitical uncertainties and trade policies have started to undermine U.S. economic strength, increasing recession risks and prompting the Fed to adopt a more cautious approach to rate cuts this year. Domestically, foreign investors extended their net selling streak on the HOSE exchange, with a total net foreign selling value of VND0.78tn.

Vietnam economic indicators

	24-Sep	24-Oct	24-Nov	24-Dec	25-Jan	25-Feb	Corr.1
FDI %YoY	13.2	7.6	-6.7	22.1	2.0	9.1	-0.19
Retail sales %YoY	7.1	9.4	8.4	7.0	9.9	9.4	-0.17
Export %YoY	11.1	10.5	8.4	12.9	-4.0	25.7	-0.13
Import %YoY	11.5	13.8	10.4	19.0	-2.6	40.0	-0.06
Trade balance (USD bn)	2.3	2.0	1.1	0.5	3.1	-1.5	-0.12
CPI %MoM	0.29	0.33	0.13	0.29	0.98	0.34	-0.06
Credit %YoY	16.1	16.7	16.6	15.1	16.1	15.7	-0.24
USDVND %MoM	-1.24	2.91	0.25	0.55	-1.59	1.89	-0.37
PMI (pts)	47.3	51.2	50.8	49.8	48.9	49.2	-0.24
VNINDEX return (%)	0.8	-1.8	-1.0	1.5	-0.1	3.2	1.00

Source: SBV, GSO, Bloomberg, KIS

1 Correlation to VNINDEX's monthly return

Green = acceleration; yellow = deceleration; red = contraction.

Contents

I. SBV balancing I	iquidity stance	. 1
II. Interbank rates	cool down	3
III. G-bond yields	decline across most tenors	4
IV. USDVND corre	ects as DXY tumbles	6
Macro scorecard		9
Appendix	1	10

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I. SBV balancing liquidity stance

SBV conducts net withdrawals for the fourth consecutive week at a moderate level, issuing sufficient repos to offset maturing contracts.

In 10W25 (03 to 07 March), the SBV continued to withdraw trivially liquidity, with most of matured repo contracts being rolled over to extend its support to the banking system. Specifically, the SBV withdrew only VND0.86tn from the banking system by issuing a sufficient amount of repos to offset maturing repos from previous weeks. During the week, VND41.10tn in repos were issued to offset VND45.96tn maturing, resulting in a net liquidity withdrawal of VND4.86tn via this instrument. Meanwhile, the use of T-bills was limited, with only VND2.00tn issued, while VND6.00tn matured, leading to a net liquidity injection of VND4.00tn from T-bills this week.

OMO implementation this week likely reflects the SBV's policy direction following directives from the Prime Minister and the government to support economic growth. Notable recent measures include a gradual reduction in net liquidity withdrawals after four consecutive weeks, restricted use of T-bills along with a decline in T-bill rates, repo issuance carefully calibrated to mitigate the impact of outstanding repo withdrawals, and the offering of repo contracts with 1-month and 3-month tenors, further highlighting the SBV's determination to implement directives aimed at achieving this year's economic targets.

Figure 1. Net injection (withdrawal) of liquidity

Figure 2. Interest rate corridor

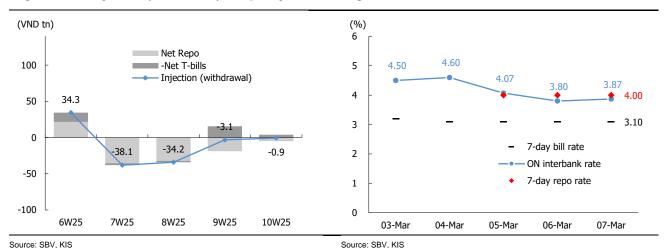


Figure 3. Repo transactions: 7-day tenor

Figure 4. Repo transactions: 14- and 28-day tenors

Issue date	Maturity Date	Tenor (days)	Amount (VNDtn)	Yields (%)	Issue date	Maturity Date	Tenor (days)	Amount (VNDtn)	Yields (%)
5-Mar-25	12-Mar-25	7	6.97	4.00	3-Mar-25	17-Mar-25	14	15.00	4.00
6-Mar-25	13-Mar-25	7	0.77	4.00	3-Mar-25	31-Mar-25	28	5.19	4.00
7-Mar-25	14-Mar-25	7	5.49	4.00	4-Mar-25	18-Mar-25	14	6.44	4.00
					4-Mar-25	1-Apr-25	28	1.25	4.00

Total 7 13.2 4.00 Total 27.88 4.00

Source: SBV, KIS Source: SBV, KIS

Figure 5. T-bill transaction: details

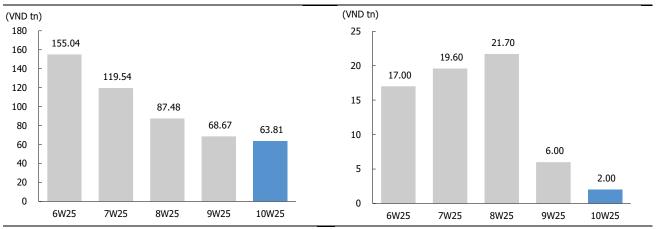
Figure 6. USDVND movement

Issue date	Maturity Date	Tenor (days)	Amount (VNDtn)	Yields (%)	26,000 USDVND
3-Mar-25	10-Mar-25	7	1.00	3.20	25,500
4-Mar-25	11-Mar-25	7	1.00	3.10	25,000
					24,500 - 25,690
					24,000 -
					23,500 -
					23,000
Total		7	2.00	3.15	Mar-24 Apr-24 Jun-24 Jul-24 Oct-24 Oct-24 Dec-24 Teb-25

Source: SBV, KIS Source: SBV, KIS

Figure 7. Outstanding amount of repos

Figure 8. Outstanding amount of bills



Source: SBV, KIS Source: SBV, KIS

II. Interbank rates cool down

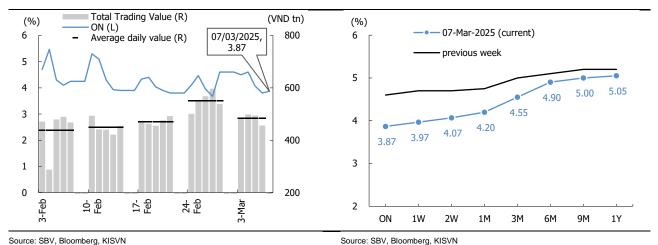
Short-term rates decline across all tenors

This week, interbank rates shifted downward as the SBV minimized the impact of net liquidity withdrawals through OMO, as, while trading volume declined compared to the previous week. The yield curve steepened as shorter-term rates fell more sharply than longer tenors. The overnight rate (ON), 1-week (1W), 2-week (2W), 1-month (1M), and 3-month (3M) tenors dropped by 73bps, 73bps, 63bps, 55bps, and 45bps, respectively, reaching 3.87%, 3.97%, 4.07%, 4.2%, and 4.55%, while longer tenors declined by approximately 20bps to the 5.00% mark. Additionally, the average trading volume stood at VND483.81tn, down by 12.09% compared to the previous week.

This week's interbank rate movements reflect an easing of liquidity pressures in the system as the SBV scaled back net withdrawals, as noted earlier, after sharp increases in previous weeks. The liquidity situation also improved as banks were instructed to lower deposit rates under the Government's Directive No. 19/CĐ-TTg. Looking ahead, we anticipate interbank rates to remain volatile but with a greater likelihood of declining as the SBV and the government continue efforts to stimulate economic growth. Ensuring abundant liquidity in the banking system will be crucial in reducing lending costs across the sector.

Figure 9. Interbank daily transaction

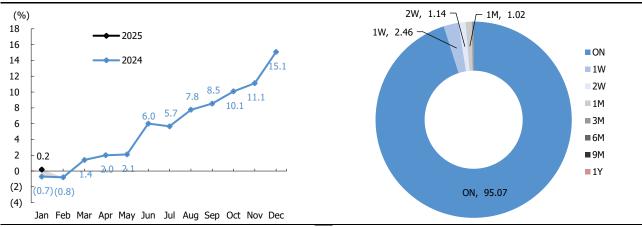
Figure 10. Interbank rate curve



Source: SBV, Bloomberg, KISVN

Figure 11. Credit growth by month of the year

Figure 12. Interbank transaction structure



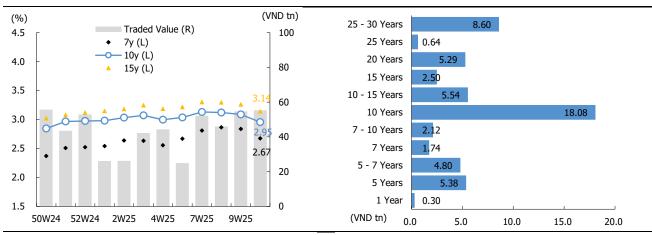
Source: SBV, Bloomberg, KISVN Note: Updated by 11 February, 2024 Source: SBV, Bloomberg, KISVN

III. G-bond yields decline across most tenors

This week, G-bond yields declined across most tenors, with trading value increasing slightly. Specifically, yields for actively traded tenors such as 5-year, 7-year, 10-year, and 15-year dropped by 10bps, 16bps, 13bps, and 12bps, respectively, reaching 2.32%, 2.67%, 2.95%, and 3.14%. The total trading value surged by 1.16% compared to last week, reaching VND55.3tn, with a daily average of VND11.07tn.

Figure 13. G-bond traded value by week

Figure 14. G-bond traded value by tenor

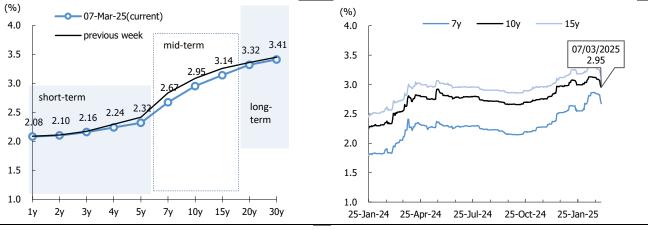


Source: HNX, Bloomberg, KIS

Source: HNX, Bloomberg, KIS

Figure 15. G-bond trading yield curve

Figure 16. Historical daily government bond yields

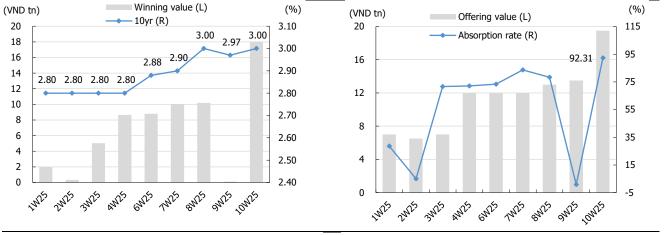


Source: HNX, VBMA, KIS Source: HNX, VBMA, KIS

In the primary market, 10W25 saw a significant increase in bond issuance activity, with both winning value and yields rising. Specifically, the VST issued VND18tn this week, marking the highest level since 2025. This development reflects expectations that the government will ramp up bond issuance to raise capital for accelerating public investment projects and boosting economic growth. With a target of VND54tn in bond issuance for March, the VST needs to complete an additional VND36tn over the next three weeks. As a result, the winning yield, currently at 3%, is likely to remain stable or decrease slightly to support achieving the issuance target. To date, the VST has issued a total of VND63.11tn since the beginning of the year, achieving 12.6% of its 2025 target, slightly below the 13.92% recorded in the same period last year.

Figure 17. Weekly winning values

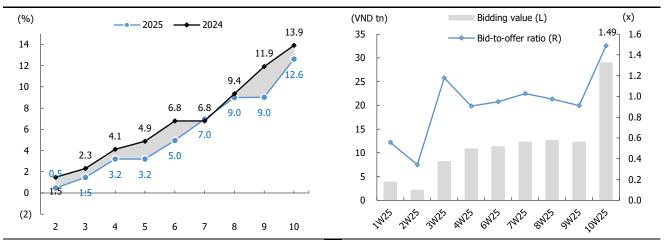
Figure 18. Weekly absorption rate



Source: HNX, KIS Source: HNX, KIS

Figure 19. Completion ratio by week-of-the-year

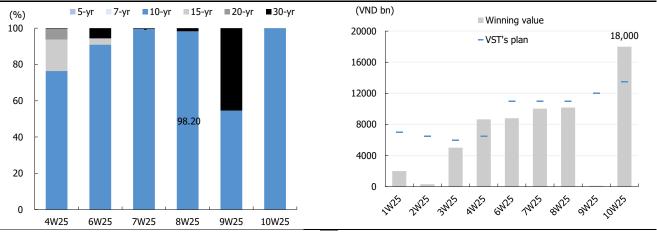
Figure 20. Weekly bid-to-offer ratio



Source: HNX, KIS Source: HNX, KIS

Figure 21. Weekly winning G-bond structure

Figure 22. Yearly issued amount of G-bond



Source: HNX, KIS Source: HNX, KIS

IV. USDVND corrects as DXY tumbles

USDVND declined amid the USD weakened significantly in the global market This week, USDVND declined as DXY weakened significantly in the global market. Specifically, the interbank USDVND rate fell by 0.17%, equivalent to 44ppts from the previous week, settling at 25,513 on Friday.

On the international market, the DXY dropped 3.51% from the previous week, returning to the 103 level. The greenback lost value partly due to concerns over the potential negative impact of Trump's tariff policies on the U.S. economy. However, the USD pared losses thanks to positive U.S. economic data and President Donald Trump's decision to temporarily waive the 25% import tariff on goods from Canada and Mexico for one month, just two days after implementation. Additionally, geopolitical uncertainties and trade policies have started to undermine U.S. economic strength, increasing recession risks and prompting the Fed to adopt a more cautious approach to rate cuts this year. By the end of last week, the Nasdaq index had fallen 3.45%, indicating a possible capital outflow from the U.S. market. Domestically, foreign investors extended their net selling streak on the HOSE exchange, with a total net foreign selling value of VND0.78tn, accounting for 0.71% of the week's total trading value. Regarding FX developments across segments, the ask price at Vietcombank decreased by 0.16% (equivalent to 40ppts), while the ask price on the shadow

Regarding FX developments across segments, the ask price at Vietcombank decreased by 0.16% (equivalent to 40ppts), while the ask price on the shadow market rose by 0.04% (equivalent to 10ppts) compared to the previous week. On Friday, ask prices at Vietcombank and the shadow market were recorded at 25,690 and 25,840 per U.S. dollar, respectively.

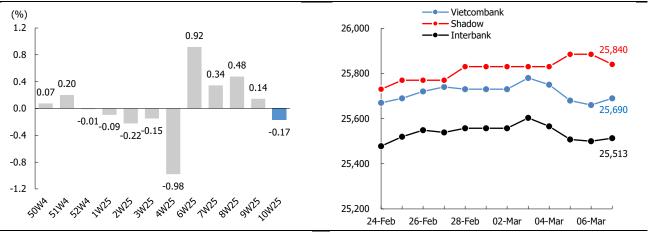
Table 1. Events of the week

D (DVV
Date	Event	DXY
3-Mar-25	- ISM PMI index increased by 50.3 last month, down from 50.9 in January, which was the first expansion since October 2022. Economists had predicted a reading of 50.6.	-0.81%
4-Mar-25	 Tariffs on Mexico, Canada to go ahead on Tuesday; Trump signs order to implement additional 10% tariffs on China. China's finance ministry said it will impose tariffs of 15% on chicken, wheat, corn, and cotton imports from the U.S., while soybeans, sorghum, pork, beef, fruits and vegetables, aquatic products, and dairy will face a 10% tariff. 	-0.94%
5-Mar-25	 - White House announced a one-month delay for U.S. automakers that comply with the USMCA from the tariffs imposed on Mexico and Canada. - ISM Services PMI unexpectedly increased to 53.5 in February 2025 from 52.8 in January, beating forecasts of 52.6. 	-1.39%
6-Mar-25	- In February, according to Vietnam's GSO, export value reached \$31.11bn, up 25.67% YoY. Meanwhile, imports totaled \$32.66bn, increasing 39.99%YoY. As a result, the trade balance recorded a deficit of \$1.55bn. - Trump announced that all goods and services from Mexico and Canada that comply with the USMCA would be granted a one-month delay from the recent 25% duties imposed. - Initial jobless claims fell by 21K from the previous week to 221K on the last week of February, well below market expectations of 235K.	-0.21%
7-Mar-25	 Nonfarm payrolls for the month came in at 151K, up from a downwardly-revised reading of 125K in January. Economists had anticipated 160K. U.S. unemployment rate rose to 4.1% in February 2025, up from 4.0% in January and slightly exceeding market expectations of 4.0%. 	-0.22%

Source: KIS

Figure 23. Weekly USDVND performance

Figure 24. VCB & shadow market USDVND spread

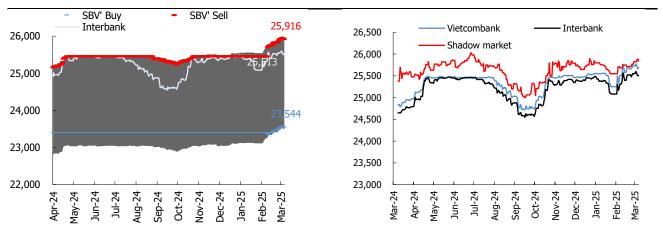


Source: Bloomberg, KIS

Source: SBV, Vietcombank, KIS

Figure 25. SBV's movement

Figure 26. USDVND by market

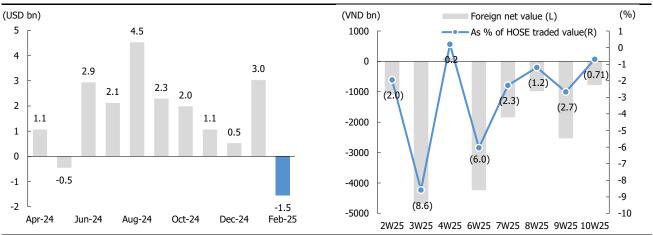


Source: SBV, Bloomberg, Fiinpro, KIS Note: shaded region is the daily trading band. The effective trading band is +/- 5% (the effective date is 17 October, 2022).

Source: SBV, Bloomberg, KIS

Figure 27. Vietnam's trade balance by month

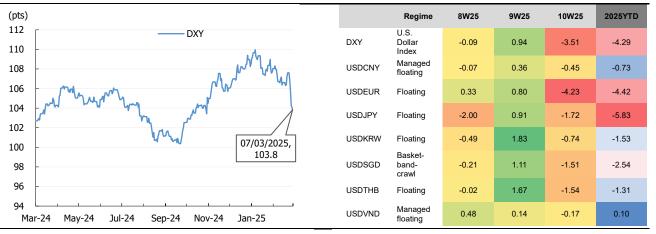
Figure 28. Trading of the foreign bloc in Vietnamese stock market



Source: GSO, KIS Note: Updated until 20 February, 2025 Source: Fiinpro, KIS

Figure 29. Historical DXY

Figure 30. Weekly change of USDVND and peers



Source: Bloomberg

Source: SBV, Bloomberg

Note: Green = appreciation; yellow = appreciate at slower pace; red = depreciation.

Macro scorecard

	24-Oct	24-Nov	24-Dec	25-Jan	25-Feb	1Q24	2Q24	3Q24	4Q24	2021	2022	2023	2024
Real GDP growth (%)						5.66	6.93	7.43	7.55	2.58	8.02	5.05	7.09
Registered FDI (USD bn)	2.48	4.12	6.85	4.34	2.57	6.18	9.01	9.59	13.44	31.15	27.72	36.61	38.23
GDP per capita (USD)										3,725	4,110	4,285	4,479
Unemployment rate (%)						2.24	2.29	2.23	2.22	3.22	2.32	2.26	2.24
Export (USD bn)	35.59	33.73	35.53	32.15	31.11	93.06	98.2	108.6	105.9	335.7	371.85	355.5	405.5
Import (USD bn)	33.60	32.67	35.00	30.92	32.66	84.98	94.0	99.7	101.9	331.1	360.65	327.5	380.8
Export growth (%)	10.09	8.16	12.85	-4.05	25.67	16.98	13.59	15.82	11.46	18.74	10.61	-4.4	14.3
Import growth (%)	13.56	9.81	19.23	-2.32	39.99	13.88	20.65	17.19	14.91	25.9	8.35	-8.9	16.7
Inflation (%)	2.68	2.77	2.94	3.63	2.91	3.77	4.39	3.48	2.87	1.84	3.15	3.25	3.63
USD/VND	25,282	25,346	25,386	25,082	25,530	24,786	25,458	24.093	25,386	22,790	23,650	23,784	25,386
Credit growth (%)	16.7	16.6	15.1	16.1	15.7	12.5	15.3	16.1	13.8	13.61	14.2	13.7	13.8
10Y gov't bond (%)	2.70	2.76	2.94	2.99	3.18	2.59	2.81	2.66	2.94	2.11	5.08	2.39	2.94

Source: GSO, Bloomberg, FIA, IMF

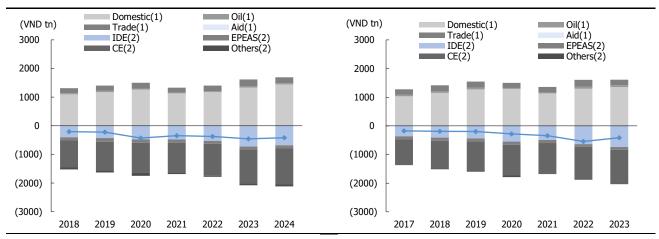
**Glossary

- * Winning yield rate = each group's highest bidding rate, 3.00%
 * Absorption rate = winning value / offering value, 92.31%
 * Bid to offer ratio = offering value / bidding value, 1.49%
 * DXY = U.S. Dollar Index, ~103.8
 * OMO = Open market operation
 * Tenor = due for payment
 * ON = overnight interbank interest rate, ~3.87%

Appendix

Figure 1. Vietnam's state budget by year: plan

Figure 2. Vietnam's state budget by year: actual



Source: MoF, SBV, KIS

 ${\it Domestic=Domestic revenues; Oil=Crude \ oil \ revenues; Trade=Balanced \ income \ from \ export \ and \ import \ activities; \ Aid=Revenue \ from \ aid.}$ IDE= Investment and development expenditures; EPEAS= Interest payment expenses & Aid spending; CE= Current expenditures

Figure 3. Vietnam's balance of payment (USD bn)

	2020	2021	2022	2023	2Q24	3Q24
Current account	15.1	(4.6)	(1.1)	25.1	4.5	7.8
Goods, credit (exports)	282.6	335.9	371.3	354.7	97.9	108.2
Goods, debit (imports)	251.9	318.5	345.6	310.7	89.3	94.6
Balance on goods	30.7	17.5	25.7	44.0	8.5	13.6
Services, credit (exports)	7.6	4.2	12.9	19.6	5.5	5.9
Services, debit (imports)	17.9	19.9	25.5	29.1	8.3	9.8
Primary income, credit	1.4	1.0	2.3	4.6	1.4	1.4
Primary income, debit	16.2	17.7	22.0	27.0	5.4	6.1
Secondary income, credit	11.4	13.6	12.2	16.1	3.8	3.9
Secondary income, debit	2.0	3.2	6.7	3.1	1.1	1.0
Financial account	(8.5)	(30.9)	(9.5)	(2.8)	(6.3)	(2.7)
Direct investment, assets	0.4	0.3	2.7	1.6	(0.1)	(0.2)
Direct investment, liabilities	15.8	15.7	17.9	18.5	5.0	5.2
Portfolio investment, assets	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	0.0	0.0	(0.1)
Portfolio investment,	(1.3)	0.3	1.5	(1.2)	(1.6)	(0.8)
Other investment, assets	8.4	0.6	13.7	(14.3)	(5.2)	(2.6)
Other investment, liabilities	2.8	15.9	6.4	(7.4)	(4.4)	(4.2)
Net errors and omissions	(6.9)	(10.4)	(31.1)	(16.6)	(4.3)	(5.1)
Reserves and related items	16.6	15.9	(22.7)	(5.6)	6.1	(0.1)
Reserves and related items	,	, ,	, ,	, ,	` ,	, ,

Source: SBV, IMF, KIS

⁽¹⁾ indicates the item belongs to the revenue
(2) indicates the item belongs to the expenditure and plotted as a negative number

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-General

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