

**VIETNAM ENTERPRISE INVESTMENT AND DEVELOPMENT**

**JOINT STOCK COMPANY**

Address: No. 24, 4th Floor, Office Area, Stellar Garden Building, No. 35 Le  
Van Thiem, Thanh Xuan Ward, Hanoi City

Tax code: 0104782792

**SEPARATE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FIRST  
QUARTER OF 2026**

31 March 2026

**Including the following table of contents:**

- |   |                    |
|---|--------------------|
| 1. Separate Statement of Financial Position for the First Quarter of 2026   | (Form No. B01a-DN) |
| 2. Separate Income Statement for the First Quarter of 2026                  | (Form No. B02a-DN) |
| 3. Separate Cash Flow Statement for the First Quarter of 2026               | (Form No. B03a-DN) |
| 4. Notes to the Separate Financial Statements for the First Quarter of 2026 | (Form No. B09a-DN) |

**VIETNAM ENTERPRISE INVESTMENT AND DEVELOPMENT JOINT STOCK COMPANY**

Address: VP24, 4th Floor, Office Area, Stellar Garden Building, 35 Le Van Thiem, Thanh Xuan Ward, Hanoi City, Vietnam

**SEPARATE STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION FOR THE FIRST QUARTER OF 2026**

As at 31 March 2026

Form No. B01a-DN

(Enclosed with Circular No. 99/2025/TT-BTC  
dated 27 October 2025 issued by the Minister of Finance)

Unit: VND

ASSETS	Code	Notes	Ending balance of the quarter	Beginning balance of the year
1	2	3	4	5
<b>A. CURRENT ASSETS (100=110+120+130+140+150+160)</b>	<b>100</b>		<b>37.190.336.031</b>	<b>32.553.895.675</b>
<b>I. Cash and cash equivalents (110=111+112)</b>	<b>110</b>	<b>V.1</b>	<b>1.281.244.808</b>	<b>1.866.303.551</b>
1. Cash	111		1.281.244.808	1.866.303.551
2. Cash equivalents	112		-	-
<b>II. Short-term investments (120=121+122+...+126)</b>	<b>120</b>	<b>V.4.a</b>	<b>570.000.000</b>	<b>-</b>
1. Trading securities	121		-	-
2. Allowances for decline in value of trading securities (*)	122		-	-
3. Held to maturity investments	123		570.000.000	-
4. Allowance for impairment of short-term held-to-maturity investments (*)	124			
5. Other short-term investments	125			
6. Allowance for impairment of other short-term investments (*)	126			
<b>III. Short-term receivables (130=131+132+...+137)</b>	<b>130</b>		<b>34.228.771.025</b>	<b>29.582.446.025</b>
1. Short-term trade receivables	131	V.2	20.301.661.025	15.662.461.025
2. Short-term prepayments to suppliers	132	V.3	15.629.520.000	15.629.520.000
3. Short-term intra-company receivables	133		-	-
4. Receivables under schedule of construction contract	134		-	-
5. Other short-term receivables	135	V.4.a	7.125.000	-
6. Short-term allowances for doubtful debts (*)	136	V.4.a	(1.709.535.000)	(1.709.535.000)
7. Shortage of assets awaiting resolution	137			
<b>IV. Inventories (140=141+149)</b>	<b>140</b>		<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
1. Inventories	141		-	-
2. Allowances for decline in value of inventories (*)	142		-	-
<b>V. Short-term biological assets (150=151+152+153)</b>	<b>150</b>		<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
1. Livestock held for short-term harvest	151			
2. Seasonal crops or plants held for short-term harvest	152			
3. Allowance for impairment of short-term biological assets (*)	153			
<b>VI. Other current assets (160=161+162+...+165)</b>	<b>160</b>		<b>1.110.320.198</b>	<b>1.105.146.099</b>
1. Short-term prepaid expenses	161		-	-
2. Deductible VAT	162		1.110.320.198	1.105.146.099
3. Taxes and other receivables from government budget	163		-	-

ASSETS	Code	Notes	Ending balance of the quarter	Beginning balance of the year
1	2	3	4	5
4. Government bonds purchased for resale	164		-	-
5. Other current assets	165		-	-
<b>B. NON-CURRENT ASSETS (200=210+220+240+250+260)</b>	<b>200</b>		<b>158.934.663.666</b>	<b>160.584.957.132</b>
<b>I. Long-term receivables (210=211+212+...+216)</b>	<b>210</b>		-	-
1. Long-term trade receivables	211		-	-
2. Long-term prepayments to suppliers	212		-	-
3. Working capital provided to sub-units	213		-	-
4. Long-term intra-company receivables	214		-	-
5. Long-term loan receivables	215		-	-
6. Other long-term receivables	216		-	-
<b>II. Fixed assets (220=221+224+227)</b>	<b>220</b>		<b>26.674.242.427</b>	<b>27.436.363.639</b>
1. Tangible fixed assets (221=222+223)	221	V.6	26.674.242.427	27.436.363.639
- Historical costs	222		45.758.090.910	45.758.090.910
- Accumulated depreciation (*)	223		(19.083.848.483)	(18.321.727.271)
2. Finance lease fixed assets (224=225+226)	224		-	-
- Historical costs	225		-	-
- Accumulated depreciation (*)	226		-	-
3. Intangible fixed assets (227=228+229)	227		-	-
- Historical costs	228		-	-
- Accumulated depreciation (*)	229		-	-
<b>III. Long-term biological assets</b>	<b>230</b>			
1. Bearer livestock	231			
a) Bearer livestock not yet mature	232			
b) Bearer livestock at maturity	233			
- Cost	234			
- Accumulated depreciation (*)	235			
2. Livestock held for long-term harvest	236			
3. Seasonal crops or plants held for long-term harvest	237			
4. Allowance for impairment of long-term biological assets (*)	238			
<b>IV. Investment properties (240=241+242)</b>	<b>240</b>		-	-
- Historical costs	241		-	-
- Accumulated depreciation (*)	242		-	-
<b>V. Long-term assets in progress (250=251+252)</b>	<b>250</b>		-	-
1. Long-term work in progress	251		-	-
2. Construction in progress	252		-	-
<b>VI. Long-term investments (260=261+...+266)</b>	<b>260</b>	<b>V.7</b>	<b>132.260.421.239</b>	<b>133.148.593.493</b>
1. Investments in subsidiaries	261		188.640.000.000	188.640.000.000
2. Investments in joint ventures and associates	262		-	-

ASSETS	Code	Notes	Ending balance of the quarter	Beginning balance of the year
1	2	3	4	5
3. Investments in equity of other entities	263		-	-
4. Allowances for long-term investments (*)	264		(56.379.578.761)	(55.491.406.507)
5. Held to maturity investments	265		-	-
6. Allowance for impairment of long-term held-to-maturity investments (*)	266			
<b>VII. Other long-term assets (270=271+272+273+274)</b>	<b>270</b>		<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
1. Long-term prepaid expenses	271		-	-
2. Deferred income tax assets	272		-	-
3. Long-term equipment, materials and spare parts	273		-	-
4. Other long-term assets	274		-	-
<b>TOTAL ASSETS (270=100+200)</b>	<b>280</b>		<b>196.124.999.697</b>	<b>193.138.852.807</b>
<b>C. LIABILITIES (300=310+330)</b>	<b>300</b>		<b>6.871.166.288</b>	<b>2.296.166.288</b>
<b>I. Current liabilities (310=311+312+...+323+324)</b>	<b>310</b>		<b>6.871.166.288</b>	<b>2.296.166.288</b>
1. Short-term trade payables	311	V.8	6.708.518.610	2.159.318.610
2. Short-term prepayments from customers	312		-	-
3. Dividends payable	313			
4. Short-term taxes and other payables to the State	314		-	-
5. Payables to employees	315	V.10	38.700.000	12.900.000
6. Short-term accrued expenses	316		-	-
7. Short-term intra-company payables	317		-	-
8. Payables under schedule of construction contract	318		-	-
9. Short-term unearned revenues	319		-	-
10. Other short-term payments	320	V.10	123.947.678	123.947.678
11. Short-term borrowings and finance lease liabilities	321		-	-
12. Short-term provisions	322		-	-
13. Bonus and welfare fund	323		-	-
14. Price stabilization fund	324		-	-
15. Government bonds purchased for resale	325		-	-
<b>II. Non-current liabilities (330=331+332+...+344)</b>	<b>330</b>		<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
1. Long-term trade payables	331		-	-
2. Long-term prepayments from customers	332		-	-
3. Long-term taxes and other payables to the State	333			
4. Long-term accrued expenses	334		-	-
5. Intra-company payables for operating capital received	335		-	-
6. Long-term intra-company payables	336		-	-
7. Long-term unearned revenues	337		-	-
8. Other long-term payables	338		-	-
9. Long-term borrowings and finance lease liabilities	339		-	-

ASSETS	Code	Notes	Ending balance of the quarter	Beginning balance of the year
1	2	3	4	5
10. Convertible bonds	340		-	-
11. Preference shares	341		-	-
12. Deferred income tax payables	342		-	-
13. Long-term provisions	343		-	-
14. Science and technology development fund	344		-	-
<b>D. OWNER'S EQUITY (400=410+430)</b>	<b>400</b>	<b>V.11</b>	<b>189.253.833.409</b>	<b>190.842.686.519</b>
1. Contributed capital	411		247.159.580.000	247.159.580.000
- Ordinary shares with voting rights	411A		247.159.580.000	247.159.580.000
- Preference shares	411B		-	-
2. Capital surplus	412		(149.090.909)	(149.090.909)
3. Conversion options on convertible bonds	413		-	-
4. Other capital	414		-	-
5. Treasury shares (*)	415		-	-
6. Differences upon asset revaluation	416		-	-
7. Exchange rate differences	417		-	-
8. Development and investment funds	418		-	-
9. Other equity funds	419		-	-
10. Undistributed profit after tax	420		(57.756.655.682)	(56.167.802.572)
- Undistributed profit after tax brought forward	420A		(56.167.802.572)	(50.486.590.964)
- Undistributed profit after tax for the current period	420B		(1.588.853.110)	(5.681.211.608)
<b>TOTAL RESOURCES (440=300+400)</b>	<b>440</b>		<b>196.124.999.697</b>	<b>193.138.852.807</b>

Approved on April 29, 2026

Preparer



Ngo Van Khanh

Chief Accountant



Ngo Van Khanh



Legal representative

Bui Thuy Linh

SEPARATE INCOME STATEMENT FOR THE FIRST QUARTER OF 2026

For the period from 01/01/2026 to 31/03/2026

Form No. B02a-DN

(Enclosed with Circular No. 99/2025/TT-BTC  
dated 27 October 2025 issued by the Minister of Finance)

Unit: VND

Items	Code	Nodes	First quarter		Accumulated from the beginning of the year to the end of the first quarter	
			This year	Last year	This year	Last year
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1. Revenues from sales and services rendered	01	VI.1	4.639.200.000	9.760.000.000	4.639.200.000	9.760.000.000
2. Revenue deductions	02		-	-	-	-
3. Net revenues from sales and services rendered (10=01-02)	10		4.639.200.000	9.760.000.000	4.639.200.000	9.760.000.000
4. Costs of goods sold	11	VI.2	4.469.200.000	9.564.671.212	4.469.200.000	9.564.671.212
5. Gross revenues from sales and services rendered (20=10-11)	20		170.000.000	195.328.788	170.000.000	195.328.788
6. Gain/(loss) on disposal of investment property	21					
7. Financial Income	22	VI.3	7.167.339	21.461	7.167.339	21.461
8. Financial Expenses	23	VI.4	888.172.254	1.135.839.511	888.172.254	1.135.839.511
- In which: Interest expenses	24					
9. Selling expenses	25					
10. General administration expenses	26	VI.7	115.726.983	219.970.363	115.726.983	219.970.363
11. Net profits from operating activities (30=(20+21+22)-(23+25+26))	30		(826.731.898)	(1.160.459.625)	(826.731.898)	(1.160.459.625)
12. Other income	31					
13. Other expenses	32	VI.6	762.121.212		762.121.212	
14. Other profit (40=31-32)	40		(762.121.212)		(762.121.212)	
15. Total net profit before tax (50=30+40)	50		(1.588.853.110)	(1.160.459.625)	(1.588.853.110)	(1.160.459.625)
16. Current corporate income tax expenses	51	VI.8				
17. Deferred corporate income tax expenses	52					
18. Profits after corporate income tax (60=50-51-52)	60		(1.588.853.110)	(1.160.459.625)	(1.588.853.110)	(1.160.459.625)
19. Basic earnings per share	70	V.11.4	(64,3)	(47,0)	(64,3)	(47,0)
20. Diluted earnings per share	71					

Preparer

  
Ngo Van Khanh

Chief Accountant

  
Ngo Van Khanh

Approved on April 29, 2026  
Legal representative  
  
Bùi Thuý Linh

**SEPARATE CASH FLOW STATEMENT FOR THE FIRST QUARTER OF 2026**

For the period from 01/01/2026 to 31/03/2026

Form No. B 03a-DN

(Enclosed with Circular No. 99/2025/TT-BTC

dated 27 October 2025 issued by the Minister of Finance)

Unit: VND

Items	Code	Notes	Accumulated from the beginning of the year to the end of the first quarter	
			This year	Last year
1	2	3	4	5
<b>I. Cash flows from operating activities</b>				
<b>1. Profit before tax</b>	<b>01</b>	<b>VI.8</b>	<b>(1.588.853.110)</b>	<b>(1.160.459.625)</b>
<b>2. Adjustments for</b>				
- Depreciation of fixed assets and investment properties	02	VI.7	762.121.212	762.121.212
- Provisions	03	VI.4	888.172.254	1.135.839.511
- Gains (losses) on exchange rate differences from revaluation of accounts derived from foreign currencies	04		-	-
- Gains (losses) on investing activities	05	VI.3	(7.167.339)	(21.461)
- Interest expenses	06		-	-
- Other adjustments	07		-	-
<b>3. Operating profit before changes in working capital</b>	<b>08</b>		<b>54.273.017</b>	<b>737.479.637</b>
- Increase (decrease) in receivables	09		(5.221.499.099)	(853.185.091)
- Increase (decrease) in inventories	10		-	-
- Increase (decrease) in payables (exclusive of interest payables, enterprise income tax payables)	11		4.575.000.000	114.010.875
- Increase (decrease) in prepaid expenses	12		-	59.933.700
- Increase (decrease) in trading securities	13		-	-
- Interest paid	14		-	-
- Corporate income tax paid	15		-	-
- Other receipts from operating activities	16		-	-
- Other payments on operating activities	17		-	-
<b>Net cash flows from operating activities</b>	<b>20</b>		<b>(592.226.082)</b>	<b>58.239.121</b>
<b>II. Cash flows from investing activities</b>				
1. Purchase or construction of fixed assets and other long-term assets	21		-	-
2. Proceeds from disposals of fixed assets and other long-term assets	22		-	-
3. Loans and purchase of debt instruments from other entities	23		-	-
4. Collection of loans and repurchase of debt instruments of other entities	24		-	-
5. Equity investments in other entities	25		-	-
6. Proceeds from equity investment in other entities	26		-	-
7. Interest and dividend received	27	VI.3	7.167.339	21.461
<b>Net cash flows from investing activities</b>	<b>30</b>		<b>7.167.339</b>	<b>21.461</b>
<b>III. Cash flows from financial activities</b>				
1. Proceeds from issuance of shares and receipt of contributed capital	31		-	-
2. Repayments of contributed capital and repurchase of stock issued	32		-	-
3. Proceeds from borrowings	33		-	-
4. Repayment of principal	34		-	-
5. Repayment of financial principal	35		-	-
6. Dividends or profits paid to owners	36		-	-
<b>Net cash flows from financial activities</b>	<b>40</b>		<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Net cash flows during the fiscal year (50 = 20+30+40)</b>	<b>50</b>		<b>(585.058.743)</b>	<b>58.260.582</b>
<b>Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of fiscal year</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>VI.8</b>	<b>1.866.303.551</b>	<b>404.096.205</b>
Effect of exchange rate fluctuations	61		-	-

Items	Code	Notes	Accumulated from the beginning of the year to the end of the first quarter	
			This year	Last year
1	2	3	4	5
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of fiscal year (70 = 50+60+61)	70		1.281.244.808	462.356.787

Approved on April 29, 2026

Preparer



Ngo Van Khanh

Chief Accountant



Ngo Van Khanh

Legal representative



Bui Thuy Linh

**VIETNAM ENTERPRISE INVESTMENT  
AND DEVELOPMENT JOINT STOCK  
COMPANY**

**Form No. B09a-DN**

(Enclosed with Circular No. 99/2025/TT-BTC

Address: VP24, 4th Floor, Office Area, Stellar  
Garden Building, 35 Le Van Thiem, Thanh  
Xuan Ward, Hanoi City, Vietnam

dated 27 October 2025 issued by the Minister  
of Finance)

**NOTES TO THE SEPARATE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
FOR THE FIRST QUARTER OF 2026**

As of March 31, 2026 and for the accounting period then ended

**I. GENERAL INFORMATION**

**1. Structure of ownership**

Vietnam Enterprise Investment and Development Joint Stock Company was established under the Business Registration Certificate No. 0104782792 dated 03 August 2010 and the 17th amendment dated 11 July 2022, issued by the Department of Planning and Investment of Hanoi.

The company's main office is located: No. 24, 4th Floor, Office Area, Stellar Garden Building, No. 35 Le Van Thiem, Thanh Xuan Ward, Hanoi City

The charter capital of the Company is VND 247,159,580,000

**2. Enterprise structure:**

The company is headquartered at No. 24, 4th floor, Office Area, Stellar Garden Building, No. 35 Le Van Thiem, Thanh Xuan Ward, Hanoi City.

The number of employees at the end of the quarter was: 07

The company has subsidiaries as follows:

Unit Name	Ownership Rate	Voting rights ratio	Address
Vietnam Industrial Iron and Steel Joint Stock Company	76,82%	76,82%	Choi Han Hamlet, Cu Thang Commune, Thanh Son District, Phu Tho Province.

**3. Business Areas**

The Company's business area is commercial business.

**4. Business activities**

The Company's business activities are:

Production of building materials from clay; Manufacture of metal components; Mechanical processing; Metal processing and coating; Poultry breeding; Mixed cultivation and animal husbandry; Afforestation and forest care; Iron ore mining; Mining of other metal ores that do not contain iron; Mining of rare and precious metal ores; Mining of stones, sand, gravel, and clay; Other mining has not been classified anywhere; Wholesale of metals and metal ores; Wholesale of other materials and

installation equipment in construction; Other specialized wholesalers have not been classified anywhere; Retail of hardware, paints, glass and other installation equipment in construction in specialized stores; Building houses of all kinds; Construction of railway and road works; Construction of public-utility works; Construction of other civil engineering works.

#### **5. Normal production and business cycle**

The Company's normal production and business cycle is carried out for not more than 12 months.

#### **5. Characteristics of the enterprise's operations in the fiscal year that affect the Financial Statements**

During the financial year, the Company's operations did not have any material characteristics that affected the Financial Statements. The Company's operations took place normally in all periods of the year.

### **II. ACCOUNTING PERIODS AND CURRENCY**

#### **1. Annual accounting period**

The Company's annual accounting period starts from 01 January and ends on 31 December of every calendar year.

This report is made for the accounting period from 01 January 2026 to 31 March 2026.

#### **2. Accounting currency**

The Accounting currency is the Vietnamese dong (the national symbol is "đ"; the international symbol is "VND").

### **III. APPLIED ACCOUNTING STANDARDS AND SYSTEMS**

#### **1. Applied accounting standards and systems**

The Company applies Vietnamese Accounting Standards and Vietnamese Corporate Accounting System issued under Circular No. 99/2025/TT-BTC dated 27 October 2025 of the Ministry of Finance guiding the Corporate Accounting System

#### **2. Statement on compliance with accounting standards and system**

The Company has applied the Vietnam Accounting Standards and guiding documents issued by the State. Financial statements shall be prepared and presented in accordance with all provisions of each standard, circular guiding the implementation of standards and the current applicable accounting systems.

### **IV. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES**

#### **1. Types of exchange rates applied in accounting**

Companies with economic operations arising in foreign currencies shall record accounting books and make financial statements in a uniform currency of Vietnam Dong. The conversion of foreign currencies into Vietnamese dong is based on:

- Actual exchange rate;
- Accounting book exchange rate.

#### **2. Principles for recording money and cash equivalents**

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash on hand, bank deposits, short-term investments or highly liquid investments. Cash equivalents are short-term investments with a maturity term of under 3 months from the date of acquisition, that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and subject to an insignificant risk in conversion into cash.

Amounts deposited and deposited by other enterprises and individuals at the Company shall be managed and accounted as the Company's money.

When transactions in foreign currencies arise, foreign currencies are converted into Vietnam Dong according to the principle: The Debit Party of money accounts shall apply the actual transaction rate; The Money Account Holder shall apply the weighted average book exchange rate.

At the time of making the financial statements in accordance with the provisions of law, the foreign currency balance is re-evaluated according to the actual transaction rate, which is the foreign currency purchase rate of the commercial bank where the Company regularly transacts at the time of making the financial statements.

### **3. Financial investments**

#### ***Investment in subsidiaries; associates***

Investments in subsidiaries in which the Company holds control are presented according to the cost method. Profit distributions received by the parent company from the accumulated profits of subsidiaries after the date the parent company takes control are recorded in the parent company's results of business activities during the period. Other distributions are considered as the recovered portion of the investments and are deducted from the investment value.

Investments in associates in which the Company has significant influence are presented according to the Cost principle.

Profit distributions from the accumulated net profits of associated companies after the investment date are allocated to the Company's results of business activities in the period. Other distributions are considered as the recovery of investments and are deducted from the investment value.

The provision for investment value reduction is set up at the end of the year. The value of provision is determined based on the financial statements at the time of setting aside provisions of the economic organization.

### **4. Receivables**

The classification of receivables as customer receivables and other receivables shall be carried out according to the following principles:

- a. Receivables of customers include receivables of a commercial nature arising from transactions of a buy-sell nature, such as: Receivables for sale, provision of services, liquidation, sale of assets (fixed assets, financial investments) between the Company and the buyer (which is an independent unit from the seller, including receivables between parent companies and subsidiaries, joint ventures and associates). This receivable includes receivables from the sale of export goods of the entrusting party through the entrusted party;
- b. Other receivables include receivables that are not commercial and not related to purchase and sale transactions, such as:
  - Receivables that generate revenue from financial activities, such as: receivables from loan interest, deposits, dividends and profits distributed;
  - Payments on behalf of third parties are entitled to receive back; Amounts payable by the export trustee for the entrusting party;
  - Non-commercial receivables such as property lending, fines, compensation, pending missing assets, etc.

When making financial statements, accountants base themselves on the remaining term of receivables to classify them as long-term or short-term. The receivables of the balance sheet may include amounts reflected in accounts other than accounts receivable, such as: Loans reflected in A/C 1283; Deposits and bets reflected in A/C 244, advances in A/C 141...

Receivables of foreign currency origin shall be re-evaluated at the end of the period when making financial statements. The actual transaction rate when revaluating receivables of foreign currency origin at the time of making the financial statements is the exchange rate announced by the commercial bank where the Company regularly conducts transactions (selected by the Company itself when dealing with receivables). Provision for bad debts shall be set aside for each bad debt based on the provisions of Circular No. 228/2009/TT-BTC issued by the Ministry of Finance on December 7, 2009.

The determination of amounts that need to be prepared for bad debts is based on the items classified as short-term and long-term receivables of the balance sheet. A provision for bad debts shall be set aside for each bad debt based on the age of the overdue debts or the expected level of possible losses.

## **5. Inventories**

### ***a. Principles for recording inventory***

The Company's inventory is assets purchased for production or for sale in the normal production and business period. For unfinished products, if the production and turnover time exceeds a normal business cycle, they are not presented as inventories on the balance sheet but as long-term assets.

All kinds of products, goods, supplies, and assets that are kept on their behalf, consigned, entrusted for import and export, processed, etc. not under the ownership and control of the Company, it is not reflected as inventory.

Inventory is calculated at the cost price. In case the net realizable value is lower than the original price, the inventory is calculated according to the net realizable value. The cost of inventory includes purchase costs, processing costs, and other directly related costs incurred to obtain inventory in its current location and state.

### ***b. Inventory Value Calculation Method***

The value of inventory is determined according to the weighted average method.

Method of determining the value of unfinished products: unfinished production and business costs are aggregated according to the actual costs incurred for each stage of production in the production line.

### ***c. Inventory accounting method***

Inventories shall be accounted for according to the method of regular declaration.

### ***d. Method of making provisions for inventory price reduction***

The provision for inventory price reduction established at the end of the year is the difference between the original price of inventory and the net realizable value.

## **6. Fixed assets**

Tangible fixed assets and intangible fixed assets are recorded at the cost. In the time of use, tangible fixed assets and intangible fixed assets are recorded at historical cost, accumulated wear and tear, and residual value.

Fixed assets leased finance shall be recorded at historical cost at the fair value or present value of the minimum rent payment (excluding VAT) and direct expenses initially incurred related to the financial leased fixed assets. In the course of use, financial leased fixed assets are recorded at historical cost, accumulated wear and tear, and residual value.

The depreciation of the Company's fixed assets is estimated appropriately and implemented according to the straight-line method as prescribed in Circular No. 45/2013/TT-BTC dated 25/04/2013 of the Ministry of Finance promulgating the regime of management, use, and depreciation of fixed assets.

## **7. Prepaid expenses**

Prepaid expenses only related to the production and business expenses of a fiscal year or a business cycle are recorded as short-term prepaid expenses and are included in the production and business expenses in

the fiscal year. Expenses incurred in the fiscal year but related to the results of production and business activities of many accounting years shall be accounted into long-term prepaid expenses for gradual allocation to the results of business activities in the following accounting years.

The calculation and allocation of long-term prepaid expenses to production and business expenses in each accounting period shall be based on the nature and extent of each type of expense in order to select reasonable allocation methods and criteria. Prepaid costs are gradually allocated to production and business expenses according to the straight-line method.

## **8. Liabilities**

The classification of payables as trade payables and other payables shall be carried out according to the following principles:

a. Trade payables include payables of a commercial nature arising from the purchase of goods, services, assets and sellers (being independent units from buyers, including payables between parent companies and subsidiaries, joint ventures and associates). This payable includes amounts payable when importing through a trustee (in a consignment import transaction);

b. Other payables include non-commercial payables not related to the purchase, sale and supply of goods and services:

- Payables related to financial expenses, such as: payables on loan interest, dividends and payable profits, payable financial investment activities;
- Accounts payable covered by a third party; Amounts received by the trustee from related parties for payment as specified in the import-export entrustment transaction;
- Non-commercial payables such as payable due to borrowing property, payable fines, compensation, surplus assets pending handling, payable social insurance, health insurance, unemployment insurance, unemployment insurance, etc.

When making financial statements, the accountant shall base on the remaining term of the payables to classify them as long-term or short-term. When there is evidence that a loss is likely to occur, the accountant immediately records an amount payable on the principle of prudence.

Accounts payable of foreign currency origin shall be re-evaluated at the end of the period when making financial statements. The actual transaction rate when re-evaluating repayables of foreign currency origin at the time of making financial statements is the exchange rate announced by the commercial bank where the enterprise regularly conducts transactions (chosen by the Company itself when dealing with payables).

## **9. Accrued expenses**

Amounts payable for goods and services received from the seller or provided to the buyer in the actual reporting period which are preferred to be paid due to the availability of invoices or sufficient accounting documents and documents, which are recorded in production costs, business of the reporting period.

The accounting of Accrued expenses into production and business expenses in the period must comply with the principle of consistency between turnover and expenses incurred in the period.

The Accrued expenses shall be settled with the actual expenses incurred. The difference between the estimated deduction and the actual cost will be refunded.

## **10. Owner's equity**

### **a. Owner's equity**

Owner's equity is recorded according to the actual capital contributed by the owner.

### **b. Undistributed profits**

Undistributed profit after tax is the amount of profit from the Company's activities after deducting (-) adjustments due to retroactive application of changes in accounting policies and retroactive adjustments to

material errors of previous years. Undistributed after-tax profits may be distributed to investors based on the capital contribution ratio after being approved by the Board of members and after setting aside reserve funds in accordance with the Company's Charter and the provisions of Vietnamese law.

## **11. Revenue recognition**

### ***a. Revenue from sales of goods***

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when all of the following conditions are met:

- The Company has transferred to the buyer most of risks and benefits associated with ownership of the products or goods.
- The Company no longer holds the right to manage the goods as the owner or control the goods.
- The revenue can be measured reliably.
- The Company has received or will receive economic benefits from the sale transaction;.
- The costs related to the sale transactions can be determined.

### ***b. Revenue from rendering of services***

Revenue from rendering of services is recognized when the result of that transaction is reliably determined. In case the provision of services involves multiple periods, the turnover shall be recorded in the period according to the results of the completed work on the date of making the balance sheet of that period. The result of a service provision transaction is determined when the following conditions are satisfied:

- Revenue can be measured reliably;
- It is probable that economic benefits associated with the transaction will flow to the Company;
- The percentage of completion of services at the balance sheet date can be measured; and
- Costs incurred in rendering the services and the estimated costs to complete the services can be measured.

The completed part of the service provision work is determined according to the completed work evaluation method.

### ***c. Financial income***

Revenue arising from interest, dividends, divided profits and other financial income shall be recognized when the following two (2) conditions are satisfied at the same time:

- It is probable that economic benefits associated with the transaction will flow to the Company;
- Revenue can be measured reliably;

Dividends and profits distributed are recorded when the Company is entitled to receive dividends or is entitled to receive profits from capital contribution.

### ***d. Other incomes***

Reflecting incomes other than production and business activities of enterprises, including:

- Income from the sale and liquidation of fixed assets;
- Income from the sale and sublease of assets;
- Taxes payable when selling goods or providing services but then reduced or refunded (export tax refunded, VAT, SCT and environmental protection tax payable but then reduced);
- Collecting indemnities from third parties to compensate for lost assets (e.g. collection of indemnified insurance money, compensation for relocation of business establishments and amounts of similar nature);
- Collecting fines due to customers violating contracts;
- Other incomes other than the above-mentioned amounts.

## **12. Revenue deductions**

Amounts that are adjusted and revenue deductions incurred in the period, including: Trade discounts, discounts on goods sold and returned goods.

In case products, goods and services have been consumed from the previous periods to the next period before commercial discounts or discounts on sale or goods sold are returned, the Company shall record a decrease in turnover on the following principles:

- If products, goods or services that have been consumed from the previous periods, to the next period, must be discounted, must be traded, returned but arise before the time of issuance of the financial statements, the accountant shall consider this as an event that needs to be adjusted arising after the date of making the balance sheet and recording a decrease in revenue. on the financial statements of the reporting period (previous period).
- In case products, goods and services must be reduced in price, subject to commercial discounts, or returned after the time of issuance of financial statements, the enterprise shall record a decrease in revenue of the arising period (the following period).

## **13. Cost of goods sold**

Reflecting the cost value of products, goods and services sold in the period.

The provision for inventory depreciation is included in the cost of goods sold on the basis of the quantity of inventory and the difference between the net realizable value is less than the original price of inventory.

For the value of lost or lost inventory, the accountant shall immediately calculate it in the cost of goods sold (after deducting compensations, if any).

For the cost of raw materials directly consumed in excess of the normal level, labor costs, fixed general production costs not allocated to the value of warehousing products, accounting shall be immediately included in the cost of goods sold (after deducting compensations, if any) even if the products, goods that have not been determined to be consumed.

Import taxes, excise taxes and environmental protection taxes have been included in the value of purchased goods, if such taxes are refunded when selling goods, they shall be recorded as reduced in the cost of goods sold.

Costs of goods sold are not considered as CIT calculation expenses according to the provisions of the Tax Law but have full invoices and vouchers and have been accounted in accordance with the accounting regime The Company does not record a decrease in accounting expenses but only adjusts in the CIT finalization to increase the payable CIT amount.

## **14. Financial expenses**

Reflecting expenses of financial activities, including expenses or losses related to financial investment activities, expenses for lending and borrowing capital, expenses for capital contribution to joint ventures, associations, short-term securities transfer losses, expenses for securities sale transactions; Provision for depreciation of trading securities, provision for investment losses in other units, losses incurred when selling foreign currency, exchange rate losses, etc.

Financial expenses are not considered as CIT calculation expenses according to the provisions of the Tax Law but have full invoices and vouchers and have been accounted in accordance with the accounting regime The Company does not record a decrease in accounting expenses but only adjusts in the CIT finalization to increase the payable CIT amount.

## **15. Selling expenses and general and administrative expenses**

Expenses recorded as selling expenses include: Actual expenses incurred in the process of selling products, goods or providing services, including costs of pitching, product introduction, product advertising, sales commissions, product warranty costs, etc goods, expenses for preservation, packaging and transportation,...

Expenses recorded as general and administrative expenses include: Expenses on salaries of employees of the enterprise management department (salaries, wages, allowances,...); social insurance, health insurance, trade union funding, unemployment insurance of enterprise managers; expenses for office materials, labor tools, depreciation of fixed assets used for enterprise management; land rent, license tax; provision for bad debts; outsourced services (electricity, water, telephone, fax, property insurance, fire and explosion...); other monetary expenses (reception, customer conferences, etc.)

Selling expenses and general and administrative expenses are not considered as CIT calculation expenses according to the provisions of the Tax Law but have full invoices and vouchers and have been accounted in accordance with the accounting regime The Company does not record a decrease in accounting expenses but only adjusts them in the CIT finalization to increase the payable CIT amount.

#### **16. Current corporate income tax expenses**

The current corporate income tax expenses is the payable company income tax amount calculated on the taxable income in the period and the current company income tax rate..

#### **17. Other accounting policies**

##### **Financial instruments**

###### *Initial Recognition*

###### **Financial assets**

The Company's financial assets include cash and cash equivalents, customer receivables and other receivables, loans, short-term and long-term investments. At the time of initial recognition, financial assets are determined according to the purchase price/issuance cost plus other expenses directly related to the purchase and issuance of such financial assets.

###### **Financial liabilities**

The Company's financial liabilities include loans, seller payables and other payables, expenses payable. At the time of initial recognition, financial liabilities are determined according to the issuance price plus expenses directly related to the issuance of such financial liabilities.

###### *The following values were initially recorded*

Currently, there are no regulations on the re-evaluation of financial instruments after initial recognition.

V. ADDITIONAL INFORMATION FOR ITEMS PRESENTED IN THE BALANCE SHEET

		Đơn vị tính: đồng			
		31/03/2026	01/01/2026		
<b>1 . Cash and cash equivalents</b>					
Cash on hand		1.280.094.776	580.709.982		
Cash at bank		1.150.032	1.285.593.569		
<b>Total</b>		<b>1.281.244.808</b>	<b>1.866.303.551</b>		
<b>2 . Short-term trade receivables</b>		<b>31/03/2026</b>	<b>01/01/2026</b>		
<b>a) Trade receivables</b>		<b>18.619.261.025</b>	<b>15.662.461.025</b>		
Ha Thai Industrial Development and Investment JSC		753.400.000	753.400.000		
PTAGRI Investment Joint Stock Company		-	-		
MSA Investment and Development Company Limited		5.698.450.000	5.698.450.000		
Russia's Presents Company Limited		-	-		
Minh Quan XNK Trading Investment Company Limited		7.600.961.025	7.600.961.025		
Phuc Thinh Import Export Trading Company Limited		4.566.450.000	1.609.650.000		
Others		1.682.400.000	-		
<b>b) Trade receivables from related parties</b>		<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>		
<b>Total</b>		<b>20.301.661.025</b>	<b>15.662.461.025</b>		
<b>3 . Short-term prepayments to suppliers</b>		<b>31/03/2026</b>	<b>01/01/2026</b>		
<b>a) Prepayments to suppliers</b>		<b>150.000.000</b>	<b>150.000.000</b>		
Calicap Investment JSC		150.000.000	150.000.000		
Logistics NYV Joint Stock Company		-	-		
Hau Giang Investment Development for Agriculture Aquaculture Co.,		15.299.000.000	15.299.000.000		
UHY Auditing and Consulting Company Limited		180.520.000	180.520.000		
<b>b) Trade receivables from related parties</b>		<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>		
<b>Total</b>		<b>15.629.520.000</b>	<b>15.629.520.000</b>		
<b>4 . Other receivables</b>		<b>31/03/2026</b>	<b>01/01/2026</b>		
<b>a, Short-term</b>					
- Allowance for doubtful receivables		(1.709.535.000)	(1.709.535.000)		
- Loans receivable		570.000.000	-		
- Interest receivable		7.125.000	-		
<b>b, Long-term</b>		<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>		
<b>Total</b>		<b>577.125.000</b>	<b>-</b>		
<b>5 . Accrued expenses</b>		<b>31/03/2026</b>	<b>01/01/2026</b>		
<b>a, Short-term</b>					
<b>b, Long-term</b>					
- Long-term prepaid expenses		-	-		
<b>Total</b>		<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>		
<b>6 . Tangible fixed assets</b>					
<b>Items</b>	<b>Buildings, structures</b>	<b>Machinery, equipment</b>	<b>Means of transportation, transmission</b>	<b>Office equipment</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>HISTORICAL COST</b>					
Opening balance	-	45.758.090.910	-	-	45.758.090.910
Increase in period	-	-	-	-	-
- Acquisitions	-	-	-	-	-
Decrease in period	-	-	-	-	-
- Disposal, liquidation	-	-	-	-	-
Ending balance	-	45.758.090.910	-	-	45.758.090.910
<b>ACCUMULATED DEPRECIATION</b>					
Opening balance (*)	-	18.321.727.271	-	-	18.321.727.271
Increase in period	-	762.121.212	-	-	762.121.212
- Charge for the period	-	762.121.212	-	-	762.121.212
Decrease in period	-	-	-	-	-
- Disposal, liquidation	-	-	-	-	-
Ending balance	-	19.083.848.483	-	-	19.083.848.483
<b>NET BOOK VALUE</b>					

Opening balance	-	27.436.363.639	-	-	27.436.363.639
Ending balance	-	26.674.242.427	-	-	26.674.242.427

7 . Long-term financial investm	31/03/2026			01/01/2026		
	Amount	Provision	Fair value	Amount	Provision	Fair value
<b>Investment in subsidiaries</b>						
Vietnam Industrial Steel Joint Stock Company	188.640.000.000	(56.379.578.761)	132.260.421.239	188.640.000.000	(55.491.406.507)	133.148.593.493
<b>Total</b>	<b>188.640.000.000</b>	<b>(56.379.578.761)</b>	<b>132.260.421.239</b>	<b>188.640.000.000</b>	<b>(55.491.406.507)</b>	<b>133.148.593.493</b>

8 . Short-term trade payables	31/03/2026		01/01/2026	
	Amount	Ability-to-pay amount	Amount	Ability-to-pay amount
<b>a) Short-term trade payables</b>	<b>6.708.518.610</b>	<b>6.708.518.610</b>	<b>2.159.318.610</b>	<b>2.159.318.610</b>
VK Import Export Company Limited	4.221.781.300	4.221.781.300	1.374.981.300	1.374.981.300
Do Great Things Company Limited	2.349.927.150	2.349.927.150	727.527.150	727.527.150
Others	136.810.160	136.810.160	56.810.160	56.810.160
<b>b) Overdue amounts not yet settled</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>c) Trade payable to related parties</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>6.708.518.610</b>	<b>6.708.518.610</b>	<b>2.159.318.610</b>	<b>2.159.318.610</b>

9 . Taxes and other payables to government budget	01/01/2026		Payables in the period	Paid in the period	31/03/2026	
	Receivables	Payable			Receivables	Payable
VAT	-	-	-	-	-	-
CIT	-	-	-	-	-	-
Others	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>

10 . Other short-term payables	31/03/2026	01/01/2026
	Social insurance, health insurance, unemployment insurance, occupational accident insurance	123.947.678
Payables to employees	38.700.000	12.900.000
<b>Total</b>	<b>162.647.678</b>	<b>136.847.678</b>

#### 11 . Owner's equity

##### 11.1. CHANGES IN OWNERS' EQUITY

Items	Owners' equity	Share premium	Other equity	Retained earnings	Đơn vị tính: đồng
					Total
<b>Last year's opening</b>	<b>247.159.580.000</b>	<b>-149.090.909</b>		<b>(50.486.590.964)</b>	<b>196.523.898.127</b>
Capital increase in last year	-	-	-	-	-
- Profit	-	-	-	-	-
- Capital increase	-	-	-	-	-
- Other increases	-	-	-	-	-
Capital decrease in last year	-	-	-	(5.681.211.608)	(5.681.211.608)
- Fund deduction	-	-	-	-	-
- Dividends	-	-	-	-	-
- Other decreases	-	-	-	(5.681.211.608)	(5.681.211.608)
<b>This year's opening</b>	<b>247.159.580.000</b>	<b>-149.090.909</b>		<b>(56.167.802.572)</b>	<b>190.842.686.519</b>
Capital increase in period	-	-	-	-	-
- Profit in the period	-	-	-	-	-
Capital decrease in period	-	-	-	(1.588.853.110)	(1.588.853.110)
- Loss in the period	-	-	-	(1.588.853.110)	(1.588.853.110)
<b>This year's ending balance</b>	<b>247.159.580.000</b>	<b>-149.090.909</b>		<b>(57.756.655.682)</b>	<b>189.253.833.409</b>

##### 11.2. Detailed owners' capital

	31/03/2026	01/01/2026
--	------------	------------

Other shareholder	247.159.580.000	247.159.580.000
<b>Total</b>	<b>247.159.580.000</b>	<b>247.159.580.000</b>
<b>11.3. Transactions with owners in their capacity as owners</b>	<b>This year</b>	<b>Last year</b>
- Owner's equity		
+ Opening contributed capital	247.159.580.000	247.159.580.000
+ Increases in contributed capital during the year	-	-
+ Decreases in contributed capital during the year	-	-
+ Closing contributed capital	247.159.580.000	247.159.580.000
<b>11.4. Shares</b>	<b>31/03/2026</b>	<b>01/01/2026</b>
Number of shares to be issued	24.715.958	24.715.958
Number of shares offered to the public	24.715.958	24.715.958
- Ordinary shares	24.715.958	24.715.958
- Preferred shares (classified as equity)	-	-
Number of shares bought back	-	-
- Ordinary shares	-	-
- Preferred shares (classified as equity)	-	-
Number of shares in circulation	24.715.958	24.715.958
- Ordinary shares	24.715.958	24.715.958
- Preferred shares (classified as equity)	-	-
Par value (VND/share)	10.000	10.000
<b>Basic earning per share</b>	<b>This period</b>	<b>Last period</b>
Profit after tax	(1.588.853.110)	(1.160.459.625)
Adjustments to increase or decrease accounting profit to determine profit or loss attributable to equity shareholders		
Average outstanding shares during the period	24.715.958	24.715.958
Basic earning per share	(64,3)	(47,0)
Business Owners Funds	<b>31/03/2026</b>	<b>01/01/2026</b>
Development investment fund	-	-
Bonus and Welfare fund	-	-
<b>Total</b>		

## VI. ADDITIONAL INFORMATION FOR ITEMS PRESENTED IN THE INCOME STATEMENT

	First quarter	
	This year	Last year
<b>1 . Total revenue from sales of goods and rendering of services</b>		
Revenue from sale of goods	4.639.200.000	8.965.000.000
Revenue from rendering of services	-	795.000.000
<b>Total</b>	<b>4.639.200.000</b>	<b>9.760.000.000</b>
<b>2 . Cost of goods sold</b>	<b>This year</b>	<b>Last year</b>
Cost of goods sold	4.469.200.000	8.802.550.000
Cost of services rendered		762.121.212
Cost of goods exported		
<b>Total</b>	<b>4.469.200.000</b>	<b>9.564.671.212</b>
<b>3 . Financial income</b>	<b>This year</b>	<b>Last year</b>
Interest income	7.167.339	21.461
Dividend		
Income from shares transfer		
<b>Total</b>	<b>7.167.339</b>	<b>21.461</b>
<b>4 . Financial expenses</b>	<b>This year</b>	<b>Last year</b>
Allowance for impairment of long-te	888.172.254	1.135.839.511

	Total	888.172.254	1.135.839.511
<b>5 . Other income</b>		<b>This year</b>	<b>Last year</b>
Other income		-	-
<b>Total</b>		-	-
<b>6 . Other expenses</b>		<b>This year</b>	<b>Last year</b>
Penalties		-	-
Asset liquidation costs		-	-
Interest expenses		762.121.212	-
<b>Total</b>		<b>762.121.212</b>	-
<b>7 . Selling and general and administrative expenses</b>		<b>This year</b>	<b>Last year</b>
<b>a) General and administrative expenses incurred during the</b>		<b>877.848.195</b>	<b>982.091.575</b>
Management department costs		38.700.000	38.700.000
Expenses for materials and office supplies			59.933.700
Taxes, fees and charges		1.797.705	3.000.000
Expenses of outsourcing services		75.229.278	117.389.853
Depreciation expenses		762.121.212	762.121.212
Other expenses in cash			946.810
<b>b) Selling expenses incurred during the period</b>		-	-
Selling staff costs		-	-
<b>8 . Current corporate income tax</b>		<b>This year</b>	<b>Last year</b>
- Profit before tax		<b>(1.588.853.110)</b>	<b>(1.160.459.625)</b>
- Adjustments to increase (+), decrease (-) taxable profit		-	-
+ <i>Unreasonable and valid expenses</i>		-	-
+ <i>Dividends, profits shared</i>		-	-
- <i>Others</i>		-	-
- Total taxable income		-	-
- Current corporate income tax expense		-	-

## VII . OTHER INFORMATION

### 1 . Contingent liabilities, commitments and other disclosures:

No contingent liabilities have arisen from past events that could affect the information presented in the separate financial statements which are beyond the Company's control or have not been recognized.

### 2 . Events after the reporting period

No events have occurred that could affect the information presented in the separate financial statements or have, or may have, a material impact on the Company's operations.

### 3 . Segment report

The Company does not prepare segment reporting as it does not meet one of the three conditions requiring the preparation of segment reports by business lines or geographical areas, as stipulated in Circular No. 20/2006/TT-BTC dated 26 March 2006 of the Ministry of Finance, which provides guidance on the implementation of six (06) accounting standards issued under Decision No. 12/2005/QĐ-BTC dated 15 February 2005 of the Minister of Finance.

### 4 . Financial instruments

	31/03/2026		01/01/2026	
	Cost VND	Provision VND	Cost VND	Provision VND
<b>Financial assets</b>				
Cash and cash equivalents	1.281.244.808	-	1.866.303.551	-
Trade receivables and other receivables	20.308.786.025	-	10.627.450.000	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>21.590.030.833</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>12.493.753.551</b>	<b>-</b>
			Giá trị sổ kế toán	
			31/03/2026	01/01/2026

	VND	VND
<b>Financial liabilities</b>		
Trade payables and other payables	6.871.166.288	2.283.266.288
Accrued expenses	-	-
Borrowings	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>6.871.166.288</b>	<b>2.283.266.288</b>

#### Collateral

The Company has no assets pledged as collateral to other entities as at 31 March 2026.

#### Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss to the Company if a counterparty fails to perform its contractual obligations. The Company has credit risk from operating activities (mainly to trade receivables) and financial activities (including deposits, loans and other financial instruments).

#### Trade receivables

The Company's customer credit risk management is based on the Company's policies, procedures and controls relating to customer credit risk management.

Outstanding trade receivables are monitored on a regular basis. Provisioning analyses are performed at the reporting date on a customer-by-customer basis for major customers.

#### Cash at bank

The majority of the Company's bank deposits are held with reputable large banks in Vietnam. The Company considers that the concentration of credit risk from bank deposits is low.

#### Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will have difficulty meeting its financial obligations due to lack of funds. The Company's liquidity risk arises primarily from mismatches in the maturities of its financial assets and financial liabilities.

The Company monitors liquidity risk by maintaining cash and cash equivalents at a level deemed adequate by the Board of Directors to finance the Company's operations and to mitigate the effects of changes in cash flows.

Information on the maturity profile of the Company's financial liabilities, based on undiscounted contractual cash flows, is as follows:

	Under 1 year	From 1 to 5 year	Total
<b>Ending balance</b>			
Borrowings	-		-
Trade payables	6.708.518.610		6.708.518.610
Payables to employees	38.700.000		
Accrued expenses	-		-
Others	123.947.678		123.947.678
<b>Opening balance</b>			
Borrowings	-		-
Trade payables	2.159.318.610		2.159.318.610
Accrued expenses	-		-
Others	123.947.678		123.947.678

The Company considers that the concentration of liquidity risk is low. The Company is able to settle its due obligations from cash flows generated from operating activities and proceeds from maturing financial assets.

#### Market risk

Market risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices. Market risk includes 03 types: foreign currency risk, interest rate risk and other price risk.

#### Currency risk

Currency risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in foreign exchange rates. The principal currency exposed to this risk is the United States Dollar (USD).

The Company manages foreign currency risk by considering current and expected markets when planning for future transactions in foreign currencies. The Company monitors risks to its financial assets and liabilities in foreign currencies.

#### Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate due to changes in market interest rates. The Company's exposure to market interest rate risks relates primarily to short-term deposits and loans.

The Company manages interest rate risk by closely monitoring relevant market conditions to determine appropriate interest rate policies that are beneficial to the Company's risk management purposes.

The Company does not perform a sensitivity analysis for interest rates because the risk of interest rate changes at the reporting date is insignificant.

#### Other price risks

Other price risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices other than changes in interest rates and foreign exchange rates.

The shares held by the Company may be affected by risks regarding the future value of the investment shares. The Company manages share price risk by setting investment limits and diversifying its investment portfolio.

Approved on April 29, 2026

**Preparer**



**Ngo Van Khanh**

**Chief Accountant**



**Ngo Van Khanh**

**Legal representative**



**Bui Thuy Linh**

