

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

**CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL
STATEMENTS**

Second Quarter of 2025

Including the following table of contents:

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|----------------------|
| 1. Balance sheet | (Form No. B01-DN/HN) |
| 2. Income Statement | (Form No. B02-DN/HN) |
| 3. Cash Flow Statement | (Form No. B03-DN/HN) |
| 4. Notes to The Financial Statements | (Form No. B09-DN/HN) |



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

**CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
Second Quarter of 2025**

07
Q
TƯ
Đ
W

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

CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEET

As at 30 June 2025

Form No. B01-DN/HN

Unit: VND

ASSETS	Code	Notes	30/06/2025	01/01/2025
A. CURRENT ASSETS (100=110+120+130+140+150)	100		37,725,116,207	56,578,310,617
I. Cash and cash equivalents (110=111+112)	110	V.1	1,407,186,692	20,747,358,793
1. Cash	111		1,407,186,692	20,747,358,793
2. Cash equivalents	112		-	-
II. Short-term investments (120=121+122+123)	120		-	-
1. Trading securities	121		-	-
2. Allowances for decline in value of trading securities (*)	122		-	-
3. Held to maturity investments	123		-	-
III. Short-term receivables (130=131+132+...+137+139)	130		34,704,950,002	34,141,130,003
1. Short-term trade receivables	131	V.2	18,978,450,002	10,627,450,000
2. Short-term prepayments to suppliers	132	V.3	15,726,500,000	21,513,680,000
3. Short-term intra-company receivables	133		-	-
4. Receivables under schedule of construction contract	134		-	-
5. Short-term loan receivables	135		-	2,000,000,003
6. Other short-term receivables	136	V.4.a	-	-
7. Short-term allowances for doubtful debts (*)	137	V.4.a	-	-
8. Shortage of assets awaiting resolution	139		-	-
IV. Inventories (140=141+149)	140		-	-
1. Inventories	141		-	-
2. Allowances for decline in value of inventories (*)	149		-	-
V. Other current assets (150=151+152+...+155)	150		1,612,979,513	1,689,821,821
1. Short-term prepaid expenses	151		-	-
2. Deductible VAT	152		1,612,979,513	1,689,821,821
3. Taxes and other receivables from government budget	153		-	-
4. Government bonds purchased for resale	154		-	-
5. Other current assets	155		-	-
B. NON-CURRENT ASSETS (200=210+220+240+250+260)	200		320,810,760,108	304,693,583,196
I. Long-term receivables (210=211+212+...+216+219)	210		442,074,926	442,074,926
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	V.4.b	442,074,926	442,074,926
7. Long-term allowances for doubtful debts (*)	219		-	-
II. Fixed assets (220=221+224+227)	220		37,514,761,595	39,443,137,355
1. Tangible fixed assets (221=222+223)	221	V.9	37,514,761,595	39,443,137,355
- Historical costs	222		73,558,675,656	73,558,675,656
- Accumulated depreciation (*)	223		(36,043,914,061)	(34,115,538,301)

ASSETS	Code	Notes	30/06/2025	01/01/2025
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		-	-
III. Investment properties (230=231+232)	230		-	-
- Historical costs	231		-	-
- Accumulated depreciation (*)	232		-	-
IV. Long-term assets in progress (240=214+242)	240	V.7	201,394,644,636	201,394,644,636
1. Long-term work in progress	241		-	-
2. Construction in progress	242		201,394,644,636	201,394,644,636
V. Long-term investments (250=251+...+255)	250	V.8c	22,000,000,000	-
1. Investments in subsidiaries	251		-	-
2. Investments in joint ventures and associates	252		22,000,000,000	-
3. Investments in equity of other entities	253		-	-
4. Allowances for long-term investments (*)	254		-	-
5. Held to maturity investments	255		-	-
VI. Other long-term assets (260=261+262+263+268)	260		59,459,278,951	63,413,726,279
1. Long-term prepaid expenses	261	V.6.b	23,290,064	143,157,464
2. Deferred income tax assets	262		-	-
3. Long-term equipment, materials and spare parts	263		-	-
4. Other long-term assets	268		-	-
5. Goodwill	269	V.11	59,435,988,887	63,270,568,815
TOTAL ASSETS (270=100+200)	270		358,535,876,315	361,271,893,813
RESOURCES				
C. LIABILITIES (300=310+330)	300		110,355,831,894	105,838,386,104
I. Current liabilities (310=311+312+...+323+324)	310		110,355,831,894	105,838,386,104
1. Short-term trade payables	311	V.12	6,007,578,320	4,148,073,600
2. Short-term prepayments from customers	312		-	-
3. Taxes and other payables to government budget	313	V.13	21,952,809	21,952,809
4. Payables to employees	314		-	-
5. Short-term accrued expenses	315	V.15	66,310,774,238	63,721,661,981
6. Short-term intra-company payables	316		-	-
7. Payables under schedule of construction contract	317		-	-
8. Short-term unearned revenues	318		-	-
9. Other short-term payments	319	V.14	1,093,757,527	1,024,928,714
10. Short-term borrowings and finance lease liabilities	320	V.10.a	36,921,769,000	36,921,769,000
11. Short-term provisions	321		-	-
12. Bonus and welfare fund	322		-	-
13. Price stabilization fund	323		-	-
14. Government bonds purchased for resale	324		-	-
II. Non-current liabilities (330=331+332+...+342+343)	330		-	-
1. Long-term trade payables	331		-	-

ASSETS	Code	Notes	30/06/2025	01/01/2025
2. Long-term prepayments from customers	332		-	-
3. Long-term accrued expenses	333		-	-
4. Intra-company payables for operating capital received	334		-	-
5. Long-term intra-company payables	335		-	-
6. Long-term unearned revenues	336		-	-
7. Other long-term payables	337		-	-
8. Long-term borrowings and finance lease liabilities	338		-	-
9. Convertible bonds	339		-	-
10. Preference shares	340		-	-
11. Deferred income tax payables	341		-	-
12. Long-term provisions	342		-	-
13. Science and technology development fund	343		-	-
B. OWNER'S EQUITY (400=410+430)	400		248,180,044,421	255,433,507,709
I. Owner's equity (410=411+412+...+421+422)	410	V.15	248,180,044,421	255,433,507,709
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. Enterprise reorganization assistance fund	419		-	-
10. Other equity funds	420		-	-
11. Undistributed profit after tax	421		(28,773,799,327)	(22,216,022,149)
- Undistributed profit after tax brought forward	421A		(22,216,022,149)	(26,573,102,762)
- Undistributed profit after tax for the current period	421B		(6,557,777,178)	4,357,080,613
12. Capital expenditure funds	422		-	-
13. Non-controlling interest	429		29,943,354,657	30,639,040,767
II. Funding sources and other funds (430=431+432)	430		-	-
1. Funding sources	431		-	-
2. Funds used for fixed asset acquisition	432		-	-
TOTAL RESOURCES (440=300+400)	440		358,535,876,315	361,271,893,813

Preparer



Ngo Van Khanh

Chief Accountant



Ngo Van Khanh



Bui Thuy Linh

CONSOLIDATED INCOME STATEMENT

Second quarter of 2025

Form No. B02-DN/HN

Unit: VND

Chỉ tiêu	Code	Notes	Second quarter		Accumulated from the beginning of the year to the end of the Second quarter	
			This year	Last year	This year	Last year
1. Revenues from sales and services rendered	1	VI.1	22,674,600,000	13,138,146,800	32,434,600,000	13,933,146,800
2. Revenue deductions	2		-	-	-	-
3. Net revenues from sales and services rendered (10=01-02)	10		22,674,600,000	13,138,146,800	32,434,600,000	13,933,146,800
4. Costs of goods sold	11	VI.2	22,204,061,212	12,812,994,812	31,768,732,424	13,575,116,024
5. Gross revenues from sales and services rendered (20=10-11)	20		470,538,788	325,151,988	665,867,576	358,030,776
6. Financial income	21	VI.3	39,134	46,693	60,532,176	50,706
7. Financial expenses	22		1,280,251,641	-	2,589,112,257	-
- In which: Interest expenses	23		1,280,251,641	-	1,280,251,641	-
8. Profits and Losses in joint ventures and associates	24		-	-	-	-
9. Selling expenses	25		-	-	-	-
10. General administration expenses	26	VI.7	2,535,574,338	1,438,735,480	4,700,951,614	2,568,183,911
11. Net profits from operating activities {30=20+(21-22)-(25+26)}	30		(3,345,248,057)	(1,113,536,799)	(6,563,664,119)	(2,210,102,429)
12. Other income	31		-	-	-	-
13. Other expenses	32	VI.6	487,732,501	202,066,668	689,799,169	404,133,336
14. Other profits (40=31-32)	40		(487,732,501)	(202,066,668)	(689,799,169)	(404,133,336)
15. Total net profit before tax (50=30+40)	50		(3,832,980,558)	(1,315,603,467)	(7,253,463,288)	(2,614,235,765)
16. Current corporate income tax expenses	51	VI.9	-	-	-	-
17. Deferred corporate income tax expenses	52		-	-	-	-
18. Profits after corporate income tax (60=50-51-52)	60		(3,832,980,558)	(1,315,603,467)	(7,253,463,288)	(2,614,235,765)
19. Net profit after tax of the parent	61		(3,480,027,589)	(1,263,548,914)	(6,557,777,178)	(2,508,715,648)
20. Equity holders of non-controlling interest	62		-352,952,969	-52,054,553	-695,686,110	-105,520,117
21. Basic earnings per share	70	V.16.b	(140.8)	(51.1)	(265.3)	(101.5)
22. Diluted earnings per share	71		-	-	-	-

Preparer

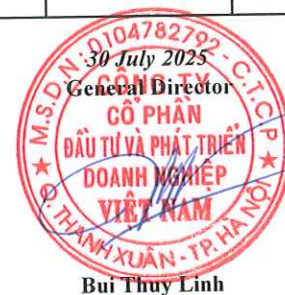


Ngo Van Khanh

Chief Accountant



Ngo Van Khanh



Bui Thuy Linh

CONSOLIDATED CASH FLOW STATEMENT

(Applying indirect method)

Second quarter of 2025

Form No. B03-DN/HN

Unit: VND

Items	Code	Accumulated from the beginning of the year to the end of this quarter (This year)	Accumulated from the beginning of the year to the end of this quarter (Last year)
I. Cash flows from operating activities			
1. Profit before tax	01	(7,253,463,288)	(2,614,235,765)
2. Adjustments for		-	-
- Depreciation of fixed assets and investment properties	02	5,762,955,688	1,839,368,684
- Provisions	03	-	-
- Gains (losses) on exchange rate differences from revaluation of accounts derived from foreign currencies	04	-	-
- Gains (losses) on investing activities	05	(60,532,176)	(50,706)
- Interest expenses	06	2,589,112,257	-
- Other adjustments	07	-	-
3. Operating profit before changes in working capital	08	1,038,072,481	(774,917,787)
- Increase (decrease) in receivables	09	(2,486,977,694)	(165,207,338)
- Increase (decrease) in inventories	10	-	-
- Increase (decrease) in payables (exclusive of interest payables, enterprise income tax payables)	11	1,928,333,533	(592,421,409)
- Increase (decrease) in prepaid expenses	12	119,867,400	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	-	-
Net cash flows from operating activities	20	599,295,720	(1,472,612,834)
II. Cash flows from investing activities			
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	2,000,000,003	-
5. Equity investments in other entities	25	(22,000,000,000)	-
6. Proceeds from equity investment in other entities	26	-	50,706
7. Interest and dividend received	27	60,532,176	-
Net cash flows from investing activities	30	(19,939,467,821)	50,706
III. Cash flows from financial activities			
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	-	-
Net cash flows from financial activities	40	-	-
Net cash flows during the fiscal year (50 = 20+30+40)	50	(19,340,172,101)	(1,472,562,128)
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of fiscal year	60	20,747,358,793	1,136,006,529
Effect of exchange rate fluctuations	61	-	-
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of fiscal year (70 = 50+60+61)	70	1,407,186,692	(336,555,599)

Preparer



Ngo Van Khanh

Chief Accountant



Ngo Van Khanh

General Director



Bui Thuy Linh

NOTES TO THE SEPARATE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Second quarter of 2025

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. Business Areas

The Company's business area is commercial business.

3. 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.

4. Normal production and business cycle

The Company's normal production and business activities are 12 months.

The average production and business cycle of the industry and field is 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 2025 to 30 June 2025.

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. 200/2014/TT-BTC dated 22 December 2014 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 entrustee 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 TO ITEMS PRESENTED IN THE SEPARATE BALANCE SHEET

Unit: VND

1 . Cash and cash equivalents		30/06/2025	01/01/2025		
Cash on hand		245,542,457	365,638,360		
Cash at bank		809,076,427	38,457,845		
Total		1,054,618,884	404,096,205		
2 . Short-term trade receivables		30/06/2025	01/01/2025		
a) Trade receivables		18,978,450,002	10,627,450,000		
Ha Thai Industrial Development and Investment JSC		286,200,000	286,200,000		
PTAGRI Investment Joint Stock Company		-	219,600,000		
MSA Investment and Development Company Limited		5,698,450,000	5,698,450,000		
Russia's Presents Company Limited		7,649,800,002	4,423,200,000		
Vinh Huy Dong Phu Trading Investment Joint Stock Company		5,344,000,000	-		
b)Trade receivables from related parties		-	-		
Cộng		18,978,450,002	10,627,450,000		
3 . Short-term prepayments to suppliers		30/06/2025	01/01/2025		
a) Prepayments to suppliers		150,000,000	150,000,000		
Calicap Investment JSC		150,000,000	150,000,000		
Logistics NYV Joint Stock Company		-	21,000,000,000		
Nhat Viet Securities Joint Stock Company		17,500,000	-		
Hau Giang Agriculture and Fisheries Development., Ltd		15,299,000,000	-		
Công ty Kiểm toán và Tư vấn UHY		-	103,680,000		
b) Prepayments to suppliers who are related parties		-	-		
Total		15,466,500,000	21,253,680,000		
4 . Other receivables		30/06/2025	01/01/2025		
a, Short-term		-	-		
- Advances		-	-		
b, Long-term		-	-		
Total		-	-		
5 . Prepaid expenses		30/06/2025	01/01/2025		
a, Short-term		-	-		
b, Long-term		-	-		
- Long-term prepaid expenses		23,290,064	143,157,464		
Total		23,290,064	143,157,464		
6 . Tangible fixed assets					
Items	Buildings, structures	Machinery, equipment	Means of transportation,	Office equipment	Total
HISTORICAL COST					
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
ACCUMULATED DEPRECIATION					
Opening balance (*)	-	15,273,242,423	-	-	15,273,242,423
Increase in period	-	1,524,242,424	-	-	1,524,242,424
- Charge for the year	-	1,524,242,424	-	-	-
Decrease in period	-	-	-	-	-
- Disposal, liquidation	-	-	-	-	-
Ending balance	-	16,797,484,847	-	-	16,797,484,847
NET BOOK VALUE					
Opening balance	-	30,484,848,487	-	-	30,484,848,487
Ending balance	-	28,960,606,063	-	-	28,960,606,063

	30/06/2025			01/01/2025		
	Original cost	Provision	Fair value	Original cost	Provision	Fair value
7 . Long-term financial investments						
Investment in subsidiaries						
Viet Nam Industry Steel and Iron Joint Stock Company	188,640,000,000	-54,405,810,840	134,234,189,160	188,640,000,000	(52,100,262,654)	136,539,737,346

Total	188,640,000,000	(54,405,810,840)	134,234,189,160	188,640,000,000	(52,100,262,654)	136,539,737,346
-------	-----------------	------------------	-----------------	-----------------	------------------	-----------------

8 . Short-term trade payables

	30/06/2025		01/01/2025	
	Amount	Ability-to-pay amount	Amount	Ability-to-pay amount
a) Short-term trade payables	6,007,578,320	6,007,578,320	4,148,073,600	4,148,073,600
Kingsun Vietnam JSC	1,242,023,600	1,242,023,600	1,242,023,600	1,242,023,600
Hoang Phuoc Thinh Construction Joint Stock Company	-	-	2,875,050,000	2,875,050,000
Logistics NYV Joint Stock Company	4,644,490,000	4,644,490,000	-	-
Others	121,064,720	121,064,720	31,000,000	31,000,000
b) Overdue debt unpaid	-	-	-	-
c) Trade payable to related parties	-	-	-	-
Total	6,007,578,320	6,007,578,320	4,148,073,600	4,148,073,600

9 . Taxes and other payables to government budget

	01/01/2025		Payables in the period	Paid in the period	30/06/2025	
	Receivables	Payables			Receivables	Payables
VAT	-	-	127,200,000	127,200,000	-	-
CIT	-	-	-	-	-	-
Others	-	-	3,000,000	3,000,000	-	-
Total	-	-	130,200,000	130,200,000	-	-

10 . Other short-term payables

	30/06/2025	01/01/2025
Social insurance, health insurance, unemployment insurance, occupational accident insurance	121,272,841	69,737,948
Total	121,272,841	69,737,948

11 . Owner's equity

a, CHANGES IN OWNERS' EQUITY

Unit: VND

Items	Owners' equity	Share premium	Other equity	Retained earnings	Total
Last year's opening balance	247,159,580,000	-149,090,909	-	(62,512,831,433)	184,497,657,658
Capital increase in last year	-	-	-	12,026,240,469	12,026,240,469
- Profit	-	-	-	12,026,240,469	12,026,240,469
- Capital increase	-	-	-	-	-
- Other increases	-	-	-	-	-
Capital decrease in last year	-	-	-	-	-
- Dividends	-	-	-	-	-
- Other decreases	-	-	-	-	-
- Loss	-	-	-	-	-
This year's opening balance	247,159,580,000	-149,090,909	-	(50,486,590,964)	196,523,898,127
Capital increase in period	-	-	-	-	-
- Profit	-	-	-	(2,723,197,250)	(2,723,197,250)
Capital decrease in period	-	-	-	(2,723,197,250)	(2,723,197,250)
- Loss	-	-	-	(53,209,788,214)	193,800,700,877
This year's ending balance	247,159,580,000	-149,090,909	-	(53,209,788,214)	193,800,700,877

11.2. DETAILS OF OWNER'S CONTRIBUTED CAPITAL

	30/06/2025	01/01/2025
Other shareholders	247,159,580,000	247,159,580,000
Total	247,159,580,000	247,159,580,000

11.3. Capital transactions with owners and distribution of dividends and profits

	This period	Last period
Investment equity of owners	247,159,580,000	247,159,580,000
- Equity in beginning of the year	-	-
- Increased equity in the period	-	-
- Deluted equity in the period	-	-
- Equity in the end of the period	247,159,580,000	247,159,580,000

11.4. Shares

	30/06/2025	01/01/2025
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
Basic earning per share	This period	Last period
Profit after tax	-1,562,737,625	-388,368,109
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	(63.2)	(15.7)
Business Owners Funds	30/06/2025	01/01/2025
Development investment fund	-	-
Bonus and Welfare fund	-	-
Total		

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

		Second quarter	
		This year	Last year
1 . Total revenue from sales of goods and rendering of services			
Revenue from sale of goods		21,879,600,000	12,343,146,800
Revenue from rendering of services		795,000,000	795,000,000
Total		22,674,600,000	13,138,146,800
2 . Cost of goods sold		This year	Last year
Cost of goods sold		21,441,940,000	12,050,873,600
Cost of services rendered		762,121,212	762,121,212
Cost of goods exported			
Total		22,204,061,212	12,812,994,812
3 . Financial income		This year	Last year
Interest income		38,549	46,693
Dividend			
Income from stock transfer			
Total		38,549	46,693
4 . Financial expenses		This year	Last year
Provision for long-term financial investment		-1,169,708,675	-172,512,114
Total		-1,169,708,675	(172,512,114)
5 . Other income		This year	Last year
Other income		-	-
Total		-	-
6 . Other expenses		This year	Last year
Penalties		-	-
Asset liquidation costs		-	-
Others		268,371,913	-
Total		268,371,913	-
7 . Selling and administrative expenses		This year	Last year
a) Administrative expenses incurred during the period		595,234,374	541,054,676
Management department costs		38,700,000	38,700,000
Expenses for materials and office supplies		59,933,700	59,933,700
Taxes, fees and charges		-	-

Expenses of outsourcing services	470,218,133	434,270,900
Other expenses in cash	26,382,541	8,150,076
b) Selling expenses incurred during the period	-	-
Sales staff costs	-	-
	595,234,374	541,054,676

	This year	Last year
8 . Current corporate income tax		
- Profit before tax	(1,562,737,625)	(388,368,109)
- Adjustments to increase (+), decrease (-) taxable profit	-	-
+ Unreasonable and valid expenses	-	-
+ Dividends, profits shared	-	-
- Others	-	-
- Total taxable income	-	-
- Current corporate income tax expense	-	-

VII . OTHER INFORMATION

1 . Contingent Liabilities, Commitments and Other Information:

There are no contingent liabilities arising from past events that could affect the information presented in the separate financial statements that the Company does not control or has not recorded.

2 . Events after the balance sheet date

There have been no events that could affect the information presented in the Separate Financial Statements or have or could have a significant impact on the Company's operations.

3 . Segment reports

The Company does not prepare segment reports because it does not satisfy one of the three conditions for preparing segment reports by business sector or geographical area as prescribed in Circular 20/2006/TT-BTC dated 26 March 2006 of the Ministry of Finance on guiding the implementation of (06) accounting standards issued under Decision No. 12/2005/QĐ-BTC dated 15 February 2005 of the Ministry of Finance.

4 . Financial instruments

	30/06/2025		Book value	
	Original cost	Provision	Original cost	Provision
	VND	VND	VND	VND
Financial assets				
Cash and cash equivalents	1,054,618,884	-	404,096,205	-
Trade and other receivables	18,978,450,002	-	10,627,450,000	-
Total	20,033,068,886	-	11,031,546,205	-
	30/06/2025		Book value	
	Original cost	Provision	Original cost	Provision
	VND	VND	VND	VND
Financial liabilities				
Trade and other payables			6,128,851,161	4,217,811,548
Accrued expenses			-	-
Borrowings			-	-
Total			6,128,851,161	4,217,811,548

Collateral

The Company has no collateral for other entities as at 31 March 2025.

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 of the Company's financial liabilities based on undiscounted contractual settlement amounts is as follows:

	Under 1 year	Form 1 year to 5 year	Total
30/06/2025			
Borrowings	-		-
Trade payables	6,007,578,320		6,007,578,320
Accrued expenses	-		-
Other payables	121,272,841		121,272,841
01/01/2025			
Borrowings	-		-
Trade payables	4,148,073,600		4,148,073,600
Accrued expenses	-		-
Other payables	69,737,948		69,737,948

The Company believes that the concentration of risk with respect to debt repayment is low. The Company is able to repay its debts when they fall due from cash flows from operations 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.

Preparer



Ngo Van Khanh

Chief Accountant



Ngo Van Khanh



