



FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the quarter 4.2025

G.C FOOD JOINT STOCK COMPANY

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REPORT OF THE BOARD OF MANAGEMENT

The Board of Management has the honor of submitting this report and the separate financial statements for the quarter 4.2025.

1. Business highlights:

G.C Food Joint Stock Company is a company converted from G.C Food Co., Ltd according to the business registration certificate No. 3602503768 dated May 31, 2011 issued by the Department of Planning and Investment of Dong Nai province. Changed 22st December 26, 2025.

Structure of ownership: Joint Stock Company.

English name of company: G.C FOOD JOINT STOCK COMPANY.

Charter capital: VND 432.464.710.000

Principal activities:

Food trade (except for meat of banned wildlife).

Head office: Lot V-2E, Street 11, Ho Nai Industrial Park, Ward Ho Nai, Dong Nai.

2. Financial position and results of operation:

The Company's financial position and results of operation in the year are presented in the attached financial statements.

3. Board of Management, General Director and Chief Accountant:

The Board of Management, General Directors and Chief Accountant holding office in the year and at the reporting date include:

Board of Management:

Mr. Nguyen Van Thu	Chairman
Ms. Bui Thi Mai Hien	Member
Ms. Nguyen Thi Thanh Tam	Member
Mr. Huynh Thanh Lam	Member
Ms. Ha Thi Bich Van	Member

General Director and Chief Accountant:

Ms. Bui Thi Mai Hien	General Director
Mr. Nguyen Do Viet	Chief Accountant

The Board of Supervisors

Mr. Le Thanh Duy	Head of the Board of Supervisors
Ms. Nguyen Minh Nhu Khanh	Member
Mr. Vu Anh Tai	Member

Legal representative:

Mr. Nguyen Van Thu	Chairman
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REPORT OF THE BOARD OF MANAGEMENT

4. Statement of the responsibility of the General Director

The General Director of the Company is responsible for the preparation of the financial statements which give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Company as of December 31, 2025 as well as its results of operation and cash flows for the year then ended. In order to prepare these financial statements, the General Director has considered and complied with the following matters:

- Selected the appropriate accounting policies and applied them consistently;
- Made judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- The financial statements of the Company are prepared on a going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the Company will continue in business.

The General Director is responsible for ensuring that proper accounting records are kept, which disclose, with reasonable accuracy at any time, the financial position of the Company and that the financial statements are prepared in compliance with the registered accounting policies stated in the Notes to the Financial Statements. The General Directors is also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the Company and thus taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

5. Approval of the Financial Statements

In the General Director's opinion, the financial statements consisting of Balance Sheet as at December 31, 2025, Income Statement, Cash Flow Statement and Notes to the Financial Statements enclosed with this report give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Company as well as its operating results and cash flows for the quarter 4.2025

The financial statements are prepared in compliance with Vietnamese Accounting Standards and the Vietnamese Accounting System.

Dong Nai, January 29, 2026

G.C FOOD JOINT STOCK COMPANY

BALANCE SHEET

December 31, 2025

Unit: VND

ASSETS	Code	Note	December 31, 2025	January 01, 2025
A- SHORT-TERM ASSETS	100		394.029.272.858	292.726.669.760
I. Cash and cash equivalents	110	V.1	60.603.161.033	4.957.723.040
1. Cash	111		60.603.161.033	4.957.723.040
II. Short-term financial investments	120		58.864.134.000	4.512.122.000
3. Investments held to maturity	123		58.864.134.000	4.512.122.000
III. Short-term receivables	130		256.132.881.677	270.625.472.841
1. Short-term receivables from customers	131	V.3	71.539.165.825	52.027.786.687
2. Prepayments to sellers in short-term	132	V.4	6.623.021.697	5.490.082.191
5. Short-term loan receivables	135		100.200.000.000	132.000.000.000
6. Other short-term receivables	136	V.5a	79.296.794.828	98.233.349.660
7. Provision for uncollectible short-term receivables (*)	137		(1.526.100.673)	(17.125.745.697)
IV. Inventories	140		2.608.089.913	2.112.190.679
1. Inventories	141	V.6	2.608.089.913	2.112.190.679
V. Other short-term assets	150		15.821.006.235	10.519.161.200
1. Short-term prepaid expenses	151	V.10a	1.056.783.500	325.788.803
2. Deductible VAT	152		14.646.310.583	8.609.144.127
3. Taxes and other revenues to the state	153		117.912.152	1.584.228.270
B- LONG-TERM ASSETS	200		350.857.411.917	244.370.711.239
I. Long-term receivables	210		180.000.000	180.000.000
6. Other long-term receivables	216	V.5b	180.000.000	180.000.000
II. Fixed assets	220		46.431.321.220	46.840.100.169
1. Tangible fixed assets	221	V.7	5.329.473.268	5.825.270.393
- Historical Costs	222		8.491.317.221	8.110.808.637
- Value of accumulated depreciation (*)	223		(3.161.843.953)	(2.285.538.244)
3. Intangible fixed assets	227	V.8	41.101.847.952	41.014.829.776
- Historical Costs	228		41.160.859.091	41.055.859.091
- Value of accumulated depreciation (*)	229		(59.011.139)	(41.029.315)
IV. Long-term unfinished assets	240			106.851.852
2. Cost of construction in progress	242	V.9		106.851.852
V. Long-term financial investments	250		303.760.392.866	196.511.123.366
1. Investments in subsidiaries	251	V.2	376.945.000.000	246.945.000.000
2. Investments in associated companies and joint-ventures	252		10.000.000.000	10.000.000.000
4. Provisions for long-term financial investments (*)	254	V.2b	(83.184.607.134)	(60.433.876.634)
VI. Other long-term assets	260		485.697.831	732.635.852
1. Long-term prepaid expenses	261	V.10b	485.697.831	732.635.852
TOTAL ASSETS (270 = 100 + 200)	270		744.886.684.775	537.097.380.999

EQUITY	Code	Note	December 31, 2025	January 01, 2025
C- LIABILITIES	300		43.753.243.356	112.771.256.355
I. Short-term debt	310		41.233.243.356	110.251.256.355
1. Short-term supplier payables	311	V.11	24.123.645.295	1.635.100.769
2. Short-term deferred revenues	312	V.12	114.769.836	216.185.359
3. Taxes and other payables to State	313	V.13	4.974.909.289	197.019.890
4. Payables to employees	314		484.191.876	1.493.580.240
5. Short-term expenses payable	315	V.14	2.843.542.447	3.459.549.846
9. Other short-term payables	319	V.15	1.329.766.773	3.071.878.511
10. Short-term loans and finance lease liabilities	320	V.16		96.664.871.380
12. Bonus and bonus and welfare fund	322		7.362.417.840	3.513.070.360
II. Long-term liabilities	330		2.520.000.000	2.520.000.000
8. Long-term loans and finance lease liabilities	338		2.520.000.000	2.520.000.000
D- OWNER'S EQUITY	400		701.133.441.419	424.326.124.644
I. Owner's equity	410		701.133.441.419	424.326.124.644
1. Contributions from owners	411	V.17a	432.464.710.000	306.799.990.000
- Ordinary shares with voting rights	411a	V.17b	432.464.710.000	306.799.990.000
2. Share premium	412		142.379.000.000	
11.Undistributed post-tax profits	421		126.289.731.419	117.526.134.644
- Undistributed post-tax profits accumulated by the end of the previous period	421a		26.723.416.244	52.699.091.014
- Undistributed post-tax profits of current period	421b		99.566.315.175	64.827.043.630
TOTAL CAPITAL (440 = 300 + 400)	440		744.886.684.775	537.097.380.999

Dong Nai, January 29, 2026

Chief accountant



Nguyen Do Viet

Legal representative



Nguyen Van Thu

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INCOME STATEMENT

The quarter 4.2025

Unit: VND

	Code	Note	Quarter 4/2025		Accumulated	
			Current year	Previous year	Current year	Previous year
1. Sales	01	VI.1	134.619.204.632	103.761.947.099	494.622.222.211	346.507.976.109
2. Less sales deductions	02	VI.2	1.715.404.900	3.336.420.100	4.468.614.023	10.297.693.942
3. Net sales	10	VI.3	132.903.799.732	100.425.526.999	490.153.608.188	336.210.282.167
4. Cost of sales	11	VI.4	102.967.581.539	79.564.721.216	382.538.376.725	261.609.720.183
5. Gross profit	20		29.936.218.193	20.860.805.783	107.615.231.463	74.600.561.984
6. Financial income	21	VI.5	67.574.504.703	66.492.033.081	72.020.647.304	68.780.824.932
7. Financial expenses	22	VI.6	8.055.623.802	7.708.771.293	26.682.355.715	36.326.786.796
In which: loans interest expenses	23		324.436.042	2.268.849.575	3.676.100.452	6.658.692.078
8. Selling expenses	25	VI.7a	6.320.794.938	7.923.657.911	21.355.145.749	16.095.595.604
9. General & administration expenses	26	VI.7b	6.910.932.885	11.699.182.526	19.148.729.445	22.741.025.676
10. Operating profit	30		76.223.371.271	60.021.227.134	112.449.647.858	68.217.978.840
11. Other income	31	VI.8	26.871.565	20.946.887	1.470.533.130	83.721.009
12. Other expenses	32	VI.9	(40.896)	230.000	4.217.233	37.524.649
13. Other profit	40		26.912.461	20.716.887	1.466.315.897	46.196.360
14. Net accounting profit before tax	50		76.250.283.732	60.041.944.021	113.915.963.755	68.264.175.200
15. Corporate income tax- current	51		1.671.076.652	(1.671.427.325)	9.109.316.130	25.181.905
16. Corporate income tax- deferred	52					
17. Net profit after corporate income tax	60		74.579.207.080	61.713.371.346	104.806.647.625	68.238.993.295

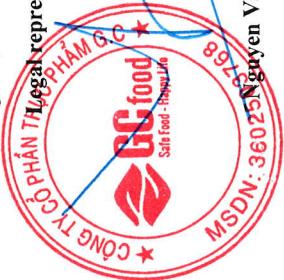
Dong Nai, January 29, 2026

Chief accountant



Nguyen Do Viet

Legal representative



MSDN: 36025 Nguyen Van Thu



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CASH FLOW STATEMENT

For the year 2025

Unit: VND

ITEMS	Code	Notes	Year 2025	Year 2024
I. CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES				
1. Net profit before tax	01		113.915.963.755	68.264.175.200
2. Adjustments for :			-	-
- Depreciation of fixed assets and investment properties	02	V.7, 8	894.287.533	353.120.232
- Provisions	03		(15.599.645.024)	33.288.753.015
- Gain/losses from foreign exchange differences upon revaluation of monetary assets denominated in foreign currencies	04		(619.603.140)	(337.402.043)
- Gains/losses from investing activities	05		(48.149.941.389)	(67.866.751.522)
- Interest expense	06		3.676.100.452	6.658.692.078
3. Profit from operating activities before changes in working capital	08		54.117.162.187	40.360.586.960
- Increase (-)/ decrease (+) in receivables	09		25.441.420.049	41.781.202.311
- Increase (-)/ decrease (+) in inventories	10		(495.899.234)	(915.144.966)
- Increase (+)/ decrease (-) in payables (Other than payables, income tax)	11		27.431.429.839	1.992.717.075
- Increase (-)/ decrease (+) in prepaid expenses	12		(484.056.676)	(222.733.008)
- Interest paid	14		(3.423.615.520)	(8.149.980.229)
- Corporate income tax paid	15		(3.000.000.000)	(1.475.181.905)
- Other payments on operating activities	17		(1.390.984.970)	(2.759.912.803)
Net cash inflows/(outflows) from operating activities	20		98.195.455.675	70.611.553.435
II. CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES				
1. Purchases of fixed assets and other long-term assets	21		(378.656.732)	(5.348.751.852)
2. Proceeds from disposals of fixed assets and other long-term assets	22		-	44.545.454
3. Loans granted, purchases of debt instruments of other entities	23		(54.352.012.000)	(171.343.200.000)
4. entities	24		-	116.000.000.000
5. Investments in other entities	25	V.2	(130.000.000.000)	(49.645.000.000)
6. Proceeds from divestment in other entities	26		-	10.025.000.000
7. Dividends and interest received	27		70.900.671.889	48.795.517.095
Net cash inflows/(outflows) from investing activities	30		(113.829.996.843)	(51.471.889.303)
III. CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES				
1. Proceeds from issue of shares and capital contribution	31		228.729.000.000	-
3. Proceeds from borrowings	33		(92.464.919.240)	172.784.720.727
4. Repayments of borrowings	34		(14.199.952.140)	(195.233.865.871)
6. Dividends paid	36		(51.487.998.400)	-
Net cash inflows/(outflows) from financing activities	40		70.576.130.220	(22.449.145.144)
Net cash inflows/(outflows) (50 = 20+ 30 + 40)	50		54.941.589.052	(3.309.481.012)
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	60		4.957.723.040	8.186.079.669
Effect of foreign exchange differences	61		703.848.941	81.124.383
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year (70 = 50+60+61)	70	V.1	60.603.161.033	4.957.723.040

Dong Nai, January 29, 2026

Chief accountant



Nguyen Do Viet

Legal representative



Nguyen Van Thu

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The quarter 4.2025

Unit: VND

I. BUSINESS HIGHLIGHTS**1. Establishment**

G.C Food Joint Stock Company is a company converted from G.C Food Co., Ltd according to the business registration certificate No. 3602503768 dated May 31, 2011 issued by the Department of Planning and Investment of Dong Nai province. Changed 22st December 26, 2025.

English name: G.C FOOD JOINT STOCK COMPANY.

Head office: Lot V-2E, Street 11, Ho Nai Industrial Park, Ward Ho Nai, Dong Nai.

2. Structure of ownership: Joint Stock Company.**3. Business sector:** Food business**4. Principal activities**

Food trade (except for meat of banned wildlife).

5. Normal operating cycle.

For normal production and business activities: the Company's operating cycle lasts for 12 months according to the usual fiscal year from January 1 to December 31. For farming activities: the operating cycle is more than 12 months.

6. Characteristics of business operations during the fiscal year that affect the financial statements

None

7. Total employees to December 31, 2025: 72 persons (Dec. 31, 2024: 54 persons).**8. Enterprise Structure**

List of subsidiaries

As at December 31, 2025, the Company have three (03) directly owned company as follows:

Company's name & address	Principal activities	Percentage of shareholding	Percentage of owning	Percentage of voting right
Canh Dong Viet Food Joint Stock Company National Highway 1A, Thanh Hai Industrial Park, Thanh Hai Commune, Phan Rang - Thap Cham City, Ninh Thuan	Producing juice, beverage such as aloe vera, coconut jelly, yogurt jelly; Instant coffee, tea and filter bags of all kinds.	99,29%	99,29%	99,29%
Sun and Wind Joint Stock Company Phu Thuan, My Son Commune, Ninh Son District, Ninh Thuan Province	Planting fruit trees, starchy tuber trees	88,00%	88,00%	88,00%
Viet Nam Co Co Food Joint Stock Company Lot V-2E, Street 11, Ho Nai Industrial Park, Ho Nai 3 Commune, Trang Bom District, Dong Nai	Producing juice, beverage such as aloe vera, coconut jelly, yogurt jelly; Instant coffee, tea and filter bags of all kinds.	99,50%	99,50%	99,50%

9. Disclosure on comparability of information in the Financial Statements

The selection of figures and information need to be presented in the financial statements has been implemented on the principles of comparability among corresponding accounting periods.

II. ACCOUNTING PERIOD AND REPORTING CURRENCY

1. Fiscal year

The fiscal year is begun on January 01 and ended December 31 annually.

2. Reporting currency

Vietnam Dong (VND) is used as a currency unit for accounting records.

III. ADOPTION OF ACCOUNTING STANDARDS AND POLICIES

1. Applicable Accounting System

The Company applied Circular No. 20/2014/TT-BTC ("Circular 200") issued by the Vietnam Ministry dated December 22, 2014 guiding the preparation and methods Financial Statements. Circular 200 replaces the guide before in the Circular No. 15/2006/TT-BTC dated March 20, 2006 and the Circular No. 244/2009/TT-BTC dated December 31, 2009 of Minister of Finance.

2. Disclosure of compliance with Vietnamese Accounting Standards and the Vietnamese Accounting System

We conducted our accounting, preparation and presentation of the financial statements in accordance with Vietnamese Accounting Standards and other relevant statutory regulations. The financial statements give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the Company and the results of its operations as well as its cash flows.

The selection of figures and information presented in the notes to the financial statements is complied with the material principles in Vietnamese Accounting Standard No.21 - Presentation of the financial statements.

IV. APPLICABLE ACCOUNTING POLICIES

1. Changes in accounting policies and disclosures:

On December 22, 2014, the Ministry of Finance issued Circular No. 200/2014/TT-BTC guiding the preparation and presentation of financial statements to replace Decision 15/2006/QĐ-BTC was issued on March 20, 2006 and Circular 244/2009/TT -BTC was issued on December 31, 2009 by the Ministry of Finance, and takes effect for the preparation and presentation of the Financial Statements from the fiscal year beginning on or after January 1, 2015.

2. Basis for preparing financial statements:

3. Foreign exchange rate applicable in accounting

The Company has translated foreign currencies into Vietnam Dong at the actual rate and book rate.

Principles for determining the actual rate

All transactions denominated in foreign currencies which arise during the period (trading foreign currencies, capital contribution or receipt of contributed capital, recording receivables and payables, purchasing assets or costs immediately paid by foreign currencies) are converted at the actual exchange rates ruling as of the transaction dates.

Closing balance of monetary items (cash, cash equivalents, payables and receivables, except for prepayments to suppliers, prepayments from customers, pre-paid expenses, deposits and unearned revenue) denominated in foreign currencies should be revaluated at the actual rate ruling as of the balance sheet date.

- The actual exchange rates upon revaluation of monetary assets denominated in foreign currencies which have been classified as assets will be the buying rate of BIDV. The buying rate as at December 31, 2025: 26.203 VND/USD.

- The actual exchange rates upon revaluation of monetary assets denominated in foreign currencies which have been classified as payables will be the selling rate stated by BIDV. The exchange rate as at December 31, 2025: 26.377 VND/USD.

Principle for determining book rate

When recovering receivables, deposits or payments for payables in foreign currencies, the Company uses specific identification book rate.

When making payment by foreign currencies, the Company uses moving weighted average rate.

4. Principles for recording cash and cash equivalents

Cash includes cash on hand, demand deposit and cash in transit.

Cash equivalents comprise term deposits and other short-term investments with an original maturity of three months or less, highly liquid, readily convertible to known amount of cash and subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

5. Principles for accounting financial investments

Principles for accounting held-to-maturity investments

Held-to-maturity investments include term deposits and other held-to-maturity investments.

These investments are presented in the financial statements as short-term assets if the remaining maturity is less than 12 months or as long-term assets if the remaining maturity is 12 months or more from the reporting date.

6. Principles for recording trade receivables and other receivables:

Principle for recording receivables: At original cost less provision for doubtful debts.

The classifying of the receivables as trade receivables, inter-company receivables and other receivables depends on the nature of the transaction or relationship between the company and debtor.

Method of making provision for doubtful debts: Provision for doubtful debts is estimated for the loss value of the receivables, other held-to-maturity investments similar to doubtful debts that are overdue and undue, but are likely to become possibly irrecoverable due to insolvency of debtors who go bankruptcy, making procedures for dissolution, go missing or run away....

7. Principles for recording inventories:

Principles adopted in recording inventory: Inventories are stated at original cost less (-) the provision for the decline in value of obsolete and deteriorated inventories.

Original costs are determined as follows:

- The original cost of materials, merchandises consists of costs of purchase, costs of transportation and other costs incurred in bringing the inventories to their present location and condition.
- Finished goods: costs of materials, direct labor and manufacturing overheads which are allocated on the basis of unit price of labor cost for each finished good.
- Work in progress: costs of raw materials, labor and other directly costs for producing inventories incurred in the duration of building works in progress.

Method of calculating inventories' value: Weighted average method.

Method of accounting for the inventories: Perpetual method.

Method of making provision for decline in value of inventories: Provision for decline in value of inventories is made when the net realisable value of inventories is lower than their original cost. Net realisable value is the estimated selling price less the estimated costs of completion and selling expenses. Provision for decline in value of inventories is the difference between the cost of inventories greater than their net realisable value. Provision for decline in value of inventories is made for each inventory with the cost greater than the net realisable value.

8. Principles for recording fixed assets:

8.1 Principles for recording tangible fixed assets:

Tangible fixed assets are stated at original cost less accumulated depreciation. The initial cost of a tangible fixed asset comprises all expenditures of bringing the asset to its working condition and location for its intended use. The expenditures incurred after the initial cost are capitalised as an additional cost of tangible fixed assets when they have resulted in an increase in the future economic benefits expected to be obtained from the use of those tangible fixed assets. The expenditures which do not meet the above conditions are charged to the expenses in the year.

When the assets are sold or disposed, their original costs and the accumulated depreciation which have been written off and any gain or loss from disposal of assets are recorded in the income statement.

Tangible fixed assets purchased

The original cost of purchased tangible fixed assets shall consist of the actual purchase price (less (-) trade discounts or reduction), taxes (excluding taxes to be refunded) and relevant expenses calculated to the time when the assets are put into operation such as fees for installation and trial operation of fixed assets; specialists and other direct costs.

Fixed assets which are buildings, structures attached to land use right, the value of land use right is computed separately and recorded as intangible fixed assets.

8.2 Method of depreciating and amortizing fixed assets

Depreciation is charged to write off the cost of fixed assets on a straight line basis over their estimated useful lives. Useful life means the duration in which the tangible fixed assets produce their effect on production and business.

The estimated useful life for assets is as follows:

<i>Buildings and structures</i>	<i>5 - 50 years</i>
<i>Machinery and equipment</i>	<i>3 - 20 years</i>
<i>Transportation and facilities</i>	<i>4 - 10 years</i>
<i>Machinery & Equipment</i>	<i>5 - 10 years</i>
<i>Others</i>	<i>5 years</i>

Land use rights with a term are amortized in accordance with the term on the land use rights certificate. Indefinite land use rights are recorded at original cost and are not amortized.

9. Principles for recording construction in progress:

Construction in progress is stated at original cost. This cost includes all costs necessary for new construction or repair, renovation, expansion or technical re-equipment such as:

- *Construction costs;*
- *Equipment cost;*
- *Other costs.*

These costs are capitalised as an additional cost of asset when the works have been completed. After the works have been finalized, the asset will be handed over and put into use.

10. Principles for recording prepaid expenses

Prepaid expenses are all expenses that actually incurred but relate to the operating result of several accounting periods. The Company's prepaid expenses include: Tools and other expenses.

Method of allocating prepaid expenses: The determining and allocating of prepaid expenses into costs of production and doing business of each period is on a straight-line basis. Based on the nature and level of each expense, the term of allocation is defined as follows: short-term prepaid expenses should be allocated within one year; Long-term expenses should be allocated in the term from 12 months to 36 months.

11. Principles for recording liabilities

Liabilities are recorded at original cost and not lower than the payment obligation.

Liabilities shall be classified into trade payables, inter-company payables and other payables depending on the nature of transactions and relationship between the Company and debtors.

Liabilities must be kept records in detail according to payment schedule, creditor, type of original currency (including revaluation of liabilities payable which satisfying the definition of monetary assets denominated in foreign currencies) and other factors according to requirements of the enterprise.

At the reporting date, if it is evident that there is an unavoidable loss, an amount payable shall be recorded according to cautious rules.

12. Principles of loan recognition

The value of loans is recognized as the total amount borrowed by banks.

Loans are tracked in detail by each lender, each debtor, each debt contract and each type of debt asset.

13. Principles of recording borrowing costs:

Principles of recording borrowing costs: Interest and other expenses directly related to the enterprise's loans are recorded as production and business expenses in the period.

14. Principles for recording owner's Equity

Principles for recording owner's Paid-in Capital

The owners' paid-in capital is the amount that is initially contributed or supplemented by shareholders. The owners' paid-in capital will be recorded at the actual contributed capital by cash or assets calculated according to the par value of issued shares in the early establishment period or additional mobilization to expand operation.

Principles for recognising undistributed profit:

The undistributed profit is recorded at the profit (loss) from the Company's result of operation after deducting the current year corporate income tax and the adjusted items due to the retroactive application of changes in accounting policy and adjustments for material misstatement of the previous year.

The distributing of profit is based on the charter of the Company approved by the annual shareholder meeting.

15. Principles for recording revenues

Revenue from goods sold

Revenue from the sale of good should be recognised when all the five (5) following conditions have been satisfied: 1) The enterprise has transferred to buyer the significant risks and rewards of ownership of the goods; 2) The enterprise retains neither continuing managerial involvement as an owner nor effective control over the goods sold; 3) The amount of revenue can be measured reliably; When the contract specifies that buyers are entitled to return products, goods they have bought under specific conditions, the enterprise will record the revenue only when those conditions no longer exist and the buyers do not have right to return products, goods (except for changing to other goods, services) 4) The economic benefits associated with the transaction has flown or will flow to the enterprise; 5) The costs incurred or to be incurred in respect of the transaction can be measured reliably.

Revenue from service rendered

Revenue from services rendered is recorded when the result of the supply of services is determined reliably. In case where the services are rendered in several periods, the revenue will recorded by the part of completed works at the balance sheet. Revenue from services rendered is determined when the following four conditions have been satisfied: 1. The revenue is determined firmly; When the contract specifies that buyers are entitled to return the service they have bought under specific conditions, the enterprise will record the revenue only when those conditions no longer exist and the buyers do not have right to return service; 2. The economic benefits associated with the transaction has flown or will flow from the supply of the provided service; 3. Part of completed works can be determined at the balance sheet date; 4. The costs incurred or to be incurred in respect of the transaction can be measured reliably.

If the contract's results can not be determined firmly, the revenue will be recorded at the recoverable level of expenses recorded.

Principles for recording financial income

Financial incomes include interests, royalties, distributed dividends and profits and income from other financing activities.

Income arising from interests, royalties, distributed dividends and profits of the enterprises shall be recognized if they simultaneously satisfy the two (2) conditions below 1. It is possible to obtain economic benefits from the concerned transactions; 2. Income is determined with relative certainty.

- Interests recognized on the basis of the actual time and interest rates in each period;

When an amount which has been recorded as an income becomes irrecoverable, such irrecoverable or uncertainly recoverable amount must be accounted as expense incurred in the period, but not recorded as income decrease.

When it is impossible to recover an amount previously recorded as revenue, the amount that is likely to be unrecoverable or uncertainly recoverable must be accounted for as an expense incurred in the period, not recorded as a reduction in revenue.

16. Principles and method of recording cost of goods sold

Cost of goods sold are the cost of products, goods, services; expenses related to trading the investment properties and other expenses recorded in the cost of goods sold or recorded a decrease in the cost of goods sold in reporting period. The cost of goods sold is recorded at the date the transaction incurs or likely to incur in the future regardless payment has been made or not. The cost of goods sold and revenue shall be recorded simultaneously on conformity principles. Expenses exceeding normal consumption level are recorded immediately to the cost of goods sold on prudent principle.

17. Principles and method of recording financial expenses

Financial expenses include expenses or loss related to the financial investment, borrowing cost and capital borrowing, contribution in associate, provision for devaluation of financial investment, loss from sale of foreign currencies, loss from foreign exchange loss and other financial expenses.

Financial expenses are recorded in details by their content and determined reliably when there are sufficient evidences on these expenses.

18. Principles and methods of recording current taxes and deferred taxes

Corporate income tax includes current corporate income tax and deferred corporate income tax incurred in the year and set basis for determining operating result after tax in current fiscal year.

Current tax: is the tax payable on the taxable income and tax rate enacted in current year in accordance with the law on corporate income tax.

The tax amounts payable to the State budget will be finalized with the tax office. Differences between the tax amounts payable specified in the book and the tax amounts under finalization will be adjusted when the tax finalization has been issued by the tax office.

Canh Dong Viet Joint Stock Company is entitled to CIT incentives according to Official Letter No. 2266/CIT-THDT dated June 8, 2016 as follows: The company is exempted from tax for 02 years (2016-2017) and reduced by 50% (2018-2021) tax payable

19. Principles for recording earnings per share

Basic earnings per share is calculated by dividing net income available to common shareholders before appropriating to Bonus and Welfare Fund by the weighted-average number of common shares outstanding during the period.

Diluted EPS is calculated by dividing net income available to common shareholders (after adjusting dividends of preferred convertible shares) by the weighted-average number of common share outstanding and the weighted-average number to be issued in case where all dilutive potential common are converted into common shares.

20. Financial instruments:

Initial recognition:

Financial assets

According to Circular No. 210/2009/TT-BTC dated November 06, 2009 (Circular No. 210), financial assets are classified properly, for the purpose of presentation in the financial statements, into the financial assets which are stated at fair value through the Income Statement, loans and receivables, held-to-maturity investments and available-for-sale financial assets. The Company decides to classify these assets at the date of initial recognition.

At the date of initial recognition, the financial assets are recognized at cost plus transaction cost that are directly attributable to the acquisition of the financial assets.

Financial assets of the Company comprise cash, short-term deposits, trade accounts receivables and other receivables.

Financial liabilities

According to Circular 210, financial assets are classified properly, for the purpose of presentation in the financial statements, into the financial liabilities which are stated at fair value through the Income Statement, financial liabilities determined on amortised cost basis. The Company decides to classify these liabilities at the date of initial recognition.

At the date of initial recognition, the financial liabilities are recognized at cost plus transaction cost that are directly attributable to the acquisition of the financial liabilities.

Financial liabilities of the Company comprise trade payables, other payables, borrowings and liabilities.

Re-measurements after initial recognition

Currently, there are no requirements for the re-measurement of the financial instruments after initial recognition.

Offsetting

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and the net amount reported in the report on financial position if, and only if, there is a currently enforceable legal right to offset the financial assets against financial liabilities or vice-versa and there is an intention to settle on a net basis or to realize the assets and settle the liability simultaneously.

21. Related parties

Related parties include: Enterprises and individuals that directly, or indirectly through one or more intermediaries, control, or are controlled by, or are under common control with the Company. Associates and individuals owning, directly or indirectly, an interest in the voting power of the Company that gives them significant influence over the enterprise, key management personnel, such as General Director, Board of Management and close members of the family of these individuals and companies associated with these individuals also constitute related parties. In considering each possible related party relationship, attention is directed to the substance of the relationship, and not merely the legal form.

22. Principles for presenting assets, revenue and operating results by segment

A reportable segment includes business segment or a geographical segment.

A business segment is a distinguishable component of an enterprise that is engaged in providing an individual product or service or a group of related products or services and that is subject to risks and returns that are different from those of other business segments.

A geographical segment is a distinguishable component of an enterprise that is engaged in providing products or services within a particular economic environment and that is subject to risks and returns that are different from those of components operating in other economic environments.

V. ADDITIONAL INFORMATION FOR ITEMS SHOWN IN THE BALANCE SHEET

1. Cash and cash equivalents	December 31, 2025	January 01, 2025
Cash		
Cash on hand	60.603.161.033	4.957.723.040
Cash at bank	2.334.007	3.246.835
Total	60.600.827.026	4.954.476.205
	60.603.161.033	4.957.723.040

2. Financial investment (for more details see page 20, 21)

a. Short-term	58.864.134.000	4.512.122.000
a. Long-term	-	-
Total	58.864.134.000	4.512.122.000

3. Trade receivables

a. Short-term	December 31, 2025	January 01, 2025
Local customers		
<i>Vietfarm Joint Stock Company</i>	71.539.165.825	52.027.786.687
<i>Thien Minh Consult., Ltd (*)</i>	53.801.529.375	41.500.289.872
<i>Binh Duong Nutifood JSC</i>	-	20.000.000
<i>Others customers</i>	-	11.600.000.000
Foreign customers		
<i>Finebe Corporation</i>	10.729.998.150	8.841.677.118
<i>Wings group</i>	43.071.531.225	21.038.612.754
<i>Others customers</i>	17.737.636.450	10.527.496.815
Total	16.456.173.494	5.556.348.770
	71.539.165.825	52.027.786.687

(*) Receivables from selling investment properties, 2 Vinhomes Golden River apartments at address 02 Ton Duc Thang, Ben Nghe Ward, District 1, HCMC.

b. Related party	December 31, 2025	January 01, 2025
<i>Vietfarm Joint Stock Company</i>	-	20.000.000
Total	-	20.000.000

4. Prepayments to suppliers

a. Short-term	31/12/2025	01/01/2025
Local suppliers	6.623.021.697	5.490.082.191
<i>Company</i>	6.623.021.697	5.490.082.191
<i>Sun and Wind Joint Stock Company</i>	-	132.403.229
<i>Baobita Co., Ltd</i>	1.453.305.057	156.591.773
<i>Others suppliers</i>	5.100.000.000	5.100.000.000
Foreign suppliers	69.716.640	101.087.189
Total	6.623.021.697	5.490.082.191

b. Related party	December 31, 2025	January 01, 2025
<i>Canh Dong Viet Food Joint Stock Company</i>	-	132.403.229
<i>Sun and Wind Joint Stock Company</i>	1.453.305.057	156.591.773
Total	1.453.305.057	288.995.002

5. Other receivables

a. Short-term	December 31, 2025	January 01, 2025
Advanced	79.296.794.828	98.233.349.660
<i>Nguyen Van Thu</i>	9.988.474.566	28.427.580.637
<i>Le Tien Hoa</i>	9.622.001.613	8.302.294.134
<i>Nguyen Thi Thanh Tam</i>	31.042.803	4.067.199.991
<i>Bui Thi Mai Hien</i>	-	38.231.000
<i>Nguyen Diep Phap</i>	2.600.000	7.901.000.000
<i>Others</i>	-	7.899.999.924
Other receivables	332.830.150	218.855.588
<i>Canh Dong Viet Food Joint Stock Company</i>	69.308.320.262	69.805.769.023
<i>Viet Nam Co Co Food Joint Stock Company</i>	32.137.550.000	29.806.534.247
<i>Sun and Wind Joint Stock Company</i>	30.090.308.220	33.830.000.000
	5.332.704.110	2.169.939.726

<i>Others</i>	1.747.757.932	3.999.295.050
b. Long-term	180.000.000	180.000.000
Other receivables	-	-
Deposits	180.000.000	180.000.000
<i>Deposit to rent 11C Nguyen Huu Canh</i>	<i>180.000.000</i>	<i>180.000.000</i>
Total	79.476.794.828	98.413.349.660

c. Related party

Canh Dong Viet Food Joint Stock Company	32.137.550.000	29.806.534.247
Viet Nam Co Co Food Joint Stock Company	30.090.308.220	33.830.000.000
Sun and Wind Joint Stock Company	5.332.704.110	2.169.939.726
Nguyen Van Thu	9.622.001.613	8.302.294.134
Total	77.182.563.943	74.108.768.107

6. Inventories

	December 31, 2025	January 01, 2025
Merchandise inventory	2.608.089.913	2.112.190.679
Total	2.608.089.913	2.112.190.679

- Value of inactive, deteriorated inventories which are not possibly consumed at the period end: None.

- Value of inventory used to mortgage, pledge to secure payables at the period end: None.

7. Tangible fixed assets (for more details see page 20)

8. Intangible fixed assets (for more details see page 20)

9. Long-term assets in progress

	December 31, 2025	January 01, 2025
Asset purchases	-	106.851.852
<i>Fixed assets purchases</i>	-	106.851.852
Total	-	106.851.852

10. Prepaid expenses

	December 31, 2025	January 01, 2025
Short-term prepaid expenses		
Tools and equipment expenses	1.056.783.500	344.736.687
Other prepaid expenses	201.258.325	99.291.606
Long-term prepaid expenses		
Tools and equipment expenses	855.525.175	245.445.081
Other prepaid expenses	485.697.831	713.687.968
Total	1.542.481.331	1.058.424.655

11. Trade payables

	December 31, 2025	January 01, 2025
Short-term		
Local suppliers	24.123.645.295	1.635.100.769
<i>Canh Dong Viet Food Joint Stock Company</i>	24.123.645.295	1.635.100.769
<i>Viet Nam Co Co Food Joint Stock Company</i>	7.727.475.487	-
<i>Hoang Nam S.G Transport Co., Ltd</i>	14.400.436.125	642.726.928
<i>Other companies</i>	-	371.478.400
Foreign suppliers	1.995.733.683	620.895.441
Total	0	-
b. Related party		
<i>Canh Dong Viet Food Joint Stock Company</i>	7.727.475.487	-
<i>Viet Nam Co Co Food Joint Stock Company</i>	14.400.436.125	642.726.928
<i>An Hanh Thong Co., Ltd</i>	-	1.958.187
Total	22.127.911.612	644.685.115

12. Prepayments from customers

	December 31, 2025	January 01, 2025
a. Short-term		
Local customers	114.769.836	216.185.359
<i>Other customers</i>	800.000	216.185.359
Foreign customers	800.000	216.185.359
<i>Other customers</i>	113.969.836	-
Total	114.769.836	216.185.359
b. Related party		
Total	-	-

13. Taxes and payables to the State Budget	December 31, 2025	January 01, 2025	
Corporate income tax	4.643.000.012	-	
Personal income tax	331.909.277	197.019.890	
Total	4.974.909.289	197.019.890	
14. Accrued expenses	December 31, 2025	January 01, 2025	
Accrued salary expenses 13th	1.723.909.531	1.372.384.380	
Other payable expenses	1.119.632.916	2.087.165.466	
Total	2.843.542.447	3.459.549.846	
15. Other payables	December 31, 2025	January 01, 2025	
a. Short-term	1.329.766.773	3.071.878.511	
Trade union fees	167.737.973	84.279.662	
Other payables	106.948.800	1.965.558.849	
<i>Viet Nam Co Co Food Joint Stock Company</i>	-	1.859.506.849	
<i>Other payables</i>	106.948.800	106.052.000	
Receive deposit for agency	1.055.080.000	1.022.040.000	
Total	1.329.766.773	3.071.878.511	
b. Related party			
<i>Viet Nam Co Co Food Joint Stock Company</i>	-	1.859.506.849	
Total	-	1.859.506.849	
16. Borrowing and loans	December 31, 2025	January 01, 2025	
a. Short-term loans	-	38.034.871.380	
Borrowings from banks	-	38.034.871.380	
<i>Vietcombank Bank (Vietnam)</i>	-	7.732.519.200	
<i>Shinhan Bank (Vietnam)</i>	-	26.253.071.460	
<i>BIDV Bank (Vietnam)</i>	-	4.049.280.720	
b. Long-term loans	2.520.000.000	3.150.000.000	
Borrowings from banks	2.520.000.000	3.150.000.000	
<i>Shinhan Bank (Vietnam)</i>	2.520.000.000	3.150.000.000	
c. Internal loans	-	58.000.000.000	
Total	2.520.000.000	99.184.871.380	
17. Owners' equity			
a. Comparison schedule for changes in Owner's Equity			
Items	Owners' Equity	Undistributed profit after tax	Total
Prior year opening balance	306.799.990.000	52.699.091.014	359.499.081.014
Profit of prior year	-	68.238.993.295	68.238.993.295
Excerpt from bonus and welfare fund	-	(3.411.949.665)	(3.411.949.665)
Prior year closing balance	306.799.990.000	117.526.134.644	424.326.124.644
Current year opening balance	306.799.990.000	117.526.134.644	424.326.124.644
Capital increase	228.729.000.000	-	228.729.000.000
Capital increase from retained earnings	39.314.720.000	(39.314.720.000)	-
Profit of current year	-	104.806.647.625	104.806.647.625
Excerpt from bonus and welfare fund	-	(5.240.332.450)	(5.240.332.450)
Dividends	-	(51.487.998.400)	(51.487.998.400)
Current year closing balance	574.843.710.000	126.289.731.419	701.133.441.419
	0	0	-
		For the first 9 monhts of 2025	For the first 9 monhts of 2024
b. Capital transactions with owners and distribution of dividend			
Owners' equity		574.843.710.000	306.799.990.000
<i>At the beginning of the year</i>		306.799.990.000	306.799.990.000
<i>Capital increase during the year</i>		213.729.000.000	-
<i>Capital increase from issuing ESOP</i>		15.000.000.000	-
<i>Capital increase from issuing stock from undistributed profits</i>		39.314.720.000	-
<i>At the end of the year</i>		574.843.710.000	306.799.990.000
Dividends paid		(51.487.998.400)	-

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	31/12/2025	01/01/2025
Number of shares registered to be issued	43.246.471	30.679.999
Number of existing shares in issue	43.246.471	30.679.999
<i>Ordinary share</i>	43.246.471	30.679.999
<i>Par value: VND/share.</i>	<u>10.000</u>	<u>10.000</u>

VI. ADDITIONAL INFORMATION FOR ITEMS IN THE INCOME STATEMENT

1. Sales

Revenue from finished goods sold	
Revenue from service providers	
Total	

For the first 9 monhts of 2025	For the first 9 monhts of 2024
494.099.999.983	345.962.790.919
<u>522.222.228</u>	<u>545.185.190</u>
494.622.222.211	346.507.976.109

2. Sales deductions

Trade discounts	
Sales returns	
Discount sales	
Total	

For the first 9 monhts of 2025	For the first 9 monhts of 2024
1.781.595.976	9.662.531.975
2.687.018.047	609.189.744
-	25.972.223
4.468.614.023	10.297.693.942

3. Net sales

Net revenue from finished goods sold	
Net revenue from service providers	
Total	

For the first 9 monhts of 2025	For the first 9 monhts of 2024
489.661.385.960	335.665.096.977
<u>492.222.228</u>	<u>545.185.190</u>
490.153.608.188	336.210.282.167

4. Cost of sales

Cost of finished goods sold	
Cost of services provided	
Total	

For the first 9 monhts of 2025	For the first 9 monhts of 2024
382.327.285.817	261.451.402.002
211.090.908	158.318.181
382.538.376.725	261.609.720.183

5. Financial income

Interest income from deposits, loans	
Lãi bán ngoại tệ	
Realised foreign exchange gains	
Total	

For the first 9 monhts of 2025	For the first 9 monhts of 2024
70.900.671.889	4.205.206.068
-	63.617.000.000
1.119.975.415	958.618.864
72.020.647.304	68.780.824.932

6. Financial expenses

Loan interest expenses	
Exchange rate loss due to revaluation	
Provision for investment loss	
Other financial expenses	
Total	

For the first 9 monhts of 2025	For the first 9 monhts of 2024
3.676.100.452	6.658.692.078
255.524.763	142.400.000
22.750.730.500	29.471.189.299
-	54.505.419
26.682.355.715	36.326.786.796

MSDN: 

	For the first 9 monhts of 2025	For the first 9 monhts of 2024
7. Selling expenses and General and administration expenses		
a. Selling expenses		
Salaries	5.187.218.223	4.298.111.426
Materials and packaging	-	1.453.796
Tool cost	69.737.907	25.623.385
Sample cost	3.348.551.260	4.090.072.360
Services bought from outsiders	12.749.638.359	7.680.334.637
Total	21.355.145.749	16.095.595.604

b. General and administration expenses

Salaries	12.643.045.561	8.797.920.193
Stationery cost	329.956.336	128.120.875
Depreciation and tool allocation	683.196.625	194.802.051
Taxes, fees and duties	104.000.008	105.779.765
Provision for doubtful debt	(3.960.781.967)	781.558.348
Services bought from outsiders	8.917.103.548	12.243.297.536
Non deductible expenses	432.209.334	489.546.908
Total	19.148.729.445	22.741.025.676

8. Other income

	For the first 9 monhts of 2025	For the first 9 monhts of 2024
Disposal and sale of fixed assets	-	45.454.545
Collect fines for breach of contract	348.426.557	-
Other income	1.122.106.573	38.266.464
Total	1.470.533.130	83.721.009

9. Other expenses

	For the first 9 monhts of 2025	For the first 9 monhts of 2024
Penalties	3.872.773	35.224.357
Other expenses	344.460	2.300.292
Total	4.217.233	37.524.649

10. Costs of production and doing business by factors

	For the first 9 monhts of 2025	For the first 9 monhts of 2024
Raw materials	382.327.285.817	261.451.402.002
Labour cost	17.830.263.784	13.096.031.619
Depreciation and amortization	894.287.533	353.120.232
Services bought from outsiders	21.666.741.907	19.923.632.173
Other sundry cash expense	323.672.878	5.622.155.437
Total	423.042.251.919	300.446.341.463

11. Comparative figures

The comparative figures are from the financial statements of the Company for the year ended 31 December 2024

Chief accountant



Nguyen Do Viet

Dong Nai, January 29, 2026

Legal representative



Nguyen Van Thu

G.C FOOD JOINT STOCK COMPANY

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year 2025

Unit: VND

7. Tangible fixed assets

Items	Machinery & Equipment	Transportation & Facilities	Total
Original cost			
Opening balance	-	8.110.808.637	8.110.808.637
<i>New purchases</i>	380.508.584	-	380.508.584
<i>Disposal, sale</i>	-	-	-
Closing balance	380.508.584	8.110.808.637	8.491.317.221
Accumulated depreciation			
Opening balance	-	(2.285.538.244)	(2.285.538.244)
<i>Charge for the year</i>	(141.024.801)	(735.280.908)	(876.305.709)
<i>Disposal, sale</i>	-	-	-
Closing balance	(141.024.801)	(3.020.819.152)	(3.161.843.953)
Net book value			
As at beginning of the year	-	5.825.270.393	5.825.270.393
As at the end of the year	239.483.783	5.089.989.485	5.329.473.268

* Ending original costs of tangible fixed assets—waiting to be disposed: None.

* Commitments on tangible fixed assets acquisitions, sales of large value : None.

* Other change of tangible fixed assets: None.

8. Intangible fixed assets

Items	Land use rights	Computer software programs	Total
Original cost			
Opening balance	41.000.950.000	54.909.091	41.055.859.091
<i>New purchases</i>	-	105.000.000	105.000.000
Closing balance	41.000.950.000	159.909.091	41.160.859.091
Accumulated depreciation			
Opening balance	-	(41.029.315)	(41.029.315)
<i>Charge for the year</i>	-	(17.981.824)	(17.981.824)
Closing balance	-	(59.011.139)	(59.011.139)
Net book value			
As at beginning of the year	41.000.950.000	13.879.776	41.014.829.776
As at the end of the year	41.000.950.000	100.897.952	41.101.847.952

* Ending original costs of intangible fixed assets—waiting to be disposed: None.

* Commitments on intangible fixed assets acquisitions, sales of large value : None.

* Other change of intangible fixed assets: None.

V.2. Financial investments

a. Held-to-maturity investments

Ngân hạn

- Short-term deposits

Long-term

Total

Short-term deposits at banks, term from 1 month to 6 months
 Equity investments in other entities

31/12/2025

	Rate	Original value	Provision	Net value after provision (***)	Rate	Original value	Provision	Net value after provision (**)
- Investments in subsidiaries								
Viet Nam Co Co Food Joint Stock Company	99,50%	119.800.000.000	-	119.800.000.000	99,50%	39.800.000.000	-	39.800.000.000
Canh Dong Viet Food Joint Stock Company	99,29%	169.145.000.000	-	169.145.000.000	99,29%	119.145.000.000	-	119.145.000.000
Sun and Wind Joint Stock Company	88,00%	88.000.000.000	(83.184.607.134)	4.815.392.866	88,00%	88.000.000.000	(60.433.876.634)	27.566.123.366
- Investments in joint associates								
Saigon Tropical Drinks	20%	10.000.000.000	-	10.000.000.000	10.000.000.000	-	10.000.000.000	10.000.000.000
- Investments in other company								-
Total		386.945.000.000	(83.184.607.134)	303.760.392.866		256.945.000.000	(60.433.876.634)	196.511.123.366

V.2. Financial investments (continous)

Operating status of subsidiaries and material transactions with related parties:

Notes on investment in subsidiary - Co Co Vietnam Food Co, Ltd

According to the business registration certificate No. 3600714322 registered for the first time on December 27, 2004, changed for the 14th time on August 19, 2025 by the Department of Planning and Investment of Dong Nai province. G.C Food Joint Stock Company registered to invest in Co Co Vietnam Food Co., Ltd. VND 120.402.010.000, equivalent to 99.5% of charter capital. As at December 31, 2025, the Company's ownership rate in Co Co Food Company Limited is 99.5%. Business results in 2025, Co Co Vietnam Co., Ltd. has a profit and positive accumulated profit.

Notes on investment in subsidiary - Canh Dong Viet Food Joint Stock Company

According to the Business Registration Certificate No. 4500577748 dated May 20, 2014 issued by the Department of Planning and Investment of Ninh Thuan province, changed for the 10th time, on August 19, 2025, the Company registered to invest in Canh Food Joint Stock Company. VND 170.357.540.000.000, equivalent to 99.29% of charter capital. As at December 31, 2025, the Company's ownership rate in Canh Dong Viet Food Joint Stock Company is 99.29%. Business results in 2025, Vietnam Field Food Joint Stock Company is profitable and accumulated profit is positive.

Notes on investment in subsidiaries - Sunshine and Wind Joint Stock Company

According to the Business Registration Certificate No. 4500624846 dated July 17, 2018 issued by the Department of Planning and Investment of Ninh Thuan province, changed for the 5th time, on June 08, 2022, the Company registered to invest in Sunshine and Joint Stock Company. Wind is 88,000,000,000 VND, equivalent to 88% of charter capital. As at December 31, 2025, Sunshine and Wind Joint Stock Company's ownership rate is 88%.

Notes - Saigon Tropical Drinks

(*) According to the business registration certificate No. 4500654985 first registered on April 07, 2022, issued by the Department of Planning and Investment of Ninh Thuan province, G.C Food Joint Stock Company registered to invest in Saigon Tropical Drinks at VND 10,000,000,000, equivalent to 20% of charter capital. As at December 31, 2025, the company's ownership rate in Saigon Tropical Drinks is 20%. The company is in the investment stage, not yet officially operated.

(***) At the reporting date, the Company has not determined the fair value of these investments because there is no quoted market price and Vietnamese accounting standards. There are currently no guidelines on how to calculate fair value using valuation techniques. Therefore, the Company only recognizes fair value at cost, with adjustment to provision for loss of investments and full disclosure of the performance of the above investments.

