

FINANCIAL POSITION REPORT Q2. 2026

Unit: VND

ASSETS	CODE	EXPLANATION	END OF PERIOD BALANCE	BEGINNING OF PERIOD BALANCE
1	2	3	4	5
A. CURRENT ASSETS (100 =110+120+130+140+150+160)	100		521,745,041,741	338,273,321,140
I. Cash and cash equivalents	110		93,688,991,828	50,921,217,704
1. Cash	111	V.01	49,246,991,828	33,225,177,704
2. Cash equivalents	112		44,442,000,000	17,696,040,000
II. Short-term financial investments	120	V.02	0	0
1. Trading securities	121			
2. Provision for impairment of trading securities (*)	122			
3. Short-term investments held to maturity	123			
4. Provision for short-term investments held to maturity (*)	124			
5. Other short-term investments	125			
6. Provision for losses on other short-term investments (*)	126			
III. Short-term receivables	130		346,398,925,889	222,377,708,430
1. Short-term receivables from customers	131		147,193,621,520	254,224,534,589
2. Short-term prepayments to suppliers	132		219,393,754,382	3,680,185,416
3. Short-term intercompany receivables	133			
4. Receivables based on construction contract progress	134			
5. Other short-term receivables	135		7,802,207,385	6,484,964,088
6. Provision for doubtful short-term receivables (*)	136	V.03	(27,990,657,398)	-42,011,975,663
7. Assets awaiting disposal	137			
IV. Inventory	140		79,558,265,144	64,483,631,629
1. Inventory	141	V.04	81,219,109,063	66,144,475,548
2. Provision for Inventory Obsolescence (*)	142		(1,660,843,919)	-1,660,843,919
V. Short-term biological assets	150			
1. Short-term livestock for single-use production	151			
2. Short-term seasonal or single-use crops	152			
3. Provision for short-term biological asset losses (*)	153			
V. Other Current Assets	160		2,098,858,880	490,763,377
1. Short-term deferred expenses	161		52,240,435	153,304,691
2. Deductible VAT	162		1,592,378,737	
3. Taxes and other receivables from the State	163	V.05	454,239,708	337,458,686
4. Government bond repurchase transactions	164			
5. Other current assets	165			
B. LONG-TERM ASSETS (200=210 + 220 +230+240 +250 +260+270)	200		9,007,793,121	9,722,830,526
I. Long-term receivables	210		115,600,000	108,100,000
1. Long-term receivables from customers	211			
2. Long-term prepayments to suppliers	212			
3. Business capital in subsidiaries	213			
4. Long-term intercompany receivables	214	V.06	-	

5. Other long-term receivables	215		115,600,000	108,100,000
6. Provision for doubtful long-term receivables (*)	216			
II. Fixed Assets	220		8,567,761,190	9,424,999,998
1. Tangible Fixed Assets	221	V.08	8,567,761,190	9,424,999,998
. Original Cost	222		25,290,959,054	25,307,263,395
. Accumulated Depreciation (*)	223		(16,723,197,864)	-15,882,263,397
2. Fixed Assets under Financial Lease	224	V.09	-	0
. Original Cost	225		-	
. Accumulated Depreciation (*)	226		-	
3. Intangible Fixed Assets	227	V.10	-	0
. Original Cost	228			
. Accumulated Depreciation (*)	229			
III. Long-Term Biological Assets	230			
1. Livestock for periodic production	231			
a) Livestock for periodic production not yet at maturity	232			
b) Livestock for periodic production reaching maturity	233			
. Original Cost	234			
. Accumulated Depreciation (*)	235			
2. Long-term one-time production livestock	236			
3. Seasonal or one-time production crops	237			
4. Provision for long-term biological asset losses (*)	238			
IV. Investment Properties	240	V.12	-	0
. Original Cost	241			
. Accumulated Depreciation (*)	242			
V. Long-term work-in-progress assets	250			
1. Long-term work-in-progress production and business costs	251			
2. Work-in-progress capital construction costs	252			
VI. Long-Term Financial Investments	260			
1. Investments in subsidiaries	261			
2. Investments in joint ventures and associated companies	262			
3. Equity investments in other entities	263	V.13		
4. Provision for long-term investment losses in other entities (*)	264			
5. Long-term investments held to maturity	265			
6. Provision for long-term investments held to maturity (*)	266			
VII. Other Long-Term Assets	270		324,431,931	189,730,528
1. Long-term deferred expenses	271	V.14	324,431,931	189,730,528
2. Deferred income tax assets	272	V.21	0	
3. Long-term equipment, supplies, and spare parts	273			
4. Other long-term assets	274			
TOTAL ASSETS_{SN} (280 = 100 + 200)	280		530,752,834,862	347,996,151,666
C. LIABILITIES (300 = 310 + 320)	300		414,912,294,304	242,609,147,123
I. Short-term Liabilities	310		414,593,623,415	241,334,463,576
1. Short-term accounts payable to suppliers	311		72,966,404,317	160,474,538,284
2. Short-term advances from customers	312		185,040,755,747	13,912,772,455
3. Dividends and profits payable	313		-	
4. Short-term taxes and other amounts payable to the State	314	V.16	4,590,165,192	2,621,711,057
5. Payable to employees	315		405,217,614	599,847,496
6. Short-term accrued expenses	316	V.17	1,014,625,371	5,440,524,710
7. Short-term intercompany payables	317			

8. Short-term payments according to construction contract progress	318			
9. Short-term revenue awaiting allocation	319	V.24	11,083,761,338	4,565,717,646
10. Other short-term payables	320	V.18	5,346,238,088	5,310,290,582
11. Short-term loans and financial lease liabilities	321	V.15	133,852,591,033	48,293,390,227
12. Short-term provisions for liabilities	322		-	
13. Bonus and welfare fund	323		293,864,715	115,671,119
14. Price stabilization fund	324			
15. Government bond repurchase transactions	325			
II. Long-Term Liabilities	330		318,670,889	1,274,683,547
1. Long-term accounts payable to suppliers	331			
2. Long-term advances from customers	332			
3. Long-term taxes and other amounts payable to the State	333			
4. Long-term accrued expenses	334	V.19	-	
5. Internal payables related to working capital	335			
6. Long-term intercompany payables	336			
7. Long-term deferred revenue	337			
8. Other long-term payables	338			
9. Long-term loans and financial lease liabilities	339		318,670,889	1,274,683,547
10. Convertible bonds	340			
11. Preferred stock	341			
12. Deferred income tax payable	342			
13. Long-term provisions for liabilities	343			
14. Science and technology development fund	344			
D. EQUITY	400		115,840,540,558	105,387,004,543
1. Owner's Contributions	411		79,603,100,000	79,603,100,000
- - Common Voting Shares	411a		79,603,100,000	79,603,100,000
- Preferred Shares	411b			
2. Capital Surplus	412		569,520,609	569,520,609
3. Convertible Bond Options	413			
4. Other Owner's Capital	414		5,716,846,282	5,548,535,177
5. Shares Repurchased from the Owner (*)	415		(330,903,170)	-330,903,170
6. Revaluation Differences	416			
7. Exchange Rate Differences	417			
8. Development Investment Fund	418		8,217,877,737	8,217,877,737
9. Other Funds Belonging to Owner's Equity	419			
10. Undistributed Net Profit	420		22,064,099,100	11,778,874,190
- Accumulated Undistributed Net Profit up to the end of the previous period	420a		9,114,231,527	3,297,945,944
- Undistributed Net Profit for this period	420b		12,949,867,573	8,480,928,246
TOTAL CAPITAL SOURCES (440 = 300 + 400)	440		530,752,834,862	347,996,151,666

Established on Jul 20, 2026

The chartist

Chief Accountant

General Director

Pham Thi Ngoc Mai

Nguyen Thi Minh Nguyet

Dang Anh Phuong



ONE Technologies Corporation

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Form No.: B 02 - DN
(Attached to Circular No. 99/2025/TT-BTC dated
October 27, 2025 of the Minister of Finance)

BUSINESS RESULTS REPORT

Q2 2026

Target	Code	Explanation	This quarter this year	This quarter last year	Cumulative number from the beginning of the year to the end of this quarter (This year)	Cumulative number from the beginning of the year to the end of this quarter (Previous year)
1. Revenue from sales and services	01	VI.25	153,584,360,101	68,268,082,540	199,376,788,307	103,380,555,557
2. Revenue deductions	02					
3. Net revenue from sales and services (10 = 01 - 02)	10		153,584,360,101	68,268,082,540	199,376,788,307	103,380,555,557
4. Cost of goods sold	11	VI.27	143,272,076,494	58,083,264,430	186,262,270,563	89,135,760,618
5. Gross profit from sales and services (20 = 10 - 11)	20		10,312,283,607	10,184,818,110	13,114,517,744	14,244,794,939
6. Profit/loss from business operations and liquidation of investment properties	21					
7. Financial operating revenue	22	VI.26	471,742,723	14,712,677	1,328,646,551	197,310,296
8. Financial expenses	23	VI.28	2,402,468,972	1,001,941,586	2,937,342,320	1,230,149,289
Including: Interest expense	24		2,296,913,927	532,211,767	2,819,925,732	741,595,756
9. Selling expenses	25		723,276,356	396,074,245	1,127,261,653	1,404,640,562
10. Administrative expenses	26		(7,881,516,184)	7,494,843,986	(3,536,543,043)	11,114,191,117
11. Net profit from business operations {30 = 20 + 21 + 22 - (23 + 25 + 26)}	30		15,539,797,186	1,306,670,970	13,915,103,365	693,224,277
12. Other income	31		578,042,875	1,200,000	578,542,876	1,613,111
13. Other expenses	32		268,620,020	8,533,695	305,729,202	29,913,016
14. Other profit (40 = 31 - 32)	40		309,422,855	(7,333,695)	272,813,674	(28,299,905)
15. Total accounting profit before tax (50 = 30 + 40)"	50		15,849,220,041	1,299,337,275	14,187,917,039	664,924,372
16. Current Corporate Income Tax Expense	51	VI.30	2,899,352,468	229,999,950	2,899,352,468	189,995,137
17. Deferred Corporate Income Tax Expense	52	VI.30	0	0	0	0
18. Net Profit After Corporate Income Tax (60 = 50 - 51 - 52)"	60		12,949,867,573	1,069,337,325	11,288,564,571	474,929,235

19. Basic Earnings Per Share (*)	70		1,627	134	0	60
20. Diluted Earnings Per Share (*)	71				0	60

Established on Jul 20, 2026

The chartist

Chief Accountant

General Director



Pham Thi Ngoc Mai



Nguyen Thi Minh Nguyet




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Form No.: B 03 - DN
(Attached to Circular No.
99/2025/TT-BTC dated
October 27, 2025 of the
Minister of Finance)

CASH FLOW STATEMENT - PPGT

Q2 2026

Unit: VND

Target	Code	Explanation	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 (Previous year)
I. Cash Flow from Operating Activities				
1. Profit before tax:	01		14,187,917,039	664,924,372
2. Adjustments for:				
- Depreciation of fixed assets and investment properties	02		982,433,252	1,092,965,123
- Provisions	03		(14,021,318,265)	2,388,765,101
- Gains and losses from exchange rate differences due to revaluation of monetary items denominated in foreign currency	04		164,875,430	228,457,805
- Gains and losses from investment and financing activities	05			(500,000)
- Interest expense	06		2,819,925,732	741,595,756
- Other adjustments	07			
3. Profit from operating activities before changes in working capital	08		4,133,833,188	5,116,208,157
- Increases and decreases in accounts receivable	09		(111,716,558,953)	68,886,145,129
- Increases and decreases in inventory	10		(15,074,633,515)	6,891,600,316
- Increases and decreases in accounts payable (excluding interest payable and corporate income tax payable)	11		85,125,714,771	(57,051,823,183)
- Increases and decreases in deferred expenses	12		(33,637,147)	186,508,112
- Increases and decreases in trading securities	13			
- Interest paid	14		(2,303,930,103)	(972,195,950)
- Corporate income tax paid	15		(1,841,007,821)	(228,850,888)
- Other cash receipts from operating activities	16			
- Other cash disbursements for operating activities	17			(294,844,000)
Net cash flow from operating activities	20		(41,710,219,580)	22,532,747,693
II. Cash Flow from Investing Activities				
1. Cash disbursed for the purchase and construction of fixed assets and other long-term assets	21	6,7,8,11	(125,194,444)	
2. Cash received from the disposal and sale of fixed assets and other long-term assets	22			500,000
3. Cash disbursed for loans and the purchase of debt instruments from other entities	23			
4. Cash recovered from loans and the resale of debt instruments from other entities	24			
5. Cash disbursed for capital investment in other entities	25			
6. Cash recovered from capital investment in other entities	26			
7. Cash received from interest on loans, dividends, and distributed profits	27			
8. Cash Flow from Investing Activities	30		(125,194,444)	500,000
III. Cash flow from financing activities				
1. Cash received from issuing shares, receiving capital contributions from owners	31	21		
2. Cash returned to owners, repurchase of issued shares	32	21		
3. Cash received from borrowings	33		161,835,367,897	17,632,409,435



4. Cash paid for principal loan repayments	34		(77,232,179,749)	(94,388,720,420)
5. Cash paid for financial leases	35			
6. Dividends and profits paid to owners	36	21		
Net cash flow from financing activities	40		84,603,188,148	(76,756,310,985)
Net cash flow during the period (50 = 20 + 30 + 40)	50		42,767,774,124	(54,223,063,292)
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the period	60		50,921,217,704	76,029,793,987
Effect of changes in exchange rates for foreign currency conversion	61		-	148,693
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the period (70 = 50 + 60 + 61)	70	29	93,688,991,828	21,806,879,388

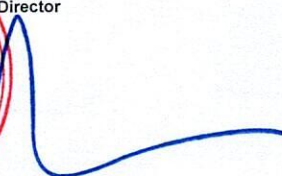
The chartist

Chief Accountant

Established on Jul 20, 2026

General Director



Pham Thi Ngoc Mai

Nguyen Thi Minh Nguyet

Dang Anh Phuong



NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Q2 - 2026

I. OPERATIONAL CHARACTERISTICS

1. Form of capital ownership

ONE Technologies Corporation (hereinafter referred to as "Company") is a joint stock company.

2. Business Field

The Company's business sector is trade and services.

3. Business sector

The Company's main business activities are:

- Electronic and information technology services; trading of telecommunications equipment;
- Consulting and designing information technology network systems, telecommunications, lightning protection, industrial electricity, fire alarm, burglar alarm, and security;
- Trading and supplying electronic equipment, information technology, industrial electrical systems, fire alarms, burglar alarms, and security (excluding construction design);
- Construction and installation of information technology network systems, telecommunications, lightning protection, industrial electricity up to 110 KV, fire alarms, burglar alarms, and security./.

4. Normal production and business cycle

The Company's normal business production cycle does not exceed 12 months.

5. Company Structure

The company has a subsidiary with dependent accounting legal status, which is the Branch of ONE Technologies Corporation, located at : 62 Nguyen Duy Hieu, An Khanh Ward, Ho Chi Minh City.

6. Statement on Comparability of Information in Financial Statements

The corresponding figures of the previous year are comparable with the figures of the current year.

7. Staff

At the beginning of the fiscal year, the Company had 69 employees working.

II. FINANCIAL YEAR, CURRENCY USED IN ACCOUNTING

1. Fiscal year

The Company's fiscal year begins on January 1 and ends on December 31 of each year.

2. Currency used in accounting

The currency used in accounting is Vietnamese Dong (VND) because most transactions are performed in VND.

III. ACCOUNTING STANDARDS AND REGIMES APPLIED

1. Applicable accounting regime

The Company applies Vietnamese Accounting Standards, Vietnamese Enterprise Accounting Regime issued under Circular No. 99/2025/TT-BTC dated Oct 27, 2025 and circulars guiding the

implementation of accounting standards of the Ministry of Finance in preparing and presenting the Consolidated Financial Statements.

2. Statement on compliance with accounting standards and accounting regimes

Board of Directors ensure compliance with the requirements of Vietnamese Accounting Standards, Vietnamese Enterprise Accounting Regime issued under Circular No. 99/2025/TT-BTC dated Oct 27, 2025 as well as circulars guiding the implementation of accounting standards of the Ministry of Finance. in preparing and presenting the Consolidated Financial Statements.

IV. ACCOUNTING POLICIES APPLIED

1. Basis for preparing financial statements

Financial statements are prepared on the accrual basis of accounting (except for information relating to cash flows).

2. Foreign currency transactions

Transactions in foreign currencies are translated at the exchange rate on the date of the transaction. Balances of monetary items denominated in foreign currencies at the end of the financial year converted at the exchange rate on this date .

Exchange rate differences arising during the year from foreign currency transactions are recorded in financial income or financial expenses. Exchange rate differences arising from revaluation of foreign currency items at the end of the fiscal year after offsetting the increase and decrease are recorded in financial income or financial expenses .

The exchange rate used to convert transactions in foreign currency is the actual exchange rate at the time of the transaction. The actual exchange rate for transactions in foreign currency is determined as follows:

- For foreign currency purchase and sale contracts (spot foreign currency purchase and sale contracts, forward contracts, futures contracts, options contracts, swap contracts): exchange rate signed in the foreign currency purchase and sale contract between the Company and the bank.
- For capital contributions or capital receipts: foreign currency buying rate of the bank where the Company opens an account to receive capital from investors on the date of capital contribution.
- For receivables: foreign currency buying rate of the commercial bank where the Company designates the customer to make payment at the time the transaction occurs.
- For payables: foreign currency selling rate of the commercial bank where the Company plans to transact at the time the transaction occurs.
- For asset purchases or expenses paid immediately in foreign currency (not through payable accounts): foreign currency buying rate of the commercial bank where the Company makes payment.

The exchange rate used to re-evaluate the balance of foreign currency monetary items at the end of the fiscal year is determined according to the following principles:

- For foreign currency deposits at banks: foreign currency buying rate of the bank where the Company opens a foreign currency account.
- For foreign currency monetary items classified as other assets: foreign currency buying rate of Vietnam Technological and Commercial Joint Stock Bank (the Bank where the Company regularly transacts).

- For foreign currency items classified as liabilities: foreign currency selling rate of Vietnam Technological and Commercial Joint Stock Bank (the Bank where the Company regularly transacts).

3. Cash and cash equivalents

Cash includes cash and demand deposits. Cash equivalents are short -term investments with a maturity of no more than 3 months from the date of investment, which are easily convertible to a known amount of cash and are subject to an insignificant risk of change in value at the reporting date.

4. Financial investment

Held to maturity investments

Investments are classified as held-to-maturity when the Company has the intention and ability to hold them until maturity. The Company's held-to-maturity investments consist only of term bank deposits. Interest income from term bank deposits is recognized in the Income Statement on an accrual basis.

5. Accounts Receivable

Accounts receivable are stated at carrying amount less allowance for doubtful debts.

Classification of receivables as trade receivables and other receivables are made on the principle of after :

- Trade receivables reflect commercial receivables arising from purchase-sale transactions between the Company and independent buyers. with Office Company.
- Other receivables reflect non-commercial receivables not related to purchase and sale transactions.

Provision for doubtful debts is made for each doubtful debt after offsetting against payables (if any). The provision level is based on the age of overdue debts or the expected level of loss that may occur, specifically as follows:

- For overdue receivables:
 - 30% of the value for receivables overdue from 6 months to less than 1 year .
 - 50% of the value for overdue receivables from 1 year to less than 2 years .
 - 70% of the value for overdue receivables from 2 years to less than 3 years .
 - 100% of the value for receivables overdue for 3 years or more.
- For receivables that are not overdue but are unlikely to be recovered: establish provisions based on expected loss level.

Increases and decreases in the balance of the provision for doubtful debts that must be set up at the end of the fiscal year are recorded in business administration expenses.

6. Inventory

Inventories are stated at the lower of cost and net realizable value.

The cost of inventories is determined as follows:

- Goods: include costs of purchase and other directly relevant costs incurred in bringing the inventories to their present location and condition .
- Work in progress is the cost incurred from ongoing contracts for which revenue has not yet been recorded.

The cost of goods sold is calculated using the weighted average method and is accounted for using the perpetual inventory method.

Net realizable value is the estimated selling price of inventories in the ordinary course of business, less the estimated costs of completion and the estimated costs necessary to make the sale.

for inventory devaluation is made for each inventory item whose original cost is greater than its net realizable value . Increases and decreases in the balance of inventory price reduction provisions required to be set up at the end of the fiscal year are recorded in cost of goods sold.

7. Prepaid expenses

Prepaid expenses include actual costs that have been incurred but are related to the results of production and business activities of many fiscal years. The Company 's prepaid expenses include the following:

Tools, instruments

Tools and equipment already put into use are allocated to expenses by the straight - line method with an allocation period of no more than 3 years.

Other prepaid expenses

Other prepaid expenses are allocated to expenses during the year using the straight -line method within 12 months or according to the effective period of that type of expense.

8. Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation. The cost of tangible fixed assets includes all costs incurred by the Company to acquire the fixed assets up to the time the assets are ready for use. Expenses incurred after initial recognition are only recorded as an increase in the cost of fixed assets if these expenses will certainly increase future economic benefits from the use of the assets. Expenses incurred that do not satisfy the above conditions are recorded as production and business expenses in the year .

tangible fixed assets are sold or disposed of, their cost and accumulated depreciation are removed from the accounts and any gain or loss resulting from their disposal is recognised in income or expenses for the year.

Tangible fixed assets are depreciated using the straight - line method over their estimated useful lives . The depreciation years for various types of tangible fixed assets are as follows:

<u>Type of fixed asset</u>	<u>No. 5</u>
Machinery and equipment	03-10
Means of transport and transmission	05 - 06
Management equipment and tools	03 - 05
Other fixed assets	07

9. Accounts Payable and Accrued Expenses

Liabilities and accruals are recognized for amounts to be paid in the future for goods and services received. Accruals are recognized based on reasonable estimates of the amounts to be paid .

The classification of payables as trade payables, accrued expenses, and other payables is made according to the following principles:

- Trade payables reflect commercial payables arising from transactions of purchasing goods, services, assets and the seller is an independent entity of the Company, including payables when importing through consignees.
- Payable expenses reflect amounts payable for goods and services received from sellers or provided to buyers but not yet paid due to lack of invoices or insufficient accounting records and documents, and amounts payable to employees for leave wages, production and business expenses that must be accrued in advance.

- Other payables reflect non-commercial payables not related to the purchase, sale or provision of goods and services.

Liabilities and accrued expenses are classified as short-term and long-term on the Consolidated Balance Sheet based on their remaining term at the end of the fiscal year.

10. Equity

Owner's equity

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

Capital surplus

Share capital surplus is recorded as the difference between the issue price and the par value of shares when first issued or additional issued, the difference between the reissue price and the book value of treasury shares and the equity component of convertible bonds at maturity. Direct costs related to the additional issuance of shares and reissuance of treasury shares are recorded as a decrease in share capital surplus.

Other owners' equity

Other capital is formed by addition from business results.

Treasury stock

When shares issued by the Company are repurchased, the amount paid, including transaction-related expenses, is recorded as treasury shares and reflected as a deduction in equity. When reissued, the difference between the reissue price and the book value of treasury shares is recorded in the item "Share premium".

11. Profit Distribution

Profit after corporate income tax is distributed to shareholders after setting aside funds according to the annual Shareholders' Meeting Resolution as well as legal regulations and approved by the Shareholders' Meeting.

The distribution of profits to shareholders takes into account non-cash items included in retained earnings that may affect cash flows and the ability to pay dividends, such as : Gains from revaluation of assets contributed as capital, gains from revaluation of monetary items, financial instruments and other non-monetary items.

Dividends are recognized as liabilities when approved by the General Meeting of Shareholders.

12. Revenue and income recognition

Sales revenue

Revenue from sales of goods is recognized when all of the following conditions are simultaneously satisfied:

- The Company has transferred the significant risks and rewards of ownership of the goods and products to the buyer.
- The Company no longer holds the right to manage the goods or products as the owner of the goods or products or the right to control the goods or products.
- Revenue Okay body determine soy sauce opposite to sure sure. when suitable copper rule determine People buy Okay right pay again product product chemical Satisfied buy according to those thing case tool body, business collect only Okay take note receive When those thing case tool body there Are not still exist in and People buy Are not Okay right pay again row chemical, product product (except school fit guest row Have right pay again row chemical, product product below image awake change again to take row chemical, translation service other).

- The company has or will collect Okay profit benefit terrible economy from deliver pandemic sell row.
- Body determine be cost link mandarin arrive deliver pandemic sell row.

Service revenue

Revenue from providing services is recognized when all of the following conditions are simultaneously satisfied:

- Revenue Okay body determine soy sauce opposite to sure sure. when suitable copper rule determine People buy Okay right pay again pandemic service Satisfied buy according to those thing case tool body, business collect only Okay take note receive When those thing case tool body there Are not still exist in and People buy Are not Okay right pay again pandemic service Satisfied bow grant.
- The company has or will collect Okay profit benefit terrible economy from deliver pandemic bow grant pandemic service there.
- Body determine Okay part labour job Satisfied complete wall enter time point newspaper fox
- Body determine be cost release born give deliver pandemic and cost to complete wall deliver pandemic bow grant pandemic service there.

In case the service is performed over several periods, the revenue recorded during the year is based on the results of the work completed at the end of the fiscal year .

Interest

Money interest Okay take note receive above muscle office time space and interest rate real economy each year.

13. Borrowing costs

Borrowing costs include interest and other costs incurred in connection with borrowing. Borrowing costs are recognized as an expense when incurred.

14. Expenses

Expenses are amounts that reduce economic benefits and are recognized at the time the transaction occurs or when it is relatively certain that they will arise in the future, regardless of whether money has been spent or not.

Expenses and revenues generated by them must be recorded simultaneously according to the matching principle. In case the matching principle conflicts with the prudence principle, expenses are recorded based on the nature and provisions of accounting standards to ensure that transactions are reflected honestly and reasonably.

15. Corporate income tax

Corporate income tax expense is current income tax, which is tax calculated on taxable income. Taxable income differs from accounting profit due to adjustments for temporary differences between tax and accounting, non-deductible expenses, and adjustments for non-taxable income and losses carried forward.

16. Related parties

The parties Parties are considered to be related if one party has the ability to control the other party or exercise significant influence over the other party in making financial and operating decisions . Parties are also considered to be related if they are subject to common control or common significant influence.

In considering any related party relationship, attention is directed more to the substance of the relationship than to the legal form.

17. Report by department

segment is a distinguishable component that is engaged in providing 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 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 .

Segment information is prepared and presented in accordance with the accounting policies applied to the preparation and presentation of the Company's consolidated financial statements.

V. ADDITIONAL INFORMATION FOR ITEMS PRESENTED IN THE CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEET

1. Cash and cash equivalents

	Number last precious	Number head year
Money face	138.378.674	124.045.767
Money send echo row Are not period limit (*)	49.108.613.154	50.797.171.937
Add	<u>49.246.991.828</u>	<u>50.921.217.704</u>

2. Short-term trade receivables

	Number last precious	Number head year
Add	<u>147.193.621.520</u>	<u>254.224.534.589</u>

3. Short-term seller advance

	Number last precious	Number head year
Add	<u>219.393.754.382</u>	<u>4.024.585.416</u>

4. Other receivables

4a. Right collect short limit other

	Number last precious	Number head year
Temporary application	2.757.717.071	1.740.177.071
Sign bet, sign Fund	3.312.219.982	3.099.181.545
Object private row chemical, for borrow	735.409.520	726.589.362
The items Right collect short limit other	996.860.812	919.016.110
Add	<u>7.802.207.385</u>	<u>6.484.964.088</u>

4b. Right collect long limit other

This is a long-term receivable related to deposits and collateral.

	End of Quarter Amount	Beginning of Year Amount
Deposits/Guarantees	115.600.000	115.600.000
Total	115.600.000	115.600.000

5. Attend room Right collect short limit difficult claim

The situation of fluctuations in the provision for doubtful debts is as follows:

	This quarter	Year before
Number head period	42.011.975.663	32.978.959.164
Excerpt set up attend room additional	1.363.651.525	9.033.016.499
Refund	15.384.969.790	0
Number last period	27.990.657.398	42.011.975.663

6. Row exist warehouse

	Number last precious		Number head year	
	Price origin	Attend room	Price origin	Attend room
Row buy in progress Go above road	-	-	-	-
Expense product export business incomplete	63.145.824.764	-	53.856.643.830	-
Row chemical	18.073.284.299	(1.660.843.919)	12.287.831.718	(1.660.843.919)
Add	81.219.109.063	(1.660.843.919)	66.144.475.548	(1.660.843.919)

7. Expense pay before

7a. Expense pay before short limit

	Number last precious	Number head year
Add	52.240.435	153.304.691

7b. Expense pay before long limit

	Number last precious	Number head year
Add	324.431.931	189.730.528

8. Asset try determine have image

	Machine hook and design bag	Vehicle luck download, transmit guide	Design equipment tool management reason	Asset try determine other	Add
Original cost					
Beginning of quarter amount	18.570.300.000	4.704.070.816	2.188.272.468	126,363,636	25.589.006.920
Decrease due to liquidation		-62.475.140			-62.475.140

Increase due to additional purchase			71.500.000		71.500.000
End of quarter amount	18.570.300.000	4.641.595.676	2.259.772.468	126,363,636	25.598.031.780
Depreciation Value					
Beginning of Quarter Amount	10.203.325.000	4.133.545.818	2.137.078.861	126,363,636	16.600.313.315
Depreciation During the Quarter	487,500,000	-62.475.140	4.932.415		429.957.275
End of Quarter Amount	10.690.825.000	4.071.070.678	2.142.011.276	126.363.636	17.030.270.590
Remaining Value					
Beginning of Quarter Amount	8.366.975.000	570.524.998	51.193.607	0	8.988.693.605
End of Quarter Amount	7.879.475.000	570,524,998	51.193.607		8.567.761.190

9. Short-term trade payables

	Number last precious	Number head year
Add	<u>72.966.404.317</u>	<u>160.474.538.284</u>

The company has no overdue unpaid trade payables.

10. Short-term advance payment buyer

	Number last precious	Number head year
Add	<u>185.040.755.747</u>	<u>13.912.772.455</u>

11. Taxes and other payments to the State

	Number last precious		Number head year	
	Right submit	Right collect	Right submit	Right collect
VAT on goods sell internal land	0	110.515.299	750.875.233	
Tax export, import mouth		296.056.043		296.066.043
Tax collect enter business career	2.912.046.295		1.848.486.688	-
Tax collect enter fish core	7.073.425	47.668.366	22.349.136	41.402.643
Types tax other	1.671.045.472	-		-
Add	4.590.165.192	454.239.708	2.621.711.057	337.458.686

Value Added Tax

The Company pays value added tax by the deduction method. Value added tax rates are as follows:

Part soft

Are not bear tax

Total radio electricity phone, cable optical, printer, wire cable network ...	10%
Electricity face God	8%

Tax export, import mouth

Company list declare and submit according to information newspaper of Customs .

Types tax other

Company listing declare and submit according to rule determined

12. Short-term payable expenses

	Number last precious	Number head year
Expense interest get a loan Right pay	872.232.871	356.237.242
Expense product export terrible business	142.392.500	4.834.287.468
Add	1.014.625.371	5.440.524.710

13. Unearned Revenue

	Number last precious	Number head year
Add	11.083.761.338	4.565.717.646

14. Other short- term payables

	Number last precious	Number head year
Cost labour group	1.219.263.538	1.103.916.288
Social insurance, health insurance, unemployment insurance		
Neck profit profit Right pay	3.980.155.000	4.100.824.550
The items Right pay short limit other	146.819.550	105.549.744
Add	5.346.238.088	5.310.290.582

15. Get a loan

	Number last precious	Number head year
Bank Loan	106.401.261.922	45.298.073.774
Borrow the fish core other ^(iv)	27.770.000.000	4.270.000.000
Add	134.171.261.922	49.568.073.774

16. Bonus and welfare fund

The company only has a bonus fund. Details arise as follows:

	This quarter	Year before
Number head precious	110.571.119	509.137.804
Increase Fund	829.813.596	127.833.315
Funding	(646.520.000)	(521,300.000)
Number last precious	293.864.715	115.671.119

17. Equity

	Capital contribute belong to owner office have	Surplus residual capital neck part	Capital other belong to owner office have	Neck vote Fund (*)	Fund head private release develop	Profit after tax Not yet stool coordinate	Add
Number residual head year	79.603.100.000	569.520.609	5.548.535.177	(330.903.170)	8.217.877.737	11.778.874.190	105.387.004.543
Number residual last precious	79.603.100.000	569.520.609	5.716.846.282	(330.903.170)	8.217.877.737	22.064.099.100	115.840.540.558

I. ADDITIONAL INFORMATION FOR ITEMS PRESENTED IN THE CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF INCOME

1. Revenue

	This quarter this year	This quarter year before
Revenue sell row chemical	153.584.360.101	68.268.082.540
Row sell bag pay again		
Revenue pure	153.584.360.101	68.268.082.540

2. Revenue active dynamic talent main

	This quarter this year	This quarter year before
Interest money send	433.475.005	14.712.677
Interest difference deviated billion price Satisfied	38.267.718	
real presently		
Add	471.742.723	14.712.677

3. Financial costs

	This quarter this year	This quarter year before
Expense interest get a loan	2.296.913.927	532.211.767
Hole difference deviated billion price Satisfied real	105.555.045	469.729.819
presently		
Add	2.402.468.972	1.001.941.586

4. Cost of sales

	This quarter this year	This quarter year before
Add	723.276.356	396.074.245

5. Business management costs

	This quarter this year	This quarter year before
Add	(7.881.516.184)	7.494.843.986

6. Other income

	This quarter this year	This quarter year before
Bonus business number sell row		
Punish slow home bow grant		
Punish slow bar maths guest row		

	This quarter this year	This quarter year before
Income other	578.042.875	1.200.000
Add	578.042.875	1.200.000

7. Other costs

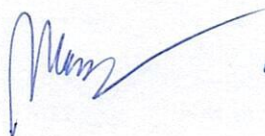
	This quarter this year	This quarter year before
Punish slow fit copper	52.627.845	
Punish slow submit tax	114.208	
Expense other	215.877.967	8.533.695
Add	268.620.020	8.533.695

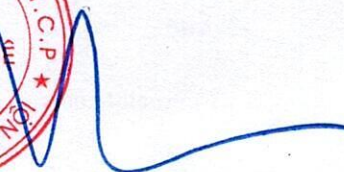
Established, Jul 20, 2026

Preparer

Chief Accountant

General Director



Pham Thi Ngoc Mai

Nguyen Thi Minh Nguyet

Dang Anh Phuong