

**SONG HONG CONSTRUCTION JOINT STOCK COMPANY**

**SEPARATE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

**1st Quarter 2025**

**SEPARATE BALANCE SHEET**

As at 31 March 2025

Unit: VND

ITEMS	Code	Note	31/03/2025	01/01/2025
<b>A. SHORT-TERM ASSETS</b>	<b>100</b>		<b>306,242,091,959</b>	<b>306,156,873,453</b>
<b>I. Cash and cash equivalents</b>	<b>110</b>	<b>V.01</b>	<b>11,824,416,348</b>	<b>19,995,666,304</b>
1. Cash	111		824,416,348	2,495,666,304
2. Cash equivalents	112		11,000,000,000	17,500,000,000
<b>II. Short-term investments</b>	<b>120</b>	<b>V.02</b>	<b>783,551,681</b>	<b>783,551,681</b>
1. Investments held to maturity	123		783,551,681	783,551,681
<b>III. Short-term receivables</b>	<b>130</b>		<b>31,135,936,610</b>	<b>25,601,754,091</b>
1. Short-term trade receivables	131	V.03	6,574,787,741	10,270,487,741
2. Short-term advances to suppliers	132	V.04	5,905,389,047	5,592,132,047
3. Other short-term receivables	136	V.05	23,351,382,638	14,434,757,119
4. Provision for uncollectible short-term receivables	137	V.06	(4,695,622,816)	(4,695,622,816)
<b>IV. Inventories</b>	<b>140</b>		<b>262,209,333,625</b>	<b>259,775,901,377</b>
1. Inventories	141	V.07	262,209,333,625	259,775,901,377
<b>V. Other current assets</b>	<b>150</b>		<b>288,853,695</b>	-
1. Deductible VAT	152	V.14	49,853,695	-
2. Taxes and other receivables from the State	153	V.14	239,000,000	-
<b>B. LONG-TERM ASSETS</b>	<b>200</b>		<b>222,828,783,173</b>	<b>224,022,476,302</b>
<b>II. Fixed assets</b>	<b>220</b>		<b>42,248,537,478</b>	<b>43,141,478,114</b>
1. Tangible fixed assets	221	V.08	41,918,537,478	42,811,478,114
- Cost	222		61,012,342,920	61,012,342,920
- Accumulated depreciation (*)	223		(19,093,805,442)	(18,200,864,806)
2. Intangible fixed assets	227	V.9	330,000,000	330,000,000
- Cost	228		330,000,000	330,000,000
- Accumulated depreciation (*)	229		-	-
<b>II. Investment property</b>	<b>230</b>	<b>V.10</b>	<b>15,945,755,524</b>	<b>16,091,324,302</b>
- Cost	231		18,342,532,540	18,342,532,540
- Accumulated depreciation (*)	232		(2,396,777,016)	(2,251,208,238)
<b>III. Long-term assets in progress</b>	<b>240</b>	<b>V.11</b>	<b>282,361,620</b>	<b>282,361,620</b>
1. Construction in progress	242		282,361,620	282,361,620
<b>IV. Long- term investments</b>	<b>250</b>	<b>V.12</b>	<b>163,505,490,563</b>	<b>163,505,490,563</b>
1. Investment in subsidiaries	251		29,400,000,000	29,400,000,000
2. Investments in joint-ventures, associates	252		400,000,000	400,000,000
3. Investments in equity of other entities	253		133,705,490,563	133,705,490,563
<b>V. Other long-term assets</b>	<b>260</b>		<b>846,637,988</b>	<b>1,001,821,703</b>
1. Long- term prepayments	261		846,637,988	1,001,821,703
<b>TOTAL ASSETS(270=100+200)</b>	<b>270</b>		<b>529,070,875,132</b>	<b>530,179,349,755</b>

## SEPARATE BALANCE SHEET

As at 31 March 2025

(Continuous)

Unit: VND

ITEMS	Code	Note	31/03/2025	01/01/2025
<b>C. LIABILITIES</b>	<b>300</b>		<b>252.051.753.133</b>	<b>250.960.319.748</b>
<b>I. Short-term liabilities</b>	<b>310</b>		<b>229.346.472.333</b>	<b>228.204.323.948</b>
1. Short-term trade payables	311	V.13	439.625.918	439.625.918
2. Short-term advances from customers	312		-	-
3. Taxes and other payables to State	313	V.14	75.316.571	444.206.865
4. Payables to employees	314		440.505.215	480.386.364
5. Short-term unearned revenue	318		229.236.363	220.886.363
6. Other short-term payments	319	V.15	226.888.617.564	224.834.927.736
7. Bonus and welfare fund	322		1.273.170.702	1.784.290.702
<b>II. Long-term liabilities</b>	<b>330</b>		<b>22.705.280.800</b>	<b>22.755.995.800</b>
1. Other long-term liabilities	337		655.280.800	705.995.800
2. Long-term loans and finance lease liabilities	338	V.16	22.050.000.000	22.050.000.000
<b>D. OWNER'S EQUITY</b>	<b>400</b>		<b>277.019.121.999</b>	<b>279.219.030.007</b>
<b>I. Owner's equity</b>	<b>410</b>	<b>V.17</b>	<b>277.019.121.999</b>	<b>279.219.030.007</b>
1. Contributed capital	411		200.000.000.000	200.000.000.000
- Ordinary shares with voting rights	411a		200.000.000.000	200.000.000.000
2. Capital surplus	412		22.123.458.400	22.123.458.400
3. Treasury shares (*)	415		(22.127.942.200)	(22.127.942.200)
4. Development and investment funds	418		40.009.766.120	40.009.766.120
5. Undistributed profit after tax	421		37.013.839.679	39.213.747.687
- Undistributed post-tax profits accumulated by the end of the previous period	421a		39.213.747.687	38.305.700.824
- Undistributed profit after tax of current period	421b		(2.199.908.008)	908.046.863
<b>II. Funding and other funds</b>	<b>430</b>		<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>TOTAL RESOURCES(440=300+400)</b>	<b>440</b>		<b>529.070.875.132</b>	<b>530.179.349.755</b>

Hanoi, 23 April 2025

Prepared by

Phạm Minh Cường

Chief Accountant

Luong Thi Anh Phuong

General Director

Phạm Quỳnh Trang



**CONSOLIDATED INCOME STATEMENT**

*For period from 01/01/2025 to 31/03/2025*

Unit: VND

Code	Items	Note	1st Quarter		Cumulative from the beginning of the year to the end of this quarter	
			From 01/01/2025 to 31/03/2025	From 01/01/2024 to 31/03/2024	From 01/01/2025 to 31/03/2025	From 01/01/2024 to 31/03/2024
01	Revenue from sale of goods and rendering of services	VII.1	1.447.588.545	1.127.537.554	1.447.588.545	1.127.537.554
02	Deductible items		-	-	-	-
10	<b>Net revenue from sale of goods and rendering of services</b>	VII.2	<b>1.447.588.545</b>	<b>1.127.537.554</b>	<b>1.447.588.545</b>	<b>1.127.537.554</b>
11	Cost of sales	VII.3	914.309.628	821.915.971	914.309.628	821.915.971
20	<b>Gross profit from sale of goods and rendering of services</b>		<b>533.278.917</b>	<b>305.621.583</b>	<b>533.278.917</b>	<b>305.621.583</b>
21	Financial incomes	VII.4	98.671.151	1.369.100.673	98.671.151	1.369.100.673
22	Financial expenses	VII.5	471.366.576	478.938.082	471.366.576	478.938.082
23	- In which: Interest expenses		471.366.576	478.938.082	471.366.576	478.938.082
24	Profit (loss) in associates/joint ventures		-	-	-	-
26	General Administrative expenses	VII.6	2.360.491.500	1.713.331.019	2.360.491.500	1.713.331.019
30	<b>Net profit from operating activities</b>		<b>(2.199.908.008)</b>	<b>(517.546.845)</b>	<b>(2.199.908.008)</b>	<b>(517.546.845)</b>
31	Other income		-	-	-	-
32	Other expense		-	-	-	-
40	<b>Other profit (loss)</b>		-	-	-	-
50	<b>Total profit before tax</b>		<b>(2.199.908.008)</b>	<b>(517.546.845)</b>	<b>(2.199.908.008)</b>	<b>(517.546.845)</b>
51	Current corporate income tax expenses		-	-	-	-
60	<b>Profit after tax</b>		<b>(2.199.908.008)</b>	<b>(517.546.845)</b>	<b>(2.199.908.008)</b>	<b>(517.546.845)</b>
61	Net profit after tax of the parent company		(2.199.908.008)	(517.546.845)	(2.199.908.008)	(517.546.845)
62	Profit after tax contributable to Non-controlling interest		-	-	-	-

Prepared by

Pham Minh Cuong

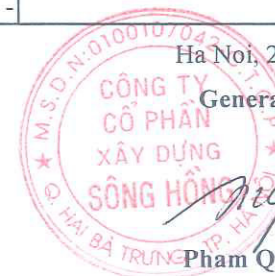
Chief Accountant

Luong Thi Anh Phuong

Ha Noi, 23 April 2025

General Director

Pham Quynh Trang





## SEPARATE CASH FLOW STATEMENT

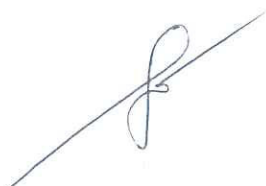
Direct method

For period from 01/01/2025 to 31/03/2025

Unit: VND

Items	Code	From 01/01/2025 to 31/03/2025	From 01/01/2024 to 31/03/2024
<b>I. Cash flows from operating activities</b>			
1. Proceeds from sales and services rendered and other revenues	01	5.297.232.400	1.405.590.526
2. Expenditures paid to suppliers	02	(6.917.312.756)	(650.475.466)
3. Expenditures paid to employees	03	(1.316.392.294)	(1.288.635.624)
4. Paid interests	04	-	-
5. Paid enterprise income tax	05	-	(473.482.632)
6. Other proceeds from operating activities	06	1.706.048.681	963.273.000
7. Other expenditures on operating activities	07	(7.039.497.138)	(2.110.681.307)
<i>Net cash flows from operating activities</i>	<i>20</i>	<i>(8.269.921.107)</i>	<i>(2.154.411.503)</i>
<b>II. Cash flows from investing activities</b>			
1. Proceeds from interests, dividends and	27	98.671.151	1.369.100.673
<i>Net cash flows from investing activities</i>	<i>30</i>	<i>98.671.151</i>	<i>1.369.100.673</i>
<b>III. Cash flows from financial activities</b>			
1. Proceeds from borrowings	33	-	-
2. Dividends and profits paid to owners	36	-	-
<i>Net cash flows from financial activities</i>	<i>40</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>-</i>
<b>Net cash flows during the fiscal year</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>(8.171.249.956)</b>	<b>(785.310.830)</b>
<b>Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of fiscal year</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>19.995.666.304</b>	<b>33.016.304.391</b>
Effect of exchange rate fluctuations	61	-	-
<b>Cash and cash equivalents at the end of fiscal year</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>11.824.416.348</b>	<b>32.230.993.561</b>

Prepared by



Phạm Minh Cường

Chief Accountant



Luong Thi Anh Phuong

Hanoi, 23 April 2025

General Director



Phạm Quỳnh Trang

## **NOTES TO THE SEPARATE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

*1st Quarter 2025*

### **I. BACKGROUND**

#### **1. Forms of Ownership**

Song Hong Construction Joint Stock Company is a joint stock company established under Decision No. 257/QĐ-BXD dated February 21, 2006, and Decision No. 747/QĐ-BXD dated May 9, 2006 (amending Decision 257/QĐ-BXD) by the Minister of Construction, as well as Business Registration Certificate No. 0100107042 dated April 17, 2006 (11th amendment on January 26, 2024) issued by the Department of Planning and Investment of Hanoi City

The charter capital of the Company, according to the Business Registration Certificate, is VND 200,000,000,000 (Two hundred billion VND).

The total number of employees of the Company As at 31 March 2025 is 29 people

The Company's headquarters is located at 164 Lo Duc Street, Hai Ba Trung District, Hanoi City

#### **2. Business field**

The business field of the Company is construction.

#### **3. Business activities**

Structural design of civil and industrial works; architectural design of interior and exterior layouts for civil and industrial projects.

General planning design; overall and detailed planning for urban areas and residential areas; design of grading, drainage systems, and internal roads for urban areas, residential areas, and industrial zones;

Design of urban, agricultural, and industrial electrical planning; electrical supply and lightning protection design for civil and industrial construction projects; supervision of construction works for civil and industrial projects; geotechnical surveys for construction projects;

Consultation on appraisal, evaluation, and planning of investment projects, technical specifications, construction drawings, and overall estimates for civil and industrial works, transportation, irrigation, urban infrastructure, and interior and exterior design; quality inspection of construction works and construction testing;

Construction of civil and industrial works, transportation, irrigation, technical infrastructure, underground works, electrical and telecommunications systems, and other technical projects, as well as finishing construction works;

Concrete drilling, demolition of construction works, relocation of houses; investment consulting (excluding tourism);

Investment in hotel and restaurant services. Food and beverage business. Travel agency and services for tourists (excluding nightclubs, bars, and karaoke rooms);

Investment in real estate business with ownership or leasing. Brokerage and auction of real estate (excluding land valuation consulting services);

Business in household, industrial, medical equipment, raw materials, coal, and fuels; production and trading of ceramic products, building materials, and steel;

Business in railway, road, and water transportation, along with activities supporting transport; renting transportation vehicles, renting construction or demolition equipment with operators;

Repair, installation, maintenance, supply of spare parts for machinery and equipment serving industry, agriculture, traffic, transportation, mining, mechanics, irrigation, hydropower, automation;

Exploitation and processing of minerals, agricultural and forestry products, food, civil and industrial wooden furniture, exploitation of black metal ores for steel smelting, exploitation of stone, sand, gravel, clay and kaolin (except for minerals prohibited by the State);

Business in importing various goods, equipment, materials for construction, medical supplies, cultural items, sports equipment, agricultural and forestry products, food, alcoholic beverages, and carbonated drinks;

Real estate exchange; real estate valuation; real estate consulting; real estate advertising; property management;

Support activities for financial services: trust services, supervision based on fees and contracts.

**4. The Company's normal business period**

The Company's normal business period is 12 months.

The average production and business cycle of the industry or sector: 12 months.

**5. Characteristics of the company's activities during the accounting period that affect the financial statements**

During the accounting period, the company's activities did not have any significant characteristics affecting the individual financial statements. The company's operations were normal throughout all periods of the year.

**II. ACCOUNTING PERIOD AND ACCOUNTING MONETARY UNIT**

**1. Accounting period**

Annual accounting period commences from 1st January and ends on 31st December. For this accounting period, the Company prepares the Interim Financial Statements for period from 01/01/2025 to 31/03/2025

**2. Accounting monetary unit**

Monetary unit used in accounting is Viet Nam Dong (National symbol is “đ”; International symbol is “VND”).

**III. ACCOUNTING STANDARDS AND ACCOUNTING SYSTEM**

**1. Accounting System**

The company applies Enterprise Accounting System issued under Circular No. 200/2014/TT-BTC dated 22 December, 2014 by Minister of Finance on guideline enterprise accounting and Circular No. 53/2016/TT-BTC dated 21 March, 2016 by Ministry of Finance amending and supplementing some articles of Circular No. 200/2014/TT-BTC.

**2. Announcement on compliance with Vietnamese standards and accounting system**

The company applies Vietnamese Accounting Standards and supplement documents issued by the State. Financial statements are prepared in accordance with regulations of each standard and supplement documents as well as with current accounting system.

**IV. ACCOUNTING POLICIES**

**1. Exchange rates applied in accounting system**

The Company which has transactions in foreign currencies performs accounting records and prepares financial statements in one consistent currency - VND. The conversion of foreign currencies into VND is based on:

- Actual transacted exchange rate;
- Accounting recorded exchange rate.

**2. Principles for determining the effective interest rate (actual interest rate) used to discount cash flows**

The effective interest rate (actual interest rate) is determined as follows:

- It is the lending interest rate of commercial banks that is commonly applied in the market at the time of the transaction;
- If the aforementioned lending interest rate of commercial banks cannot be determined, the effective interest rate is the rate at which the Company can borrow through the issuance of debt instruments that do not have the right to convert into shares (such as issuing non-convertible bonds or borrowing through ordinary promissory notes) under normal production and business conditions

**3. Recognition of cash and cash equivalents**

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash on hand, cash in banks and short-term, highly liquid investments with an original maturity of less than three months that are readily convertible into known amounts of cash and that are subject to an insignificant risk of change in value.

The funds deposited by other enterprises and individuals as collateral or margin at the Company are managed and recorded as the Company's funds.

When arising transactions in foreign currencies, foreign currencies shall be converted into Vietnam dong under the principle: Debit transactions are applied with actual exchange rates; Credit transactions are applied with weighted average exchange rates in book.

At the time of preparing the financial statements in accordance with legal regulations, foreign currency balances are revalued based on the actual transaction exchange rate, which is the foreign currency buying rate of the commercial bank where the company regularly conducts transactions at the time of preparing the financial statements.

#### **4. Financial investment**

##### **a. Held-to-maturity investments**

Includes term deposits in banks and loans held until maturity for the purpose of earning periodic interest.

For investments held to maturity, if not already provision for bad debts in accordance with law and accounting assessing recoverability, accountants conduct reviews of the ability to recall. Where there is strong evidence suggesting that part or all of the investment may not be recoverable, the accountants shall record the periodical losses in financial expenses. In case of loss cannot be reliably determined, accountants conduct the accounting disclosures in financial statements about the recoverability of investments.

##### **b. Loans receivables**

Loans based on agreements between parties that are not traded in the market like securities. Depending on the contract, these loans may be repaid in a lump sum at maturity or gradually repaid in installments.

For loans, if a provision for doubtful debts has not been established according to legal regulations, the accountant assesses the recoverability. If there is clear evidence that part or all of the loan may not be recoverable, the accountant recognizes the losses as financial expenses for the period. If the amount of loss cannot be reliably determined, the accountant discloses the recoverability of the loan in the financial statements.

#### **5. Receivables**

The classification of receivables is done into customer receivables and other receivables based on the principle:

a. Receivables from customers include receivables of a commercial nature arising from buy-sell transactions, such as: receivables from sales of goods, provision of services, liquidation, and disposal of assets (fixed assets, financial investments) between the company and the buyer (an independent entity from the seller, including receivables between the parent company and subsidiaries, joint ventures, and associates). This receivable also includes amounts receivable from the sale of exported goods by the consignor through the consignee.

b. Other receivables include receivables that are non-commercial in nature and not related to buy-sell transactions, such as:

- Receivables that generate financial income, such as receivables for interest on loans, deposits, dividends, and profits distributed;
- Amounts paid on behalf of third parties that are entitled to reimbursement; receivables for export transactions collected on behalf of the consignor;
- Non-commercial receivables such as loans of assets, receivables for penalties, compensation, and missing assets pending resolution...

When preparing the financial statements, accountants classify receivables as long-term or short-term based on their remaining terms. The receivable items in the balance sheet may include amounts reflected in accounts other than receivables, such as: loans reflected in account 1283; deposits or guarantees reflected in account 244; and advances reflected in account 141...

Receivables in foreign currencies need to be re-evaluated at the end of the year when preparing financial statements. Actual transacted exchange rate when re-evaluating receivables in foreign currencies at the time of preparing financial statements is the published exchange rate of the commercial bank with which the Company often have transactions (selected by the Company when transacts with receivable subject).

Provision for doubtful receivables is established for each receivable deemed difficult to collect, based on regulations regarding the aging of overdue debts and the estimated level of potential losses.

The identification of necessary provision for doubtful debts is based on the items that are classified as short-term, long-term receivables on Balance Sheet. Provision for doubtful debts is made for each one based on the age of overdue debts or the estimated losses that may occur.

#### **6. Inventory**

##### **a. Principles of recognizing inventories**

Inventories of the company are assets purchased for production or for sale during the normal production and business cycle. For work-in-progress, if the production and turnover time exceeds a normal business cycle, it should not be presented as inventory on the balance sheet but classified as a long-term asset.

Types of products, goods, materials, assets held in custody, consigned goods, entrusted import-export, and processing items that are not owned or controlled by the company should not be recognized as inventory.



Inventories are stated at original cost. Where the net realizable value is lower than cost, inventories should be measured at the net realizable value. The costs of inventories comprise the purchase price, costs of conversion and other costs incurred in bringing the inventories to their present location and condition.

***b. Method of calculating inventories***

The method for determining the value of work-in-progress: the costs of unfinished production are accumulated based on the actual expenses incurred for each stage of production.

***c. Method of accounting inventories***

Inventory is recorded by perpetual.

***d. Method of setting up provision for devaluation of inventories***

Provisions for devaluation of inventories made at the end of the year are the excess of original cost of inventory over their net realizable value.

**7. Fixed assets and depreciation of fixed assets**

Fixed assets (tangible and intangible) are stated at the historical cost. During the using time, fixed assets (tangible and intangible) are recorded at cost, accumulated depreciation and net book value.

Finance lease assets are recorded at their original cost based on fair value or the present value of minimum lease payments (excluding VAT) and any directly attributable initial costs related to the finance lease asset. During use, finance lease assets are recorded at original cost, accumulated depreciation, and remaining value.

Depreciation is calculated using the straight-line method. The estimated depreciation periods are as follows:

- Buildings	08 - 20 years
- Machine, equipment	05 - 08 years
- Transportation equipment	05 - 08 years
- Office equipment and furniture	03 - 05 years

**8. Prepaid expenses**

Prepaid expenses related to the production and business costs of a financial year or a business cycle are recorded as short-term prepaid expenses and are charged to production and business costs within that financial year. Expenses incurred in the financial year but related to the operational results of multiple accounting periods are recorded as long-term prepaid expenses to be gradually allocated to business results in subsequent accounting periods.

The calculation and allocation of long-term prepaid expenses to profit and loss account in the period should be based on nature of those expenses to select a reasonable method and allocated factors. Prepaid expenses are allocated partly into operating expenses on a straight-line basis.

**9. Payables**

The classification of payables is done according to the following principles:

a. Trade payables include amounts owed to sellers arising from transactions for the purchase of goods, services, or assets, and the seller (who is independent of the buyer, including amounts owed between parent and subsidiary companies, joint ventures, and affiliates). This payable also includes amounts due upon import through a trustee (in consignment import transactions).

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

- Payables related to financial costs, such as interest payable, dividends and profits payable, and investment operation costs payable;
- Payables due to third-party payments; amounts received by trustees from related parties for payment as directed in import-export consignment transactions;
- Non-commercial payables such as those arising from borrowed assets, penalties, compensation, unprocessed surplus assets, and social insurance, health insurance, unemployment insurance, and trade union fees payable...

When preparing financial statements, accountants classify payables as long-term or short-term based on the remaining term. When there is evidence indicating that a loss is likely to occur, accountants immediately recognize a payable based on the principle of prudence.

Payables in foreign currencies need to be re-evaluated at the year end when preparing financial statements. Actual transacted exchange rate when re-evaluating payables in foreign currencies at the time of preparing financial statements is the published exchange rate of the commercial bank with which the Company often have transactions (selected by the Company when transacting with payable subjects).

**10. Recognition of borrowings**

Borrowings whose maturity time is over 12 months from the date of financial statements are presented as long-term borrowings and financial lease liabilities. Borrowings whose maturity time is within 12 months from the date of financial statements are presented as short-term borrowings and financial lease liabilities to prepare settlement plan.

Borrowing costs directly related to the loan (beyond interest payable), such as evaluation, audit, and loan documentation costs, are recorded as financial expenses. If these costs arise from loans specifically for investment, construction, or the production of work-in-progress, they can be capitalized.

When preparing financial statements, the balances of foreign currency loans are re-evaluated based on the actual exchange rates at the time of preparing the financial statements. Any exchange rate differences arising from payments and end-of-period re-evaluations of foreign currency loans are recorded as revenue or financial operating expenses.

**11. Recognition and capitalization of borrowing costs**

Borrowing costs are recognized into operating costs during the period, except for which directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of a qualifying asset included (capitalized) in the cost of that asset, when gather sufficient conditions as regulated in SAV No. 16 "Borrowing costs".

Borrowing costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of a qualifying asset that takes more than 12 months to put into use under certified purposes or for sale should be included (capitalized) in the cost of that asset, including interest on borrowings, amortization of discounts or premiums relating to issuing bonds and ancillary costs incurred in connection with the arrangement of borrowings.

For loans specifically for the construction of fixed assets or investment properties, interest costs can be capitalized even when the construction period is less than 12 months.

**12. Accrued expenses**

Payables for goods and services that are already received from suppliers or already supplied to buyers in the reported period but not actually paid due to shortage of bills or accounting files and documents are recognized as operating expenses of the reported period.

Recognizing accrued expenses into operating expenses in the period needs to be performed according to the matching principle between revenues and expenses incurred in the period.

Accrued expenses shall be balanced with actual incurred expenses. The difference between accrued and actual expenses shall be reversed.

**13. Owner's equity*****a. Principles of recognizing owner's equity***

Owner's equity is stated at actually contributed capital of owners.

***b. Recognition Undistributed profit***

Profit after tax retained is the profit of business operations after deduction (-) regulated items due to applying a change in accounting retrospectively or to make a retrospective restatement to correct materiality in previous years. The profit is available for appropriation to investors after approval by Board of Management and after making appropriation to reserve funds in accordance with the Company's Charter and Vietnamese regulatory requirements.

**14. Revenue*****a. Sale of goods***

Revenue from sale of goods should be recognized when all the following conditions have been satisfied:

- The entity has transferred to the buyer the significant risks and rewards of ownership of the goods;
- The entity retains neither continuing managerial involvement to the degree usually associated with ownership nor effective control over the goods sold;
- The amount of revenue can be measured reliably;
- It is probable that The economic benefits associated with the transaction will flow to the entity;
- The cost incurred or to be incurred in respect of the transaction can be measured reliable.

***b. Rendering of services***

When the outcome of a transaction involving the rendering of services can be estimated reliable, revenue associate with the transaction shall be recognised by reference to the stage of completion of the transaction at the end of reporting period. The outcome of a transaction can be estimated reliable when all the following conditions are satisfied:

- The amount of the revenue can be measured reliably;
- It is probable that the economic benefits associated with the transaction will flow to the entity;
- The stage of the completion of the transaction at the end of the reporting period can be measured reliably;
- The costs incurred for the transaction and the costs to complete the transaction can be measured reliable.

The stage of the completion of the transaction may be determined by surveys of work completed methods.

**c. Financial income**

Revenue arising from the used by the others of entity assets yielding interest, royalties and dividends shall be recognised when:

- It is probable that the economic benefits associated with the transaction will flow to the entity;
- The amount of the revenue can be measured reliably.

Dividends shall be recognised when the shareholder's right to receive payment is established.

**d. Other revenues**

Recognition of other revenues beside the entity's business activities includes:

- Revenue from liquidation of fixed assets;
- Income from the sale and leaseback of assets;
- Taxes payable upon the sale of goods and provision of services that are later reduced or refunded (such as refundable export taxes, reduced VAT, special consumption tax, and environmental protection tax)
- Revenue from the third party's compensation for a loss of property (e.g. insurance compensation, compensation for relocating business office and other similar revenues);
- Revenue from fines paid by customers for breaching contracts;
- Other revenues than those listed above.

**15. Deductibles from revenue**

Deductibles adjusted to revenues from sale of goods and rendering of services arising in the period include: Sale discounts, sale rebates and sale returns.

In case that products, goods and services have already been consumed since the previous period, but until the subsequent period, sale discounts, sale rebates or sale returns incur, then the Company recognizes deductibles from revenue according to the following requirements:

- If products, goods and services have already been consumed since the previous period and need to be discounted, rebated, returned in the subsequent period but before the time of issuing financial statements, accountants recognize it as an event that needs to be adjusted arising after the date of Balance Sheet and deduct revenues of the period's financial statements (the previous period).
- In case that products, goods and services need to be discounted, rebated, returned after the time of issuing financial statements, the entity needs to deduct revenues of the arising period (the subsequent period).

**16. Cost of goods sold**

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

The provision for devaluation of inventories is included in the cost of goods sold on the basis of the number of inventories and the difference between the net realizable value is less than the cost of inventories.

As for the value of inventory shrinkage and loss, accountants immediately count towards cost of goods sold (after deducting the compensation, if any).

As for the cost of direct materials consumed in excess of normal level, labour cost, fixed general operation unallocated to the value of products stocked, accountants immediately count them towards in cost of goods sold (after deducting the compensation, if any) even if the products and goods have not been determined to be consumed.

Import duties, special consumption taxes and environmental protection taxes have been included in the value of purchased goods, and when the goods are sold, those taxes are refunded, the decrease of the cost of goods sold is recorded.

As for costs of goods sold unrecognized as corporate income taxable expenses under the regulations of Tax law but with full of invoices and documents and accounted reasonably under Accounting system, the Company does not reduce accounting expenses but adjusts in the corporate income tax settlement to increase corporate income tax payable.

**17. Financial expenses**

Reflecting financial expenses including expenses or losses related to financial investment activities, expenses of lending and borrowing equity, expenses of contributing in joint ventures, associates, losses of transferring short-term securities, expenses of selling securities transactions; Provision for devaluation of trading securities, provision for loss of investments in other entities, losses of selling foreign currencies, losses of exchange rate...

As for financial expenses unrecognized as corporate income taxable expenses under the regulations of Tax law but with full of invoices and documents and accounted reasonably under Accounting system, the Company does not reduce accounting expenses but adjusts in the corporate income tax settlement to increase corporate income tax payable.

**18. Selling expenses and administrative expenses**

Expenses recognized as selling expenses include: Expenses actually arising in process of selling products, goods and rendering services including expenses for offering, introducing, advertising products, sale commissions, expenses for products' warranty, storage, packing, transporting, ...

Expenses recognized as administrative expenses include: Expenses for administrative labour (salaries, wages, allowances,...); social insurance, health insurance, union fund, unemployment insurance of administrative staffs; expenses of office commodities, working tools, depreciation of fixed assets used for administration; land rent, excise; provision for doubtful receivables; outside purchasing costs (electricity, water, telephone, fax, asset insurance, fire insurance...); other costs in cash (guest receptions, customer conferences...).

As for selling expenses and administrative expenses unrecognized as corporate income taxable expenses under the regulations of Tax law but with full of invoices and documents and accounted reasonably under Accounting system, the Company does not reduce accounting expenses but adjusts in the corporate income tax settlement to increase corporate income tax payable.

**19. Principles and methods of recognizing current corporate income tax**

Current corporate income tax expense is the amount of corporate income tax payable counted on taxable income in the period and prevailing tax rate. Currently, the company is applying a corporate income tax rate of 20%.

**20. Other accounting principles and methods****Related parties**

Enterprises and individuals that directly or indirectly through one or more intermediaries, have control on or are under control of the Company, or are under common control with the Company, including parent companies, subsidiaries and associates are related parties. Associates and individuals that directly or indirectly hold voting right of the Company and have a significant impact on the Company, key management personnel including Board of Directors and employees of the Company, closed family members of these individuals or these associates or companies associated with these individuals are also considered as related parties.

In considering each relationship of related parties, it is necessary to pay attention to the nature of the relationship, not only its legal form.

V. DESCRIPTIVE INFORMATION IN ADDITION TO ITEMS PRESENTED IN THE BALANCE SHEET

Unit: VND

1 . Cash and cash equivalents	31/03/2025	01/01/2025
Cash in hand	218.944.710	1.578.358.108
Cash at banks	605.471.638	917.308.196
Cash equivalents (Term deposits of no more than 3 months) (*)	11.000.000.000	17.500.000.000
<b>Total</b>	<b>11.824.416.348</b>	<b>19.995.666.304</b>

In which: (\*) Time deposits of no more than 3 months at Tien Phong Commercial Joint Stock Bank.

2 . Short-term investments	31/03/2025		01/01/2025	
	Original cost	Book value	Original cost	Book value
- Term deposits				
- Bonds				
- Investments held to maturity (term deposits with terms of more than 3 months and not more than 12 months) (*)	783.551.681	783.551.681	783.551.681	783.551.681
<b>Total</b>	<b>783.551.681</b>	<b>783.551.681</b>	<b>783.551.681</b>	<b>783.551.681</b>

(*) Include:	31/03/2025	01/01/2025
Joint Stock Commercial Bank for Investment and Development of Vietnam	783.551.681	783.551.681
NTien Phong Commercial and Joint Stock Bankgân hàng TP Bank		
<b>Total</b>	<b>783.551.681</b>	<b>783.551.681</b>

3 . Short-term trade receivables	31/03/2025	01/01/2025
Short-term trade receivables	6.574.787.741	10.270.487.741
-		
- Multi-Purpose Performance Hall Project	2.539.424.000	2.539.424.000
- Central Organizing Committee Project	1.130.471.101	1.130.471.101
- Others	2.904.892.640	6.600.592.640
<b>Total</b>	<b>6.574.787.741</b>	<b>10.270.487.741</b>

4 . Short-term advances to suppliers	31/03/2025	01/01/2025
Short-term advances to suppliers	5.905.389.047	5.592.132.047
- Song Hong Technical Infrastructure Construction Joint Stock Company	1.000.000.000	1.000.000.000
- Architectural, Engineering and environmental consulting NDC Joint stock company	157.360.000	472.080.000
- ADCI Architecture design and Construction investment corporation	2.527.653.600	2.527.653.600
- Consultant and Inspection Joint stock company of construction technology and equipment	341.234.744	341.234.744
- Others	1.879.140.703	1.251.163.703
<b>Total</b>	<b>5.905.389.047</b>	<b>5.592.132.047</b>

5 . Other short-term receivables	31/03/2025		01/01/2025	
	Value	Provision	Value	Provision
Other receivables	3.784.116.682	-	3.824.209.833	-
Advances	1.125.799.672	-	1.072.583.574	-
Other payables (debt balance)	18.441.466.284	-	9.537.963.712	-
- Other	18.441.466.284	-	9.537.963.712	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>23.351.382.638</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>14.434.757.119</b>	<b>-</b>



6 . Bad debt	31/03/2025		01/01/2025	
	Original value	Recoverable amount	Original value	Recoverable amount
- Total value of overdue receivables	4.695.622.816	-	4.695.622.816	-
+ <i>Song Hong Technical Infrastructure Construction</i>	1.000.000.000	-	1.000.000.000	-
+ <i>Multi-purpose performance house building Body</i>	2.539.424.000			
+ <i>Multi-purpose performance house building with</i>	25.727.715			
+ <i>Works of the Central Organizing Committee</i>	1.130.471.101			
<b>Total</b>	<b>4.695.622.816</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>4.695.622.816</b>	<b>-</b>

7 . Inventories	31/03/2025		01/01/2025	
	Original value	Provision	Original value	Provision
Work in progress	262.209.333.625	-	259.775.901.377	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>262.209.333.625</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>259.775.901.377</b>	<b>-</b>

Value of stagnant, poor, degraded inventory that cannot be sold As at 31 March 2025: 0 VND

Amount of inventories pledged for payable debts As at 31 March 2025: 0 VND

8 . Increase/ decrease in tangible fixed assets

Item	Buildings & architectures	Machinery, Equipment	Mean of Transportation	Management tools	Total
<b>Cost</b>					
Opening balance	47.329.450.602	-	11.831.674.227	1.851.218.091	61.012.342.920
Increased in this period	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Closing balance</b>	<b>47.329.450.602</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>11.831.674.227</b>	<b>1.851.218.091</b>	<b>61.012.342.920</b>
<b>Accumulated depreciation</b>					
Opening balance	11.661.214.030	-	4.870.680.319	1.668.970.457	18.200.864.806
Increased in this period	441.758.853	-	428.288.124	22.893.659	892.940.636
<i>Depreciation in this period</i>	<i>441.758.853</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>428.288.124</i>	<i>22.893.659</i>	<i>892.940.636</i>
<b>Closing balance</b>	<b>12.102.972.883</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>5.298.968.443</b>	<b>1.691.864.116</b>	<b>19.093.805.442</b>
<b>Net carrying amount</b>					
<b>At opening day</b>	<b>35.668.236.572</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>6.960.993.908</b>	<b>182.247.634</b>	<b>42.811.478.114</b>
<b>At closing day</b>	<b>35.226.477.719</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>6.532.705.784</b>	<b>159.353.975</b>	<b>41.918.537.478</b>

Cost of fully depreciated tangible fixed assets but still in use:

2.904.376.239

9 . Increase/ decrease in intangible fixed assets

Item	Auction winning car license plate	Total
<b>Cost</b>		
Opening balance	330.000.000	330.000.000
Increased in this period	-	-
Number of decreases in the year	-	-
<b>Closing balance</b>	<b>330.000.000</b>	<b>330.000.000</b>
<b>Accumulated depreciation</b>		
Balance at the beginning of the year	-	-
Balance in the year	-	-
<b>Net carrying amount</b>		
<b>At opening day</b>	<b>330.000.000</b>	<b>330.000.000</b>
<b>At closing day</b>	<b>330.000.000</b>	<b>330.000.000</b>

10 . Investment properties				
Items	01/01/2025	Tặng	Giảm	31/03/2025
<b>Investment property for rent</b>				
<b>Cost</b>	18.342.532.540	-	-	<b>18.342.532.540</b>
- House	14.120.180.503	-	-	14.120.180.503
+ Floor G1, Building D1 Vinh Tuy	8.941.263.983	-	-	8.941.263.983
+ Floor G2,3, building D1 Vinh Tuy	5.178.916.520	-	-	5.178.916.520
- Land use rights	4.222.352.037	-	-	4.222.352.037
+ Floor G1, Building D1 Vinh Tuy	2.981.462.638	-	-	2.981.462.638
+ Floor G2,3, building D1 Vinh Tuy	1.240.889.399	-	-	1.240.889.399
<b>Accumulated depreciation</b>	<b>1.962.178.675</b>	<b>145.568.778</b>	-	<b>2.396.777.016</b>
- House	1.962.178.675	145.568.778	-	2.396.777.016
+ Floor G1, Building D1 Vinh Tuy	1.459.207.245	94.558.132	-	1.553.765.377
+ Floor G2,3, building D1 Vinh Tuy	792.000.993	51.010.646	-	843.011.639
- Land use rights	-	-	-	-
+ Floor G1, Building D1 Vinh Tuy	-	-	-	-
+ Floor G2,3, building D1 Vinh Tuy	-	-	-	-
<b>Net carrying amount</b>	16.091.324.302	-	-	<b>15.945.755.524</b>
- House	11.868.972.265	-	-	11.723.403.487
+ Floor G1, Building D1 Vinh Tuy	7.482.056.738	-	-	7.387.498.606
+ Floor G2,3, building D1 Vinh Tuy	4.386.915.527	-	-	4.335.904.881
- Land use rights	4.222.352.037	-	-	4.222.352.037
+ Floor G1, Building D1 Vinh Tuy	2.981.462.638	-	-	2.981.462.638
+ Floor G2,3, building D1 Vinh Tuy	1.240.889.399	-	-	1.240.889.399
<i>In which: Cost of investment real estate in the period is adjusted according to tax inspection report</i>				

11 . Long-term assets in progress	31/03/2025	01/01/2025
Construction in progress	282.361.620	282.361.620
- Ha Dong Project	39.831.769	39.831.769
- Kim Lien Project Phase II	204.713.273	204.713.273
- Dong Anh Project	17.834.760	17.834.760
- Giai Phong Project	19.981.818	19.981.818
<b>Total</b>	<b>282.361.620</b>	<b>282.361.620</b>

12 . Long- term investment	31/03/2025			01/01/2025		
	Original cost	Provisions	Fair value (*)	Original cost	Provisions	Fair value (*)
<b>- Investment in subsidiaries</b>	<b>29.400.000.000</b>	-		<b>29.400.000.000</b>	-	
SHF Joint Stock Company (1)	29.400.000.000	-		29.400.000.000	-	
<b>- Investments in joint-ventures, associates</b>	<b>400.000.000</b>	-		<b>400.000.000</b>	-	
Song Hong Trading and Service Development Joint Stock Company (2)	400.000.000	-		400.000.000	-	
<b>- Investments in equity of other entities</b>	<b>133.705.490.563</b>	-		<b>133.705.490.563</b>	-	
Incomex Consulting Joint Stock Company	900.000.000	-		900.000.000	-	
Van Khoi Thanh Corporation IT Viet Nam Investment Joint Stock Company Green Town Viet Nam Joint Stock Company (4)	3.000.000.000	-		3.000.000.000	-	
	31.752.600	-		31.752.600	-	
Morningstar Trading and Manufacture Joint stock company (3)	97.710.000.000	-		97.710.000.000	-	
	32.063.737.963	-		32.063.737.963	-	
<b>Total</b>	<b>163.505.490.563</b>	-		<b>163.505.490.563</b>	-	

(1) The charter capital of SHF Joint Stock Company is 30 billion. In which: Song Hong Construction Joint Stock Company owns 98% equivalent to 29,400,000,000 VND. The main field of operation of SHF Joint Stock Company is agriculture.

(2) The charter capital of Song Hong Trading and Service development joint stock company is 1 billion. In which: Song Hong Construction Joint Stock Company owns 40%. The main activities of Song Hong Trading and Service development joint stock company are trade and services.

(3) As of 31/03/2025, Sao Mai Production and Trading Joint Stock Company's contributed capital is 175 billion, of which Song Hong Construction Joint Stock Company owns 15% of capital with a total investment cost of 32,063,737,963 VND.

(4) As of 31/03/2025 the charter capital of Green Town Vietnam Joint Stock Company is VND 1,329,500,000,000. Of which: Song Hong Construction Joint Stock Company owns 7.35%.

(\*) The Company has not determined the reasonable value of this financial investment to explain in financial statements because there

**13 . Short-term trade payables**

	31/03/2025		01/01/2025	
	Value	Realizable value	Value	Realizable value
Short-term trade payables	439.625.918	439.625.918	439.625.918	439.625.918
- Others	439.625.918	439.625.918	439.625.918	439.625.918
	<b>439.625.918</b>	<b>439.625.918</b>	<b>439.625.918</b>	<b>439.625.918</b>

**14 . Taxes and payables to the State budget**

	01/01/2025			Already	31/03/2025	
	Receivables	Payables	Payables	paid/Offset/Oth	Receivables	Payables
Value-added tax	0	275.998.317	185.049.289	510.901.301	49.853.695	-
Business income tax	-	96.099.979	-	335.099.979	239.000.000	-
Personal income tax	-	72.108.569	163.265.401	160.057.399	-	75.316.571
<b>Total</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>444.206.865</b>	<b>348.314.690</b>	<b>1.006.058.679</b>	<b>288.853.695</b>	<b>75.316.571</b>

**15 . Other short-term payments**

	31/03/2025	01/01/2025
- Trade Union Fees	42.412.882	42.412.882
- Social insurance, Health insurance, Unemployment insurance	1.127.262	1.127.262
- Other payables	226.740.065.320	224.686.375.492
<i>Dividends payable</i>	<i>602.353.676</i>	<i>602.353.676</i>
<i>Catalan Land Joint stock company (*)</i>	<i>163.355.030.000</i>	<i>161.748.510.000</i>
<i>Thanh Xuan Joint Stock Company (Payable for business cooperation)</i>	<i>55.860.000.000</i>	<i>55.860.000.000</i>
<i>Others</i>	<i>6.922.681.644</i>	<i>6.475.511.816</i>
- Other receivables (credit balance)	105.012.100	105.012.100
<b>Total</b>	<b>226.888.617.564</b>	<b>224.834.927.736</b>

(\*) Business cooperation contract No. 0701/HDHT dated January 7, 2022 signed between Song Hong Construction Joint Stock Company and Catalan Land Joint Stock Company on business cooperation in the Xuan La Commercial Center, Market, Supermarket, Office for Lease Project, scale of 2,075 m2 of land in Xuan La ward, Tay Ho district, Hanoi and contract appendix No. 01-0701/2022/PL-HDHT dated April 28, 2022

**16 . Loans and finance lease liabilities**

	31/03/2025	Increase	Decrease	01/01/2025
<b>16.1 Long-term loans and finance lease liabilities</b>	<b>22.050.000.000</b>	-	-	<b>22.050.000.000</b>
a, Long-term loans	22.050.000.000	-	-	22.050.000.000
<i>BIM Land Joint stock company (*)</i>	<i>22.050.000.000</i>	-	-	<i>22.050.000.000</i>
<b>16.2 Able to pay</b>	<b>22.050.000.000</b>	-	-	<b>22.050.000.000</b>
a, Long-term loans and finance lease liabilities	22.050.000.000	-	-	22.050.000.000

**17 . Owner's equity**

**17.1. Increase and decrease in owner's equity (Appendix 01)**

**17.2. The details of the owner's equity**

	31/03/2025	01/01/2025
Other shareholders	200.000.000.000	200.000.000.000
<b>Total</b>	<b>200.000.000.000</b>	<b>200.000.000.000</b>

**17.3. Capital transactions with owners and distribution of dividends and profits**

	From 01/01/2025 to 31/03/2025	From 01/01/2024 to 31/03/2024
- Owner's Equity		
+ Opening balance	200.000.000.000	200.000.000.000
+ Closing balance	200.000.000.000	200.000.000.000
- Dividends, profits shared	-	-

**17.4 Stock**

	From 01/01/2025 to 31/03/2025	From 01/01/2024 to 31/03/2024
- Quantity of registered issuing stocks	20.000.000	20.000.000
- Quantity of issued stocks	20.000.000	20.000.000
+ <i>Common stocks</i>	20.000.000	20.000.000
+ <i>Preferred stocks</i>	-	-
- Quantity of repurchased stocks	2.428.000	2.428.000
+ <i>Common stocks</i>	2.428.000	2.428.000
+ <i>Preferred stocks</i>	-	-
- Quantity of Outstanding Stocks	17.572.000	17.572.000
+ <i>Common stocks</i>	17.572.000	17.572.000
+ <i>Preferred stocks</i>	-	-
- Par value of Stocks	10.000	10.000

**VI. DESCRIPTIVE INFORMATION IN ADDITION TO THE ITEMS PRESENTED IN THE INCOME STATEMENT**

Unit: VND

**1 . Revenues from sale of goods and rendering of services**

	From 01/01/2025 to 31/03/2025	From 01/01/2024 to 31/03/2024
<b>Revenues</b>		
- Revenues from rendering of services	1.447.588.545	1.127.537.554
<b>Total</b>	<b>1.447.588.545</b>	<b>1.127.537.554</b>

**2 . Net revenue from sale of goods and rendering of services**

	From 01/01/2025 to 31/03/2025	From 01/01/2024 to 31/03/2024
- Net revenues from rendering of services	1.447.588.545	1.127.537.554
<b>Total</b>	<b>1.447.588.545</b>	<b>1.127.537.554</b>

**3 . Cost of sales**

	From 01/01/2025 to 31/03/2025	From 01/01/2024 to 31/03/2024
- Cost of service provision	914.309.628	821.915.971
<b>Total</b>	<b>914.309.628</b>	<b>821.915.971</b>

**4 . Financial incomes**

	From 01/01/2025 to 31/03/2025	From 01/01/2024 to 31/03/2024
- Interests of bank deposits and loans	98.671.151	281.300.673
- Dividends, profits shared	-	1.087.800.000
<b>Total</b>	<b>98.671.151</b>	<b>1.369.100.673</b>

**5 . Financial expenses**

	From 01/01/2025 to 31/03/2025	From 01/01/2024 to 31/03/2024
- Interests of borrowing	471.366.576	478.938.082
<b>Total</b>	<b>471.366.576</b>	<b>478.938.082</b>

6 . Selling and general administrative expenses

Selling expenses and general administrative expenses incurred during the period

Selling expenses and general administrative expenses incurred during the period

- General administrative expenses

Total

From 01/01/2025 to 31/03/2025      From 01/01/2024 to 31/03/2024

2.360.491.500      1.713.331.019

2.360.491.500      1.713.331.019

2.360.491.500      1.713.331.019

2.360.491.500      1.713.331.019

VII. OTHER INFORMATION

1 . Comparative information

The comparative figures on the Balance Sheet are the figures from the 2024 Separate Financial Statements of Song Hong Construction Joint Stock Company, which have been audited by Vietnam Auditing and Valuation Company Limited.

2 . Information about continuous operations.

There is no event leading to any serious doubt about going concern and the Company has neither intention nor force to stop operation or restrict significantly its operation scale.

Prepared by

Phạm Minh Cường

Chief Accountant

Luong Thi Anh Phuong

Hanoi, 23 April 2025

General Director

Pham Quynh Trang





Appendix 01: Increase and decrease in owner's equity

Unit: VND

Items	Owner's Equity	Share capital surplus	Treasury stocks	Development and investment funds	Undistributed profit after tax	Total
<b>As at 01/01/2024</b>	<b>200.000.000.000</b>	<b>22.123.458.400</b>	<b>-22.127.942.200</b>	<b>40.009.766.120</b>	<b>48.559.900.824</b>	<b>288.565.183.144</b>
Increase in period	-	-	-	0	(517.546.845)	(517.546.845)
<i>Profit in period</i>	-	-	-	-	(517.546.845)	(517.546.845)
<i>Distribution of funds</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-
Decrease in period	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>As at 31/03/2024</b>	<b>200.000.000.000</b>	<b>22.123.458.400</b>	<b>-22.127.942.200</b>	<b>40.009.766.120</b>	<b>48.042.353.979</b>	<b>288.047.636.299</b>
<b>As at 01/01/2025</b>	<b>200.000.000.000</b>	<b>22.123.458.400</b>	<b>(22.127.942.200)</b>	<b>40.009.766.120</b>	<b>39.213.747.687</b>	<b>279.219.030.007</b>
Increase in period	-	-	-	-	(2.199.908.008)	(2.199.908.008)
<i>Profit in period</i>	-	-	-	-	(2.199.908.008)	(2.199.908.008)
Decrease in period	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Dividend payment</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Distribution of bonus and welfare funds</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Remuneration of the Board of Management and Board of Supervisors</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>As at 31/03/2025</b>	<b>200.000.000.000</b>	<b>22.123.458.400</b>	<b>(22.127.942.200)</b>	<b>40.009.766.120</b>	<b>37.013.839.679</b>	<b>277.019.121.999</b>