

LAM DONG FOODS JOINT STOCK COMPANY
31 Ngo Van So, Ward Lam Vien - Da Lat, Lam Dong
Province

Tax number: 5 8 0 0 4 0 8 2 4 5

FINANCIAL REPORT
QUARTER 1/2025

BALANCE SHEET

Q1 2025

Items	Code	Notes	Closing balance	Opening balance
ASSETS				
A- CURRENT ASSETS	100		134.809.980.630	133.215.969.960
I. Cash and cash equivalents	110		2.280.166.350	4.664.321.560
1. Cash	111		2.280.166.350	4.664.321.560
2. Cash equivalents	112		-	-
II. Short-term financial investments	120		65.346.165.292	61.346.165.292
1. Trade securities	121		-	-
2. Provision for devaluation of trade securities	122		-	-
3. Investments to maturity	123		65.346.165.292	61.346.165.292
III. Short-term accounts receivable	130		13.811.787.208	16.292.140.578
1. Short-term trade accounts receivable	131		707.272.324	6.499.415.707
2. Short-term prepayments to suppliers	132		2.831.087.591	64.639.712
3. Short-term Internal receivables	133		-	-
4. Receivables under contractual construction progress	134		-	-
5. Short-term loan receivables	135		10.000.000.000	9.000.000.000
6. Other Short-term receivables	136		273.427.293	728.085.159
7. Provisions for bad short-term receivables	137		-	-
IV. Inventories	140		50.723.094.197	48.575.374.013
1. Inventories	141		50.723.094.197	48.575.374.013
2. Provisions for devaluation of inventories	149		-	-
V. Other current assets	150		2.648.767.583	2.337.968.517
1. Short-term prepaid expenses	151		2.122.022.648	1.471.005.282
2. VAT to be deducted	152		-	-
3. Taxes and other accounts receivable from the State	153		526.744.935	866.963.235
4. Government Repurchase Agreements	154		-	-
5. Other current assets	155		-	-
B. LONG-TERM ASSETS	200		42.211.005.850	43.440.674.677
I. Long-term accounts receivables	210		-	-
1. Long-term trade accounts receivable	211		-	-
2. Long-term loan receivables	212		-	-
3. Working capital provided to sub-units	213		-	-
4. Long-term Internal Receivables	214		-	-
5. Long-term loan receivables	215		-	-
6. Other long-term receivable	216		-	-
II. Fixed Assets	220		38.899.900.236	40.095.773.639
1. Tangible fixed assets	221		38.899.900.236	40.095.773.639
- Cost	222		131.715.692.861	131.715.692.861
- Accumulated depreciation	223		(92.815.792.625)	(91.619.919.222)
2. Finance lease fixed assets	224		-	-
3. Intangible fixed assets	227		-	-
- Cost	228		314.162.500	314.162.500
- Accumulated depreciation	229		(314.162.500)	(314.162.500)
III. Investment property	230		-	-
- Cost	231		-	-
- Accumulated depreciation	232		-	-
IV. Construction in progress	240		-	-
1. Long-term work-in-process	241		-	-
V. Long-term investments	250		-	-
1. Investments in subsidiaries	251		-	-
2. Investments in associates and joint-ventures	252		-	-
3. Investments in equity of other entities	253		-	-
4. Provision for long-term investments	254		-	-
5. Held to maturity investments	255		-	-
VI. Other long-term assets	260		3.311.105.614	3.344.901.038
1. Long-term prepaid expenses	261		3.311.105.614	3.344.901.038
2. Deferred income tax assets	262		-	-
3. Equipment, supplies replacement	263		-	-
4. Other long-term assets	268		-	-
TOTAL ASSETS	270		177.020.986.480	176.656.644.637

BALANCE SHEET

Q1 2025

Items	Code	Notes	Closing balance	Opening balance
RESOURCES			-	-
C. LIABILITIES	300		5.729.929.045	4.744.697.370
I. Current liabilities	310		5.729.929.045	4.744.697.370
1. Short-term trade accounts payables	311		908.070.380	939.190.880
2. Short-term advances from customers	312		1.504.266.929	289.968.400
3. Taxes and other payable to the State budget	313		2.279.650.618	2.199.107.902
4. Payable to employees	314		746.580.741	1.015.777.795
5. Short-term accrued expenses	315		-	-
6. Short-term internal payables	316		-	-
7. Payable according to construction contract plan progress	317		-	-
8. Short-term unearned revenue	318		-	-
9. Other short-term payables	319		164.516.409	164.808.425
10. Short-term loans and finance lease liabilities	320		-	-
11. Provision for short-term payables	321		-	-
12. Bonus, welfare fund	322		126.843.968	135.843.968
II. Long-term liabilities	330		-	-
1. Long-term trade payables	331		-	-
2. Long-term advances from customers	332		-	-
3. Long-term payable expenses	333		-	-
4. Internal payables for operating capital received	334		-	-
5. Long-term internal payables	335		-	-
6. Long-term unrealized revenue	336		-	-
7. Other Long-term payables	337		-	-
8. Long-term loans and finance lease liabilities	338		-	-
B.OWNERS' EQUITY	400		171.291.057.435	171.911.947.267
I. Owners' equity	410		171.291.057.435	171.911.947.267
1. Owners' capital	411		146.571.500.000	146.571.500.000
- Ordinary shares with voting rights	411a		146.571.500.000	146.571.500.000
- Preferred shares	411b		-	-
8. Development investment fund	418		-	-
9. Enterprise reorganization assistance fund	419		-	-
10. Other equity fund	420		-	-
11. Undistributed profit after tax	421		24.719.557.435	25.340.447.267
- Undistributed profit after tax brought forward	421a		25.340.447.267	25.340.447.267
- Undistributed profit after tax for the current period	421b		(620.889.832)	-
II. Budget sources and other funds	430		-	-
TOTAL LIABILITIES	440		177.020.986.480	176.656.644.637

18-th7-25

Chief accountant


Phan Anh Tu

Authorized by the General Director
Factory Director



Nguyen Hong Duc

INCOME STATEMENT

Q1 2025

Items	Code	Note	Q1-Current year	Q1-Previous year	Accum from beginning of year to the end of period (Current year)	Accum from beginning of year to the end of period (Previous year)
1. Revenue from sales of merchandises and services rendered	01		10.051.444.879	7.600.228.519	10.051.444.879	7.600.228.519
2. Revenue deductions	02		204.836.890	58.730.354	204.836.890	58.730.354
3. Net revenue from sales of merchandises and services rendered (10 = 01 - 02)	10		9.846.607.989	7.541.498.165	9.846.607.989	7.541.498.165
4. Costs of goods sold	11		8.002.682.061	5.861.493.529	8.002.682.061	5.861.493.529
5. Gross profit from sales of merchandises and services rendered (20=10-11)	20		1.843.925.928	1.680.004.636	1.843.925.928	1.680.004.636
6. Revenue from financing activity	21		1.821.292	45.795.075	1.821.292	45.795.075
7. Financial expenses	22		48.574.196	2.746.063	48.574.196	2.746.063
- Of which: Interest expense	23		-	-	-	-
8. Selling expenses	24		439.299.705	505.096.150	439.299.705	505.096.150
9. General administration expenses	25		1.933.480.798	2.232.140.123	1.933.480.798	2.232.140.123
10. Net profit from operating activity (30=20+(21-22) - (24+25))	30		(575.607.479)	(1.014.182.625)	(575.607.479)	(1.014.182.625)
11. Other income	31		2.777.778	-	2.777.778	-
12. Other expenses	32		48.060.131	51.901.000	48.060.131	51.901.000
13. Other profit (40=31-32)	40		(45.282.353)	(51.901.000)	(45.282.353)	(51.901.000)
14. Total accounting profit before tax (50=30+40)	50		(620.889.832)	(1.066.083.625)	(620.889.832)	(1.066.083.625)
15. Current corporate income tax expense	51		-	-	-	-
16. Deferred corporate income tax expense	52		-	-	-	-
17. Profit after corporate income tax (60=50-51-52)	60		(620.889.832)	(1.066.083.625)	(620.889.832)	(1.066.083.625)
18. Earnings per share(*)	61		-	-	-	-
19. Diluted earnings per share(*)	62		-	-	-	-

Chief accountant

[Signature]

Phan Anh Tu

18-th7-25

Authorized by the General Director
Factory Director



SELECTED NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Q1 2025

I. Enterprise Operating Characteristics

1. Capital Ownership Form

Lam Dong Foodstuffs Joint Stock Company was established through the equitization of a State-Owned Enterprise (Lam Dong Foodstuffs Company) according to Decision No. 179/2003/QD-UB dated December 26, 2003 by the People's Committee of Lam Dong Province.

The Company operates under Business Registration Certificate with Enterprise Code 5800408245, first registered on January 05, 2004, with the 26th registration change on March 29, 2023, issued by the Lam Dong Province Department of Planning and Investment.

The Company officially listed its shares at Hanoi Stock Exchange Trading Center according to Decision 285/QD-TTGDHN dated October 18, 2007 by the State Securities Commission.

2. Business Fields

- Processing various types of alcohol, cashew nuts for export, and other agricultural food products.
- Commercial service business, tourism, financial investment.
- Cultivation and production of agricultural crops.

II. Accounting Period, Currency Used in Accounting

1. Accounting Period

The Company's accounting period starts from April 1st and ends on March 31st each year

2. Currency Used in Accounting

The currency used for accounting records is Vietnamese Dong (VND).

III. Accounting Standards and Regime Applied

1. Accounting Regime Applied

The Company applies the Vietnamese Accounting Law, Vietnamese Accounting Standards, Enterprise Accounting Regime issued under Decision No. 15/2006/QD-BTC dated March 20, 2006 by the Minister of Finance and accompanying guidance circulars for accounting regime modifications.

2. Declaration of Compliance with Accounting Standards and Regime

The Company has applied Vietnamese Accounting Standards.

3. Accounting Book Form Applied

The Company applies the computerized journal voucher form.

IV. Applied Accounting Policies

1. Principles for Identifying Cash: Cash on hand, Bank deposits, Money in transit

1.1. Principles for Identifying Cash Equivalents

Cash equivalents are short-term investments not exceeding 3 months that can be easily converted to cash and have minimal conversion risks from the purchase date at the reporting time.

1.2. Principles and Methods for Foreign Currency Conversion

Economic transactions arising in foreign currencies are converted to Vietnamese Dong at the actual transaction exchange rate at the transaction time. At year-end, monetary items with foreign currency origins are converted at the actual exchange rate published by the State Bank of Vietnam on the accounting period closing date.

Actual exchange rate differences arising in the period and exchange rate differences from reassessing monetary item balances at year-end are transferred to financial income or expenses for the financial year.

SELECTED NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Q1 2025

2. Inventory Accounting Policy

2.1. Inventory Valuation Principle: Inventories are valued at original cost. If the net realizable value is lower than the original cost, they are valued at the net realizable value. The original cost of inventories includes purchase costs, processing costs, and other directly related costs incurred to bring the inventories to their current location and condition

2.2. Inventory Value Determination Method at Period-End:

Inventory value at period-end is determined using the weighted average method.

2.3. Inventory Accounting Method: The Company applies the perpetual inventory tracking method.

2.4. Inventory Impairment Provision: Inventory impairment provision is established at year-end as the difference between the original inventory cost that exceeds its net realizable value.

3. Receivables Recognition Principles

Nguyên tắc ghi nhận: Accounts receivable from customers, prepayments to suppliers, internal receivables, receivables according to construction contract progress plans (if any), and other receivables at the reporting date, if

- Collection or payment term is under 1 year, classified as short-term assets
- Collection or payment term is over 1 year, classified as long-term assets

4. Fixed Asset Recognition and Depreciation Principles

4.1. Recognition of Tangible and Intangible Fixed Assets

Fixed assets are recognized at original cost. During use, fixed assets are recorded at original cost, accumulated depreciation, and remaining value.

4.2. Depreciation Method for Tangible and Intangible Fixed Assets: Depreciation is calculated using the straight-line method. Estimated depreciation periods are as follows:

- | | |
|----------------------------------|-------------|
| - Buildings and structures | 5 - 7 years |
| - Machinery and equipment | 5 - 7 years |
| - Transportation vehicles | 6 years |
| - Management tools and equipment | 3 years |

5. Trade Payables and Other Payables Recognition Principles

Payables to suppliers, internal payables, other payables, and loans at the reporting date are classified as:

- Short-term liabilities if payment term is under 1 year
- Long-term liabilities if payment term is over 1 year

Assets awaiting processing are classified as short-term liabilities

Deferred income tax is classified as long-term liability.

6. Financial Investment Recognition Principles

Other investments at the reporting date are classified as:

- "Cash equivalents" if recovery or maturity term is not over 3 months from the investment purchase date
- Short-term assets if capital recovery term is under 1 year or within one business cycle
- Long-term assets if capital recovery term is over 1 year or more than one business cycle

7. Prepaid Expenses Recognition Principles

Prepaid expenses only related to current financial year's business production costs are recognized as short-term prepaid expenses.

The following expenses incurred in the financial year are recorded as long-term prepaid expenses to be gradually allocated to business operation results:

SELECTED NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Q1 2025

- Expensive tools and supplies

- Development stage costs not meeting intangible fixed asset recognition conditions

Calculation and allocation of long-term prepaid expenses to production and business costs in each accounting period are based on the nature and extent of each expense type to choose appropriate allocation methods and criteria. Prepaid expenses are gradually allocated to production and business costs using the straight-line method.

8. Accrued Expenses Recognition Principles

Expenses not yet incurred but accrued into production and business costs in the period to ensure that actual expenses do not cause sudden fluctuations in production and business costs, based on the principle of matching revenue and expenses. When these expenses actually occur, if there are differences from the accrued amount, accounting will make supplementary or reduced entries corresponding to the difference.

9. Owners' Equity Principles

Owner investment capital is recognized according to the actual contributed capital by owners. After-tax profit is distributed according to the Annual Shareholders' General Meeting Resolution. Funds are allocated and used according to the Company's Charter.

10. Revenue Recognition Principles

10.1. Sales revenue is recognized when simultaneously satisfying the following conditions:

- Most risks and benefits associated with product or goods ownership have been transferred to the buyer
- The Company no longer retains management rights to goods as the goods owner or goods control rights
- Revenue can be relatively certainly determined
- The Company has received or will receive economic benefits from the sales transaction
- Related transaction costs can be identified

10.2. Service Provision Revenue

Service provision revenue is recognized when the transaction result can be reliably determined. For services related to multiple periods, revenue is recognized in the period according to the completed work portion as of the Balance Sheet date. The service provision transaction result is determined when satisfying these conditions:

- Revenue can be relatively certainly determined
- There is potential to receive economic benefits from the service transaction
- The completed work portion can be identified as of the Balance Sheet date
- Transaction costs and costs to complete the service transaction can be identified

10.3. Financial Operation Revenue: Revenue from interest, royalties, dividends, shared profits, and other financial operation revenues are recognized when simultaneously satisfying two conditions:

- Economic benefits can be received from the transaction
- Revenue can be relatively certainly determined

11. Financial Expense Recognition Principles

Expenses recognized as financial expenses include:

- Expenses or losses related to financial investment activities
- Borrowing and loan costs
- Exchange rate loss from transactions related to foreign currencies

These items are recorded at total occurrence in the period, without netting against financial operation revenue.

SELECTED NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Q1 2025

12. Principles and methods for recording current corporate income tax expenses and deferred corporate income tax expenses

Current corporate income tax expense is determined on the basis of taxable income and corporate income tax rate in the current year.

Deferred corporate income tax expense is determined on the basis of the deductible temporary difference, the taxable temporary difference and the corporate income tax rate.

V. Major Indicators for the Period

1. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

	30/06/2025	01/04/2025
	VND	VND
- Cash on hand	153.585.496	191.726.450
- Cash in banks	2.126.580.854	4.472.595.110
- Cash equivalents	-	-
	2.280.166.350	4.664.321.560

2. SHORT-TERM FINANCIAL INVESTMENTS

	65.346.165.292	61.346.165.292
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3. SHORT-TERM TRADE ACCOUNT RECEIVABLES

	707.272.324	6.499.415.707
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4. SHORT-TERM PREPAYMENTS TO SUPPLIERS

	2.831.087.591	64.639.712
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5. SHORT-TERM LOAN RECEIVABLE

	10.000.000.000	9.000.000.000
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6. OTHER SHORT-TERM RECEIVABLES

	273.427.293	728.085.159
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7. INVENTORIES

- Goods in transit	14.573.877	-
- Materials and supplies	18.472.200.075	18.913.929.992
- Tools	1.117.519.934	1.153.800.043
- Work in process	17.587.777.417	16.714.973.719
- Finished goods	12.580.473.344	10.818.300.493
- Merchandises	950.549.550	974.369.766
	50.723.094.197	48.575.374.013

8. PREPAID EXPENSES

a) Short-term	2.122.022.648	1.471.005.282
b) Long-term	3.311.105.614	3.344.901.038

9. SHORT-TERM TRADE ACCOUNTS PAYABLES

	908.070.380	939.190.880
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10. SHORT-TERM ADVANCES FROM CUSTOMERS

	1.504.266.929	289.968.400
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11. TAXES AND OTHER PAYABLES TO THE STATE BUDGET

	2.279.650.618	2.199.107.902
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12. MUST PAY TO EMPLOYEES

	746.580.741	1.015.777.795
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13. OTHER SHORT-TERM PAYABLE

	164.516.409	164.808.425
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01 2025

VI. Significant events or transactions in the interim accounting period
No

VIII. Comparative data

Chief accountant

Phan Anh Tu

Authorized by the General Director
Factory Director



