

TRANSPORTAION AND TRADING SERVICES JOINT STOCK COMPANY
Address: No 5 Lot 2B New Urban Area Intersection 5 Cat Bi Airport, Ngo Quyen
Ward, Hai Phong city

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FINANCIAL REPORT

FOURTH QUARTER OF 2025

TRANSPORTATION AND TRADING SERVICES JOINT STOCK COMPANY

ADDRESS: NO. 5 LOT 2B NEW URBAN AREA INTERSECTION 5 CAT BI AIRPORT

NGO QUYEN WARD, HAI PHONG CITY

INTERIM BALANCE SHEET

At December 31, 2025

Unit of measure: Dong

ASSET	Code	Theory bright	Quarter-end numbers	First number of the year
1	2	3		
A. SHORT-TERM ASSETS	100		142.064.258.302	136.896.926.111
I. Cash and cash equivalents	110		2.286.364.944	2.663.741.619
1. Cash	111	V.1	2.286.364.944	2.663.741.619
2. Cash equivalents	112		-	
II. Short-term financial investment	120	V.2	126.900.000.000	121.200.000.000
1. Trading securities	121		-	
2. Provision for devaluation of trading securities	122		-	
3. Investment held until maturity	123		126.900.000.000	121.200.000.000
III. Short-term receivables	130		2.320.773.427	2.156.399.983
1. Short-term receivables from customers	131	V.3	1.527.701.379	1.490.088.969
2. Short-term advance payments to sellers	132		546.357	143.275.317
3. Short-term internal receivables	133			
4. Receivable according to construction contract plan progress	134		-	
5. Receivables from short-term loans	135		-	
6. Other short-term receivables	136	V.4	2.279.533.696	1.966.752.847
7. Provision for short-term doubtful receivables (*)	137		(1.487.008.005)	(1.443.717.150)
8. Missing assets awaiting resolution	139	V.5	-	
IV. Inventory	140	V.7	83.458.284	83.458.284
1. Inventory	141		83.458.284	83.458.284
2. Provision for devaluation of inventory (*)	149		-	
V. Other short-term assets	150		10.473.661.647	10.793.326.225
1. Short-term prepaid expenses	151	V.13	-	
2. VAT is deductible	152		10.473.661.647	10.739.291.073
3. Taxes and State receivables	153		-	54.035.152
4. Transactions to buy and sell Government bonds	154		-	
5. Other short-term assets	155	V.14	-	
B. LONG-TERM ASSETS	200		40.209.908.424	41.371.086.182
I. Long-term receivables	210		-	0
1. Long-term receivables from customers	211	V.3	-	
2. Long-term advance payments to sellers	212		-	
3. Business capital of affiliated units	213		-	
4. Long-term internal receivables	214		-	
5. Receivables from long-term loans	215		-	
6. Other long-term receivables	216		-	0
7. Provision for long-term doubtful receivables (*)	219	V.4	-	
II. Fixed assets	220		11.094.263.827	11.174.239.435
1. Tangible fixed assets	221	V.9	3.838.967.827	3.918.943.435
- Original price	222		5.425.233.348	5.425.233.348

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NGO QUYEN WARD, HAI PHONG CITY

INTERIM BALANCE SHEET

At December 31, 2025

Unit of measure: Dong

ASSET	Code	Theory bright	Quarter-end numbers	First number of the year
- Accumulated depreciation value (*)	223		(1.586.265.521)	(1.506.289.913)
2. Financial leased fixed assets	224	V.11	-	
- Original price	225		-	
- Accumulated depreciation value (*)	226		-	
3. Intangible fixed assets	227	V.10	7.255.296.000	7.255.296.000
- Original price	228		7.310.296.000	7.310.296.000
- Accumulated depreciation value (*)	229		(55.000.000)	(55.000.000)
III. Investment real estate	230	V.12	28.922.163.370	29.803.722.274
- Original price	231		30.684.415.596	30.684.415.596
- Accumulated depreciation value (*)	232		(1.762.252.226)	(880.693.322)
IV. Long-term unfinished assets	240	V.8	-	-
1. Long-term unfinished production and business expenses	241			
2. Construction in progress costs	242			
V. Long-term financial investment	250	V.2		
1. Invest in subsidiaries	251			
2. Invest in joint ventures and affiliated companies	252			
3. Investing capital in other units	253			
4. Provision for long-term financial investments (*)	254			
5. Investment held until maturity	255			
VI. Other long-term assets	260		193.481.227	393.124.473
1. Long-term prepaid expenses	261	V.13	193.481.227	393.124.473
2. Deferred tax assets	262	V.24	-	
3. Equipment, supplies, and long-term replacement parts	263		-	
4. Other long-term assets	268	V.14	-	
TOTAL ASSETS (270 = 100 + 200)	270		182.274.166.726	178.268.012.293
CAPITAL RESOURCES				
C. LIABILITIES	300		2.082.655.978	2.501.059.408
I. Short-term debt	310		1.301.761.978	1.720.165.408
1. Short-term payables to suppliers	311	V.16	36.284.869	520.527.570
2. Buyer pays short-term in advance	312		-	
3. Taxes and other amounts payable to the State	313	V.17	403.887.564	188.732.211
4. Must pay employees	314		154.287.000	190.768.120
5. Short-term payable expenses	315	V.18	133.781.120	117.460.400
6. Short-term internal payables	316		-	
7. Payable according to construction contract plan progress	317		-	
8. Short-term unearned revenue	318	V.20	188.181.812	188.181.815
9. Other short-term payables	319	V.19	103.894.427	98.164.280
10. Short-term financial lease loans and debt	320	V.15		

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INTERIM BALANCE SHEET

At December 31, 2025

Unit of measure: Dong

ASSET	Code	Theory bright	Quarter-end numbers	First number of the year
11. Provision for short-term payables	321	V.23	-	
12. Bonus and welfare fund	322		281.445.186	416.331.012
13. Price stabilization fund	323		-	
14. Transactions to buy and sell Government bonds	324		-	
II. Long-term debt	330		780.894.000	780.894.000
1. Long-term payables to suppliers	331	V.16	-	
2. Buyer pays in advance long term	332		-	
3. Long-term costs	333		-	
4. Internally payable business capital	334		-	
5. Long-term internal payables	335		-	
6. Long-term unearned revenue	336	V.20	-	
7. Other long-term payables	337	V.19	780.894.000	780.894.000
8. Long-term financial lease loans and debt	338	V.15	-	
9. Convertible bonds	339	V.21	-	
10. Preferred shares	340	V.22	-	
11. Deferred income tax payable	341	V.24	-	
12. Long-term provisions for payables	342	V.23	-	
13. Science and technology development fund	343		-	
D. OWNER'S CAPITAL	400		180.191.510.748	175.766.952.885
I. Equity	410	V.25	180.191.510.748	175.766.952.885
1. Owner's capital contribution	411		86.000.000.000	86.000.000.000
- Common shares have voting rights	411a		86.000.000.000	86.000.000.000
- Preferred shares	411b		-	
2. Share capital surplus	412		5.007.985.000	5.007.985.000
3. Bond conversion option	413		-	
4. Other capital of the owner	414		-	
5. Treasury shares	415		-	
6. Difference in asset revaluation	416	V.26	-	
7. Exchange rate difference	417	V.27	-	-
8. Development investment fund	418		11.496.562.246	11.496.562.246
9. Fund to support business arrangements	419		-	
9. Other funds belong to equity	420		-	
10. Undistributed after-tax profits	421		77.686.963.502	73.262.405.639
- Undistributed PAT accumulated to the end of the previous period	421a		73.262.405.639	71.107.697.682
- Undistributed NPAT this period	421b		4.424.557.863	2.154.707.957
11. Sources of investment capital for basic construction	422		-	
II. Other sources of funding and funds	430		0	0
1. Funding source	431	V.28		

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NGO QUYEN WARD, HAI PHONG CITY

INTERIM BALANCE SHEET**At December 31, 2025***Unit of measure: Dong*

ASSET	Code	Theory bright	Quarter-end numbers	First number of the year
2. Funding source has formed fixed assets	432		0	
			0	
TOTAL CAPITAL (440 = 300+ 400)	440		182.274.166.726	178.268.012.293

FOUNDER/CHIEF ACCOUNTANT*Trần Thị Thanh Nhạn**Hai Phong, January 15, 2026***DIRECTOR***Tạ Mạnh Cường*

TRANSPORTATION AND TRADING SERVICES JOINT STOCK COMPANY

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NGO QUYEN WARD, HAI PHONG CITY

MID-YEAR BUSINESS RESULTS REPORT

FOURTH QUARTER OF 2025

Target	Code	Theory bright	Fourth quarter		Accumulated from the beginning of the year to the end of this quarter
			This period	Last period	
1	2	3	4		6
1. Revenue from sales and service provision	1	VI.1	934.238.432	886.407.530	3.891.874.188
2. Revenue deductions	2	VI.2			
3. Net revenue from sales and service provision (10=01-02)	10		934.238.432	886.407.530	3.891.874.188
4. Cost of goods sold	11	VI.3	465.726.016	501.463.980	1.977.208.409
5. Gross profit on sales and service provision (20=10-11)	20		468.512.416	384.943.550	1.914.665.779
6. Revenue from financial activities	21	VI.4	1.930.108.160	1.638.100.359	7.415.797.368
7. Financial costs	22	VI.5			
In which: Loan interest expenses	23				
8. Sales expenses	25	VI.8		103.285.630	33.925.070
9. Business management costs	26	VI.8	699.689.345	1.055.125.642	3.931.564.657
10. Net profit from business activities [30=20+(21-22)-(25+26)]	30		1.698.931.231	864.632.637	5.364.973.420
11. Other income	31	VI.6	305.702.784	-	305.720.206
12. Other costs	32	VI.7	112.369.643	-	114.773.971
13. Other profits (40 = 31 - 32)	40		193.333.141	-	190.946.235
14. Total accounting profit before tax (50 = 30 + 40)	50		1.892.264.372	864.632.637	5.555.919.655
15. Current corporate income tax expenses	51	VI.10	395.030.134	188.811.899	1.131.361.792
16. Deferred corporate income tax expense	52	VI.11			
17. Profit after corporate income tax (60=50-51-52)	60		1.497.234.238	675.820.738	4.424.557.863
18. Basic earnings per share	70		174	79	514
					251

FOUNDER/CHIEF ACCOUNTANT

Trần Thị Thanh Nhan

Hải Phòng, January 15, 2026

CÔNG TY DIRECTOR

CỔ PHẦN

DỊCH VỤ VẬN TẢI

VÀ THƯƠNG MẠI

THÀNH PHỐ HẢI PHÒNG

Ta Mạnh Cường

INTERIM CASH FLOW REPORT

(According to the indirect method)

FOURTH QUARTER OF 2025

Target	Code	Accumulated from the beginning of the year to the end of this quarter	
		This year	Last year
I. Cash flow from business activities		-	-
1. Profit before tax	01	5.555.919.655	2.703.640.168
2. Adjustments for clauses		-	-
- Depreciation of fixed assets	02	961.534.512	1.025.107.264
- Provisions/reversions	03	43.290.855	39.490.145
- Exchange rate difference gain/Loss due to revaluation	04	(92.015.021)	(122.806.284)
- Profits and losses from investment activities	05	(7.329.869.519)	(5.937.109.865)
- Loan interest expenses	06	-	-
- Other adjustments	07	-	-
3. Profit from operating activities before changes in working capital	08	(861.139.518)	(2.291.678.572)
- Increase and decrease accounts receivable	09	426.542.636	5.169.989.285
- Increase or decrease inventory	10	-	53.557.820
- Increase or decrease in payables (Excluding loan interest payable and corporate income tax payable)	11	(489.815.527)	(3.263.923.534)
- Increase or decrease prepaid costs	12	199.643.246	751.121.183
- Increase and decrease in trading securities	13	-	-
- Loan interest paid	14	-	-
- Corporate income tax paid	15	(925.063.869)	(9.894.559.843)
- Other revenues from business activities	16	-	-
- Other expenses for business activities	17	(134.885.826)	(74.420.000)
Net cash flow from operating activities	20	(1.784.718.858)	(9.549.913.661)
II. Cash flow from investment activities			
1. Money spent on purchasing and constructing fixed assets and other long-term assets	21	-	(5.540.839.300)
2. Proceeds from liquidation and sale of fixed assets and other long-term assets	22		59.678.682.826
3. Money spent on lending and purchasing debt instruments of other units	23	(254.200.000.000)	(237.900.000.000)
4. Money recovered from loans and resale of debt instruments of other units	24	248.500.000.000	181.800.000.000
5. Cash spent on investing capital in other units	25		
6. Proceeds recovered from investment in capital contributions to other units	26		
7. Loan interest income, dividends and profits are distributed	27	7.058.618.017	4.708.330.411
Net cash flow from investing activities	30	1.358.618.017	2.746.173.937
III. Cash flow from financial activities		-	
1. Proceeds from issuing shares and receiving capital contributions from owners	31		
2. Money to return contributed capital to owners, buy back issued shares of the enterprise	32		
3. Proceeds from borrowing	33		
4. Loan principal repayment	34		
5. Financial lease principal repayment	35		
6. Dividends and profits paid to owners	36		(7.740.000.000)
Net cash flow from financial activities	40		(7.740.000.000)
Net cash flow for the period (50 = 20+30+40)	50	(426.100.841)	(14.543.739.724)
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the period	60	2.663.741.619	17.141.970.723
Effects of changes in foreign currency exchange rates	61	48.724.166	65.510.620
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the period (70 = 50+60+61)	70	2.286.364.944	2.663.741.619

FOUNDER/CHIEF ACCOUNTANT



Trần Thị Thanh Nhạn



Tạ Mạnh Cường

NOTES TO SELECTED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOURTH QUARTER OF 2025

I - CHARACTERISTICS OF ENTERPRISES' OPERATION

1- Form of capital ownership: Joint stock company

2- Business field: marine transportation and transportation services

3- Business line:

- Transportation and goods transportation services domestically and internationally;
- Shipping agency, brokerage and ship supply services;
- Real estate rental business

4- Characteristics of the business's operations during the accounting period that affect the Financial Statements of the Fourth Quarter of 2025

In the fourth quarter of 2025, the company's main activity was office leasing. Currently, the occupancy rate has reached 96% of the total leased area.

In this quarter, the company generated revenue of VND 934 million from office rentals and VND 1.93 billion from financial activities. Pre-tax profit reached VND 1.892 billion.

Number of employees as of December 31, 2025 is 07 people

II – ACCOUNTING PERIOD, CURRENCY UNITS USED IN ACCOUNTING:

1- Annual accounting period: The annual accounting period according to the calendar year begins on January 1 and ends on December 31 of each year.

2-Currency unit used in accounting: Vietnam Dong.

III – APPLICABLE ACCOUNTING STANDARDS AND REGIME:

1- Applied accounting regime: The Company applies the Enterprise Accounting Regime issued under Circular 200/2014/TT-BTC dated December 22, 2014 of the Ministry of Finance guiding the Enterprise Accounting Regime.

2- Declaration of compliance with Accounting Standards and Accounting Regime:

Financial reports are prepared and presented in accordance with the provisions of each standard and circular guiding the implementation of standards and the current accounting regime.

3- Accounting form applied: Computerized accounting

IV – APPLICABLE ACCOUNTING POLICIES

1- Types of exchange rates applied in accounting:

Economic transactions arising in foreign currency are recorded in accounting books and prepare financial reports in the currency unit of Vietnam Dong. The conversion of foreign currency into Vietnam Dong is based on the actual exchange rate. economic and accounting exchange rates.

The actual exchange rate when buying and selling foreign currencies is the exchange rate signed in the foreign currency trading contract between the enterprise and the bank.

The actual transaction rate when contributing capital or receiving contributed capital is the buying exchange rate of the Bank where the enterprise opens an account to receive capital from investors at the date of capital contribution.

The actual transaction exchange rate when recording receivables, asset purchase transactions, and immediate payment expenses in foreign currency is the buying exchange rate of Vietnam Bank for Industry and Trade.

The actual transaction exchange rate when recording liabilities in foreign currency is the selling exchange rate of Vietnam Bank for Industry and Trade.

The actual transaction rate when re-evaluating monetary items denominated in foreign currencies classified as assets: is the foreign currency buying rate of the Bank for Industry and Trade of Vietnam at the time of preparing the Financial Statement. For foreign currency deposits in banks, the exchange rate upon re-evaluation is the foreign currency buying rate of that bank itself.

Actual transaction exchange rate when re-evaluating monetary items of foreign currency origin classified as liabilities: is the foreign currency selling rate of Vietnam Bank for Industry and Trade at the time of preparing the Financial Statement.

The actual recorded exchange rate is the exchange rate when collecting receivables, deposits, deposits or paying payables in foreign currency, determined according to the exchange rate at the time the transaction occurs. birth or at the time of final reassessment of each subject.

The moving weighted average book exchange rate is the exchange rate used at the Credit side of the money account when paying money in foreign currency.

2- Principles for recording cash and cash equivalents:

Cash and cash equivalents include cash on hand, demand deposits at banks, short-term investments with a maturity of no more than 3 months that can be easily converted into a fixed amount. fixed amount and without much risk of conversion into cash from the date of purchase to the reporting time.

The principle of recording cash equivalents is consistent with the provisions of Accounting Standards "Cash flow statement".

3- Principles of accounting for financial investments:

a) Trading securities:

Trading securities are recorded at cost, including purchase price plus purchase costs (if any). The original price of trading securities is determined according to the fair value of the payments at the time the transaction occurs.

The time to record trading securities is the time the enterprise has ownership: Listed securities are recorded at the time of order matching (T+0); Unlisted securities are recorded at the time of official ownership according to the provisions of law.

At the end of the accounting period, if the market value of trading securities falls below the original cost, the enterprise makes a provision for decline in trading securities prices.

b) Investments held to maturity:

The carrying value of held-to-maturity investments is the original cost

When there is solid evidence that part or all of the investment may not be recoverable such as the issuer of the instrument being insolvent or bankrupt..., accountants conduct an assessment of recoverability. Determine the recoverable value of the investment, record the difference between the recoverable value and the book value of that investment as a loss and account it to financial operating expenses. main period.

Investments classified as foreign currency monetary items are revalued at the time of preparing the Financial Statements.

c) Loans

Loans are recorded at cost.

Loans classified as foreign currency monetary items are revalued at the time of preparing the Financial Statements.

d) Investments in subsidiaries, joint ventures, and associates:

- Principles for recording investments in Subsidiaries according to Standard No. 25, Associate Companies according to Standard No. 07, Jointly controlled business establishments according to Standard No. 08.

The book value of capital investments in other entities is the original cost, including the purchase price plus costs directly related to the investment.

4 - Principles of accounts receivable accounting

Receivables are tracked in detail for each subject, by currency and by original term and remaining term at the time of reporting.

Receivables that meet the definition of foreign currency monetary items are revalued at the buying exchange rate of the Vietnam Bank for Industry and Trade at the time of preparing the Financial Statements.

Receivables recorded do not exceed their recoverable value.

Provision for bad debts is made for each bad debt based on the overdue age of the debts or the expected level of loss that may occur.

5- Principles for recording inventory

Inventories are calculated at cost. In case the net realizable value is lower than the original price, the inventory is calculated according to the net realizable value.

Inventory value is determined according to the weighted average method.

Inventory accounting method: regular declaration

Provision for devaluation of inventory is established at the end of the period as the difference between the original price of inventory and the net realizable value. The method of setting up provisions for devaluation of inventory is to set up according to the difference between the amount of provisions that must be made this year compared to the amount of provisions that have not been used up in the previous year, leading to additional or reversal this year.

Inventory management according to Accounting Standard No. 02 "Inventories"

6- Principles for recording and depreciating fixed assets, financial lease fixed assets, and investment real estate:

- Principles for recognizing tangible and intangible fixed assets: According to accounting standards 03, 04 and circular guiding the implementation of standards TT 89/2002/TT-BTC dated October 9, 2002 of the Ministry of Finance; Circular 45/2013/TT-BTC dated April 25, 2013 of the Ministry of Finance. Record tangible fixed assets and intangible fixed assets at historical cost. In the Balance Sheet, tangible and intangible fixed assets are reflected according to 3 indicators: Original price, accumulated depreciation, and remaining value.

- Depreciation method and useful life of tangible and intangible fixed assets: Depreciate fixed assets according to the straight-line method and determine the useful life of fixed assets in accordance with Circular 45/2013/TT-BTC dated April 25, 2013 of the Ministry of Finance.

- Principles for recording financial lease fixed assets: according to standard No. 06; Circular guiding standards No. 105/2003/TT-BTC dated November 4, 2003 of the Ministry of Finance.

- Principles for recording investment real estate: according to Standard No. 05- Investment real estate and Circular guiding standards No. 23/2005/TT-BTC - March 30, 2005 of the Ministry of Finance. Record investment real estate at cost.

- Principles and methods of depreciation of investment real estate: depreciation of fixed assets according to the straight-line method and determination of useful life of fixed assets comply with Circular 45/2013/TT-BTC dated April 25, 2013 of the Ministry of Finance

7- Principles of accounting for prepaid expenses

Prepaid expenses that are only related to business expenses during the year are recorded as short-term prepaid expenses and are included in business expenses in the fiscal year.

Large expenses incurred, related to many accounting periods such as: tools and supplies of great value, major repair costs of fixed assets incurred once for 1 period are accounted for as expenses. Long-term prepaid fees are gradually allocated to business expenses within a maximum of 3 years.

Accountants base on the nature and level of each type of cost to choose appropriate allocation criteria.

Prepaid expenses are gradually allocated to business expenses according to the straight-line method.

The accountant keeps track of each prepaid expense in detail according to each prepayment period that has been incurred, allocated, and the remaining amount not yet allocated to expenses.

Method and time of goodwill allocation: None.

8- Principles of accounting for liabilities

Payables are classified according to the following principles: Payables to sellers include trade payables arising from purchases of goods, services, and assets; Internal payables include payables between superior units and subordinate units without dependent accounting legal status; Other payables include non-commercial payables, not related to transactions of buying, selling or providing goods and services.

Liabilities are tracked in detail for each original term, remaining term at the time of reporting, and detailed tracking for each object and each type of currency.

Liabilities that meet the definition of foreign currency monetary items are revalued at the selling exchange rate of the Bank for Industry and Trade of Vietnam at the time of preparing the Financial Statements.

Liabilities recorded are not lower than payment obligations.

9- Principles for recording loans and financial lease liabilities

Loans and financial lease debt are tracked in detail for each subject, each loan contract, each type of loan asset and are tracked in detail in the original currency.

When preparing financial statements, the balance of loans and financial lease debt in foreign currency is re-evaluated according to the bank's selling exchange rate at the time of preparing the financial statement.

10- Principles for recording and capitalizing borrowing costs:

Accounting policies applied to borrowing costs: Follow standard 16 "Borrowing costs": Borrowing costs are recorded in production and business expenses in the period in which they arise, unless capitalized. chemistry. The capitalization of borrowing costs into the value of unfinished assets begins when borrowing costs are incurred during the period of construction investment, unfinished production until the investment assets are completed and put into use.

Capitalization rate used to determine borrowing costs capitalized during the period: no

11- Principles for recording payable expenses:

Principles for recording payable expenses: Accounts payable for goods and services received from sellers in the reporting period but not actually paid, accounts payable for vacation wages, accrued interest expenses Loan...satisfies the condition that the current debt obligation is certain about the time it must be paid and the amount to be paid can be determined with certainty.

The accounting of payable expenses into production and business expenses in the period is based on the principle of matching between revenue and expenses incurred in the period.

12- Principles and methods for recording provisions for payables:

Recognition principles: according to standard No. 18 "Provisions and contingent liabilities": The enterprise has a current debt obligation as a result of a past event; a decrease in economic benefits; have a reliable estimate of the value of the obligation.

Recognition method: guided in Circular No. 21/2006/TT-BTC dated March 20, 2006: The recognized value of a payable provision is the most reasonable estimated value of the amount. will be required to settle the present obligation at the end of the accounting period. The payable provision is established once a year at the end of the accounting period.

13-Principles for recognizing unrealized revenue

Unearned revenue reflects prepaid revenue (money paid in advance by customers for one or more accounting periods for asset leasing, interest received before lending capital or purchasing debt instruments) and unrealized revenues. Other expenses (such as the difference between the sales price on deferred payment or installment payment according to commitment and the immediate payment price, the revenue corresponding to the value of goods and services or the number of discounts for customers...)

14- Principles for recognizing equity:

Principle of recognition of equity: The owner's investment capital is recorded by the amount of capital actually contributed by the owner.

Principle of recording capital surplus: recorded according to the total surplus arising from the issuance of shares to increase capital.

Principles for recording differences in asset revaluation:

Principles for recording exchange rate differences: according to CM No. 10 and Circular No. 179/2012/TT-BTC dated October 24, 2012 of the Ministry of Finance.

Principles for recording undistributed profits: Undistributed after-tax profits are the profits from the enterprise's activities after deducting (-) adjustments due to retroactive application of changes in accounting policies and Retroactively adjust material errors of previous years.

15- Principles and methods of recording revenue and other income:

Revenue is recognized according to Standard No. 14 "Revenue and other income", Circular guiding Standards No. 105/2003/TT-BTC dated November 4, 2003 of the Organizing Committee.

Principles for recording sales revenue: When the company has transferred ownership of goods and products and issued a sales invoice, and the buyer accepts payment.

Principles for recognizing service provision revenue: When the company completes the provision of services to the buyer; Complete the contract or issue a sales invoice, which the buyer accepts for payment.

Principles for recognizing revenue from financial activities:

+ For loan interest, deposit interest, and bond investment interest, the time to determine revenue depends on the time of the loan contract or interest receipt period.

+ Dividends and profits are determined when there is a decision, resolution or notice of distribution.

Gains from foreign currency sales, exchange rate differences arising during the period of business activities determined when transactions or operations are completed, exchange rate differences when re-evaluating monetary items originating in foreign currencies end of reporting period

16- Accounting principles for revenue deductions:

Revenue deductions include trade discounts, sales discounts and sales returns. Deductions from revenue of goods and services consumed from the previous period arising after the end of the year but before the issuance of financial statements in compliance with Accounting Standards "events arising after the end of the period annual accounting" - is recorded as a decrease in revenue on the previous period's financial statements.

17- Principles of accounting for cost of goods sold

Accounting for cost of goods sold ensures the principle of matching revenue.

Accounting for cost of goods sold ensures the principle of prudence: the value of inventory wastage or loss, the cost of direct materials consumed exceeds the normal level, labor costs, and general production costs do not exceed the normal level. allocated to the value of warehoused products are immediately recorded in the cost of goods sold after deducting compensation, if any.

Import taxes, special consumption taxes, and environmental protection taxes are included in the value of purchased goods. If refunded when the goods are sold, they will be recorded as a decrease in the cost of goods sold.

18- Principles and methods of recording financial expenses:

Record financial expenses of expenses or losses related to financial investment activities, lending and borrowing costs, costs of capital contribution to joint ventures and associates, and short-term securities transfer losses. term, transaction fees for selling securities, provision for devaluation of investment in trading securities, provision for loss of investments in other units, losses arising from selling foreign currencies, exchange rate losses arising during the period of business activities determined when transactions or operations are completed, exchange rate difference losses when re-evaluating monetary items denominated in foreign currencies at the end of the reporting period.

19- Principles and methods for recording current corporate income tax expenses and deferred corporate income tax expenses: comply with Standard No. 17, Circular guiding standards No. 20/2006/TT-BTC dated March 20, 2006 of BTC.

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.

Do not offset current corporate income tax expense with deferred corporate income tax expense.

20- Other accounting principles and methods:

V- SIGNIFICANT EVENTS OR TRANSACTIONS DURING THE INTERIM ACCOUNTING PERIOD

- 1- Explain the seasonality or cyclicity of business activities during the interim accounting period
- 2- State the nature and value of items affecting assets, liabilities, equity, net income or cash flows that are considered unusual due to their nature, size or their impact
- 3- Changes in equity capital (next page)
- 4- The nature and amount of changes in accounting estimates reported in prior interim reports of the current accounting year or changes in accounting estimates reported in subsequent years Previous degree: none
- 5 -Issuance, redemption and repayment of debt and equity securities: none
- 6- Dividends paid: None

7- Revenue and business results by department (according to form B05-HH)

8- Material events arising after the end of the interim accounting period that have not been reflected in the Interim Financial Statements: none

9- Changes in contingent liabilities or contingent assets since the end of the most recent annual accounting period: none

Created January 15, 2026

Founder / Chief accountant



Trần Thị Thanh Nhạn

Director



Tạ Mạnh Cường

V.3 - Equity

a) Reconciliation table of changes in Equity in 2025

	Owner's investment capital	Capital surplus share	Investment fund develop	Undistributed after-tax profit	Sum
Year 2024					
At the date 01/01/2024	86.000.000.000	5.007.985.000	11.496.562.246	78.847.697.682	181.352.244.928
Profit/loss for the period				2.154.707.957	2.154.707.957
Appropriation of funds					-
Pay dividends				(7.740.000.000)	(7.740.000.000)
At the date 31/12/2024	86.000.000.000	5.007.985.000	11.496.562.246	73.262.405.639	175.766.952.885
Year 2025					
At the date 01/01/2025	86.000.000.000	5.007.985.000	11.496.562.246	73.262.405.639	175.766.952.885
Profit/loss for the period				4.424.557.863	4.424.557.863
Appropriation of funds					-
Pay dividends					-
At the date 31/12/2025	86.000.000.000	5.007.985.000	11.496.562.246	77.686.963.502	180.191.510.748

b) Details of owner's investment capital	End of term	Proportion	The beginning of the year	Proportion
	VND	%	VND	%
- State capital contribution:	28.800.000.000	33,49%	28.800.000.000	33,49%
<i>Vietnam Maritime Corporation</i>	28.800.000.000	33,49%	28.800.000.000	33,49%
Contributed capital of other subjects:	57.200.000.000	66,51%	57.200.000.000	66,51%
<i>Transimex Joint Stock Company</i>	49.631.600.000	57,71%	49.413.600.000	57,46%
<i>Other shareholders</i>	7.568.400.000	8,80%	7.786.400.000	9,05%
Sum	86.000.000.000	100,00%	86.000.000.000	100,00%

c) Capital transactions with owners and distribution of dividends and profit sharing

- Owner's investment capital:	This year	Last year
+ Contributed capital at the beginning of the period	86.000.000.000	86.000.000.000
+ Contributed capital increased during the period		
+ Contributed capital decreased during the period		
+ Contributed capital at the end of the period	86.000.000.000	86.000.000.000

- Dividends and distributed profits:	0	7.740.000.000
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d) Share	End of term	The beginning of the year
- Number of shares registered to issue	8.600.000	8.600.000
- Number of shares sold to the public	8.600.000	8.600.000
+ Common shares	8.600.000	8.600.000
- Number of shares to be bought back (treasury shares)	0	0
+ Common shares	0	0
- Number of outstanding shares	8.600.000	8.600.000
+ Common shares	8.600.000	8.600.000

* Par value of outstanding shares: 10,000 VND/1 share

- Dividends declared after the end of the accounting period: none

e) Enterprise funds	End of term	The beginning of the year
- Development investment fund	11.496.562.246	11.496.562.246

TRANSPORTATION AND TRADING SERVICES JOINT STOCK COMPANY

ADDRESS: NO. 5 LOT 2B NEW URBAN AREA INTERSECTION 5 CAT BI AIRPORT

NGO QUYEN WARD, HAI PHONG CITY

REPORTING BUSINESS RESULTS OF ACTIVITIES

FOURTH QUARTER OF 2025

Target	This period	Cumulative
I. Business results of Office Rental Contract		
1. Revenue from sales and service provision	934.238.432	3.891.874.188
2. Expense	1.165.415.361	5.942.698.136
2.1.Direct costs	465.726.016	1.977.208.409
2.2.Sales expenses		33.925.070
2.3.Management costs	699.689.345	3.931.564.657
3. Net profit	(231.176.929)	(2.050.823.948)
V. Financial activities		
1. Financial revenue	1.930.108.160	7.415.797.368
1.1. Interest on bank deposits	1.910.693.666	7.329.869.519
1.2.Exchange rate difference	19.414.494	85.927.849
2. Financial costs		
2.1. Loan interest expenses		
2.2. Exchange rate difference		
3. Net profit from financial activities	1.930.108.160	7.415.797.368
3.1. Difference between deposit interest and loan interest payment	1.910.693.666	7.329.869.519
3.2. Exchange rate difference	19.414.494	85.927.849
	-	
VI.Other activities		
1. Other operating income	305.702.784	305.720.206
1.1. income from liquidation and sale of fixed assets		
1.2. Other income	305.702.784	305.720.206
2. Other operating expenses	112.369.643	114.773.971
2.1. Expenses for liquidation and sale of fixed assets		
2.2. Other costs	112.369.643	114.773.971
3. Net profit from other activities	193.333.141	190.946.235
3.1. Profit from liquidation and sale of fixed assets	-	-
3.2. Other operating profits	193.333.141	190.946.235

Hai Phong, January 15, 2026

FOUNDER/CHIEF ACCOUNTANT



Trần Thị Thanh Nhạn

DIRECTOR



Lê Mạnh Cường