

BALANCE SHEET

Q4 2025

Target	Code	Explanation	Quarterly numbers	Beginning of year number
ASSET				
A- SHORT-TERM ASSETS	100		339,447,144,693	326,764,419,683
I. Cash and cash equivalents	110	V.1	50,921,217,704	76,029,793,987
1. Money	111		33,225,177,704	76,029,793,987
2. Cash equivalents	112		17,696,040,000	
II. Short-term financial investments	120			
1. Trading securities	121			
2. Provision for decline in value of trading securities (*)	122			
3. Held-to-maturity investment	123			
III. Short-term receivables	130		223,544,641,165	192,684,530,091
1. Short-term receivables from customers	131	V.3	254,812,009,589	207,996,223,908
2. Short-term prepayment to seller	132	V.2	4,204,585,416	11,134,442,648
3. Short-term internal receivables	133			
4. Receivable according to construction contract progress plan	134			
5. Short-term loan receivable	135			
6. Other short-term receivables	136	V.4	6,593,064,088	6,532,822,699
7. Provision for short-term doubtful receivables (*)	137	V.5	(42,065,017,928)	(32,978,959,164)
8. Assets missing pending resolution	139			
IV. Inventory	140	V.6	64,483,631,629	57,564,598,612
1. Inventory	141		66,144,475,548	59,518,805,681
2. Provision for inventory price reduction (*)	149		(1,660,843,919)	(1,954,207,069)
V. Other short-term assets	150		497,654,195	485,496,993
1. Short-term prepaid expenses	151	V.7	153,304,691	189,440,950
2. Deductible VAT	152	V.15	-	0
3. Taxes and other amounts receivable from the State	153	V.15	344,349,504	296,056,043
4. Government bond repurchase transactions	154			
5. Other current assets	155			
B. LONG-TERM ASSETS	200		9,614,730,526	11,726,728,598
I. Long-term receivables	210			
1. Long-term receivables from customers	211			
2. Long-term prepayment to seller	212			
3. Business capital in affiliated units	213			
4. Long-term internal receivables	214			
5. Long-term loan receivable	215			
6. Other long-term receivables	216			
7. Provision for doubtful long-term receivables (*)	219			
II. Fixed assets	220		9,424,999,998	11,512,817,037
1. Tangible fixed assets	221	V.10	9,424,999,998	11,512,817,037
- Original price	222		25,307,263,395	25,614,336,121
- Accumulated depreciation value(*)	223		(15,882,263,397)	(14,101,519,084)
2. Financial leased fixed assets	224			
- Original price	225			
- Accumulated depreciation value (*)	226			
3. Intangible fixed assets	227			
- Original price	228			

- Accumulated depreciation value (*)	229			
III. Investment real estate	230			
- Original price	231			
- Accumulated depreciation value (*)	232			
IV. Long-term unfinished assets	240			
1. Long-term unfinished production and business costs	241			
2. Cost of unfinished basic construction	242			
V. Long-term financial investment	250			
1. Investment in subsidiaries	251			
2. Investment in joint ventures and associates	252			
3. Investing capital in other units	253			
4. Long-term financial investment reserve (*)	254			
5. Held-to-maturity investment	255			
VI. Other long-term assets	260	V.12	189,730,528	213,911,561
1. Long-term prepaid expenses	261		189,730,528	213,911,561
2. Deferred income tax assets	262			
3. Long-term equipment, supplies and spare parts	263			
4. Other long-term assets	268			
TOTAL ASSETS (270=100+200)	270		349,061,875,219	338,491,148,281
C. LIABILITIES	300		243,743,146,833	236,342,532,524
I. Short-term debt	310		242,468,463,286	233,155,823,661
1. Short-term payables to suppliers	311	V.14	160,998,938,284	122,550,499,295
2. Short-term prepayment by buyer	312		14,500,247,455	9,800,081,091
3. Taxes and payments to the State	313	V.15	6,593,919,405	2,823,587,830
4. Must pay employees	314		354,847,496	
5. Short-term payable expenses	315	V.16	1,644,981,742	3,493,448,997
6. Short-term internal payables	316			
7. Payable according to construction contract progress schedule	317			
8. Short-term unrealized revenue	318		4,565,717,646	592,166,838
9. Other short-term payables	319	V.17	5,400,749,912	5,151,908,438
10. Short-term loans and financial leases	320	V.13	48,293,390,227	88,234,993,368
11. Short-term payables provision	321			
12. Bonus and welfare fund	322	V.18	115,671,119	509,137,804
13. Price stabilization fund	323			
14. Government bond repurchase transactions	324			
II. Long-term debt	330		1,274,683,547	3,186,708,863
1. Long-term payables to suppliers	331			
2. Long-term prepayment by buyer	332			
3. Long-term payable expenses	333			
4. Internal payables on working capital	334			
5. Long-term internal payables	335			
6. Long-term unrealized revenue	336			
7. Other long-term payables	337			
8. Long-term loans and financial leases	338		1,274,683,547	3,186,708,863
9. Convertible bonds	339			
10. Preferred stock	340			
11. Deferred income tax payable	341			
12. Long-term payables provision	342			
13. Science and Technology Development Fund	343			
D.OWNER'S EQUITY	400		105,318,728,386	102,148,615,757
I. Equity	410	V.19	105,318,728,386	102,148,615,757
1. Owner's equity	411		79,603,100,000	79,603,100,000

Common shares with voting rights	411a		79,603,100,000	79,603,100,000
Preferred stock	411b			
2. Share capital surplus	412		569,520,609	569,520,609
3. Bond conversion option	413			
4. Other owners' capital	414		5,548,535,177	5,484,618,519
5. Treasury stock (*)	415		(330,903,170)	(330,903,170)
6. Asset revaluation difference	416			
7. Exchange rate difference	417			
8. Development investment fund	418		8,217,877,737	8,217,877,737
9. Business arrangement support fund	419			
10. Other equity funds	420			
11. Undistributed profit after tax	421		11,710,598,033	8,604,402,062
Undistributed profit after tax accumulated to the end of previous pe	421a		10,606,676,688	7,326,068,912
Undistributed profit for this period	421b		1,103,921,345	1,278,333,150
12. Investment capital for construction and development	422			
II. Other funding sources and funds	430			
1. Funding sources	431			
2. Funding sources for forming fixed assets	432			
TOTAL CAPITAL (440=300+400)	440		349,061,875,219	338,491,148,281

Established on January 20, 2026

The chartist

Chief Accountant

General Director



Pham Thi Ngoc Mai

Nguyen Thi Minh Nguyet

Dang Anh Phuong

BUSINESS RESULTS REPORT

Q4 2025

Target	Index code	Explanation	This quarter this year	This quarter last year	Cumulative number from the beginning of the year to the end of this quarter (This year)	Cumulative number from the beginning of the year to the end of this quarter (Previous year)
1. Sales and service revenue	01	VI.1	218,639,008,523	379,081,548,599	482,383,246,608	580,761,310,872
2. Revenue deductions	02	VI.1				
3. Net revenue from sales and service provision (10 = 01 - 02)	10	VI.1	218,639,008,523	379,081,548,599	482,383,246,608	580,761,310,872
4. Cost of goods sold	11		201,721,563,533	358,814,510,999	438,878,796,925	544,446,326,824
5. Gross profit from sales and service provision (20=10-11)	20		16,917,444,990	20,267,037,600	43,504,449,683	36,314,984,048
6. Financial operating revenue	21	VI.2	646,864,665	12,243,932	994,223,104	878,471,516
7. Financial costs	22	VI.3	572,908,833	3,100,529,336	2,572,699,800	8,572,719,877
<i>Including: Interest expense</i>	23		<i>571,554,377</i>	<i>1,621,295,590</i>	<i>2,082,791,811</i>	<i>4,321,842,498</i>
8. Selling expenses	25	VI.4	2,182,594,693	383,211,282	4,047,956,193	2,097,722,832
9. Business management costs	26	VI.5	10,233,741,549	8,682,405,420	27,682,654,252	24,708,786,764
10. Net profit from business activities {30=20+(21-22) - (25+26)}	30		4,575,064,580	8,113,135,494	10,195,362,542	1,814,226,091
11. Other income	31	VI.6	862,395,597	317,523,783	865,397,598	878,240,835
12. Other costs	32	VI.7	3,340,818,051	2,993,973	4,665,136,923	970,412,164
13. Other profits (40=31-32)	40		(2,478,422,454)	314,529,810	(3,799,739,325)	(92,171,329)
14. Total accounting profit before tax (50=30+40)	50		2,096,642,126	8,427,665,304	6,395,623,217	1,722,054,762
15. Current corporate income tax expense	51		992,720,781	456,415,439	2,960,185,458	443,721,612
16. Deferred corporate income tax expense	52					
17. Profit after corporate income tax (60=50-51-52)	60		1,103,921,345	7,971,249,865	3,435,437,759	1,278,333,150
18. Basic earnings per share (*)	70		138.68	1,001.37	431.57	162.00
19. Declining earnings per share (*)	71					

Established on January 20, 2026

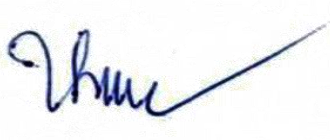
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Chief Accountant

General Director



Pham Thi Ngoc Mai



Nguyen Thi Minh Nguyet



Dang Anh Phuong

CASH FLOW STATEMENT - PPGT

Q4 2025

Target	Code	Explanation	Accumulated from the beginning of the year to the end of this quarter (This year)	Accumulated from the beginning of the year to the end of this quarter (Previous year)
I. Cash flow from operating activities				
1. Profit before tax	01		6,395,623,217	1,722,054,762
2. Adjustments for items				
Depreciation of fixed assets and investment real estate	02		1,780,744,313	2,192,057,903
Provisions	03		8,792,695,614	8,319,194,099
Exchange rate differences and gains and losses due to revaluation of foreign currency monetary items	04		164,472,861	1,358,678,574
Profit and loss from investment activities	05		(5,476,853)	-
Interest expense	06		2,082,791,811	4,321,842,498
Other adjustments	07			
3. Operating profit before changes in working capital	08		19,210,850,963	17,913,827,836
- Increase, decrease receivables	09		(39,994,463,299)	13,815,393,529
- Increase, decrease inventory	10		(6,625,669,867)	46,380,741,724
- Increase, decrease in payables (excluding interest payable, corporate income tax payable)	11		48,068,895,274	(80,684,560,253)
- Increase, decrease prepaid expenses	12		60,317,292	450,317,844
"- Increase, decrease trading securities	13			
- Interest paid	14		(2,145,738,144)	(4,063,620,041)
- Corporate income tax paid	15		(1,318,424,948)	(570,681,879)
- Other income from business activities	16			-
- Other expenses for business activities	17		(521,300,000)	(697,948,674)
Net cash flow from operating activities	20		16,734,467,271	(7,456,529,914)
II. Cash flow from investing activities				
1. Money spent on purchasing and constructing fixed assets and other long-term assets	21			
2. Proceeds from liquidation, sale of fixed assets and other long-term assets	22		10,685,186	
3. Cash spent on lending and purchasing debt instruments of other entities	23			
4. Money recovered from lending and reselling debt instruments of other entities	24			
5. Money spent on investment in other entities	25			
6.Recovery of capital investment in other entities	26			
7. Interest income, dividends and profits distributed	27			
Net cash flow from investing activities	30		10,685,186	-
III. Cash flow from financial activities				
1. Proceeds from issuing shares and receiving capital contributions from owners	31			
2. Money to return capital to owners, buy back shares issued by the enterprise	32			
3. Proceeds from borrowing	33		109,643,774,046	223,481,878,531
4. Loan principal repayment	34		(151,497,402,503)	(173,329,488,085)
5. Principal repayment of financial lease	35			
6. Dividends and profits paid to owners	36			
Net cash flow from financing activities	40		(41,853,628,457)	50,152,390,446
Net cash flow during the period (50 = 20+30+40)	50		(25,108,476,000)	42,695,860,532
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the period	60		76,029,793,987	33,333,883,473
Impact of foreign exchange rate changes on foreign currency conversion	61		(100,283)	49,982

Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the period (70 = 50+60+61)	70		50,921,217,704	76,029,793,987
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Established on January 20, 2026

The chartist



Pham Thi Ngoc Mai

Chief Accountant



Nguyen Thi Minh Nguyet

General Director



Dang Anh Phuong

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Q4 - 2025

I. OPERATIONAL CHARACTERISTICS

1. Form of capital ownership

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

2. Business Field

The Company's business sector is trade and services.

3. Business sector

The Company's main business activities are:

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

4. Normal production and business cycle

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

5. Company Structure

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

6. Statement on Comparability of Information in Financial Statements

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

7. Staff

At the beginning of the fiscal year, the Company had 73 employees working.

II. FINANCIAL YEAR, CURRENCY USED IN ACCOUNTING

1. Fiscal year

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

2. Currency used in accounting

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

III. ACCOUNTING STANDARDS AND REGIMES APPLIED

1. Applicable accounting regime

The Company applies Vietnamese Accounting Standards, Vietnamese Enterprise Accounting Regime issued under Circular No. 200/2014/TT-BTC dated December 22, 2014 and circulars guiding

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

2. Statement on compliance with accounting standards and accounting regimes

Board of Directors ensure compliance with the requirements of Vietnamese Accounting Standards, Vietnamese Enterprise Accounting Regime issued under Circular No. 200/2014/TT-BTC dated December 22, 2014 as well as circulars guiding the implementation of accounting standards of the Ministry of Finance. in preparing and presenting the Consolidated Financial Statements.

IV. ACCOUNTING POLICIES APPLIED

1. Basis for preparing financial statements

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

2. Foreign currency transactions

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

3. Cash and cash equivalents

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

4. Financial investment

Held to maturity investments

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

5. Accounts Receivable

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

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

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

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

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

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

6. Inventory

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

The cost of inventories is determined as follows:

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

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

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

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

7. Prepaid expenses

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

Tools, instruments

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

Other prepaid expenses

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

8. Tangible fixed assets

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

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

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

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

9. Accounts Payable and Accrued Expenses

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

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

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

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

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

10. Equity

Owner's equity

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

Capital surplus

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

Other owners' equity

Other capital is formed by addition from business results.

Treasury stock

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

11. Profit Distribution

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

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

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

12. Revenue and income recognition

Sales revenue

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

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

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

Service revenue

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

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

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

Interest

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

13. Borrowing costs

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

14. Expenses

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

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

15. Corporate income tax

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

16. Related parties

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

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

17. Report by department

segment is a distinguishable component that is engaged in providing products or services and that is subject to risks and returns that are different from those of other business segments.

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

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

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

1. Cash and cash equivalents

	Number last precious	Number head year
Money face	124.045.767	439.089.591
Money send echo row Are not period limit ^(*)	33.101.131.937	75.590.704.396
Add	33.225.177.704	76.029.793.987

2. Short-term trade receivables

	Number last precious	Number head year
Add	254.812.009.589	207.996.223.908

3. Short-term seller advance

	Number last precious	Number head year
Add	4.204.585.416	11.134.442.648

4. Other receivables

4a. Right collect short limit other

	Number last precious	Number head year
Temporary application	1.740.177.071	2.898.031.611
Sign bet, sign Fund	3.207.281.545	1.829.692.531
Object private row chemical, for borrow	726.589.362	748.641.173
The items Right collect short limit other	919.016.110	1.056.457.384
Add	6.593.064.088	6.532.822.699

4b. Right collect long limit other

To be section Right collect about sign fund, sign bet long deadline

5. Attend room Right collect short limit difficult claim

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

	This quarter	Year before
Number head period	36.438.989.770	24.953.128.215
Excerpt set up attend room additional	5.626.028.158	15.507.361.397
Refund		(7.481.530.448)
Number last period	42.065.017.928	32.978.959.164

6. Row exist warehouse

	Number last precious		Number head year	
	Price origin	Attend room	Price origin	Attend room
Row buy in progress Go above road		-		-
Expense product export business incomplete	53.856.643.830	-	47.625.351.883	-
Row chemical	12.287.831.718	(1.660.843.919)	11.893.453.798	(1.954.207.069)
Add	66.144.475.548	(1.660.843.919)	59.518.805.681	(1.954.207.069)

7. Expense pay before

7a. Expense pay before short limit

	Number last precious	Number head year
Add	153.304.691	189.440.949

7b. Expense pay before long limit

	Number last precious	Number head year
Add	189.730.528	213.911.561

8. Asset try determine have image

	Machine hook and design bag	Vehicle luck download, transmit guide	Design equipment tool management reason	Asset try determine other	Add
Original price					
Number head precious	18.570.300.000	4.783.094.461	2.134.578.024	126,363,636	25,614,336.121
Reduced by bar reason					
Number last precious	18.570.300.000	4,783,094,461	2,134,578,024	126,363,636	25,614,336,121
Price wear and tear					

Number head precious	9.228.325.000	4.207.711.130	2.134.578.024	126.363.636	15.696.977.790
Depreciation in precious	487.500.000	4.858.333	0	0	492.358.333
Number last precious	9.715.825.000	4.212.569.463	2.134.578.024	126.363.636	16.189.336.123
Price treat still again					
Number head precious	9.341.975.000	575.383.331	0		9.917.358.331
Number last precious	8.854.475.000	570.524.998	0		9.424.999.998

9. Short-term trade payables

	Number last precious	Number head year
Add	160.998.938.284	122.550.499.295

The company has no overdue unpaid trade payables.

10. Short-term advance payment buyer

	Number last precious	Number head year
Add	14.500.247.455	9.800.081.091

11. Taxes and other payments to the State

	Number last precious		Number head year	
	Right submit	Right collect	Right submit	Right collect
VAT on goods sell internal land	750.875.233		1.276.545.020	
Tax export , import mouth		296.056.043		296.066.043
Tax collect enter business career	1.870.611.398		231.749.819	-
Tax collect enter fish core	22.349.136	41.402.643	77.908.685	-
Types tax other	3.950.083.638	6.890.818	1.237.384.306	-
Add	6.593.919.405	344.349.504	2.823.587.830	296.056.043

Value Added Tax

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

Part soft	Are not bear tax
Total radio electricity phone, cable optical, printer, wire cable network ...	8%
Electricity face God	8%

Tax export, import mouth

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

Types tax other

Company listing declare and submit according to rule determined

12. Short-term payable expenses

	Number last precious	Number head year
Expense interest get a loan Right pay	356.237.242	419.183.575
Expense product export terrible business	1.288.744.500	3.074.265.422
Add	1.644.981.742	3.493.448.997

13. Unearned Revenue

	Number last precious	Number head year
Add	4.565.717.646	592.166.838

14. Other short- term payables

	Number last precious	Number head year
Cost labour group	1.103.916.288	1.025.338.888
Social insurance, health insurance, unemployment insurance		
Neck profit profit Right pay		4.090.667.146
The items Right pay short limit other	4.296.833.624	35.902.404
Add	5.400.749.912	5.151.908.438

15. Get a loan

	Number last precious	Number head year
Bank Loan	45.298.073.774	84.591.702.231
Borrow the fish core other ^(iv)	4.270.000.000	6.830.000.000
Add	49.568.073.774	91.421.702.231

16. Bonus and welfare fund

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

	This quarter	Year before
Number head precious	189.271.119	1.026.849.478
Increase Fund	0	180.237.000
Funding	(73.600.000)	(697.948.674)
Number last precious	115.671.119	509.137.804

17. Equity

	Capital contribute belong to owner office have	Surplus residual capital neck part	Capital other belong to owner office have	Neck vote Fund (*)	Fund head private release develop	Profit after tax Not yet stool coordinate	Add
Number residual head year	79.603.100.000	569.520.609	5.484.618.519	(330.903.170)	8.217.877.737	8.604.402.062	102.148.615.757
Number residual last precious	79.603.100.000	569.520.609	5.548.535.177	(330.903.170)	8.217.877.737	11.710.598.033	105.318.728.386

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

1. Revenue

	This quarter this year	This quarter year before
Revenue sell row chemical	218.639.008.523	379.081.548.599
Row sell bag pay again		
Revenue pure	218.639.008.523	379.081.548.599

2. Revenue active dynamic talent main

	This quarter this year	This quarter year before
Interest money send	145.750.322	7.496.682
Interest difference deviated billion price Satisfied real presently	501.114.343	4.747.250
Add	646.864.665	12.243.932

3. Financial costs

	This quarter this year	This quarter year before
Expense interest get a loan	571.554.377	1.621.295.590
Hole difference deviated billion price Satisfied real presently	1.354.456	1.479.233.746
Add	572.908.833	3.100.529.336

4. Cost of sales

	This quarter this year	This quarter year before
Add	2.182.594.693	383.211.282

5. Business management costs

	This quarter this year	This quarter year before
Add	10.233.741.549	8.682.405.420

6. Other income

	This quarter this year	This quarter year before
Bonus business number sell row		63.506.348
Punish slow home bow grant	854.710.411	
Punish slow bar maths guest row		251.783.455

	This quarter this year	This quarter year before
Income other	7.685.186	2.233.980
Add	862.395.597	317.523.783

7. Other costs

	This quarter this year	This quarter year before
Punish slow fit copper	3.305.026.783	
Punish slow submit tax		1.421.333
Expense other	35.791.268	1.572.640
Add	3.340.818.051	2.993.973

Established, January 20, 2026

Preparer

Chief Accountant

General Director



Pham Thi Ngoc Mai



Nguyen Thi Minh Nguyet




Dang Anh Phuong