

CANTHO PESTICIDES JOINT STOCK COMPANY	THE SOCIALIST REPUBLIC OF VIETNAM Independence - Freedom – Happiness
No: <u>28E</u> /CBTT.CPC.2026	Can Tho, Date 20, April 2026

PERIODIC INFORMATION DISCLOSURE OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

To: Hanoi Stock Exchange

Pursuant to Clause 3, Article 14 of Circular No. 96/2020/TT-BTC dated November 16, 2020, of the Ministry of Finance, guiding information disclosure on the stock market, **CAN THO PESTICIDES JOINT STOCK COMPANY** hereby discloses information on the financial statements for the first quarter of 2026 to Hanoi Stock Exchange as follows:

1. Name of organization: **CAN THO PESTICIDES JOINT STOCK COMPANY**

- Stock symbol: CPC.
- Address: 51 Truong Van Dien, Phuoc Thoi Ward, Can Tho City
- Telephone contact/Tel: 02923861770.... Fax: 02923861798.
- Email: Admin@tstcantho.com..... Website: www.tstcantho.com.vn

2. Content of information disclosure:

- Financial statements for the first quarter of 2026

Separate financial statements (TCNY without Company's subsidiaries and upper-level accounting unit with affiliated units); ☐X

- Cases subject to explanation of reasons:

+ The auditing organization issues an opinion that is not an unqualified opinion on the financial statements (for audited financial statements of 2025):

Yes ☐

No ☐

Explanatory document in case of ticking yes:

Yes ☐

No ☐

+ The after-tax profit in the reporting period has a difference before and after the audit of 5% or more, changing from loss to profit or vice versa (for the audited financial statements of 2025):

Yes ☐

No ☐

Explanatory document in case of ticking yes:

Yes ☐

No ☐



+ The after-tax profit of corporate income at the income statement of the reporting period changes by 10% or more compared to the same period of the previous year:

Yes ☒

No ☐

Explanatory document in case of ticking yes:

Yes ☒

No ☐

+ The after-tax profit in the reporting period is a loss, changing from profit in the same period of the previous year to loss in this period or vice versa:

Yes ☐

No ☐

Explanatory document in case of ticking yes:

Yes ☐

No ☐

This information has been published on the company's electronic information page on Date: April 20, 2026 at the link: www.tstcantho.com.vn

3. Report on transactions with a value of 35% or more of total assets in 2024.

In case listed organization has a transaction, it is requested to fully report the following contents:

- Content of transaction:.....
- Proportion of transaction value/total asset value of the enterprise (%) (based on the most recent year's financial statements);.....
- Date of completion of transaction:.....

We undertake that the information disclosed above is true and take full responsibility before the law for the content of the disclosed information.

<p>Attached documents:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Q1 2026 Financial Statements- Explanatory report	<p>Organization representative</p> <p>Legal Representative/Authorized Person for Information Disclosure</p> <p>GENERAL DIRECTOR</p> <p><i>Nguyễn Văn Trung</i></p>
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No: ^{29E}.../CBTT.2026

Can Tho, April 20, 2026

*Re: Explanation for Profit in Q1 2026
differing by over 10% compared to the
same period*

To: The Hanoi Stock Exchange

**CPC EXPLANATION OF REASONS FOR PROFIT
DIFFERING BY OVER 10% COMPARED TO THE SAME
PERIOD**

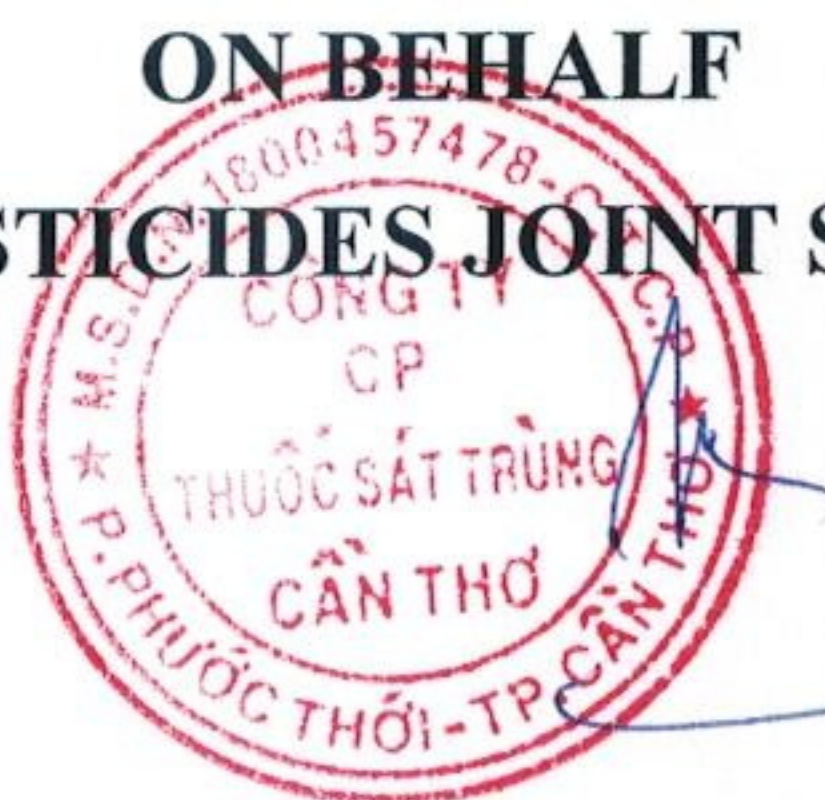
CPC's profit for Q1 2026 reached over 906.64 million VND, reflecting an increase of +51.59% compared to the same period last year.

CPC would like to present the main reasons for the profit variance of more than 10% compared to the same period as follows:

- Sales revenue and service provision for Q1 2026 increased by +87.58% compared to the same period last year, leading to the profit variance as mentioned above.

In the context of the general difficulties facing the economy, our company will strive to save costs and make the most of available resources to improve the competitiveness of the business.

**ON BEHALF
OF CAN THO PESTICIDES JOINT STOCK COMPANY
GENERAL DIRECTOR**



Nguyễn Văn Trung



CANTHO PESTICIDES JOINT STOCK COMPANY

51 Truong Van Dien, Phuoc Thoi Ward, Can Tho City

Tel: (+84) 292. 3861770 - (+84) 292. 3861798

Website: www.tstcantho.com.vn

FINANCIAL REPORTS

QUARTER 1 - YEAR 2026

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|----------------|
| - Balance sheet | Form B 01 - DN |
| - Income statement | Form B 02 - DN |
| - Cash flow statement | Form B 03 - DN |
| - Notes to the financial statements | Form B 09 - DN |

- Tax code:

1	8	0	0	4	5	7	4	7	8				
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STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

AS AT 31 MARCH 2026

Unit: Vietnam Dong

ITEMS	CODE	NOTE	ENDING BALANCE	BEGINNING BALANCE
A. CURRENT ASSETS	100		104.223.391.994	118.580.028.742
I. Cash and cash equivalents	110	V.1	7.059.133.734	2.186.194.085
1. Cash	111		7.059.133.734	2.186.194.085
2. Cash equivalents	112		-	-
II. Short-term financial investments	120	V.2	38.000.000.000	37.000.000.000
1. Trading securities	121		-	-
2. Provisions for devaluation of trading securities (*)	122		-	-
3. Short-term held-to maturity investments	123		38.000.000.000	37.000.000.000
4. Allowance for short-term held-to maturity investments (*)	124			
5. Other Short-term investments	125			
6. Allowance for impairment of Other Short-term investments (*)	126			
III. Short-term receivables	130	V.3	23.924.944.355	52.049.975.866
1. Short-term trade receivables	131		22.363.933.922	50.902.355.565
2. Short-term prepayments to suppliers	132		1.289.818.142	1.228.577.592
3. Short-term inter-company receivables	133		-	-
4. Receivables according to the progress of construction contract	134		-	-
5. Other short-term receivables	135		8.589.728.776	8.237.579.194
6. Allowance for short-term doubtful debts (*)	136		(8.318.536.485)	(8.318.536.485)
7. Deficit assets for treatment	137		-	-
IV. Inventories	140		34.142.369.819	27.117.094.154
1. Inventories	141	V.4	35.216.956.110	28.191.680.445
2. Allowance for inventories (*)	142		(1.074.586.291)	(1.074.586.291)
V. Short-term biological assets	150		0	0
1. Livestock for one-time harvest, short-term	151		-	-
2. Seasonal crops or crops for one-time harvest, short-term	152		-	-
3. Allowance for impairment of short-term biological assets (*)	153		-	-
VI. Other current assets	160	V.5	1.096.944.086	226.764.637
1. Short-term prepaid expenses	161		757.964.849	226.764.637
2. Deductible VAT	162		213.507.386	-
3. Taxes and other receivables from the State	163		125.471.851	-
4. Trading Government bonds	164		-	-
5. Other current assets	165		-	-
B - NON-CURRENT ASSETS	200		15.968.444.955	16.440.941.431
I. Long-term receivables	210		-	-
1. Long-term trade receivables	211		-	-
2. Long-term prepayments to suppliers	212		-	-

ITEMS	CODE	NOTE	ENDING BALANCE	BEGINNING BALANCE
3. Working capital in affiliates	213		-	-
4. Long-term inter-company receivables	214		-	-
6. Other long-term receivables	216		-	-
6. Allowance for long-term doubtful debts (*)	219		-	-
II. Fixed assets	220		13.087.663.718	13.560.160.194
1. Tangible fixed assets	221	V.6	13.087.663.718	13.560.160.194
- Historical cost	222		60.447.479.707	59.931.479.707
- Accumulated depreciation (*)	223		(47.359.815.989)	(46.371.319.513)
2. Financial leased assets	224		-	-
- Historical cost	225		-	-
- Accumulated depreciation (*)	226		-	-
3. Intangible fixed assets	227	V.7	-	-
- Initial cost	228		984.913.300	984.913.300
- Accumulated amortization (*)	229		(984.913.300)	(984.913.300)
III. Long-term biological assets	230			
1. Livestock for periodic harvest	231			
a) Immature livestock for periodic harvest	232			
b) Mature livestock for periodic harvest	233			
- Historical cost	234			
- Accumulated depreciation (*)	235			
2. Livestock for one-time harvest, long-term	236			
3. Seasonal crops or crops for one-time harvest, long-term	237			
4. Allowance for impairment of long-term biological assets (*)	238			
IV. Investment property	240		-	-
- Historical costs	241		-	-
- Accumulated depreciation (*)	242		-	-
V. Long-term assets in process	250		1.024.645.455	1.024.645.455
1. Long-term work in process	251		-	-
2. Construction-in-progress	252		1.024.645.455	1.024.645.455
VI. Long-term financial investments	260		-	-
1. Investments in subsidiaries	261		-	-
2. Investments in joint ventures and associates	262		-	-
3. Investments in equity of other entities	263		-	-
4. Allowance for impairment of long-term investments in other entities (*)	264		-	-
5. Held-to-maturity investments	265		-	-
6. Allowance for of long-term held-to-maturity investments (*)	266		-	-
VII. Other non-current assets	270		1.856.135.782	1.856.135.782
1. Long-term prepaid expenses	271		1.856.135.782	1.856.135.782
2. Deferred income tax assets	272		-	-
3. Long-term components and spare parts	273		-	-
4. Other non-current assets	268	V.9	-	-
TOTAL ASSETS	270		120.191.836.949	135.020.970.173

ITEMS	CODE	NOTE	ENDING BALANCE	BEGINNING BALANCE
C - LIABILITIES	300		33.122.518.318	48.858.298.236
I. Current liabilities	310		33.122.518.318	48.858.298.236
1. Short-term trade payables	311		10.228.186.766	13.492.285.692
2. Short-term advances from customers	312		137.787.480	125.769.866
3. Dividends and profits payable	313			
4. Taxes and other obligations to the State Budget	314	V.11	1.175.832.525	4.153.684.364
5. Payables to employees	315		88.180.000	3.550.000.000
6. Short-term accrued expenses	316	V.12	92.810.939	931.659.054
7. Short-term inter-company payables	317		-	-
7. Payables according to the progress of construction contracts	318		-	-
8. Short-term unearned revenue	319		-	-
9. Other short-term payables	320	V.13	3.516.573.148	6.115.791.020
10. Short-term loans and financial lease liabilities	321	V.10	15.539.622.980	18.088.583.760
11. Provisions for short-term payables	322		-	-
12. Bonus and welfare funds	323		2.343.524.480	2.400.524.480
13. Price stabilization fund	324		-	-
14. Trading Government bonds	325		-	-
II. Non-current liabilities	330		-	-
1. Long-term trade payables	331		-	-
2. Long-term advances from customers	332		-	-
3. Taxes and payables to the State, long-term	333		-	-
4. Long-term expenses payables	334		-	-
5. Intercompany payables for working capital	335		-	-
6. Long-term intra-company payables	336		-	-
7. Long-term unearned Revenues	337		-	-
8. Other long-term payables	338		-	-
9. Long-term borrowings and financial leases	339		-	-
10. Convertible bonds	340		-	-
11. Preferred shares	341		-	-
12. Deferred income tax liability	342		-	-
13. Provisions for long-term payables	343		-	-
14. Science and technology development fund	344		-	-
D - OWNERS' EQUITY	400		87.069.318.631	86.162.671.937
1. Owners' Capital	411		43.030.500.000	43.030.500.000
- Common shares with voting rights	411A		43.030.500.000	43.030.500.000
- Preferred shares	411B		-	-
2. Capital surplus	412		8.291.518.300	8.291.518.300
3. Convertible bonds option	413		-	-
4. Other owners' capital	414		12.261.176.032	12.261.176.032
5. Treasury stocks (*)	415		(4.000.872.355)	(4.000.872.355)
6. Differences on asset revaluation	416		-	-
7. Foreign exchange differences	417		-	-

ITEMS	CODE	NOTE	ENDING BALANCE	BEGINNING BALANCE
8. Investment and development fund	418		14.517.330.583	14.517.330.583
9. Other funds	419		-	-
10. Undistributed profit after tax	420		12.969.666.071	12.063.019.377
- Undistributed profit after tax brought forward	420A		12.063.019.377	3.026.932.662
- Undistributed tax profit after tax the current period	420B		906.646.694	9.036.086.715
TOTAL RESOURCES	440		120.191.836.949	135.020.970.173

Can Tho, April 20, 2026

Preparer


Nguyễn Duy Linh

Chief Accountant


Quách Thị Thiệp

General Manager




Nguyễn Văn Trung

INCOME STATEMENT

Quarter 1 - Year 2026

ITEMS	CODE	NOTE	QUARTER 1		ACCUMULATED FROM THE BEGINNING OF THE YEAR TO THE END OF THIS QUARTER
			2026	2025	
1. Revenues From Sales And Services Rendered	01	VI.15	22.394.014.958	11.938.666.578	22.394.014.958
2. Revenue Deductions	02				
3. Net sales (10 = 01 - 02)	10		22.394.014.958	11.938.666.578	22.394.014.958
4. Cost of sales	11	VI.18	15.617.780.778	7.308.141.980	15.617.780.778
5. Gross profit (20 = 10 - 11)	20		6.776.234.180	4.630.524.598	6.776.234.180
6. Gain/Loss from sale and disposal of investment property	21				
7. Financial income	22	VI.19	140.783.749	878.162.698	140.783.749
8. Financial expenses	23	VI.20	456.516.018	1.147.358.433	456.516.018
- In which: Loan interest expenses	24		293.696.488	112.686.827	293.696.488
9. Selling expenses	25		2.774.943.828	1.719.071.927	2.774.943.828
10. General and administration expenses	26		2.552.251.481	1.894.648.192	2.552.251.481
11. Net operating profit (30 = 20 + (21 - 22) - 25 - 26)	30		1.133.306.602	747.608.744	1.133.306.602
12. Other income	31	VI.21	2.085	5.270	2.085
13. Other expenses	32	VI.22	320	2.044	320
14. Other profit/(loss) (40 = 31 - 32)	40		1.765	3.226	1.765
15. Total accounting profit before tax (50 = 30 + 40)	50		1.133.308.367	747.611.970	1.133.308.367
16. Current income tax	51	VI.23	226.661.673	149.522.394	226.661.673
17. Deferred income tax	52				0
18. Profit after tax (60 = 50 - 51 - 52)	60		906.646.694	598.089.576	906.646.694
19. Basic earnings per share (*)	70	VI.24	222	147	222
20. Diluted earnings per share (*)	71				

Preparer

Chief Accountant

Can Tho, April 20, 2026

General Manager



Accountant: Nam Linh
Quách Thị Ching

CASH FLOW STATEMENT

Quarter 1 - Year 2026

Unit: Vietnam Dong

ITEMS	CODE	NOTE	ACCUMULATED FROM THE BEGINNING OF THE YEAR TO THE END OF THIS QUARTER	
			CURRENT PERIOD	PREVIOUS YEAR
I. Cash flows from operating activities				
1. Income from sales of merchandises, services rendered	01		50.828.940.566	25.915.649.096
2. Payments to suppliers of merchandises and services	02		(25.435.771.668)	(23.322.354.560)
3. Payments to employees	03		(8.206.578.279)	(4.262.875.508)
4. Interest payment	04		(293.696.488)	(112.686.827)
5. Corporate income tax payment	05		(1.000.000.000)	-
6. Other income from operating activity	06		1.037.073.103	1.172.970.306
7. Other payments for operating activity	07		(6.647.511.317)	(9.658.987.875)
Net cash flows from operating activities	20		10.282.455.917	(10.268.285.368)
II. Cash flow from investment activities				
1. Payment for buying, building FAs and other assets	21		(567.600.000)	(382.640.000)
2. Receipt from liquidating, selling FAs and others	22		-	-
3. Payment for loaning, buying securities from other entities	23		(9.000.000.000)	(14.000.000.000)
4. Receipt from loaning, selling securities	24		5.000.000.000	17.000.000.000
5. Payment for investing in the other entities	25		-	-
6. Receipt from investment in other entities	26		-	-
7. Receipt from loan interest, dividend, divided profits	27		140.783.749	227.283.018
Net cash flow from investment activities	30		(4.426.816.251)	2.844.643.018
III. Cash flow from financial activities				
1. Receipt from issuing stocks, receiving owner's equity	31		-	-
2. Payment for owners' equities, buying back issued	32		-	-
3. Receipt from short-term, long-term loans	33		16.847.800.380	12.146.325.630
4. Payment for original debt	34		(19.396.761.160)	(9.444.576.528)
5. Payment for debt (financial leasing)	35		-	-
6. Paid dividends, profits	36		-	-
Net cash flow from financial activities	40		(2.548.960.780)	2.701.749.102
Net cash flow in the period (50=20+30+40)	50		3.306.678.886	(4.721.893.248)
Cash on hand and beginning amount	60		2.186.194.085	14.439.625.166
The effect of changes in exchange rate	61		1.566.260.763	357.730.917
Cash on hand and closing amount (70 = 50 + 60 + 61)	70	V.1	7.059.133.734	10.075.462.835

Can Tho, April 20, 2026

Preparer

Chief Accountant

General Manager


 Nguyễn Duy Linh


 Quách Chi Trung


 Nguyễn Văn Trung

I. GENERAL INFORMATION

- | | |
|--------------------------------|------------------------------------------|
| 1. Form of ownership | Share capital |
| 2. Operating industry | Production of plant protection chemicals |
| 3. Principal activities | |

Importing, manufacturing, processing, and trading plant protection chemicals, biological products, and various types of chemicals; Importing and trading fertilizers, machinery, equipment, and tools for agricultural production; Manufacturing and trading pharmaceuticals and chemicals used in aquaculture

- 4. Operating characteristics of the Company during the year that affect consolidated financial statements**

II. FISCAL YEAR AND ACCOUNTING CURRENCY**1. Fiscal year**

The fiscal year of the Company is from 01 January to 31 December annually. This report specifically covers the first quarter of 2026.

2. Accounting currency unit

The Vietnamese Dong (VND) is used as the currency for bookkeeping.

III. ACCOUNTING STANDARDS AND ACCOUNTING SYSTEM**1. Accounting system**

The Company applies Enterprise Accounting System issued under Circular No. 99/2025/TT-BTC dated October 27, 2025 by the Minister of Finance.

2. Statement of the compliance with the Accounting Standards and System

We have performed accounting work in accordance with Vietnamese Accounting Standards and relevant legal regulations. The financial statements have been presented truthfully and fairly, reflecting the financial position, business performance, and cash flows of the company

- The selection of data and information for presentation in the Notes to the Financial Statements has been carried out based on the materiality principle as stipulated in Vietnamese Accounting Standard No. 21, 'Presentation of Financial Statements'

3. Applied Accounting Method

The company applies the computerized accounting system.

IV. ACCOUNTING POLICIES**1. Cash and cash equivalents**

Cash and cash equivalents include cash on hand, bank deposits, cash in transit, and short-term investments with an original maturity of no more than three months. These investments must have high liquidity, be easily convertible into known amounts of cash, and carry minimal risk of changes in value.

Foreign Currency Translation Methods

Differences in foreign exchange rates arising during the period when the company is operational are translated using the actual transaction exchange rate of the economic activity. These differences are recorded as financial income or financial expenses and reflected in the Income Statement for the period

During the construction investment phase to establish fixed assets for a newly formed company, foreign exchange differences arise when monetary items denominated in foreign currencies are paid for investment activities. Additionally, differences due to year-end revaluation of monetary items are separately accumulated and presented on the Balance Sheet. Once the assets are completed and put into use, these foreign exchange differences are gradually amortized into financial income (for exchange rate gains) or financial expenses (for exchange rate losses) over a period not exceeding five years from the time the assets become operational.

The ending balance of cash accounts in foreign currencies must be revalued based on the average transaction exchange rate in the interbank foreign exchange market, as announced by the State Bank of Vietnam at the time of preparing the financial statements

2. Accounting principles of inventory

Accounting principles of inventory : Inventory is recognized at cost. If the net realizable value is lower than the cost, it must be measured at the net realizable value. The cost of inventory includes purchase costs, processing costs, and other directly attributable costs incurred to bring the inventory to its current location and condition, minus any provisions for devaluation or obsolescence.

Inventory Valuation Method: Weighted Average Method

Inventory Accounting Method: Perpetual Inventory Method

Provision for Inventory Devaluation: Provisions for inventory devaluation are recognized when the net realizable value of inventory is lower than its cost. The provision amount is the difference between the higher cost of inventory and its lower net realizable value. The provision is made on an item-by-item basis. The estimation of the net realizable value must be based on reliable evidence collected at the time of estimation and should take into account price fluctuations or direct costs related to events after the financial year-end. These events must be confirmed based on the conditions existing at the time of estimation.

3. Principles for Recognition and Depreciation of Fixed Assets (FA) and Finance Leases

The principles for recognizing tangible and intangible fixed assets are recorded at their historical cost, which includes all expenses that the enterprise must incur to acquire the fixed asset, calculated up to the point when the asset is ready for use as planned. In the balance sheet, fixed assets are reflected in three indicators: historical cost, accumulated depreciation, and remaining value.

The principle for recognizing leased fixed assets: record at the lower of the fair value of the leased asset and the present value of the minimum lease payments

The useful life of fixed assets: is the period that a business anticipates using fixed assets in production and business activities, or is determined based on the quantity and volume of products expected to be produced from the use of fixed assets according to current regulations, under normal conditions, in line with the economic and technical parameters of the fixed assets, and other factors related to the operation of the fixed assets.

Depreciation method for fixed assets: Depreciation is recorded using the straight-line method based on the estimated useful life of the assets in accordance with Circular 45/2013/TT-BTC dated April 25, 2013, and Circular 28/2017/TT-BTC dated April 12, 2017, issued by the Ministry of Finance.

The useful life of fixed assets:

Buildings and structures 5 - 50 years

Machinery and equipment 3 - 20 years

Motor vehicles 4 - 30 years

Office equipments 5 - 10 years

Intangible Fixed Assets Maximum term of 20 years

Intangible fixed assets include land with a time limit, and the useful life is the period during which the land can be used as permitted by regulations.

4. Recognition of loans and finance lease liabilities

Borrowing Costs: These are interest on loans and other costs directly related to the company's borrowings. These costs are recognized as production and business expenses in the period, unless they arise from borrowings directly related to the investment in construction or production of unfinished assets, in which case they are capitalized into the value of the asset (capitalized) when they meet the conditions set out in accounting standard No. 16 "Borrowing Costs."

Capitalization Rate for Borrowing Costs: In cases where general borrowings are used for investment in construction or production of an unfinished asset, the borrowing costs eligible for capitalization in each accounting period are determined based on the capitalization rate. This rate is applied to the weighted average accumulated costs incurred for the investment in construction or production of that asset. The capitalization rate is calculated based on the weighted average interest rate of loans that remain unpaid during the period. The capitalized borrowing costs for the period should not exceed the total borrowing costs incurred during that period.

5. Recognition and Capitalization of Other Costs

Prepaid Expenses (Short-Term and Long-Term): These are actual expenses that have been incurred but are related to the company's production and business activities over multiple accounting periods within one financial year (short-term) or over more than one financial year (long-term). Therefore, they cannot be fully accounted for as production and business expenses in the period incurred and are instead allocated across multiple future accounting periods.

Main Prepaid Expense: The primary prepaid expense is the land rental cost at the Tra Noc Industrial Park for the construction of the company's production facility.

Method for Allocating Prepaid Expenses: The allocation of prepaid expenses into production and business expenses for each period is based on the nature and extent of each type of expense. Short-term prepaid expenses are allocated over 12 months, while long-term prepaid expenses are allocated over more than 12 months.

6. Principles and Methods for Recognizing Accrued Expenses:

Accrued Expenses: These are costs that have not yet been incurred but are anticipated and recognized in the period as production and business expenses for the entities subject to the costs. This ensures that when actual payments are made, they do not cause unexpected fluctuations in production and business expenses. The recognition of these accrued expenses into production and business expenses is done based on the matching principle, ensuring alignment between revenues and expenses within the same period.

Main Accrued Expenses: These primarily include large repairs to fixed assets, as these repairs are cyclical by nature, accrued interest on loans in cases where interest is paid at a later date, deferred bond interest payments, and costs related to halting production due to seasonal business operations, etc.

7. Principles and Methods for Recognizing Provisions for Liabilities:

Provisions for liabilities are only recognized when the following conditions are met: 1. The company has a present obligation (either a legal obligation or a constructive obligation) resulting from a past event; 2. It is probable that an outflow of economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation; 3. A reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

The recognized value of a provision for liability is the best reasonable estimate of the amount that will be required to settle the present obligation at the end of the accounting period.

8. Accounting principles of owner's equity

Accounting principles of owner's equity

Business capital is formed from the money contributed by members or shareholders who purchase shares or stocks, or from retained earnings after tax as per the resolution of the General Meeting of Shareholders or as specified in the company's charter. Business capital is recognized according to the actual amount of capital contributed in cash or in kind, valued at the par value of the shares issued at the company's formation or additional capital raised to expand the company's operations.

Recognition Principles for Share Premium and Other Capital:

+ **Share Premium:** This reflects the increase in the amount received above the par value when shares are issued for the first time or additional shares are issued. It also includes the increase or decrease between the actual amount received and the repurchase price when treasury shares are reissued (for joint-stock companies). In cases where shares are repurchased for immediate cancellation, the value of the repurchased shares is deducted from the business capital at the purchase date. The deduction is made according to the actual repurchase price and must also reduce the business capital in detail according to the par value and the share premium of the repurchased shares.

+ **Other Capital:** This reflects the business capital formed from additions made from business operations, gifts, donations, sponsorships, or asset revaluation.

Recognition Principles for Exchange Rate Differences:

Exchange rate differences are reflected as the fluctuations in foreign exchange rates arising from capital construction investments (pre-operational stage). They also include the exchange rate differences from revaluation of foreign-currency-denominated monetary items at the end of the financial year and how those differences are handled.

Recognition Principles for Retained Earnings:

Retained earnings are recognized as the amount of profit (or loss) from the company's business activities after deducting (-) the current period's corporate income tax and adjustments for retrospective changes in accounting policies and corrections of significant prior-period errors.

Profit distribution is based on the company's charter and the decisions made by the Board of Directors approved at the annual general meeting of shareholders.

9. Recognition Principles and Methods for Revenue:

Principles and Methods for Recognizing Sales Revenue:

Sales revenue includes the sale of products manufactured by the company, the sale of purchased goods, and the sale of investment properties. Sales revenue is recognized when the following five conditions are met simultaneously: 1. The company has transferred most of the risks and rewards associated with the ownership of the product or goods to the buyer; 2. The company no longer retains the management rights of the goods as if it were the owner or the control over the goods; 3. The revenue is reasonably certain to be determined; 4. The company has received economic benefits from the sales transaction; 5. The costs associated with the sales transaction can be identified.

Recognition Principles and Methods for Service Revenue:

Service revenue arises from performing agreed work under a contract over one or more accounting periods. Service revenue is recognized when all of the following four conditions are met: 1. The revenue is reasonably certain to be determined; 2. It is probable that economic benefits will flow from the transaction providing the service; 3. The portion of work completed as of the balance sheet date can be determined; 4. The costs incurred for the transaction and the costs to complete the service transaction can be identified.

Recognition Principles and Methods for Financial Activity Revenue:

Financial activity revenue reflects income from interest, royalties, dividends, profit distributions, and other financial activities of the company (such as investments in securities trading, the liquidation of joint venture equity, investments in affiliated companies, subsidiaries, other capital investments, exchange rate gains, and capital gains from asset transfers). Financial revenue is recognized when the following two conditions are met: 1. It is probable that economic benefits will flow from the transaction; 2. The revenue is reasonably certain to be determined.

10. Recognition Principles and Methods for Financial Costs:

Financial Costs: Financial costs include expenses or losses related to borrowing costs, loans, and exchange rate losses.

These financial costs are recognized in detail for each type of cost when they are actually incurred in the period and can be reliably determined when there is sufficient evidence of these costs.

11. Recognition Principles and Methods for Current Corporate Income Tax and Deferred Corporate Income Tax Costs:

Corporate Income Tax Expenses are determined as the total of current corporate income tax expenses and deferred corporate income tax expenses when determining the profit or loss for an accounting period.

Current Corporate Income Tax is the amount of corporate income tax payable (or recoverable) based on taxable income and the corporate income tax rate for the current year according to the applicable corporate income tax law, and is recognized accordingly.

Deferred Corporate Income Tax includes both deferred tax liabilities and deferred tax assets: Deferred Tax Liabilities are the amount of corporate income tax that will be payable in the future, calculated based on temporary taxable differences in the current year. Deferred Tax Assets are the amount of corporate income tax that will be recoverable in the future, calculated based on the following items: a) Deductible temporary differences; b) The value of unused tax losses that can be carried forward to the following year; c) The value of unused tax credits that can be carried forward to the following year.

Taxes Payable to the State Budget will be specifically settled with the tax authority. The difference between the tax payable according to the books and the amount verified during the tax audit will be adjusted once the final settlement is made with the tax authority.

12. Foreign Exchange Risk Provisions:

The year-end balance of monetary items (cash, cash equivalents, receivables, and payables) denominated in foreign currency is revalued based on the average exchange rate in the interbank foreign exchange market as announced by the State Bank of Vietnam at the time of preparing the financial statements.

The provision for foreign exchange risk is carried out in accordance with Circular No. 201/2009/TT-BTC dated October 15, 2009, which provides guidance on handling exchange rate differences in businesses.

13. Principles of Reporting Comparative Information

The numerical information in financial statements intended for comparison across accounting periods must be presented in accordance with the numerical information from the previous period's financial statements. Comparative information should also include explanatory notes if necessary to help users clearly understand the current period's financial statements.

When there is a change in the presentation or classification of items in the financial statements, the comparative figures for the current period must be reclassified accordingly, and the nature, figures, and reasons for the reclassification must be presented. If it is not possible to reclassify the corresponding comparative figures, the enterprise must clearly state the reasons and nature of the changes if the reclassification of the figures is carried out.

V. NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

1. Cash and Cash equivalents		<u>Ending balance</u>	<u>Beginning balance</u>
Cash		7,059,133.734	2,186,194.085
Cash on hand		154,947.582	12,653.000
Cash at banks		6,904,186.152	2,173,541.085
Cash in transit		-	-
Total		7,059,133.734	2,186,194.085
2. Short-term investments			
	<u>Ending balance</u>	<u>Beginning balance</u>	
	Quantity	Quantity	Value
Short-term investments			37,000,000.000
Time deposits over 3 months	38,000,000.000		37,000,000.000
Total	38,000,000.000		37,000,000.000
3. Current accounts receivable		<u>Ending balance</u>	<u>Beginning balance</u>
Other receivables		22,363,933.922	50,902,355.565
Prepayments to suppliers		1,289,818.142	1,228,577.592
Other receivables		8,589,728.776	8,237,579.194
Provision for doubtful receivables		(8,318,536.485)	(8,318,536.485)
Total		23,924,944.355	52,049,975.866
4. Inventories		<u>Ending balance</u>	<u>Beginning balance</u>
Purchased goods in transit		-	-
Raw materials		31,668,278.903	23,099,062.677
Tools and supplies		-	-
Work in progress		3,548,677.207	5,092,617.768
Finished goods		-	-
Merchandise inventories		-	-
Goods in transit for sale		-	-
Total cost of inventory		35,216,956.110	28,191,680.445
(-) Inventory write-down allowance		(1,074,586.291)	(1,074,586.291)
Total net realizable value of inventory		34,142,369.819	27,117,094.154
5. Other current assets		<u>Ending balance</u>	<u>Beginning balance</u>
Taxes and other receivables from the State		338,979.237	-
Value added tax deductibles		213,507.386	-
Taxes and other receivables from the State		125,471.851	-
Other current assets		757,964.849	226,764.637
Total		1,096,944.086	226,764.637
6. Tangible fixed assets		(See next page)	

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Unit: Vietnam Dong

For quarter 1 of 2026

6. Tangible fixed assets

Items	Buildings and structures	Machinery and equipment	Motor vehicles	Office equipments	Total
Cost					
Opening balance	23.837.654.509	20.727.369.299	14.971.337.354	395.118.545	59.931.479.707
Purchases	-	516.000.000	-	-	516.000.000
Transfer from construction in progress	-	-	-	-	-
Other increase	-	-	-	-	-
Transfer to real estate	-	-	-	-	-
Disposal	-	-	-	-	-
Other decreases	-	-	-	-	-
Closing balance	23.837.654.509	21.243.369.299	14.971.337.354	395.118.545	60.447.479.707
Accumulated depreciation					
Opening balance	21.335.946.417	15.993.003.033	8.703.896.965	338.473.098	46.371.319.513
Depreciation for the year	372.819.604	78.055.005	532.140.048	5.481.819	988.496.476
Other increase	-	-	-	-	-
Transfer to real estate	-	-	-	-	-
Disposal	-	-	-	-	-
Other decreases	-	-	-	-	-
Closing balance	21.708.766.021	16.071.058.038	9.236.037.013	343.954.917	47.359.815.989
Net book value					
Opening balance	2.501.708.092	4.734.366.266	6.267.440.389	56.645.447	13.560.160.194
Closing balance	2.128.888.488	5.172.311.261	5.735.300.341	51.163.628	13.087.663.718

7. Intangible fixed asset

<u>Items</u>	<u>Land use right</u>	<u>Trademarks and brand name</u>	<u>Computer Software</u>	<u>Total</u>
Initial costs				
Beginning balance	-	200.000.000	784.913.300	984.913.300
<i>Purchases</i>			-	-
<i>Internally generated by the company</i>				-
<i>Disposal</i>				-
<i>Other decreases</i>	-			-
Ending balance	-	200.000.000	784.913.300	984.913.300
Accumulated depreciation				
Beginning balance	-	200.000.000	784.913.300	984.913.300
<i>Depreciation for the year</i>			-	-
<i>Other increase</i>				-
<i>Disposal</i>				-
<i>Other decreases</i>	-	-	-	-
Ending balance	-	200.000.000	784.913.300	984.913.300
Net book value				
Beginning balance	-	-	-	-
Ending balance	-	-	-	-
8. Work in progress			<u>Ending balance</u>	<u>Beginning balance</u>
Work in progress			1.024.645.455	1.024.645.455
			<u>1.024.645.455</u>	<u>1.024.645.455</u>
9. Long-Term Prepaid Expenses and Other Long-Term Assets			<u>Ending balance</u>	<u>Beginning balance</u>
Long-Term Prepaid Expenses			-	-
Other Long-Term Assets			-	-
Land lease at Tra Noc II Industrial Park and other prepaid expenses			1.856.135.782	1.856.135.782
land lease for expanding the factory at the boundary of the Company				
Total			<u>1.856.135.782</u>	<u>1.856.135.782</u>
10. Loan and payable for finance leasing			<u>Ending balance</u>	<u>Beginning balance</u>
Short-term loan			15.539.622.980	18.088.583.760
Total			<u>15.539.622.980</u>	<u>18.088.583.760</u>
11. Statutory obligations			<u>Ending balance</u>	<u>Beginning balance</u>
Value added tax			-	875.939.740
Import and export tax			-	-
Corporate income tax			1.162.620.025	1.935.958.352
'Personal income tax			13.212.500	1.341.786.272
Total			<u>1.175.832.525</u>	<u>4.153.684.364</u>
12. Accured expenses			<u>Ending balance</u>	<u>Beginning balance</u>
Accured expenses			92.810.939	931.659.054
Total			<u>92.810.939</u>	<u>931.659.054</u>
13. Other Short-Term Payables			<u>Ending balance</u>	<u>Beginning balance</u>
Other Payables			3.516.573.148	6.115.791.020
Total			<u>3.516.573.148</u>	<u>6.115.791.020</u>
14. Ower's equity				
a. Movements in owner's equity				

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For quarter 1 of 2026

Unit: Vietnam Dong

14. Owner's equity

a. Movements in owner's equity

Items	Contributed capital	Share premium	Other equity	Treasury shares	Investment and Development fund	Undistributed profit after tax	Total
Opening balance of the previous year	43.030.500.000	8.291.518.300	12.261.176.032	(4.000.872.355)	13.517.330.583	13.197.308.642	86.296.961.202
Increase capital	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Net profit in the period	-	-	-	-	-	9.036.086.715	9.036.086.715
Other increases	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other decreases	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Appropriation to funds	-	-	-	-	1.000.000.000	(1.000.000.000)	-
Dividend distribution	-	-	-	-	-	(7.346.610.000)	(7.346.610.000)
Provision for reward and welfare funds	-	-	-	-	-	(903.500.980)	(903.500.980)
Purchase of treasury shares	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other decreases	-	-	-	-	-	(920.265.000)	(920.265.000)
Closing balance of the current year	43.030.500.000	8.291.518.300	12.261.176.032	(4.000.872.355)	14.517.330.583	12.063.019.377	86.162.671.937
Opening balance of the current year	43.030.500.000	8.291.518.300	12.261.176.032	(4.000.872.355)	14.517.330.583	12.063.019.377	86.162.671.937
Increase capital	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Net profit in the period	-	-	-	-	-	906.646.694	906.646.694
Other increases	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other decreases	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Appropriation to funds	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dividend distribution	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Provision for reward and welfare funds	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Purchase of treasury shares	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other decreases	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Closing balance of the current period	43.030.500.000	8.291.518.300	12.261.176.032	(4.000.872.355)	14.517.330.583	12.969.666.071	87.069.318.631

b. Details of owner's investment			
	Equity Ratio	<u>Ending balance</u>	<u>Beginning balance</u>
State owner			
Other organizations and individuals	100%	43.030.500.000	43.030.500.000
Total	100%	43.030.500.000	43.030.500.000
c. Capital transactions with owners and distribution of dividends or profits			
		<u>Closing balance</u>	<u>Opening balance</u>
Owner's invested equity		43.303.500.000	43.303.500.000
<i>Opening capital</i>		43.303.500.000	43.303.500.000
<i>Increase in capital during the period</i>		-	
<i>Decrease in capital during the period</i>			
<i>Closing capital</i>		43.303.500.000	43.303.500.000
Dividends, distributed profits			
d. Dividends		<u>Closing balance</u>	<u>Opening balance</u>
Dividends Declared After the End of the Fiscal Year		Not Declared	Not Declared
Cumulative Preferred Stock Dividends Not Yet Recognized			
		<u>2026</u>	<u>2025</u>
d. Shares			
Number of shares registered for issuance			
Number of shares sold to public market		4.303.050	4.303.050
<i>Common shares</i>		4.303.050	4.303.050
<i>Preference shares</i>			
Number of shares repurchased		221.600	221.600
<i>Common shares</i>		221.600	221.600
<i>Preference shares</i>			
Number of shares outstanding		4.081.450	4.081.450
<i>Common shares</i>		4.081.450	4.081.450
<i>Preference shares</i>		-	-
<i>Par value of shares outstanding: VND 10,000/share.</i>		10.000	10.000
e. Funds of Company		<u>Ending balance</u>	<u>Beginning balance</u>
Investment and Development fund		10.214.280.583	10.214.280.583
Financial reserve fund		4.303.050.000	4.303.050.000
Other funds		-	-
Total		14.517.330.583	14.517.330.583
VI. NOTES TO THE INCOME STATEMENT			
15. Revenues From Sales And Services Rendered		<u>Quarter I/2026</u>	<u>Quarter I/2025</u>
Revenue from sale		22.394.014.958	11.938.666.578
Revenue from services rendered			
Revenue from investment real estate business			
Total		22.394.014.958	11.938.666.578
16. Revenue deductions		<u>Quarter I/2026</u>	<u>Quarter I/2025</u>
Sale discounts		-	-
Sales returns			
Total		-	-
17. Net revenue		<u>Quarter I/2026</u>	<u>Quarter I/2025</u>
Net revenue from sale		22.394.014.958	11.938.666.578
Net revenue from services rendered		-	-
Total		22.394.014.958	11.938.666.578
18. Cost of goods sold		<u>Quarter I/2026</u>	<u>Quarter I/2025</u>
Cost of goods sold		15.617.780.778	7.308.141.980
Cost of services rendered			
Total		15.617.780.778	7.308.141.980

	<u>Quarter I/2026</u>	<u>Quarter I/2025</u>
19. Financial income		
Late payment interest		
Other financial income	140.783.749	878.162.698
Total	140.783.749	878.162.698
20. Financial expenses	<u>Quarter I/2026</u>	<u>Quarter I/2025</u>
Interest expenses	293.696.488	112.686.827
Other financial expenses	162.819.530	1.034.671.606
Total	456.516.018	1.147.358.433
21. Other income	<u>Quarter I/2026</u>	<u>Quarter I/2025</u>
Other income	2.085	5.270
Total	2.085	5.270
22. Other expenses	<u>Quarter I/2026</u>	<u>Quarter I/2025</u>
Other expenses	320	2.044
Total	320	2.044
23. Current Corporate Income Tax Expenses	<u>Quarter I/2026</u>	<u>Quarter I/2025</u>
1. Net profit before tax	1.133.308.367	747.611.970
2. Adjustments to accounting profit to determine taxable corporate income:	-	-
3. Current taxable income (1+2)	1.133.308.367	747.611.970
4. Current corporate income tax expense	226.661.673	149.522.394
6. Total corporate income tax expense for the current year	226.661.673	149.522.394
(*) The entity applies a corporate income		
24. Basic earnings per share	<u>Quarter I/2026</u>	<u>Quarter I/2025</u>
Profit after corporate income tax	906.646.694	598.089.576
Adjustments to increase or decrease		
Profit or loss attributable to common shareholders	906.646.694	598.089.576
Basic earnings per share	222	147

VIII. OTHER INFORMATION

25. Comparative Information

Comparative figures are those from the financial statements for Quarter I/2025 and the fiscal year ending December 31, 2025

26. Other Information

Preparer


Nguyễn Duy Linh

Chief Accountant


Quách Thị Thuý

Can Tho, April 20, 2026

General Manager




Nguyễn Văn Trung