Nagakawa

NAGAKAWA GROUP JOINT STOCK COMPANY

CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL REPORT FOR THE THIRD QUARTER OF 2026

I. CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENT

ASSET	Final number	First issue of the year
A - SHORT-TERM ASSETS	**2,209,989,647,061**	**1,997,087,839,027**
I. Cash and cash equivalents	**263,749,934,653**	**16,426,775,714**
II. Short-term financial investments	**456,297,648,632**	**265,370,490,398**
III. Short-term receivables	**632,916,519,880**	**604,289,341,398**
IV. Inventory	**849,962,891,509**	**870,790,705,299**
V. Other current assets	**7,062,652,387**	**240.210.526.218**
B - LONG-TERM ASSETS	**235.125.610.412**	**224.160.302.014**
I. Long-term receivables	2,105,143,598	2,280,487,818
II. Fixed Assets	**88,173,019,362**	**96,698,152,045**
1. Tangible fixed assets	71,660,934,473	77,892,173,400
2. Fixed assets under finance lease	-	-
3. Intangible fixed assets	16,512,084,889	18,805,978,645
III. Long-term biological assets	-	-
IV. Investment Properties	**48,127,233,750**	**48,127,233,750**
V. Long-term work-in-progress assets	**19.009.111.234**	**3,242,891,234**
VI. Long-term financial investment	**49,515,352,260**	**49,445,509,207**
VII. Other long-term assets	**28,195,750,208**	**24,366,027,960**
TOTAL ASSETS	**2,445,115,257,473**	**2,221,248,141,041**

FUNDING	Year-end issue	First issue of the year
C - LIABILITIES	**1,795,385,562,317**	**1,743,762,154,363**
I. Short-term debt	1,793,836,723,575	1,742,214,073,197
II. Long-term debt	1,548,838,742	1,548,081,166
D - EQUITY	**649,729,695,156**	**477,485,986,678**
1. Owner's equity contri-ion	556,432,510,000	386,202,350,000
2. Shareholder surplus	4,918,510,000	5,148,010,000
3. Bond conversion option	-	-
4. Other owner's equity	-	-
5. Shares repurchased from oneself	(20,000)	(20,000)
6. Revaluation difference of assets	-	-
7. Exchange rate differences	-	-
8. Development Investment Fund	11,140,275,314	11,174,990,263
9. Business Restructuring Support Fund	-	-
10. Other funds belonging to equity capital	-	-
11. Undistri-ed after-tax profit	52,260,559,971	54,722,667,422
12. Capital investment sources for construction projects.	-	-
13. Benefits for non-controlling shareholders	24,977,859,871	20,237,988,993
TOTAL FUNDING	**2,445,115,257,473**	**2,221,248,141,041**

II. CONSOLIDATED INCOME STATEMENT

Unit of measurement: Vietnamese Dong

Target	Third quarter of this year	Cumulative from the beginning of the year
1. Revenue from sales and services	627,522,773,509	2,952,579,868,137
2. Revenue deductions	8,151,614,307	38,096,675,470
3. Net revenue from sales and services	**619,371,159,202**	**2,914,483,192,667**
4. Cost of goods sold	540,718,437,811	2,568,391,616,973
5. Gross profit from sales and services	**78,652,721,391**	**346,091,575,694**
6. Profit/loss from the sale and liquidation of investment properties.	-	-
7. Financial operating revenue	(960,540,334)	10,145,911,402
8. Financial costs	32,248,713,862	95,330,178,095
- *Including: Interest expense*	27,280,421,248	79,486,327,353
9. Cost of goods sold	35,014,220,903	177,254,446,372
10. Business management costs	12,322,438,650	40,840,856,303
11. Profit and loss share in joint ventures and associated companies	2,160,243,871	603.054.012
12. Net profit from business operations	**267,051,513**	**43,415,060,338**
13. Other income	1,112,438	101,911,752
14. Other expenses	716,403,075	2,964,841,547
15. Other profits	**(715,290,637)**	**(2,862,929,795)**
16. Total accounting profit before tax	**(448,239,124)**	**40,552,130,543**
17. Current Corporate Income Tax Expense	4,061,876,691	15,689,767,950
18. Deferred Corporate Income Tax Expense	(5,075,847,352)	(6,675,915,885)
19. Net profit after corporate income tax	**565,731,537**	**31,538,278,478**
20.1. Net profit attri-able to shareholders of the parent company	(1,367,291,385)	28,730,132,530
21.2. Net profit attri-able to non-controlling shareholders	1,933,022,922	2,808,145,948
22. Earnings per share	(55)	506
23. Declining earnings per share	(55)	506

October 30, 2026

Chief Accountant

KẾ TOÁN TRƯỞNG

Trịnh Thị Phương

General Director

M.S.D.N: 2500217389 - C.T.C.P
CÔNG TY CỔ PHẦN TẬP ĐOÀN NAGAKAWA
T.P PHÚC YÊN - T. VĨNH PHÚC

TỔNG GIÁM ĐỐC

Nguyễn Thị Huyền Thương

CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEET

As of September 30, 2026

Unit: VND

	ASSETS	Code	Note	Ending balance	Beginning balance
A -	**CURRENT ASSETS**	**100**		**2,209,989,647,061**	**1,997,087,839,027**
I.	**Cash and cash equivalents**	**110**	**V.1**	**263,749,934,653**	**16,426,775,714**
1.	Cash	111		33,749,934,653	16,426,775,714
2.	Cash equivalents	112		230,000,000,000	-
II.	**Short-term financial investments**	**120**		**456,297,648,632**	**265,370,490,398**
1.	Trading securities	121		-	-
2.	Provisions for diminution in value of trading securities	122		-	-
3.	Held-to-maturity investments	123	V.2	456,297,648,632	265,370,490,398
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**		**632,916,519,880**	**604,289,341,398**
1.	Short-term trade receivables	131	V.3	580,355,281,834	523,620,100,632
2.	Short-term prepayments to suppliers	132	V.4	54,930,977,553	82,689,842,052
3.	Short-term inter-company receivables	133		-	-
4.	Receivables based on the progress of construction contracts	134		-	-
5.	Other short-term receivables	135	V.5	1,596,111,799	1,945,250,020
6.	Allowance for short-term doubtful debts	136		(3,965,851,306)	(3,965,851,306)
7.	Deficit assets for treatment	137		-	-
IV.	**Inventories**	**140**	V.6	**849,962,891,509**	**870,790,705,299**
1.	Inventories	141		852,865,341,914	873,964,150,377
2.	Allowance for devaluation of inventories	142		(2,902,450,405)	(3,173,445,078)
V.	**Short-term biological assets**	**150**			
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**		**7,062,652,387**	**240,210,526,218**
1.	Short-term prepaid expenses	161	V.7	2,093,514,565	1,698,450,517
2.	Deductible VAT	162		4,962,407,637	4,132,890,745
3.	Taxes and other receivables from the State	163		6,730,185	-
4.	Trading Government bonds	164		-	-
5	Other current assets	165	V.8	-	234,379,184,956

BALANCE SHEET (continued)

	ASSETS	Code	Note	Ending balance	Beginning balance
B -	**NON-CURRENT ASSETS**	**200**		**235,125,610,412**	**224,160,302,014**
I.	**Long-term receivables**	**210**		**2,105,143,598**	**2,280,487,818**
1.	Long-term trade receivables	211		-	-
2.	Long-term prepayments to suppliers	212		-	-
3.	Working capital in affiliates	213		-	-
4.	Long-term inter-company receivables	214		-	-
5.	Other long-term receivables	215	V.9	2,105,143,598	2,280,487,818
6.	Allowance for long-term doubtful debts	216		-	-
II.	**Fixed assets**	**220**		**88,173,019,362**	**96,698,152,045**
1.	Tangible fixed assets	221	V.10	71,660,934,473	77,892,173,400
	Historical costs	*222*		*178,484,741,752*	*177,793,566,439*
	Accumulated depreciation	*223*		*(106,823,807,279)*	*(99,901,393,039)*
2.	Financial leased assets	224		-	-
	Historical costs	*225*		-	-
	Accumulated depreciation	*226*		-	-
3.	Intangible fixed assets	227	V.11	16,512,084,889	18,805,978,645
	Historical costs	*228*		*21,687,008,519*	*21,687,008,519*
	Accumulated depreciation	*229*		*(5,174,923,630)*	*(2,881,029,874)*
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		-	-
	– 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 properties**	**240**		**48,127,233,750**	**48,127,233,750**
1.	Historical costs	241		48,127,233,750	48,127,233,750
2.	Accumulated depreciation	242		-	-
V.	**Long-term assets in progress**	**250**		**19,009,111,234**	**3,242,891,234**
1.	Long-term work in progress	251		-	-
2.	Construction-in-progress	252	V.12	19,009,111,234	3,242,891,234
VI.	**Long-term financial investments**	**260**	**V.13**	**49,515,352,260**	**49,445,509,207**
1.	Investments in subsidiaries	261		-	-
2.	Investments in joint ventures and associates	262		29,515,352,260	28,912,298,248
3.	Investments in other entities	263		-	-
4.	Provisions for diminution in value of long-term financial investme	264		-	-
5.	Held-to-maturity investments	265		20,000,000,000	20,533,210,959
6.	Allowance for long-term held-to-maturity investments	266		-	-
VII.	**Other non-current assets**	**270**		**28,195,750,208**	**24,366,027,960**
1.	Long-term prepaid expenses	271	V.14	2,042,656,276	2,435,441,441
2.	Deferred income tax assets	272		11,973,467,879	5,296,794,418
3.	Long-term components and spare parts	273		-	-
4.	Other non-current assets	274		-	-
5.	Goodwill	275	V.15	14,179,626,053	16,633,792,101
	TOTAL ASSETS	**280**		**2,445,115,257,473**	**2,221,248,141,041**

BALANCE SHEET (continued)

	RESOURCES	Code	Note	Ending balance	Beginning balance
C -	**LIABILITIES**	**280**		**1,795,385,562,317**	**1,743,762,154,363**
I.	**Current liabilities**	**310**		**1,793,836,723,575**	**1,742,214,073,197**
1.	Short-term trade payables	311	V.16	174,025,712,240	173,760,596,932
2.	Short-term advances from customers	312	V.17	27,044,306,981	32,018,266,830
3.	Dividends and profits payable	313		1,402,433,952	1,875,577,268
4.	Taxes and other obligations to the State Budget	314	V.18	29,659,939,048	22,718,842,276
5.	Payables to employees	315		6,903,771,998	4,745,998,985
6.	Short-term accrued expenses	316	V.19	9,230,982,428	2,905,388,799
7.	Short-term inter-company payables	317		-	-
8.	Payables based on the progress of construction contracts	318		-	-
9.	Unearned revenue	319		45,000,000	-
10.	Other short-term payables	320	V.20	3,528,662,882	1,946,555,060
11.	Short-term borrowings and financial leases	321	V.21	1,539,863,731,061	1,496,505,392,889
12.	Short-term Provisions	322	V.22	828,340,364	4,433,611,537
13.	Bonus and welfare fund	323	V.23	1,303,842,621	1,303,842,621
14.	Price stabilization fund	324		-	-
15.	Trading Government bonds	325		-	-
II.	**Non-current liabilities**	**330**		**1,548,838,742**	**1,548,081,166**
1.	Long-term trade payables	331		-	-
2.	Long-term advances from customers	332		-	-
3.	Long-term taxes payable	333		-	-
4.	Long-term accrued expenses	334		-	-
5.	Inter-company payables for working capital	335		-	-
6.	Long-term inter-company payables	336		-	-
7.	Long-term unearned revenue	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 liabilities	342		1,548,838,742	1,548,081,166
13.	Long-term provisions	343		-	-
14.	Science and technology development fund	344		-	-

BALANCE SHEET (continued)

	RESOURCES	Code	Note	Ending balance	Beginning balance
D -	**OWNER'S EQUITY**	**400**	**V.24**	**649,729,695,156**	**477,485,986,678**
1.	Owner's contribution capital	411		556,432,510,000	386,202,350,000
-	*Ordinary shares*	*411a*		*556,432,510,000*	*386,202,350,000*
-	*Preferred shares*	*411b*		-	-
2.	Share premiums	412		4,918,510,000	5,148,010,000
3.	Bond conversion options	413		-	-
4.	Other equity	414		-	-
5.	Treasury shares	415		(20,000)	(20,000)
6.	Differences on asset revaluation	416		-	-
7.	Foreign exchange differences	417		-	-
8.	Investment and development fund	418		11,140,275,314	11,174,990,263
9.	Other funds	419		-	-
10.	Retained earnings	420		52,260,559,971	54,722,667,422
-	*Accumulated retained earnings*	*420a*		*23,530,427,441*	*22,316,760,377*
-	*Current period retained earnings*	*420b*		*28,730,132,530*	*32,405,907,045*
11.	Non-controlling interests	429		24,977,859,871	20,237,988,993
	TOTAL RESOURCES	**440**		**2,445,115,257,473**	**2,221,248,141,041**

Established on October 30, 2026

Prepared by	Chief Accountant	General Director
Pham Thi Cam Van	Trinh Thi Phuong	Nguyen Thi Huyen Thuong

CONSOLIDATED INCOME STATEMENT

3st quarter 2026

	ITEMS	Code	Note	This quarter		Accumulated from beginning to period end	
1.	Revenue from sales of merchandise and rendering	1	VI.1	627,522,773,509	555,414,896,651	2,952,579,868,137	2,440,081,711,114
2.	Revenue deductions	2	VI.1	8,151,614,307	3,500,667,141	38,096,675,470	25,360,554,553
3.	Net revenue from sales of merchandise and rendering of services	10	VI.1	619,371,159,202	551,914,229,510	2,914,483,192,667	2,414,721,156,561
4.	Costs of sales	11	VI.2	540,718,437,811	490,019,470,826	2,568,391,616,973	2,167,238,671,639
5.	Gross profit/ (loss) from sales of merchandise and rendering of services	20		78,652,721,391	61,894,758,684	346,091,575,694	247,482,484,922
6.	Gain/loss from sale and disposal of investment property	21		-	-	-	-
7.	Financial income	22	VI.3	(960,540,334)	1,625,255,228	10,145,911,402	8,337,842,574
8.	Financial expenses	23	VI.4	32,248,713,862	19,634,740,489	95,330,178,095	67,272,593,134
	In which: Interest expenses	24		27,280,421,248	16,058,513,872	79,486,327,353	49,034,804,745
9.	Selling expenses	25	VI.5	35,014,220,903	29,048,777,344	177,254,446,372	112,663,353,385
10.	General and administration expenses	26	VI.6	12,322,438,650	11,313,211,317	40,840,856,303	36,539,991,699
11.	Profit/ (loss) in joint ventures, associates	27		2,160,243,871	71,872,055	603,054,012	889,614,216
12.	Net operating profit/ (loss)	30		267,051,513	3,595,156,817	43,415,060,338	40,234,003,494
13.	Other income	31	VI.7	1,112,438	125,035,792	101,911,752	276,674,712
14.	Other expenses	32	VI.8	716,403,075	542,113,905	2,964,841,547	1,409,865,668
15.	Other profit/ (loss)	40		(715,290,637)	(417,078,113)	(2,862,929,795)	(1,133,190,956)
16.	Total accounting profit/ (loss) before tax	50		(448,239,124)	3,178,078,704	40,552,130,543	39,100,812,538
17.	Current income tax	51	VI.9	4,061,876,691	(2,010,161,139)	15,689,767,950	10,113,754,003
18.	Deferred income tax	52	VI.10	(5,075,847,352)	708,691,337	(6,675,915,885)	(1,429,726,646)
19.	Profit/ (loss) after tax	60		565,731,537	4,479,548,506	31,538,278,478	30,416,785,181
20.	Profit/ (loss) after tax of the Parent Company	61		(1,367,291,385)	(800,659,304)	28,730,132,530	29,554,391,458
21.	Profit/ (loss) after tax of non-controlling shareho	62		1,933,022,922	5,280,207,810	2,808,145,948	862,393,723
22.	Basic earnings per share	70	VI.11	(55)	(22)	506	816
23.	Diluted earnings per share	71	VI.11	(55)	(22)	506	816

Established on October 30, 2026

Prepared by	Chief Accountant	General Director
Pham Thi Cam Van	Trinh Thi Phuong	Nguyen Thi Huyen Thuong

CONSOLIDATED CASH FLOW STATEMENT

(By direct method)
3st quarter 2026

Unit: VND

	ITEMS	Code	Note	This quarter		Accumulated from beginning to period end	
				Current year	Previous year	Current year	Previous year
I.	**Cash flow from operating activities**						
1.	Cash received from sales of units	01		654,004,698,423	1,044,487,851,863	2,738,363,781,126	2,959,536,921,916
2.	Cash payment to vendors	02		(623,474,406,000)	(1,081,198,937,016)	(2,495,744,969,948)	(2,731,760,771,977)
3.	Cash payment to employees	03		(12,996,464,701)	(11,289,668,449)	(40,830,674,105)	(35,718,613,052)
4.	Cash payment to loan interest expense	04		(27,280,421,248)	(15,888,406,564)	(79,016,400,151)	(46,748,153,568)
5.	Corporate income tax paid	05		(204,111,272)	(165,055,617)	(12,833,988,791)	(8,079,204,273)
6.	Cash received from other activities	06		(2,816,262,516)	7,833,954,592	2,646,205,185	13,991,237,457
7.	Cash payment to other activities	07		(30,781,284,615)	(46,322,756,672)	(164,840,676,062)	(306,746,102,762)
	Cash flow from operating activities	*20*		*(43,548,251,929)*	*(102,543,017,863)*	*(52,256,722,746)*	*(155,524,686,259)*
II.	**Cash flow from investing activities**						
1.	Cash payment for fixed assets and others long term assets	21		(28,224,038,519)	(48,558,649,546)	(29,401,988,741)	(50,532,848,750)
2.	Cash received from fixed assets and other assets liquidations	22		-	-	-	-
3.	Cash payment for loan, purchase of other loan instruments of the subsidiaries	23		(3,610,000,000)	(63,100,000,000)	(195,540,000,000)	(202,110,000,000)
4.	Cash received from lending, sales of other lending instruments of the subsidiaries	24		44,610,650,044	89,711,013,000	334,875,996,044	249,311,013,000
5.	Cash payment for Investment, Capital contribution to subsidiaries	25		-	-	-	-
6.	Cash received for Investment, Capital contribution to subsidiaries	26			-	-	-
7.	Cash received from interest income, dividend payment and profit distribution	27		3,971,923,579	1,239,946,767	6,782,106,210	3,614,567,577
	Net cash flow from investing activities	*30*		*16,748,535,104*	*(20,707,689,779)*	*116,716,113,513*	*282,731,827*

NAGAKAWA GROUP JOINT STOCK COMPANY
Address: Xuan Thuong 1 Residential Group, Phuc Yen Ward, Phu Tho Province, Vietnam
INTERIM CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
9 months head belong to year talent main conclude end December 31, 2026

Cash flow statement

ITEM	INDICATOR	Code	Note	This quarter		Accumulated from beginning to period end	
				Current year	Previous year	Current year	Previous year
III.	**Cash flow from financing activities**						
1.	Proceeds from issuing shares, receiving capital contributions owner	31		(80,000,000)	-	139,505,430,000	15,823,000,000
2.	Money returned to owners, buyback issued company shares	32		-	-	-	-
3.	Proceeds from borrowing	33		775,804,731,272	717,252,503,371	2,516,695,724,324	2,317,191,828,807
4.	Loan principal repayment	34		(687,513,714,586)	(522,306,174,910)	(2,473,337,386,152)	(2,010,984,146,633)
5.	Lease principal repayment	35		-	-	-	-
6.	Dividends, profits paid to owners	36		-	-	-	-
	Cash flow from financing activities	*40*		*88,211,016,686*	*194,946,328,461*	*182,863,768,172*	*322,030,682,174*
	Net cash flow during the year	**50**		**61,411,299,861**	**71,695,620,819**	**247,323,158,939**	**166,788,727,742**
	Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	**60**	**V.1**	**202,338,634,792**	**166,739,516,815**	**16,426,775,714**	**71,646,409,892**
	Impact of Foreign Exchange Rate Fluctuations on Currency Translation	61		-	-	-	-
	Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	**70**		**263,749,934,653**	**238,435,137,634**	**263,749,934,653**	**238,435,137,634**

Established on October 30, 2026

Prepared by	Chief Accountant	General Director
Pham Thi Cam Van	Trinh Thi Phuong	Nguyen Thi Huyen Thuong

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED INTERIM FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
The first nine months of the fiscal year ending December 31, 2026

I. CHARACTERISTICS OF THE COMPANY'S OPERATIONS

1. **Form of capital ownership** : Joint Stock Company

2. **Business field** : Manufacturing and trading.

3. **Business lines**
The company's business activities include:
- Manufacture of consumer electronic products;
- Manufacture of household electrical appliances . Details: Manufacture of household electrical appliances, air conditioners;
- Real estate business, land use rights belong to the owner, user or lessee.

4. **Typical production and business cycle:** Within 12 months

5. **The characteristics of a business's operations during the fiscal year affect the interim consolidated financial statements:**
Are not.

6. **Business structure:**

Subsidiaries:

Company name	*Head office address*	*Main activities*	*Proportion actual capital contribution*	*Ratio as stated in the Business Registration Certificate*
Nagakawa Investment and Technical Development Joint Stock Company	Xuan Thuong 1 residential area, Phuc Yen Ward, Phu Tho Province, Vietnam	Retail and wholesale of electronic equipment and components, installation of air conditioning systems for construction projects.	70 %	70 %
Nagakawa Joint Stock Company Da Nang	94 Nam Tran Street, Thanh Khe Ward, Da Nang City, Vietnam	Retail and wholesale of electronic equipment, components, and household goods.	52%	52%
Nagakawa Joint Stock Company, Ho Chi Minh City	25 Doan Thi Diem Street, Cau Kieu Ward, Ho Chi Minh City, Vietnam	Retail and wholesale of electronic equipment, components, and household goods.	51%	51%
Nagakawa Electronics Joint Stock Company	3rd Floor, Gold Tower Building, 275 Nguyen Trai Street, Khuong Dinh Ward, Hanoi City, Vietnam	Retail and wholesale of electronic equipment, components, and household goods.	51%	51%
Viet Phuc Hung Yen Joint Stock Company	Vinh Bao Village, Nghia Tru Commune, Hung Yen Province, Vietnam	Not yet operational, currently under construction.	97%	97%

Joint ventures and affiliated companies:

Company name	*Head office address*	*Main activities*	*Proportion actual capital contribution*	*Ratio as stated in the Business Registration Certificate*
KLW Vietnam Garment Joint Stock Company	Xuan Thuong 1 residential area, Phuc Yen Ward, Phu Tho Province, Vietnam	Garment manufacturing	48%	48%

Subordinate units:

Unit Name	Address	Main activities
Nagakawa Group Joint Stock Company Hanoi Branch	3rd Floor, Gold Tower Building, 275 Nguyen Trai Street, Thanh Xuan Ward, Hanoi City, Vietnam	Retail and wholesale of electronic equipment, components, and household goods.

7. **Statement on the comparability of financial statements:** The interim financial statements for the first nine months of the fiscal year ending December 31, 2026 are fully consistent and comparable with the interim financial statements for the first nine months of the fiscal year ending December 31, 2025 and the financial statements for the fiscal year ending December 31, 2025.

II. FISCAL YEAR , CURRENCY USED IN ACCOUNTING

1. **Fiscal year**
fiscal year begins on January 1st and ends on December 31st each year.

2. **Currency used in accounting**
The currency used in accounting is the Vietnamese Dong (VND) because most receipts and disbursements are conducted in VND.

III. APPLICABLE ACCOUNTING STANDARDS AND REGULATIONS

1. **Accounting system applied**
The company applies the Vietnamese Enterprise Accounting System issued under Circular No. 99/2025/TT-BTC dated October 27, 2025, of the Minister of Finance and other circulars guiding the implementation of accounting standards and regulations of the Ministry of Finance.

2. **Statement on compliance with accounting standards and accounting regulations**
The Board of Directors assures that it has complied with the requirements of accounting standards and the Vietnamese Enterprise Accounting System issued under Circular No. 43/2026/TT-BTC dated April 20, 2025, of the Minister of Finance, as well as the guiding circulars of the Ministry of Finance on the implementation of accounting standards and systems in the preparation of financial statements.

3. **Accounting method applied**
The company uses a computerized general journal accounting system.

IV. APPLICABLE ACCOUNTING POLICIES

1. Basis for preparing consolidated financial statements

Financial statements are prepared on an accrual accounting basis (except for information related to cash flows).

Consolidated financial statements include the financial statements of the parent company and its subsidiaries. A subsidiary is an entity under the control of the parent company. Control exists when the parent company has the ability, directly or indirectly, to influence the financial and operational policies of the subsidiary in order to obtain economic benefits from these activities. When assessing control, consideration should be given to the potential voting rights currently in effect or those that may be transferred.

The business results of subsidiaries acquired or sold during the year are presented in the consolidated statement of business results from the date of acquisition or up to the date of sale of the investment in that subsidiary.

In cases where the subsidiary's accounting policy differs from the accounting policy applied uniformly within the Group, the subsidiary's financial statements will be appropriately adjusted before being used in the preparation of consolidated financial statements.
Balances on balance sheets between companies within the same Group, intercompany transactions, and unrealized intercompany gains arising from these transactions are excluded when preparing consolidated financial statements. Unrealized losses arising from intercompany transactions are also excluded unless the costs resulting from those losses are unrecoverable.

Non-controlling shareholder interests represent the portion of the subsidiary's profits and net assets not held by the parent company's shareholders and are presented in a separate section of the consolidated Statement of Income and the consolidated Balance Sheet. Minority shareholder interests include the value of minority shareholder interests at the date of the initial business combination and the minority shareholder's share of changes in equity since the date of the business combination. Losses corresponding to minority shareholder interests exceeding their share in the subsidiary's equity are deducted from the Group's interest unless the minority shareholder has a binding obligation and the ability to offset such losses.

2. Cash and cash equivalents

Money includes cash in hand, demand deposits, and monetary gold used as a store of value, excluding gold classified as inventory used as raw material for the production of products or goods for sale.

Cash equivalents are short-term investments with a redemption or maturity date of no more than 3 months from the date of purchase, easily convertible into a defined amount of cash, and with minimal risk involved in the conversion process.

3. Types of exchange rates applied in accounting and principles of accounting for exchange rate differences.

The company conducts transactions in foreign currencies, specifically USD.

Exchange rate differences arising during the period and exchange rate differences resulting from the revaluation of monetary items denominated in foreign currency at the end of the period are recognized as income or expense in the period. Exchange rate differences resulting from the revaluation of foreign currency-denominated balances at the end of the period are handled according to the guidelines of Circular No. 99/2025/TT-BTC dated October 27, 2025, of the Ministry of Finance.

Transactions denominated in foreign currency are converted using the exchange rate on the date the transaction occurs. The ending balances of monetary items denominated in foreign currency are converted using the exchange rate at the end of the accounting period.

Exchange rate differences arising during the period from foreign currency transactions of monetary items denominated in foreign currency, and exchange rate differences from the revaluation of monetary items denominated in foreign currency at the end of the period after offsetting increases and decreases, are recognized as financial operating revenue or financial expenses.

Specifically, during the investment and construction phase to form fixed assets before the Company commences production and business operations (pre-operation phase), exchange rate differences arising from the payment of monetary items denominated in foreign currency for investment and construction, and exchange rate differences arising from the revaluation of monetary items denominated in foreign currency at the end of the accounting period, are reflected cumulatively on the Balance Sheet (Exchange Rate Difference item). These exchange rate differences are gradually allocated to financial income or financial expenses over a period not exceeding 5 years from the date the project commences operation.

The exchange rate used to convert foreign currency transactions is the actual exchange rate at the time the transaction occurs, as stated by the commercial bank where the Company conducts the transaction. The exchange rate used to revalue the ending balances of monetary items denominated in foreign currency is the buying rate of the commercial bank or the average buying rate of commercial banks where the Company maintains accounts, as published on the last day of the accounting period.

4. Accounting principles for financial investments

Investments held until maturity

An investment is classified as held to maturity when the Company intends and is able to hold it to maturity. Investments held to maturity include: time deposits (including promissory notes and bills of exchange), bonds, preferred stock that the issuer is obligated to repurchase at a certain point in the future, and loans held to maturity for the purpose of collecting periodic interest, and other investments held to maturity.

Investments held to maturity are initially recognized at cost, including the purchase price and any transaction-related expenses. After initial recognition, these investments are recognized at their recoverable value. Interest income from investments held to maturity after the date of purchase is recognized in the Income Statement on an accrual basis. Interest earned before the Company takes possession is deducted from the cost at the time of purchase.

When there is conclusive evidence that part or all of the investment may be unrecoverable and the amount of loss can be reliably determined, the loss is recognized as a financial expense in the year and directly deducted from the investment value.

Investments in subsidiaries, joint ventures, and associated companies.

Subsidiary company

A subsidiary is a company under the control of a parent company. Control is achieved when the parent company has the ability to control the financial and operational policies of the investee company in order to obtain economic benefits from its activities.

Joint venture company

A joint venture company is a company established on the basis of a contractual agreement whereby the company and participating parties conduct economic activities under joint control. Joint control

means that strategic decisions related to the operational and financial policies of the joint venture company must be made with the consensus of all participating parties.

Affiliated company
An associate company is a company in which the investor has significant influence but no control over its financial and operational policies. Significant influence is demonstrated by the right to participate in making decisions about the financial and operational policies of the investee company, but without controlling those policies.

Investments in subsidiaries, joint ventures, and associates are initially recognized at cost, including the purchase price or capital contribution plus any costs directly related to the investment. In the case of investments in non-monetary assets, the cost of the investment is recognized at the fair value of the non-monetary asset at the time of the investment.

Dividends and profits from periods prior to the investment being acquired are accounted for as a reduction in the value of the investment itself. Dividends and profits from periods after the investment is acquired are recognized as revenue. Dividends received in the form of shares are only tracked by the number of additional shares received, not the value of the shares received/recorded at par value.

Provisions for losses on investments in subsidiaries, joint ventures, and associates are established when the subsidiary, joint venture, or associate incurs losses. The provision amount is equal to the difference between the actual capital contributions of the parties to the subsidiary, joint venture, or associate and the actual equity multiplied by the ratio of the Company's capital contribution to the total actual capital contributions of the parties to the subsidiary, joint venture, or associate. If the subsidiary, joint venture, or associate is subject to consolidated financial statements, the basis for determining the provision for losses is the consolidated financial statements.

Increases or decreases in the provision for investment losses in subsidiaries, joint ventures, and associated companies that need to be set aside at the end of the fiscal year are recognized as financial expenses.

5. Trade receivables and other receivables

Trade receivables and other receivables are recognized at their actual cost. Receivables are presented at their book value less any provisions for doubtful receivables.

The classification of receivables into customer receivables, intercompany receivables , and other receivables is carried out according to the following principle :

- Accounts receivable reflect trade-related receivables arising from purchase-sale transactions between the Company and buyers that are independent entities , including receivables for export sales consigned to other entities .
- Internal receivables reflect amounts receivable from subsidiary units that do not have legal personality and are accounted for as dependent entities.
- Other receivables reflect non-commercial receivables that are not related to purchase or sale transactions.

Provisions for doubtful receivables are established for each doubtful receivable based on the age of the overdue debt or the projected potential loss, specifically as follows:

- For accounts receivable that are overdue for payment:

- 30% of the value for accounts receivable that are overdue from 6 months to less than 1 year.

- 50% of the value for accounts receivable that are overdue from 1 year to less than 2 years.
- 70% of the value for accounts receivable that are overdue for 2 years to less than 3 years.
- 100% of the value for accounts receivable outstanding for 3 years or more.

For accounts receivable that are not yet overdue but are unlikely to be collected: a provision should be made based on the projected loss.

6. Principles of Inventory Recognition

Inventory is recorded at the lower of its original cost and its net realizable value.

The original cost of inventory is determined as follows:

- Materials and goods: include the purchase cost and other directly related costs incurred to bring the inventory to its current location and condition.
- Finished goods: includes the cost of raw materials, direct labor, and related manufacturing overheads, allocated based on normal operating levels.
- Work-in-progress production costs include only the cost of main raw materials, labor costs, depreciation costs of assets used in production, and other general production costs related to production activities.

Net realizable value is the estimated selling price of inventory in the normal course of business less the estimated costs to complete and the estimated costs necessary for its sale.

Inventory values are calculated using the weighted average method and accounted for using the perpetual inventory method.

Inventory devaluation provisions are established for each inventory item whose original cost exceeds its net realizable value. For work-in-progress services, the devaluation provision is calculated separately for each service type with its own price. Increases or decreases in the balance of inventory devaluation provisions required at the end of the fiscal year are recorded in the cost of goods sold.

7. Principles for recognizing and depreciating fixed assets.

a) Principles for recognizing and depreciating tangible fixed assets.

Tangible fixed assets are represented at their original cost less accumulated depreciation. The original cost of a tangible fixed asset includes all costs incurred by the Company to acquire the tangible fixed asset up to the point it is ready for use. Costs incurred after initial recognition are only added to the original cost of the tangible fixed asset if these costs are certain to increase future economic benefits from the use of the asset. Costs that do not meet this condition are recognized immediately as expenses.

When tangible fixed assets are sold or disposed of, the original cost and accumulated depreciation are written off, and any gains or losses arising from the disposal are recognized as income or expense for the year.

Tangible fixed assets are depreciated using the straight-line method based on their estimated useful life. The number of depreciation years for different types of tangible fixed assets is as follows:

Type of fixed asset	No. 5
Houses, buildings	10 – 25
Machinery and equipment	06 – 10
Transportation and transmission	06 – 08
Management equipment and tools	03-05

Other fixed assets	0 5

8. Intangible fixed assets

Intangible fixed assets are represented at their original cost less accumulated depreciation.

The initial cost of intangible fixed assets includes all expenses incurred by the Company to acquire the asset up to the point it is ready for use. Expenses related to intangible fixed assets that arise after initial recognition are recognized as production and business expenses in the period unless these expenses are directly related to a specific intangible fixed asset and increase the economic benefits derived from that asset.

When intangible fixed assets are sold or liquidated, the original cost and accumulated depreciation are written off, and any gains or losses arising from the liquidation are recognized as income or expenses in the year.

The Company 's intangible fixed assets include:

Land use rights

Land use rights encompass all actual costs incurred by the Company directly related to the land used, including: money spent to acquire land use rights, costs for compensation, land clearance, land leveling, registration fees, etc.

The Company 's land use rights are depreciated as follows:

- Legally acquired land: depreciation is calculated using the straight-line method based on the land lease period; land use rights without a time limit are not subject to depreciation.

Software program

Costs associated with computer software programs are not a component of the related hardware that is capitalized. The original cost of computer software is the total cost incurred by the Company up to the point of putting the software into use. Computer software is depreciated using the straight-line method over 5 years.

9. Accounting principles for deferred expenses

Prepaid expenses are recorded as actual expenses incurred but related to the business results of multiple accounting periods, and the transfer of these expenses to the cost of goods sold in subsequent accounting periods.

Tools and equipment

Tools and equipment already in use are allocated to costs using the straight-line method, with an allocation period of no more than 3 years.

High repair costs

Factory repair costs are allocated to expenses using the straight-line method, with an allocation period of no more than 3 years.

Trade advantage

Goodwill arising from a business combination resulting in a parent-subsidiary relationship is amortized as an expense using the straight-line method over 10 years.

10. Accounting principles for liabilities

Accounts payable are tracked in detail according to payment terms, payers, currency type, and other factors as needed for the company's management.

Accounts payable that meet the definition of monetary items denominated in foreign currency are revalued at the end of the period when preparing financial statements.

11. Principles for recording loans and financial lease liabilities.

The company must keep detailed records of the repayment terms of loans and financial leases. Loans with repayment periods exceeding 12 months from the date of the financial statements are presented as long-term loans and financial leases. Loans due within the next 12 months from the date of the financial statements are presented as short-term loans and financial leases for repayment planning purposes.

For finance lease liabilities, the total lease liability reflected on the credit side of account 341 is the total amount payable calculated as the present value of the minimum lease payments or the fair value of the leased asset.

Loans and debts denominated in foreign currencies must be converted into the accounting currency unit using the actual exchange rate at the time of the transaction;
- When repaying loans in foreign currency, the debit side of account 341 is converted according to the actual accounting exchange rate for each specific entity;
- When preparing financial statements, the balances of loans and financial leases denominated in foreign currency must be revalued at the actual exchange rate at the time of preparing the financial statements.
- Exchange rate differences arising from the settlement and end-of-period revaluation of loans and financial leases denominated in foreign currency are accounted for as financial operating revenue or expense.

12. Construction in progress costs

Work-in-progress construction costs reflect the costs directly related (including relevant interest expenses in accordance with the Company 's accounting policy) to assets under construction and machinery and equipment being installed. These assets are recorded at their original cost and are not depreciated. This is to serve the purposes of production, leasing , and management , as well as the costs associated with ongoing repairs to fixed assets.

13. Liabilities and payables

Liabilities and accrued expenses are recognized for amounts due in the future relating to goods and services received. Accrued expenses are recognized based on reasonable estimates of the amounts due.

The classification of payables into accounts payable to suppliers, accrued expenses, intercompany payables, and other payables is carried out according to the following principles:

- Accounts payable to suppliers reflect commercial liabilities arising from transactions involving the purchase of goods, services, and assets from independent entities separate from the Company , including liabilities incurred when importing through an authorized agent.

- Accrued expenses reflect amounts payable for goods and services received from sellers or provided to buyers but not yet paid due to the lack of invoices or insufficient accounting records, as well as amounts payable to employees for vacation pay and production and business expenses that must be accrued in advance.
- Internal payables reflect liabilities between a parent unit and a subordinate unit that does not have legal personality and is accounted for as a dependent entity.

Other payables reflect non-commercial liabilities that are not related to transactions involving the purchase, sale, or provision of goods or services.

14. Provisions for liabilities

Provisions are recognized when a company has a present liability (legal or contingent liability) resulting from an event that has occurred, the settlement of which would likely result in a decrease in economic benefits, and the value of that liability can be reliably estimated.

If the effect of time is material, the provision will be determined by discounting the future amount required to settle the debt obligation at the pre-tax discount rate and reflecting current market assessments of the time value of money and the specific risks of that debt. The increase in the provision due to the passage of time is recognized as a financing expense.

The Company 's provisions for liabilities include:

Product and goods warranty reserve

Provisions for product warranty costs are established for each type of product or item that comes with a warranty.

product and goods warranties ranges from 0.5% to 1% of the revenue from those products and goods. This rate is estimated based on warranty expense data from previous years and a weighted ratio of all possible outcomes with corresponding probabilities. Increases or decreases in the amount of product and goods warranty provisions to be set aside at the end of the fiscal year are recorded as selling expenses .

15. Principles for recognizing equity

Owner's investment capital

Owner's equity is recorded based on the actual amount invested by shareholders.

Share premium

Share premium is recognized as the difference between the issue price and the par value of shares upon initial issuance, supplementary issuance, or the difference between the reissue price and the book value of treasury shares. Direct costs related to supplementary share issuance and reissue of treasury shares are recorded as a reduction in share premium.

Other capital belongs to the owner.

Other capital is formed by supplementing income from business operations, revaluation of assets, and the remaining fair value of assets received as gifts, donations, or sponsorships, after deducting any applicable taxes (if any) related to these assets.

Treasury stock

When repurchasing shares issued by the Company, the payment, including transaction-related costs, is recorded as treasury stock and reflected as a reduction in equity. Upon re-issuance, the difference

between the re-issuance price and the book value of the treasury stock is recorded under the Shareholder Surplus item.

Undistributed profits

Record the business results (profit, loss) after corporate income tax and the situation regarding profit distribution or loss handling of the enterprise.

Other funds

Funds are established and used in accordance with the Company's Articles of Association and the resolutions approved annually by the General Meeting of Shareholders.

16. Profit distribution

Profits after corporate income tax are distributed to shareholders after the allocation of funds in accordance with the resolutions of the Company 's General Meeting of Shareholders and the provisions of the law.

The distribution of profits to shareholders takes into account non-monetary items within undistributed after-tax profits that may affect cash flow and dividend payment capacity, such as: Interest from the revaluation of assets contributed as capital, interest from the revaluation of monetary items, financial instruments, and other non-monetary items.

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

17. Principles and methods of revenue recognition

Revenue from the sale of goods and finished products.

Revenue from the sale of goods and finished products is recognized when the following conditions are simultaneously met:

- Businesses have transferred most of the risks and benefits associated with ownership of products or goods to the buyer.
- The business no longer holds the right to manage the goods as the owner or the right to control the goods.
- Revenue figures are determined with relative certainty. When a contract stipulates that the buyer has the right to return the purchased product or goods under specific conditions, revenue is only recognized when those specific conditions no longer exist and the buyer no longer has the right to return the product or goods (except in cases where the customer has the right to return the goods in exchange for other goods or services).
- The business has obtained or will obtain economic benefits from the sales transaction.
- Identify the costs associated with the sales transaction.

Revenue from providing services

Revenue from a service transaction is recognized when the outcome of that transaction can be reliably determined. If the service is performed over multiple periods, revenue recognized in the period is based on the portion of work completed as of the end of the accounting period. The outcome of a service transaction is determined when all of the following conditions are met:

- Revenue is determined with relative certainty. When the contract stipulates that the buyer has the right to return the purchased service under specific conditions, revenue is only recognized when those specific conditions no longer exist and the buyer no longer has the right to return the service provided.

- There is potential to obtain economic benefits from the transaction of providing that service.
- Determine the portion of work completed by the end of the fiscal year.
- Identify the costs incurred for the transaction and the costs to complete the transaction for providing that service.

Interest

- Interest is recognized on an accrual basis, determined by the balances of deposit accounts and the effective interest rate for each period.

18. Accounting principles for revenue deductions

Revenue deductions include: trade discounts, sales allowances, and returned goods.

Trade discounts, sales price reductions, and returned goods arising during the same period as the consumption of products, goods, and services are adjusted downward the revenue of the period in which they arise.

In cases where products, goods, or services have been consumed in previous periods, and trade discounts, sales price reductions, or returned goods arise in subsequent periods, the enterprise may record a reduction in revenue according to the following principle:

+ If products, goods, or services consumed in previous periods require price reductions, trade discounts, or returns in subsequent periods, but this occurs before the issuance of the financial statements, the accountant must treat this as an adjustment event arising after the balance sheet date and record a reduction in revenue in the financial statements of the reporting period (previous period).
+ In cases where products, goods, or services are subject to price reductions, trade discounts, or returns after the issuance of the financial statements, the enterprise shall record a reduction in revenue for the period in which the transaction occurred (the subsequent period).

19. Principles of cost of goods sold accounting.

The cost of goods sold during the year is recorded in accordance with the revenue generated during the period and in compliance with the prudence principle.

For direct material costs exceeding normal consumption levels, labor costs, and fixed manufacturing overhead costs not allocated to the value of goods in inventory, accountants must immediately include them in the cost of goods sold (after deducting any compensation, if any), even if the products or goods have not yet been identified as sold.

The provision for inventory devaluation is included in the cost of goods sold based on the quantity of inventory and the difference between the net realizable value and the original cost of the inventory. When determining the quantity of inventory devaluation for which a provision needs to be made, accountants must exclude inventory for which sales contracts have been signed (with a net realizable value not lower than the book value) but have not yet been delivered to customers, if there is conclusive evidence that the customer will not abandon the contract.

20. Principles of accounting for financial expenses

This reflects financial operating expenses including expenses or losses related to financial investment activities, lending and borrowing costs, joint venture and associate capital contribution costs, short-term securities transfer losses, securities sale transaction costs; provisions for impairment of trading

securities, provisions for investment losses in other entities, losses arising from the sale of foreign currency, exchange rate losses, etc.

21. Accounting principles for selling expenses and administrative expenses.

Selling expenses reflect the actual costs incurred in the process of selling products, goods, or providing services, including costs of offering products, introducing products, advertising products, sales commissions, product warranty costs (excluding construction activities), storage, packaging, and transportation costs, etc.

Business management expenses reflect the general management costs of a business, including: salaries for management staff (wages, allowances, etc.); social insurance, health insurance, union fees, and unemployment insurance for management staff; office supplies, tools, and depreciation of fixed assets used for business management; land rent and business license tax; provisions for doubtful receivables; outsourced services (electricity, water, telephone, fax, property insurance, fire insurance, etc.); and other cash expenses (entertainment, customer conferences, etc.).

22. Current principles and methods for recording corporate income tax expenses.

Current corporate income tax expense

Corporate income tax expense is the current income tax, calculated based on taxable income. The difference between taxable income and accounting profit is due to adjustments for temporary differences between tax and accounting, non-deductible expenses, as well as adjustments for non-taxable income and losses carried forward.

The company is obligated to pay corporate income tax at a rate of 20%.

Deferred corporate income tax expense

Deferred income tax is corporate income tax payable or refundable due to temporary differences between the book value of an asset and a liability for financial reporting purposes and the income tax basis. Deferred income tax payable is recognized for all taxable temporary differences. Deferred income tax assets are only recognized when it is certain that taxable profits will be available in the future to utilize these deductible temporary differences.

The carrying value of deferred corporate income tax assets is reviewed at the end of the financial year and is written down to the extent that there is sufficient taxable profit to allow the use of part or all of the deferred income tax asset. Previously unrecognized deferred corporate income tax assets are reviewed at the end of the financial year and recognized when there is sufficient taxable profit to allow the use of these previously unrecognized deferred income tax assets.

Deferred income tax assets and deferred income tax liabilities are determined at the tax rate expected to apply in the year the asset is recovered or the liability is settled, based on the tax rates in effect at the end of the financial year. Deferred income tax is recognized in the Statement of Income and is only directly recorded in equity when the tax relates to items that are directly recorded in equity.

Deferred income tax assets and deferred income tax liabilities are offset when :

- The company has the legal right to offset current income tax assets against current income tax payable.
- assets and deferred income tax liabilities relate to corporate income tax administered by the same tax authority.

The company intends to settle its current income tax payable and current income tax assets on a net basis or by asset recovery concurrently with the settlement of liabilities in each future period when material amounts of deferred income tax payable or deferred income tax assets are settled or recovered.

23. Financial instruments

i. Financial assets

Classification of financial assets

The company classifies financial assets into groups: financial assets recognized at fair value through the Statement of Income, investments held to maturity, loans and receivables, and financial assets available for sale. The classification of these financial assets depends on the nature and purpose of the asset and is determined at the time of initial recognition.

Financial assets are recognized at fair value through the Statement of Income.

Financial assets are classified as fair value in the Statement of Income if they are held for trading or are classified as fair value in the Statement of Income at the time of initial recognition.

Financial assets are classified as securities held for trading purposes if:

- Purchased or created primarily for the purpose of short-term resale;
- The company intends to hold the shares for the purpose of short-term profit;
- Derivative financial instruments (excluding derivative financial instruments identified as a financial guarantee contract or an effective hedging instrument).

Investments held until maturity

Investments held to maturity are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments and a fixed maturity date that the Company intends and is able to hold to maturity.

Loans and receivables

Loans and receivables are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments and are not listed on the market.

Financial assets available for sale

Financial assets available for sale are non-derivative financial assets that are identified as available for sale or are not classified as financial assets recognized at fair value through the Statement of Income, investments held to maturity, or loans and receivables.

The initial book value of a financial asset.

Financial assets are recognized on the date of purchase and cease to be recognized on the date of sale. At the time of initial recognition, the financial asset is determined by the purchase price/issuance cost plus other expenses directly related to the purchase and issuance of that financial asset.

ii. Financial liabilities

The company classifies financial liabilities into groups: financial liabilities recognized at fair value through the Income Statement, and financial liabilities determined at amortized value. The classification of financial liabilities depends on the nature and purpose of the financial liability and is determined at the time of initial recognition.

Financial liabilities are recognized at fair value through the Statement of Income.

Financial liabilities are classified as fair value in the Statement of Income if they are held for trading or are classified as fair value in the consolidated Statement of Income at the time of initial recognition.

Financial liabilities are classified as securities held for trading purposes if:

- Released or created primarily for short-term acquisition purposes;
- The company intends to hold the shares for the purpose of short-term profit;
- Derivative financial instruments (excluding derivative financial instruments identified as a financial guarantee contract or an effective hedging instrument).

Financial liabilities are determined by their amortized value.

Financial liabilities are determined at their amortized value, which is calculated by subtracting principal repayments from the initial recognized value of the financial liability, plus or minus accrued amortizations calculated using the effective interest method of the difference between the initial recognized value and the maturity value, minus any reductions (directly or through the use of a reserve account) due to impairment or uncollectibility.

The effective interest rate method is a method for calculating the amortized value of a financial liability or group of financial liabilities and allocating interest income or interest expense over the relevant period. The effective interest rate is the discount rate applied to estimated future cash flows to be paid or received over the expected life of the financial instrument, or shorter, if necessary, back to the net present value of the financial liability.

The initial book value of financial liabilities.

At the time of initial recognition, financial liabilities are determined by the issue price plus any costs directly related to the issuance of that financial debt.

iii. Equity instruments

An equity instrument is a contract that demonstrates the remaining interest in the company's assets after deducting all obligations.

24. Departmental Report

A business unit is a distinctly identifiable part involved in the production or provision of products or services, and which has different economic risks and benefits than other business units.

A geographically specific segment is a distinctly identifiable part involved in the production or provision of products or services within a particular economic environment, and which experiences different economic risks and benefits than business segments in other economic environments.

25. Stakeholders

Parties are considered related if one party has the ability to control or exert significant influence over the other party in making decisions regarding financial and operational policies. Parties are also considered related if they are subject to common control or significant common influence.

When considering the relationship between the parties involved, the nature of the relationship is given more emphasis than its legal form.

Transactions with related parties during the period are presented in Note VIII.1.

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

1. Cash and cash equivalents

	Final number	First issue of the year
Cash	12,447,126,504	8,158,880,974
Demand deposit	21,302,808,149	8,267,894,740
Cash equivalents	230,000,000,000	-
Add	**263,749,934,653**	**16,426,775,714**

2. Financial investment

a) Short-term financial investments

	Final number		First issue of the year	
	Original price	**Book value**	**Original price**	**Book value**
Time deposits	427,452,025,965	427,452,025,965	235.040.120.017	235.040.120.017
Loans must be collected	28,845,622,667	28,845,622,667	30,330,370,381	30,330,370,381
Add	**456,297,648,632**	**456,297,648,632**	**265,370,490,398**	**265,370,490,398**

3. ort-term accounts receivable from customers

	Final number	First issue of the year
Receivable from related parties	***27,906,120***	***1,589,137,307***
KLW Vietnam Garment Joint Stock Company	27,906,120	1,589,137,307
Accounts receivable from other customers (*)	***580,327,375,714***	***522,030,963,325***
Anh Vu International Economic Development Company Limited	126,988,029,904	249,759,519,652
Cao Trading and Technical Consulting Company Limited	98,194,459,239	-
HC Global Refrigeration and Electrical Engineering Co., Ltd.	78,225,747,280	26,635,300,326
Bay Loi Commercial Development Joint Stock Company	11,929,704,653	8,340,261,653
Receivable from other customers	264,989,434,638	237,295,881,694
Add	**580,355,281,834**	**523.620.100.632**

(*) In which provisions for prepayments are set aside, see Appendix No. 01

4. Prepayment to short-term sellers

	Final number	First issue of the year
Prepayment to related parties	***20,000,000,000***	***32,500,000,000***
Nguyen Duc Kha	-	12,500,000,000
Nguyen Thi Huyen Thuong	20,000,000,000	20,000,000,000
Prepayment to another seller (*)	***34,930,977,553***	***50,189,842,052***
CJ Century Technology SDN.BHD	-	35,251,892,244
PENSEUR INDUSTRIES SDN BHD (587108-T)	837,827,396	837,827,396
LAM PHAM CONSTRUCTION COMPANY LIMITED	6,619,016,000	-
GMERIT ELECTRIC(NINGBO) CO.,LTD	2,276,647,931	-
HC Global Refrigeration and Electrical Engineering Co., Ltd.	665,680,762	-
HANOI TECHNICAL DEVELOPMENT AND BUSINESS COMPANY LIMITED	7,003,848,478	-
Pay in advance to another seller.	17,527,956,986	14.100.122.412
Add	**54,930,977,553**	**82,689,842,052**

(*) In which provisions for prepayments are set aside, see Appendix No. 01

5. Other short-term receivables

	Final number	First issue of the year
Advance payment	117,840,464	78,798,685
Deposit, collateral	865,271,335	1,253,451,335
Other short-term receivables	613,000,000	613,000,000
Add	**1,596,111,799**	**1,945,250,020**

6. Inventory

	Final number		First issue of the year	
	Original price	Preventive	Original price	Preventive
The purchased goods are in transit.	-	-	12,738,071,809	-
Raw materials	228,594,695,988	-	226,182,154,229	-
Tools and equipment	469,750,536	-	487,939,448	-
Work-in-progress production costs	2,319,934,224	-	1,211,799,729	-
finished product	9,789,622,653	-	3,197,141,782	-
Goods	593,713,099,712	(2,902,450,405)	611,171,462,314	(3,173,445,078)
Goods sent for sale	17,978,238,801	-	18,975,581,066	-
Add	**852,865,341,914**	**(2,902,450,405)**	**873,964,150,377**	**(3,173,445,078)**

7. Short-term prepaid expenses

	Final number	First issue of the year
Costs of CCDC issued for use	125,262,976	52,815,761
Property insurance costs	154,051,221	296,176,492
Advertising costs, shelving, and product display walls.	818,377,918	581,666,517
Software costs	55,031,285	124,877,642
Costs of product testing and certification.	729.124.335	417,023,129
Other prepaid expenses	211,666,830	225,890,976
Add	**2,093,514,565**	**1,698,450,517**

8. Other long-term receivables

	Final number	First issue of the year
Deposit, collateral	2,105,143,598	2,280,487,818
Add	**2,105,143,598**	**2,280,487,818**

9. Increase or decrease in tangible fixed assets

	Home, structure	Machines device	Vehicle transportation, transmission	Device, management tools	Asset other fixed	Add
Original price						
First issue of the year	109,314,865,474	35,300,963,666	23,277,468,611	9,027,813,725	872,454,963	177,793,566,439
Buy during the period	-	370,000,000	-	800,086,222	-	1,170,086,222
Liquidation, sale	-	-	(478,910,909)	-	-	(478,910,909)
Final number	**109,314,865,474**	**35,670,963,666**	**22,798,557,702**	**9,827,899,947**	**872,454,963**	**178,484,741,752**
In there:						
The depreciation period has ended, but the device is still in use.	11,562,778,622	28,575,651,769	14,141,305,511	528,669,235	803,353,985	55,611,759,122
Depreciation value						
First issue of the year	47,245,094,567	30,222,292,045	18,733,868,902	2,847,599,212	852,538,313	99,901,393,039
Depreciation during the period	4,842,181,299	637,623,942	1,205,632,514	711,731,561	4,155,833	7,401,325,149
Liquidation, sale	-	-	(478,910,909)	-	-	(478,910,909)
Final number	**52,087,275,866**	**30,859,915,987**	**19,460,590,507**	**3,559,330,773**	**856,694,146**	**106,823,807,279**
Remaining value						
First issue of the year	62,069,770,907	5,078,671,621	4,543,599,709	6,180,214,513	19,916,650	77,892,173,400
Final number	**57,227,589,608**	**4,811,047,679**	**3,337,967,195**	**6,268,569,174**	**15,760,817**	**71,660,934,473**

+ Some assets with original cost and remaining value of VND 70,292,398,839 and VND 12,577,139,015 respectively are mortgaged at the Vietnam Investment and Development Bank – Hanoi Branch, including the entire factory building used for air conditioner production.

+ Fixed assets, namely a Mercedes car with license plate 30F-840.98 and a Mercedes-Benz car with license plate 30F-798.91, have original costs and remaining values of VND 3,305,978,182 and VND 0 respectively, and a Mercedes car with license plate 30G-381.66 has original costs and remaining values of VND 3,799,952,727 and VND 635,027,955 respectively, which are currently mortgaged at Vietnam Commercial and Industrial Bank - Thanh An Branch to secure a credit line loan of Nagakawa Group Joint Stock Company.

The office building, with an original cost and remaining value of VND 3,506,097,039 and VND 2,352,006,737 respectively, is currently mortgaged to Asia Commercial Bank - Da Nang branch to secure a credit line loan for Nagakawa Da Nang Joint Stock Company.

10. Increase or decrease in intangible fixed assets

	Land use rights (*)	Computer software	Add
Original price			
First issue of the year	4,614,795,919	17,072,212,600	21,687,008,519
Buy within the year	-	-	-
Final number	**4,614,795,919**	**17,072,212,600**	**21,687,008,519**
In there:			
Fully depreciated but still in use.	-	1,353,212,600	1,353,212,600
Depreciation value			
First issue of the year	-	2,881,029,874	2,881,029,874
Depreciation during the period	-	2,293,893,756	2,293,893,756
Final number	**-**	**5,174,923,630**	**5,174,923,630**
Remaining value			
First issue of the year	4,614,795,919	14,191,182,726	18,805,978,645
Final number	**4,614,795,919**	**11,897,288,970**	**16,512,084,889**

11. Construction in progress costs

	First issue of the year	Expenses incurred during the period	Transfer other expenses	Final number
Purchasing fixed assets	3,202,891,234	15,960,000,000	(153,780,000)	19.009.111.234
Costs of producing advertising films and brand identity.	*153,780,000*	-	*(153,780,000)*	-
ERP software development	*3,049,111,234*	*960,000,000*	-	*4,009,111,234*
Property No. 92, Alley 274, Nguyen Lan Street, Phuong Liet Ward, Hanoi City	-	*15,000,000,000*		*15,000,000,000*
Construction in progress	40,000,000	-	(40,000,000)	-
Develop measures to prevent chemical exposure.	*40,000,000*	-	*(40,000,000)*	-
Add	**3,242,891,234**	**15,960,000,000**	**(193,780,000)**	**19.009.111.234**

12. Long-term financial investment

	Final number		First issue of the year	
Investing in joint ventures and affiliated companies.	**Ratio as stated in the Business Registration Certificate**	**Value**	**Ratio as stated in the Business Registration Certificate**	**Value**
KLW Vietnam Garment Joint Stock Company (*)	48%	29,515,352,260	48%	28,912,298,248
Investment held until maturity		***20,000,000,000***		***20,000,000,000***
Vietnam Commercial and Industrial Bank - Thanh An Branch (**)		20,000,000,000		20,000,000,000
Add		**49,515,352,260**		**48,912,298,248**

(*) This refers to the capital contribution to KLW Vietnam Garment Joint Stock Company with an ownership ratio of 48%, equivalent to 12,000,000 shares, valued at VND 12,000,000,000. As of March 31, 2023, the Company had fully contributed VND 12,000,000,000. According to Board of Directors Resolution No. 08/HĐQT/NQ-NAG dated August 2, 2024, the Company made an additional contribution of VND 12,000,000,000, increasing the total charter capital owned by the Company in KLW Vietnam Garment Joint Stock Company to VND 24,000,000,000, representing 48% of the charter capital. This investment is adjusted for recognition using the equity method as follows:

(**) This is the purchase of bonds from Vietnam Commercial and Industrial Bank - Thanh An Branch according to bond ownership certificate number CTG2232T2/01-1269 , issued on July 20 , 2023 to July 20 , 2033. The number of bonds is 200,000 with a value of VND 20,000,000,000 . These bonds are currently pledged as collateral for a loan at Vietnam Commercial and Industrial Bank - Thanh An Branch.

13. Long-term upfront costs

	Final number	First issue of the year
Tools and equipment	657,552,081	1,425,720,611
Prepaid land lease costs	675,251,692	691,457,731
Cost of making advertising signs	502,528,915	252,178,461
Renovation and repair costs	-	6,405,000
Software purchase cost	11,949,818	42,119,760
Other prepaid expenses	195,373,770	17,559,878
Add	**2,042,656,276**	**2,435,441,441**

14. Short-term payables to suppliers.

	Final number	First issue of the year
Requires payment to relevant parties.	***2,500,000,000***	-
Nguyen Duc Kha	2,500,000,000	-
Other suppliers must be paid.	***171,525,712,240***	***173,760,596,932***
MINH LONG ELECTRONIC EQUIPMENT MANUFACTURING AND TRADING COMPANY LIMITED	17,842,312,726	14,702,693,888
PETROLEUM HIGH-TECH PRODUCT DISTRIBUTION JOINT STOCK COMPANY	-	30,404,410,000
CJ Century Technology SDN.BHD	26,503,036,613	-
Tramexco Joint Stock Company	22,285,232,645	22,837,214,441
UNICO CONSUMER PRODUCTS CO., LTD	28,006,553,834	-
Other suppliers must be paid.	76,888,576,422	105,816,278,603
Add	**174,025,712,240**	**173,760,596,932**

15. Short-term advance payment buyers

	Final number	First issue of the year
Advance payments from related parties	*228,899,784*	*773,315,787*
KLW Vietnam Garment Joint Stock Company	228,899,784	773,315,787
Prepayments from other customers	*26,815,407,197*	*31,244,951,043*
A2T PRODUCTION AND TRADING JOINT STOCK COMPANY	7,659,175,395	1,382,284,395
SH Vietnam Engineering Construction Joint Stock Company	2,315,855,100	2,315,855,100
TRANG BAO PHAT SERVICE AND TRADING COMPANY LIMITED	3,348,000,000	-
Ngoc Nguyen Chau Refrigeration Joint Stock Company	-	3,078,800,078
Cao Trading and Technical Consulting Company Limited	-	8,233,726,485
HONG LOI NAM LIMITED COMPANY	-	7,656,813,156
Duc Thanh Trading Company Limited (Single Member Company)	2,470,016,800	-
Other customers	11,022,359,902	8,577,471,829
Add	**27,044,306,981**	**32,018,266,830**

16. Taxes and other payments due to the State.

	First issue of the year		Amount generated during the period		Final number	
	Must pay	Accounts Receivable	Amount payable	Amount paid	Must pay	Accounts Receivable
VAT on goods sold domestically	9,635,380,997	-	19,431,222,393	(14,920,959,945)	14,145,643,445	-
VAT on imported goods	79,274,987	-	112,288,297,807	(112,367,572,794)	-	-
Excise tax	1,200,805,129	-	10,424,877,039	(11,147,752,538)	477,929,630	-
Import and export taxes	-	-	14,961,600,530	(14,963,514,085)	-	1,913,555
Corporate income tax	11,084,436,610	-	15,689,767,950	(12,735,101,825)	14,039,102,735	-
Personal income tax	281,109,900	-	1,705,603,702	(1,422,173,034)	569,357,198	4,816,630
Land lease fees	424,167,986	-	841,237,076	(869,387,913)	396,017,149	-
Other types of taxes	13,666,667	-	116,341,963	(98,119,739)	31,888,891	-
Add	**22,718,842,276**	**-**	**175,458,948,460**	**(168,524,581,873)**	**29,659,939,048**	**6,730,185**

Value Added Tax
The company pays value-added tax using the deduction method with tax rates of 8% and 10%.

Import and export taxes
The company declares and pays according to the customs notification.

Excise tax
The company is required to pay excise tax on its air conditioner business operations (24,000 BTU - 90,000 BTU) at a rate of 10%.

Corporate income tax
The company must pay corporate income tax on taxable income at a rate of 20%.

Property tax
Land rent is paid according to the notice from the tax authorities.

Other types of taxes
The company declares and submits the required documents.

17. Short-term liabilities

	Final number	First issue of the year
Interest expense payable	-	2,545,718,695
Allocate funds in advance for sales discounts and promotional programs.	8,952,579,220	343,063,154
Other short-term payable expenses	278,403,208	16,606,950
Add	**9,230,982,428**	**2,905,388,799**

18. Other short-term payables

	Final number	First issue of the year
Requires payment to relevant parties.	***882,000,000***	-
Remuneration of the Supervisory Board	176,000,000	-
Board of Directors' Remuneration	706,000,000	-
Payment must be made to other entities and individuals.	***2,646,662,882***	***1,946,555,060***
Trade union funds	1,269,935,232	1,072,091,010
Social insurance	192,275,300	-
Health insurance	34,160,850	-
Unemployment insurance	15,069,600	-
Accepting short-term deposits and collateral.	1,135,221,900	874,464,050
Add	**3,528,662,882**	**1,946,555,060**

19. Short-term loans and financial leases

	Final number		First issue of the year	
	Value	Ability to repay debt	Value	Ability to repay debt
Short-term loans and financial leases payable to other organizations and individuals.	***1,539,863,731,061***	***1,539,863,731,061***	***1,496,505,392,889***	***1,496,505,392,889***
Short-term bank loans				
Vietnam Commercial and Industrial Bank - Thanh An Branch (1)	*361,472,592,390*	*361,472,592,390*	*388,421,153,474*	*388,421,153,474*
Military Commercial Joint Stock Bank - Dien Bien Phu Branch (2)	*76,000,953,091*	*76,000,953,091*	*79,352,852,736*	*79,352,852,736*
Investment and Development Commercial Bank - Hanoi Branch (3)	*387,423,252,406*	*387,423,252,406*	*377,488,368,093*	*377,488,368,093*
Kasikornbank Public Limited - Ho Chi Minh City Branch (4)	*241,409,468,245*	*241,409,468,245*	*183,814,842,956*	*183,814,842,956*
Vietnam Export Import Commercial Bank (5)	*149,962,647,334*	*149,962,647,334*	*139,506,915,415*	*139,506,915,415*
Woori Bank Vietnam (6)	*77,799,649,443*	*77,799,649,443*	*77,925,065,881*	*77,925,065,881*
Vietnam Technological and Commercial Joint Stock Bank - Thai Thinh Branch (7)	*245,795,168,152*	*245,795,168,152*	*249,996,194,334*	*249,996,194,334*
Add	**1,539,863,731,061**	**1,539,863,731,061**	**1,496,505,392,889**	**1,496,505,392,889**

(1) This is a loan from Vietnam Commercial and Industrial Bank - Thanh An Branch under credit limit loan contract No. 1504/2025-HĐCVHM/NHCT320-HTGT dated April 16, 2025, with the total

outstanding loan balance and guarantee balance, L/C issued at any time not exceeding VND 400,000,000,000. The credit limit maintenance period is 12 months from the date of signing the contract. The loan term for each loan is not more than 7 months. The purpose of the loan is to supplement working capital for production and business activities. The loan interest rate is specified on each promissory note. The loan contract is secured by:

+ House ownership and land use rights certificate No. 10111071095, Original file No. 6586 2003 2640. 203. QDUB issued by the People's Committee of Hanoi City on May 14, 2002 to Ms. Dao Thi Soi and Mr. Nguyen Duc Kha according to Contract No. 02/2019/HĐBĐ/NHCT320-NAG dated December 3, 2019.

+ Ownership rights to the house and land use rights at address No. 106, Alley 155/206, Truong Chinh Street, Phuong Liet Ward, Thanh Xuan District, Hanoi (now No. 86, Alley 274, Nguyen Lan Street, Phuong Liet Ward, Hanoi City) according to Certificate of Ownership of House and Land Use Rights No. 10111071019, Original File No. 3015-2003-QDUB/8623.2003 issued by the People's Committee of Hanoi City on June 2, 2003 to Mr. Luu Van That and Ms. La Thi Nga. On November 21, 2012, the Land Use Rights Registration Office of Thanh Xuan District, Hanoi City, confirmed the transfer to Ms. Dao Thi Soi according to transfer contract No. 10121293/HHĐCN dated October 29, 2012, at My Dinh Notary Office, Hanoi City, under mortgage contract No. 01/2020/HĐBD/NHCT320-NAG dated November 2, 2020.

+ Land use rights for plot number 99, map sheet number 16, located in Dai Kim Ward, Hoang Mai District, Hanoi City, according to land use right certificate number AD537451, certificate number: 01674-2144 QD-UB, issued by the People's Committee of Hoang Mai District, Hanoi City on December 21, 2005, to Mr. Do Quach Cuong. On April 17, 2015, the Hoang Mai District Land Use Right Registration Office confirmed the transfer to Mr. Nguyen Duc Kha and Ms. Dao Thi Soi according to file number 1181 dated April 14, 2015, under mortgage contract number 02/2020/HĐBD/NHCT320-NAG dated November 2, 2020.

+ Bonds issued by Vietnam Joint Stock Commercial Bank for Industry and Trade, bond code: CTG2232T2/01, with a total bond value of VND 20,000,000,000 according to Bond Pledge Agreement No.: 2007/2023/HĐBĐ/NHCT320-TP-NAGAKAWA dated July 20, 2023.

+ Shares of Nagakawa Group Joint Stock Company under the Securities Pledging Agreement No. 02/2021/HĐBĐ/NHCT/320-NAG dated February 25, 2021.

+ Machinery and equipment are owned by KLW Vietnam Garment Joint Stock Company under movable property mortgage contract No. 2804/2021/HĐBĐ/NHCT320-MAYMOCKLW dated April 28, 2021.

+ The Mercedes car, license plate 30G-381.66, is owned by Nagakawa Group Joint Stock Company, Hanoi Branch, according to asset mortgage contract No. 0309/2020/HĐBĐ/NHCT320-NAGAKAWA signed on October 19, 2020.

+ The entire circulating inventory owned by Nagakawa Group Joint Stock Company is valued at VND 60,000,000,000 according to the asset valuation report dated January 30, 2018 and the goods mortgage contract No. 01/2018/HĐTC/NHCT320-NAG-HTK signed on February 6, 2018. According to the amendment and supplement to the goods mortgage contract No. 01/2020/HĐBĐ/NHCT320-NAG-HTK dated January 21, 2020, the parties agreed to value the mortgaged assets at VND 101,508,541,889.

+ Land use rights, house ownership and other assets attached to the land, certificate number DE 216785, registration number CS 31027 issued by the Hanoi Department of Natural Resources and Environment on June 11, 2022, are owned by Mr. Nguyen Manh Cuong and Ms. Nguyen Thi Huyen

Thuong according to Asset Mortgage Contract No. 06/2022/HĐBĐ/NHCT320-CANHOR1 signed on July 6, 2022. The value of the mortgaged asset is VND 8,815,000,000.

+ The right to use land and assets attached to the land at address No. 5, Alley 105, Xa Dan 2 Lane, Nam Dong Ward, Dong Da District, Hanoi, according to the Certificate of Ownership of Housing and Land Use Rights No. 3835/2009/QD-08 issued by the People's Committee of Dong Da District on November 10, 2009; owners: Mr. Nguyen Manh Cuong and Ms. Nguyen Thi Huyen Thuong

+ A time deposit contract at Vietnam Joint Stock Commercial Bank for Industry and Trade with a total value of VND 102,070,546,000 is currently pledged as collateral at the bank.

(2) This is a loan from Military Commercial Joint Stock Bank - Dien Bien Phu Branch under credit limit agreement No. 257513.24.051.879737.TD dated November 22, 2024 with a credit limit value of 130 billion: loan limit 80 billion, guarantee limit outside payment guarantee 50 billion, L/C issuance limit: 50 billion. Credit limit for: Total limit of limits is 80 billion; loan limit, payment guarantee for the field of importing components/equipment for assembly is a maximum of 30 billion. The credit limit is granted until October 21, 2025 from the date of signing the contract, the loan term is recorded on the promissory note but not exceeding 6 months. The purpose of the loan is to supplement working capital for the production and business activities of the customer's refrigeration, household electrical appliances, and kitchen equipment products. Interest rate, interest rate adjustment date, and interest rate adjustment period are as stated in the loan agreement. Collateral includes:
+ Real estate as per Land Use Right Certificate No. AI 272273 issued by the People's Committee of Hoang Mai District on September 18, 2007 to Ms. Dao Thi Soi.

+ The right to claim debt arises from Payment Requests, Debt Reconciliation Confirmation Minutes; and specific VAT invoices according to Mortgage Contract No. 126540.23.051.879737.BD dated April 7, 2023.

+ A time deposit contract at Military Commercial Joint Stock Bank - Thang Long Branch - Le Trong Tan Transaction Office with a total value of VND 37,800,000,000 is currently pledged as collateral at the bank.

(3) This is a loan from the Vietnam Investment and Development Bank - Hanoi Branch under credit limit contract No. 01/2024/367653/HĐTD dated October 31, 2025, with a total credit limit at any time not exceeding VND 400,000,000,000. The limit includes the entire short-term loan balance under contract 01/2024/367653/HĐTD dated September 15, 2024. The credit limit term is 12 months from the date of signing the contract. The loan interest rate is specifically stated in each promissory note, and the overdue interest rate is 150% of the in-term interest rate. The principal loan is repaid in full on the end date of the loan term according to each promissory note. The loan contract is secured by:
+ Real estate property number HD03-16, Vinhomes Riverside 2 ecological urban area, Phuc Dong ward, Long Bien district, Hanoi city, according to Land Use Right Certificate, House Ownership and Other Assets Attached to Land Certificate number CT274326, registration number: CT-DA 00886 issued by the Hanoi Department of Natural Resources and Environment on August 30, 2019, is owned by Anh Vu International Economic Development Co., Ltd. as a contributing shareholder (according to mortgage contract number 02/2019//367653/HĐBĐ dated September 18, 2019).
+ The entire factory building on the land plot No. 340, map sheet No. 26, Phuc Thang Ward, Phuc Yen City, Vinh Phuc Province is owned by the Company according to real estate mortgage contract No. 03/2019/367653/HĐBĐ dated November 18, 2019.
+ Land use rights and assets attached to the land at address No. 5, Alley 105, Xa Dan 2 Lane, Nam Dong Ward, Dong Da District, Hanoi, according to Certificate of Ownership of Housing and Land Use Rights No. 3835/2009/QD-08 issued by the People's Committee of Dong Da District on

November 10, 2009; owners: Mr. Nguyen Manh Cuong and Ms. Nguyen Thi Huyen Thuong, according to mortgage contract No. 01/2020/367653/HĐBĐ.

+ Shares of Nagakawa Group Joint Stock Company are owned by Mr. Nguyen Duc Kha under Pledge Agreement No. 02/2020/367653/HĐBĐ dated June 30, 2020.

+ The entire factory building located on plot number 288, map sheet number 10, Vinh Khuc Commune, Van Giang District, Hung Yen Province, owned by Viet Phuc Hung Yen Joint Stock Company, is mortgaged under the land-attached asset mortgage contract number 01/2021/367653/HĐBĐ dated May 26, 2021.

+ A time deposit contract at the Vietnam Investment and Development Bank - Hanoi Branch with a total value of VND 20,000,000,000 is currently pledged as collateral at the bank.

(4) This is a loan from Kasikornbank Public Limited - Ho Chi Minh Branch under contract number 143/2023/FA.01 dated December 27, 2023, with a credit limit not exceeding VND 200,000,000,000. The credit validity period is 12 months from the effective date of the contract. The loan term for each loan is no more than 03 months. The purpose of the loan is to supplement working capital for the business of air conditioners, air conditioner components, kitchen equipment, and household appliances. The loan contract is secured by:

+ A time deposit contract at Kasikornbank Public Limited - Ho Chi Minh City Branch with a total value of VND 100,000,000,000 is currently pledged as collateral at the bank.

(5) This is a loan from Vietnam Export Import Commercial Bank under contract number 1703LAV250049401 dated May 9, 2025; the amended and supplementary credit contract signed on June 16, 2025, has a total credit limit of VND 200,000,000,000. The credit validity period is until October 9, 2025, from the effective date of the contract. The loan term for each loan is no more than 6 months and is specifically stipulated in the Loan Agreement. The purpose of the loan is to supplement short-term capital for the production of household electrical appliances, air conditioners, and other products. The loan contract is secured by:
+ A time deposit contract at Vietnam Export Import Commercial Bank with a total value of VND 76,347,500,000 is currently pledged as collateral at the bank.

(6) This is a loan from Woori Bank Vietnam Co., Ltd. - Vinh Phuc Branch under credit limit loan contract No. VN125009424/WBVN304 dated September 5, 2025; Amendment and supplement Appendix No. 01-PLHĐCV-VN125009424-001/WBVN304 with a total outstanding loan amount of VND 78,000,000,000. The credit limit maintenance period is 12 months from the date of signing the contract. The loan term for each loan is no more than 05 months. The purpose of the loan is to supplement working capital for production and business activities. The loan interest rate is specified on each promissory note. The loan contract is secured by:
+ The collateral consists of goods legally owned by Nagakawa Group Joint Stock Company, with a collateral value of VND 40,950,000,000 according to mortgage contract number VN00044371 signed on September 5, 2025.
+ A time deposit contract at Woori Vietnam Limited Liability Bank with a total value of VND 39,000,000,000 is currently pledged as collateral at the bank.

(7) This is a loan from Vietnam Technological and Commercial Bank under credit agreement No. MMD20253653942/HDCTD dated October 6, 2025, with the total outstanding loan balance and guarantee balance, L/C issued at all times not exceeding VND 200,000,000,000. The term for maintaining the credit limit is 12 months from the date of signing the contract. The loan term for each loan is not more than 05 months. The purpose of the loan is to supplement working capital for

production and business activities. The loan interest rate is specified on each promissory note. The loan contract is secured by:

+ Land use rights for plot number 56, map sheet number 69; Area: 125 m2; Purpose of use: urban residential land; Duration of use: long-term at Lot 05 A6-2 Nguyen Tat Thanh Street, Hai Chau Ward, Da Nang City, according to the Certificate of Land Use Rights, Ownership of Houses and Other Assets Attached to Land No. BY820588 issued by the Department of Natural Resources and Environment of Da Nang City on June 2, 2015. Land use rights for plot number 57, map sheet number 69; Area: 125 m2; Purpose of use: urban residential land; The property is for long-term use at Lot 06 A6-2 Nguyen Tat Thanh Street, Hai Chau Ward, Da Nang City, as per land use right certificate, house ownership certificate and other assets attached to the land No. BY820589 issued by the Department of Natural Resources and Environment of Da Nang City on June 2, 2015. The mortgaged asset value is VND 30,007,000,000 according to mortgage contract No. MMD20253693246/HDTC dated October 6, 2025.

+ A time deposit contract at Vietnam Technological and Commercial Bank (Techcombank) with a total value of VND 79,000,000,000 is currently pledged as collateral at the bank.

Details of short-term loans and financial lease liabilities are as follows:

	First issue of the year	Loan amount incurred during the period	Amount repaid during the period	Final number
Short-term bank loans	1,496,505,392,889	2,516,695,724,324	(2,473,337,386,152)	1,216,268,913,466
Add	**1,496,505,392,889**	**2,516,695,724,324**	**(2,473,337,386,152)**	**1,539,863,731,061**

20. Short-term provisions

	First issue of the year	Increase due to provisions made during the period	Number used during the period	Amount reversed during the period	Year-end issue
Product and goods warranty reserve	4,433,611,537	5,172,095,941	(8,777,367,114)	-	828,340,364
Add	**4,433,611,537**	**5,172,095,941**	**(8,777,367,114)**	**-**	**828,340,364**

21. Reward and Welfare Fund

	Number at the beginning of the year	Increase due to provisions from profits	Expenditures during the period	Final number
Reward Fund	918.016.257	-	-	918.016.257
Welfare fund	385,826,364	-	-	385,826,364
Add	**1,303,842,621**	**-**	**-**	**1,303,842,621**

22. Equity

a) Table comparing changes in equity

	Owner's investment capital	Share premium	Shares repurchased from oneself	Development Investment Fund	Undistributed after-tax profit	Benefits for Non-Controlling Shareholders	Add
The number from the beginning of last year	341,777,690,000	5,348,010,000	(20,000)	9,827,781,376	52,265,629,264	19,763,330,756	428,982,421,396
Dividend payment in shares	28,601,660,000	-	-	-	(28,601,660,000)	-	-
Issuing bonus shares to employees.	15,823,000,000	(200,000,000)	-	-	-	-	15,623,000,000
Profit in the previous year	-	-	-	-	32,405,907,045	474,658,237	32,880,565,282
Settling funds	-	-	-	1,347,208,887	(1,347,208,887)	-	-
Last year's closing balance	**386,202,350,000**	**5,148,010,000**	**(20,000)**	**11,174,990,263**	**54,722,667,422**	**20,237,988,993**	**477,485,986,678**
					-	-	
Beginning balance this year	386,202,350,000	5,148,010,000	(20,000)	11,174,990,263	54,722,667,422	20,237,988,993	477,485,986,678
Raising capital from profits	30,495,230,000	-	-	-	(30,495,230,000)	-	-
Increase capital through cash	139,734,930,000	(229,500,000)	-	-	-	-	139,505,430,000
Minority shareholders repurchase shares of the parent company.	-	-	-	-	-	1,200,000,000	1,200,000,000
Adjusting the equity items where the parent company divests but still retains control.	-	-	-	(34,714,949)	(697,009,981)	731,724,930	-
Profits this year	-	-	-	-	28,730,132,530	2,808,145,948	31,538,278,478
Ending balance	**556,432,510,000**	**4,918,510,000**	**(20,000)**	**11,140,275,314**	**52,260,559,971**	**24,977,859,871**	**649,729,695,156**

b) Stocks

	Final number	First issue of the year
Number of shares registered for issuance	55,643,251	38,620,235
Number of shares issued/sold to the public	55,643,251	38,620,235
- *Common stock*	*55,643,251*	*38,620,235*
Number of shares repurchased	(2)	(2)
- *Common stock*	*(2)*	*(2)*
Number of outstanding shares	55,643,249	38,620,233
- *Common stock*	*55,643,249*	*38,620,233*

Par value of outstanding shares: 10,000 VND.

23. Items outside the interim consolidated balance sheet.

a, Various types of foreign currency

	Final number	First issue of the year
US Dollar (USD)	390.24	390.24

c, Bad debts that have been written off

Object	Final number	First issue of the year	Reasons for elimination
Tien Phong Newspaper Editorial Office	47,723,000	47,723,000	Too long past the deadline, no possibility of recovery.
Thuan An Company	525,607,000	525,607,000	Too long past the deadline, no possibility of recovery.
Phu Tai Private Enterprise	283,250,000	283,250,000	Too long past the deadline, no possibility of recovery.
Nhat Anh Store	125,087,382	125,087,382	Too long past the deadline, no possibility of recovery.
Zhe Jiang Phidas Electric Appliance Manu Company	104,612,027	104,612,027	Too long past the deadline, no possibility of recovery.
Trang An Trading and Technology Joint Stock Company	30,000,000	30,000,000	Too long past the deadline, no possibility of recovery.
Add	**1,116,279,409**	**1,116,279,409**	

VI. ADDITIONAL INFORMATION FOR ITEMS PRESENTED IN THE CONSOLIDATED INTER- YEAR STATEMENT OF INCOME

1. Revenue from sales and services

a, Total revenue

	This Quarter	Last Quarter
Total revenue	627,522,773,509	555,414,896,651
Revenue from the sale of goods and finished products.	*626,771,119,388*	*552,398,286,429*
Revenue from providing services	*751,654,121*	*3,016,610,222*
Revenue deductions:	(8,151,614,307)	(3,500,667,141)
Trade discount	*(6,632,901,267)*	*(2,680,284,034)*
Sale discounts	-	-
Returned goods	*(1,518,713,040)*	*(820.383.107)*
Net revenue	**619,371,159,202**	**551,914,229,510**
In there:		
Net revenue from the sale of goods and finished products.	*618.619.505.081*	*548,897,619,288*
Net revenue from providing services	*751,654,121*	*3,016,610,222*

Net revenue from sales and services provided to related parties

	This Quarter	Last Quarter
KLW Vietnam Garment Joint Stock Company	-	2,265,490,908
Add	-	**2,265,490,908**

2. Cost of goods sold

	This Quarter	Last Quarter
Cost of goods sold for finished products and merchandise sold.	539,130,464,560	493,325,155,733
Cost of services provided	1,587,973,251	1,566,122,056
Provision/(Reversal) of provision for inventory devaluation	-	(4,871,806,963)
Add	**540,718,437,811**	**490,019,470,826**

3. Financial operating revenue

	This Quarter	Last Quarter
Interest on deposits, loans, and bonds.	(1,287,605,956)	1,625,255,228
Exchange rate gains arising from differences	957,527,040	-
Exchange rate gains resulting from the revaluation of monetary items denominated in foreign currencies.	(630,461,418)	-
Add	**(960,540,334)**	**1,625,255,228**

4. Financial costs

	This Quarter	Last Quarter
Interest expense	27,280,421,248	16,058,513,872
Payment discount for buyers	4,031,361,509	2,349,979,859
Exchange rate difference losses incurred	306,469,687	1,226,246,758
Exchange rate losses resulting from the revaluation of monetary items denominated in foreign currencies.	630,461,418	-
Add	**32,248,713,862**	**19,634,740,489**

5. Cost of goods sold

	This Quarter	Last Quarter
Employee costs	8,871,329,775	9,036,764,351
Cost of tools and equipment	98,635,141	95,959,235
Depreciation cost of fixed assets	487,969,446	649,206,231
Costs of paying for service stations.	174,800,306	1,127,095,688
Outsourced service costs	28,980,490,937	15,946,235,264
Other costs	(3,599,004,702)	2,192,862,575
Add	**35,014,220,903**	**29,048,777,344**

6. Business management costs

	This Quarter	Last Quarter
Employee costs	6,093,882,376	5,531,878,998
Material costs management	65,734,190	69,933,603
Office supplies costs	67,494,003	93,516,798
Depreciation cost of fixed assets	1,361,846,904	754,733,298
Taxes, fees and charges	42,631,404	-
Trade advantage	818,055,350	818,055,350
Outsourced service costs	2,309,408,419	3,575,728,578
Other costs	1,563,386,004	1,197,502,551
Add	**12,322,438,650**	**11,313,211,317**

7. Other income

	This Quarter	Last Quarter
Profits from the liquidation and sale of fixed assets.	-	50,925,926
Other income	1,112,438	74,109,866
Add	**1,112,438**	**125,035,792**

8. Other expenses

	This Quarter	Last Quarter
Tax penalties and back taxes	377,148,803	-
Invalid expense	115,748,331	-
Other expenses	223,505,941	542,113,905
Add	**716,403,075**	**542,113,905**

9. Current corporate income tax expense

The corporate income tax payable for the period is estimated as follows:

	This Quarter	Last Quarter
Total accounting profit before tax	40,552,130,543	39,100,812,538
Adjustments to increase or decrease accounting profit to determine taxable profit for corporate income tax purposes:	37,896,709,210	10,347,437,552
- Upward adjustments	37,896,709,210	10,347,437,552
The car's original price was over 1.6 billion VND.	*184,315,044*	*288,241,364*
Other invalid expenses	*1,045,191,280*	*31,809,425*
Losses are settled separately by the subsidiary.	*80,322,143*	-
Remuneration of the Board of Directors and Supervisory Board members who are not directly involved in management.	-	*635,400,000*
Tax penalties	*1,356,189,288*	*678,801,700*
Trade advantage	*2,454,166,048*	*2,454,166,048*
Losses arise during the merger process.	*32,776,525,407*	*6,259,019,015*
- Downward adjustments	-	-
Taxable income	78,448,839,753	49,448,250,090
Losses from previous years are carried forward.	-	(1,251,757,220)
Taxable income	**78,448,839,753**	**48,196,492,870**
Corporate income tax rate	20%	20%
Corporate income tax payable	***15,689,767,950***	***9,639,298,574***
Adjusting corporate income tax payable for previous years.	-	474,455,429
Current Corporate Income Tax	**15,689,767,950**	**10,113,754,003**

10. Earnings per share

	This Quarter	Last Quarter
Accounting profit after corporate income tax	28,730,132,530	29,554,391,458
Adjustments to increase or decrease accounting profit to determine profit attributable to shareholders holding common stock:	(574,602,651)	(591,087,829)
- Allocation from the reward and welfare fund (*)	(574,602,651)	(591,087,829)
Earnings per share (based on basic earnings per share)	28,155,529,879	28,963,303,629
The weighted average number of common shares outstanding during the period.	55,643,251	35,475,255
Earnings per share	**506**	**816**

(*) The amount allocated to the reward and welfare fund for this period is estimated at 2% of after-tax profit.

The average number of outstanding common shares during the period is calculated as follows:

	This Quarter	Last Quarter
Common stock outstanding at the beginning of the year	41,669,758	38,620,235
The impact of additional common stock issued from profits.	-	3,049,523
The impact of common stock issued during the year.	13,973,493	-
Average number of outstanding common shares during the period	**55,643,251**	**41,669,758**

VII. OTHER INFORMATION

1. Information about stakeholders

A. Transactions with other related parties

Other related parties to the Company include: subsidiaries, associates, jointly controlled businesses, individuals with direct or indirect voting rights in the Company and their immediate family members, businesses managed by key employees and individuals with direct or indirect voting rights in the Company and their immediate family members.

Other stakeholders of the Company include:

Other stakeholders	Relationship
KLW Vietnam Garment Joint Stock Company	Affiliated company

The main transactions arising during the year between the Company and other related parties are as follows:

	This Quarter	Last Quarter
KLW Vietnam Garment Joint Stock Company		
Requires collection of payments for goods sold, finished products, and warehouse rental.	498,765,003	5,281,737,105
Loans must be collected	4,500,000,000	11,510,000,000
Collect loan repayments.	8,600,000,000	19,492,040,000
Interest on loans must be collected.	147,474,935	685,411,564
Collect interest payments on loans.	-	129,782,821

At the end of the accounting period, liabilities to other related parties are presented in notes V.3; V.4; V.16; V.17; V.20; V.21; .

2. Department information

Departmental information is presented by geographic region. The primary departmental report is geographicly based on the internal organizational and management structure and the Company's internal financial reporting system.

Geographic area

The company's operations are primarily distributed across the Northern, Central, and Southern regions of Vietnam.

Information regarding the business results, fixed assets and other long-term assets, and the value of significant non-cash expenses of the division by geographic region based on the location of the Company's customers is as follows:

	Area North	Area Central region	Area Southern	The amounts exclusion	Add
This year					
Net revenue from sales and services provided to external parties.	1,889,960,037,669	189,253,864,416	835,269,290,582	-	2,914,483,192,667
Net revenue from sales and services provided between departments.	2,161,382,157,387	5,347,953,333	1,336,253,788	(2,168,066,364,508)	-
Total net revenue from sales and services	***4,051,342,195,056***	***194,601,817,749***	***836,605,544,370***	***(2,168,066,364,508)***	***2,914,483,192,667***
Department costs	(3,738,628,663,340)	(180,775,718,548)	(761,192,507,074)	2,112,205,271,989	(2,568,391,616,973)
Business results by segment	312,713,531,716	13,826,099,201	75,413,037,296	(55,861,092,519)	346,091,575,694
Costs not allocated by department					(218,095,302,675)
Profit from business operations					127,996,273,019
Financial operating revenue					10,145,911,402
Financial costs					(95,330,178,095)
The profit or loss portion in a joint venture or associated company.					603.054.012
Other income					101,911,752
Other expenses					(2,964,841,547)
Current corporate income tax expense					(15,689,767,950)
Deferred corporate income tax expense					6,675,915,885
Profit after corporate income tax					***31,538,278,478***
Total costs incurred to purchase fixed assets and other long-term assets.	***17,180,086,222***	-	-	-	***17,180,086,222***
Total depreciation expense and allocation of long-term prepaid expenses.	***8,016,818,419***	***112,090,251***	***203,321,428***	***(13,420,499)***	***8,318,809,599***

The division's assets and liabilities are categorized by geographic area based on the location of the Company 's customers. as follows:

	Area North	Area Central region	Area DomainNam	The amounts exclusion	Add
Final number					
Departmental assets	3,169,986,042,031	70,610,913,218	176,993,836,903	(972,475,534,679)	2,445,115,257,473
Total assets					***2,445,115,257,473***
Direct liabilities of the department	2,314,319,133,619	68,336,495,735	182,078,039,666	(769,348,106,703)	1,795,385,562,317
Total liabilities					***1,795,385,562,317***
First issue of the year					
Departmental assets	2,645,670,445,233	39,449,153,982	175,167,415,494	(639,038,873,668)	2,221,248,141,041
Total assets					***2,221,248,141,041***
Direct liabilities of the department	2,001,893,725,657	40,322,601,412	181,487,042,631	(479,941,215,337)	1,743,762,154,363
Total liabilities					***1,743,762,154,363***

3. Financial risk management

The Company's operations give rise to the following financial risks: credit risk, liquidity risk, and market risk. The Board of Directors is responsible for establishing policies and controls to mitigate these financial risks and for monitoring the implementation of these established policies and controls.

A. Credit Risk

Credit risk is the risk that one party to a contract will be unable to fulfill its obligations, resulting in financial losses for the Company.

The company's credit risks arise primarily from accounts receivable from customers, bank deposits, and loans.

Accounts receivable from customers

The company minimizes credit risk by only transacting with financially sound entities, requiring letters of credit or collateral for first-time transactions or those with unverified financial information. Additionally, accounts receivable staff regularly monitor accounts receivable to expedite collection.

The company's accounts receivable relate to many entities and individuals, therefore the concentration credit risk associated with accounts receivable is low.

Bank deposits

The Company's time deposits and demand deposits are held at well-known banks in Vietnam, therefore the credit risk associated with these deposits is low.

Loans

The company lends money to its subsidiaries and key management members. These entities and individuals have good reputations and repayment capabilities, so the credit risk associated with these loans is low.

B. Liquidity Risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that a company will have difficulty meeting its financial obligations due to a lack of funds.

The company's liquidity risk primarily arises from the fact that its financial assets and financial liabilities have mismatched maturity dates.

Liquidity risk management companies implement measures such as: regularly monitoring current and projected future payment requirements to maintain appropriate levels of cash and loans; and supervising actual cash flows against projected ones to minimize the impact of cash flow fluctuations. (Presentation of liquidity risk management policy)

The payment terms for non-derivative financial liabilities (excluding interest payable) are based on contractual payment terms and are not discounted as follows:

	From 1 year downwards	Over 1 year to 5 years	Over 5 years	Add
Final number				
Loans and debts	1,539,863,731,061	-	-	1,539,863,731,061
Payment to the seller	174,025,712,240	-	-	174,025,712,240
Other payables	20,491,757,672	-	-	20,491,757,672
Add	**1,734,381,200,973**	-	-	**1,734,381,200,973**
First issue of the year				
Loans and debts	1,496,505,392,889	-	-	1,496,505,392,889
Payment to the seller	173,760,596,932	-	-	173,760,596,932
Other payables	14,031,554,381	-	-	14,031,554,381
Add	**1,684,297,544,202**	-	-	**1,684,297,544,202**

The Board of Directors believes the risk to debt repayment is low. The company is able to pay its debts due from operating cash flow and proceeds from maturing financial assets. The company has sufficient access to funding sources, and loans due within 12 months can be extended with existing lenders.

C. Market Risk

Market risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate due to changes in market prices.

Market risks associated with the Company's operations include: foreign exchange risk, interest rate risk, securities price risk, and commodity/raw material price risk.

Foreign exchange risk

Foreign exchange risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate due to changes in exchange rates.

The company imports raw materials for production and exports products, primarily using USD and EUR as its main currencies, and is therefore affected by fluctuations in exchange rates.

The company manages exchange rate volatility risks by optimizing debt repayment terms, forecasting foreign exchange rates, maintaining a reasonable balance between foreign currency and VND borrowings and debts, selecting the right time to purchase and repay foreign currency when exchange rates are low, and optimally utilizing available funds to balance exchange rate risk and liquidity risk.

Risk related to commodity/raw material prices

The company faces risks related to fluctuations in commodity/raw material prices. The company manages this risk by closely monitoring relevant market information and conditions to effectively manage purchasing timing, production planning, and inventory levels.

The company has not used secured derivative instruments to hedge against commodity/raw material price risks.

4. Fair value of financial assets and liabilities

	Book value		Fair value	
	Final number	First issue of the year	Final number	First issue of the year
Financial assets				
Cash and cash equivalents	263,749,934,653	16,426,775,714	263,749,934,653	16,426,775,714
Investments held until maturity	476,297,648,632	285,903,701,357	476,297,648,632	285,903,701,357
Accounts receivable from customers	579,038,867,823	522,303,686,621	579,038,867,823	522,303,686,621
Other receivables	3,701,255,397	4,225,737,838	3,701,255,397	4,225,737,838
Financial assets available for sale	29,515,352,260	28,912,298,248	29,515,352,260	28,912,298,248
Add	**1,352,303,058,765**	**857,772,199,778**	**1,352,303,058,765**	**857,772,199,778**
Financial liabilities				
Loans and debts	1,539,863,731,061	1,496,505,392,889	1,539,863,731,061	1,496,505,392,889
Payment to the seller	174,025,712,240	173,760,596,932	174,025,712,240	173,760,596,932
Other payables	20,491,757,672	14,031,554,381	20,491,757,672	14,031,554,381
Add	**1,734,381,200,973**	**1,684,297,544,202**	**1,734,381,200,973**	**1,684,297,544,202**

The fair value of financial assets and financial liabilities is reflected at their transferable value in an existing transaction between parties who have full knowledge and willingness to transact.

The company uses the following methods and assumptions to estimate the fair value of its financial assets and financial liabilities:

- The fair value of cash and cash equivalents, accounts receivable, loans, other receivables, borrowings, accounts payable to suppliers, and other short-term payables is equivalent to the book value (less provision for estimated uncollectible amounts) of these items due to their short maturity.
- The fair value of investments held to maturity and financial assets available for sale listed on the stock exchange is the published trading price at the end of the accounting period. For investments held to maturity and unlisted financial assets available for sale whose trading prices are published by three securities firms at the end of the accounting period, the fair value of these investments is the average price based on the trading prices published by those three securities firms.

Established on October 30, 2026

Schedule maker	Chief Accountant	General Director
Pham Thi Cam Van	Trinh Thi Phuong	Nguyen Thi Huyen Thuong

M.S.D.N: 2500217389 - C.T.C.P - CÔNG TY CỔ PHẦN TẬP ĐOÀN NAGAKAWA - T.P PHÚC YÊN - T. VĨNH PHÚC

Appendix 01: Details of bad debts and provisions for doubtful short-term receivables

	Final number			First issue of the year		
	Overdue	Original price	Preventive	Overdue	Original price	Preventive
Short-term accounts receivable		**1,316,414,011**	**1,316,414,011**		**1,316,414,011**	**1,316,414,011**
Nagakawa Household Electrical Appliances Joint Stock Company	It is unlikely to be recovered.	86,925,000	86,925,000	It is unlikely to be recovered.	86,925,000	86,925,000
Investment and Construction Joint Stock Company No. 4	It is unlikely to be recovered.	355,675,942	355,675,942	It is unlikely to be recovered.	355,675,942	355,675,942
GRB Vietnam Joint Stock Company	Over 3 years	104,483,270	104,483,270	Over 3 years	104,483,270	104,483,270
VINAINCON Investment Joint Stock Company	Over 3 years	195,550,000	195,550,000	From 2 to 3 years	195,550,000	195,550,000
Minh Dung Technology and Trading Company Limited	Over 3 years	533,780,000	533,780,000	From 2 to 3 years	533,780,000	533,780,000
Sunviet Company Limited	Over 3 years	39,999,799	39,999,799	From 2 to 3 years	39,999,799	39,999,799
Pay the seller in advance.	-	**2,649,437,295**	**2,649,437,295**	-	**2,649,437,295**	**2,649,437,295**
Nagakawa Household Electrical Appliances Joint Stock Company	It is unlikely to be recovered.	1,300,951,400	1,300,951,400	It is unlikely to be recovered.	1,300,951,400	1,300,951,400
Vietnam Cultural Architecture Joint Stock Company	It is unlikely to be recovered.	154,815,000	154,815,000	It is unlikely to be recovered.	154,815,000	154,815,000
Bach Khoa Refrigeration and Air Conditioning Technology Joint Stock Company	It is unlikely to be recovered.	506,373,900	506,373,900	It is unlikely to be recovered.	506,373,900	506,373,900
Vitech Automation Equipment Joint Stock Company	It is unlikely to be recovered.	56,700,000	56,700,000	It is unlikely to be recovered.	56,700,000	56,700,000
Guangdong Sky bright Group Co.,ltd	It is unlikely to be recovered.	156,765,699	156,765,699	It is unlikely to be recovered.	156,765,699	156,765,699
Zhejiang Bingfeng Compressor co.,ltd	It is unlikely to be recovered.	377,031,887	377,031,887	It is unlikely to be recovered.	377,031,887	377,031,887
Kelon International Inc	It is unlikely to be recovered.	96,799,409	96,799,409	It is unlikely to be recovered.	96,799,409	96,799,409
Add		**3,965,851,306**	**3,965,851,306**		**3,965,851,306**	**3,965,851,306**