

BALANCE SHEET

At day 31 month 12 year 2024

Apply to an enterprise that satisfy the requirements of a going concern

Unit: VND

Item	Code	Description	Closing Balance	Opening Balance
1	2	3	4	5
A. CURRENT ASSETS (100 = 110 + 120 + 130 + 140 + 150)	100		3.886.577.172	3.702.285.270
I. Cash and cash equivalent	110		219.582.499	27.721.645
1. Cash	111	VI.01	219.582.499	27.721.645
2. Cash equivalent	112			
II. Short-term investments	120		150.000.000	138.910.000
1. Short-term investments	121		150.000.000	138.910.000
2. Provision for impairment of short-term investments	122			
3. Other short - term investment	123			
III. Short - term receivables	130		3.487.331.662	3.500.700.001
1. Trade receivables	131	VI.03.a		
2. Advance to suppliers	132		29.000.001	43.200.001
3. Intercompany receivables	133			
4. Construction contract progress receivables	134			
5. Short-term lending receivables	135		3.400.000.000	3.400.000.000
6. Other short-term receivables	136	VI.04.a	58.331.661	57.500.000
7. Provision for doubtful debts (*)	137			
8. Shortage of assets awaiting resolution	139	VI.05		
IV. Inventories	140	VI.07		
1. Inventories	141			
2. Provision for decline in inventory (*)	149			
V. Current assets	150		29.663.011	34.953.624
1. Short-term prepaid expenses	151	VI.13.a		9.300.945
2. VAT deducted	152		11.803.171	7.792.839
3. Taxes and payable to state budget	153	VI.17.b	17.859.840	17.859.840
4. Government bonds purchased for resale	154			
5. Current assets	155	VI.14.a		
B. FIXED ASSETS & LONG-TERM INVESTMENTS (200 = 210 + 220 + 240 + 250 + 260)	200		158.619.107.222	158.680.636.862
I. Long - term receivables	210			
1. Long - term receivable - trade	211	VI.03.b		
2. Long-term prepaid to supplier	212			
2. Investment in equity of subsidiaries	213			
3. Long-term intercompany receivables	214			
5. Long-term lending receivables	215			
6. Other long-term receivables	216	VI.04.b		
7. Provision for doubtful debts (*)	219			



CÔNG TY CỔ PHẦN PHÂN PHỐI TOP ONE

Tổ 1, Thị trấn Việt Lâm, Huyện Vị Xuyên, Tỉnh Hà Giang, Việt Nam

Item	Code	Description	Closing Balance	Opening Balance
1	2	3	4	5
II. Fixed assets	220		1.179.483.222	1.241.012.862
1. Tangible fixed assets	221	VI.09		
- Original cost	222			
- Accumulated depreciation (*)	223			
2. Financial leasing fixed assets	224	VI.11		
- Original cost	225			
- Accumulated depreciation (*)	226			
3. Intangible fixed assets	227	VI.10	1.179.483.222	1.241.012.862
- Original cost	228		1.661.300.000	1.661.300.000
- Accumulated depreciation (*)	229		(481.816.778)	(420.287.138)
III. Investment real estate	230	VI.12		
- Original cost	231			
- Accumulated depreciation (*)	232			
IV. Long-term asset in progress	240	VI.08		
1. Long-term business costs in progress	241	VI.08.a		
2. Long-term construction costs in progress	242	VI.08.b		
V. Long- term financial Investments	250		157.439.624.000	157.439.624.000
1. Investment in equity of subsidiaries	251			
2. Investment in joint-venture	252		157.439.624.000	157.439.624.000
3. Cash for long-term stock	253			
4. Long-term allowance for financial investment(*)	254			
5. Held to maturity investment	255			
VI. Other long-term assets	260			
1. Long-term Prepaid expense	261	VI.13.b		
2. Deffered income tax assets	262	VI.24.a		
3. Long-term equipment, spare parts for replacement	263			
4. Other long-term assets	268	VI.14.b		
TOTAL ASSETS (250 = 100 + 200)	270		162.505.684.394	162.382.922.132
SOURCE				
A. PAYABLE DEBTS (300= 310 + 330)	300		41.900.000	83.652.285
I. Short-term liability	310		41.900.000	83.652.285
1. Short-term payable to supplier	311	VI.16.a	18.000.000	18.000.000
2. Short-term advances from customers	312			12.000.000
3. Taxes and payable to state budget	313	VI.17.a		
4. Payable to employees	314		23.900.000	13.000.000
3. Short-term expense paid	315	VI.18.a		
6. Intercompany payable	316			
7. Construction contract progress payment due to customers	317			
8. Short-term unearned revenue	318	VI.20.a		
9. Other short-term payable items	319	VI.19.a		
10. Short-term borrowings and finance lease liabilities	320			40.652.285
11. Short-term provisions for payables	321	VI.23.a		

CÔNG TY CỔ PHẦN PHÂN PHỐI TOP ONE

Tổ 1, Thị trấn Việt Lâm, Huyện Vị Xuyên, Tỉnh Hà Giang, Việt Nam

Item	Code	Description	Closing Balance	Opening Balance
1	2	3	4	5
12. Bonus & welfare funds	322			
13. Price stabilization fund	323			
14. Government bonds purchased for resale	324			
II. Long-term liability	330			
1. Trade payables	331			
2. Intercompany long-term payables	332			
3. Other long-term payables	333	VI.18.b		
4. Intra-company payables for operating capital received	334			
5. Intra-company long-term payables	335			
6. Long-term unearned revenue	336	VI.20.b		
7. Other long-term payables	337	VI.19.b		
8. Long -term Financial loan and leasing liabilities	338			
9. Convertible bonds	339			
10. Preference shares	340			
11. Deferred income tax liability	341	VI.24.b		
12. Long-term provision	342	VI.23.b		
13. Development of science and technology fund	343			
B. CAPITAL (400 = 410 + 430)	400		162.463.784.394	162.299.269.847
I. Capital	410	VI.25	162.463.784.394	162.299.269.847
1. Contributed legal capital	411		253.500.000.000	253.500.000.000
- Ordinary shares with voting rights	411a		253.500.000.000	253.500.000.000
- Preference shares	411b			
2. Share premium	412			
3. Conversion options on convertible bonds	413			
4. Other capital	414			
5. Treasury stock (*)	415			
6. Differences upon asset revaluation	416			
7. Foreign exchange differences	417			
8. Investment & development funds	418			
9. Enterprise reorganization assistance fund	419			
10. Other funds	420			
11. Undistributed earnings	421		(91.036.215.606)	(91.200.730.153)
- Undistributed earnings at the end of the previous period	421a		(91.200.730.153)	(90.811.559.818)
- This period undistributed earnings	421b		164.514.547	(389.170.335)
12. Construction investment fund	422			
II. Other sources and funds	430	VI.28		
1. Sources of expenditure	431			
2. Budget resources used to acquire fixed assets	432			
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND OWNERS' EQUITY (440 = 300 + 400)	440		162.505.684.394	162.382.922.132

CÔNG TY CỔ PHẦN PHÂN PHỐI TOP ONE
Tổ 1, Thị trấn Việt Lâm, Huyện Vị Xuyên, Tỉnh Hà Giang, Việt Nam

Form, Day 14 month 01 year 2025

Prepared by
(Sign, full name)



Đinh Thị Minh Thuận

Chief accountant
(Sign, full name)



Director

(Signature, seal)

Nguyễn Văn Bình

Accounting practice certificate No.:

Accounting service organizations:

INCOME STATEMENT

Year 2024

Unit: VND

Item	Code	Description	This year	Last year
1	2	3	4	5
1. Sales	01	VII.1	21.522.083	478.067.948
2. Deductions	02	VII.2		
3. Net sales (10 = 01 - 02)	10		21.522.083	478.067.948
4. Cost of goods sold	11	VII.3	19.686.521	457.745.127
5. Gross profit/ (loss) (20 = 10 - 11)	20		1.835.562	20.322.821
6. Financial activities income	21	VII.4	509.743.187	411.203.195
7. Financial activities expenses	22	VII.5	1.075.618	65.625.733
- In which: Loan interest expenses	23			
8. Selling expenses	25	VII.8	8.003.933	
9. General & administration expenses	26	VII.8	435.035.100	687.413.672
10. Net operating profit/(loss) (30 = 20 + (21 - 22) - 25 - 26)	30		67.464.098	(321.513.389)
11. Other income	31	VII.6	97.500.000	213.636.364
12. Other expenses	32	VII.7	449.551	281.293.310
13. Other profit/(loss) (40 = 31 - 32)	40		97.050.449	(67.656.946)
14. Profit/(loss) before tax (50 = 30 + 40)	50		164.514.547	(389.170.335)
15. Current business income tax charge	51	VII.10		
16. Deferred business income tax charge	52	VII.11		
17. Profit/(loss) after tax (60 = 50 - 51 - 52)	60		164.514.547	(389.170.335)
18. Earning per share (*)	70			
19. Diluted earning per share	71			

Note: (*) This item is only applied to joint stock company

Prepared by

(Sign, full name)

Đinh Thị Minh Thuận

Chief accountant

(Sign, full name)

Form, Day 14 month 01 year 2025

Director

(Signature, seal)

Nguyễn Văn Bình

Accounting practice certificate No.:

Accounting service organizations:

CASH FLOW STATEMENT

(Direct Method)

Year 2024

Unit: VND

Item	Code	Description	This year	Last year
1	2	3	4	5
I. Cash flows from operating activities				
1. Gains from sales of goods and service provisions and other gains	01		519.645.706	1.112.890.247
2. Payments to suppliers	02		(224.480.048)	(516.656.044)
3. Payments to employees	03		(136.400.000)	(178.800.000)
4. Loan interests already paid	04		(33.000)	(16.316.086)
5. Payments for corporate income tax	05			
6. Other gains	06		250.510.767	195.733.600
7. Other disbursements	07		(217.382.571)	(735.768.935)
Net cash flows from operating activities	20		191.860.854	(138.917.218)
II. Cash flows from investing activities				
1. Purchases and construction of fixed assets and other long-term assets	21			
2. Gains from disposal and liquidation of fixed assets and other long-term assets	22			
3. Loans given and purchases of debt instruments of other entities	23			
4. Recovery of loan given and disposals of debt instruments of other entities	24			
5. Investments in other entities	25		(110.000.000)	
6. Withdrawals of investments in other entities	26		110.000.000	
7. Receipts of loans given, dividends and profit shared	27			
Net cash flows from investing activities	30			
III. Cash flows from financing activities				
1. Gains from stock issuance and capital contributions from shareholders	31			
2. Repayments of capital contributions to owners and re-purchases of stocks already issued	32			
3. Short-term and long-term loans received	33			
4. Loan principal amounts repaid	34			
5. Payments for financial leasehold assets	35			
6. Dividends and profit shared to the owners	36			
Net cash flows from financing activities	40			
Net cash flows during the period (50 = 20 + 30 + 40)	50		191.860.854	(138.917.218)
Beginning cash and cash equivalents	60		27.721.645	166.638.863
Effects of fluctuations in foreign exchange rates	61			

CÔNG TY CỔ PHẦN PHÂN PHỐI TOP ONE

Tổ 1, Thị trấn Việt Lâm, Huyện Vị Xuyên, Tỉnh Hà Giang, Việt Nam

Item	Code	Description	This year	Last year
1	2	3	4	5
Ending cash and cash equivalents (70 = 50 + 60 + 61)	70	VIII	219.582.499	27.721.645

Form, Day 14 month 01 year 2025

Prepared by

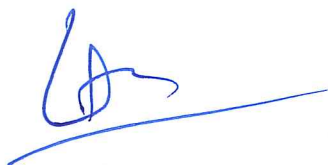
(Sign, full name)



Đinh Thị Minh Thuận

Chief accountant

(Sign, full name)



Director

(Signature, seal)



Nguyễn Văn Bình

Accounting practice certificate No.:

Accounting service organizations:



Model No.: B09-DN

*(Issued under Circular No. 200/2014/TT-BTC
dated December 22, 2014 of the Ministry of Finance)*

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOOTNOTES

Year 2024

I. Business operations characteristics

1. Ownership Form: Shares holder
2. Business field: Trading
3. Business lines:
4. Normal production and business cycle:
5. Characteristics of business operations during the fiscal year that affect financial statements:
6. Business structure:
 - List of subsidiaries: Not available
 - List of joint ventures and associates: Not available
 - List of affiliated units without legal status and dependent accounting: Not available
7. Statement on the comparability of information on the Financial Statements (whether comparable or not, if not comparable, clearly state the reasons such as change of ownership form, separation, merger, state the length of the comparison period...):

II. Accounting period, currency used in accounting

1. Annual accounting period: The Organizational Structure will automatically take the system/option and only take the day and month; the text format will be as follows: "Starting from dd/mm to dd/mm" (Example: Accounting period: Starting from 01/01 to 31/12)

This information will not update to Financial Statements settings, by default this information on Financial Statements settings is blank, editing Financial Statements settings does not update to Financial Instrument.

2. Currency used in accounting: VND

III. Applicable accounting standards and regimes

1. Applicable accounting regime: The Company applies the Enterprise Accounting Regime issued under Circular No. 200/2014/TT-BTC dated December 22, 2014 of the Ministry of Finance)
2. Statement on compliance with Accounting Standards and Accounting Regime: The Company has applied Vietnamese Accounting Standards and documents guiding the Standards issued by the State. Financial statements are prepared and presented in accordance with all provisions of each standard, circulars guiding the implementation of standards and current Accounting Regime.

IV. Accounting policies applied in case of a going concern

1. Principles for converting Financial Statements prepared in foreign currency to Vietnamese Dong (In case the accounting currency is different from Vietnamese Dong); Impact (if any) due to converting Financial Statements from foreign currency to Vietnamese Dong:
2. Types of exchange rates applied in accounting: Transactions in foreign currencies are converted at the exchange rate on the date of the transaction. Balances of foreign currency items at the end of the accounting period are converted at the exchange rate on this date. Exchange rate differences arising are recorded in the Income Statement.
3. Principles for determining the real interest rate (effective interest rate) used to discount cash flows:
4. Principles of recording cash and cash equivalents: Cash and cash equivalents include cash in hand, demand deposits, short-term investments, highly liquid, easily convertible to cash and subject to little risk of changes in value.
5. Accounting principles for financial investments:
 - a) Trading securities:

Trading securities are securities held by the Company for trading purposes. Trading securities are recorded in the accounting books at cost. The cost of trading securities is determined based on the fair value of the payments at the time the transaction occurs plus costs related to the purchase of trading securities.

In subsequent accounting periods, securities investments are determined at original cost minus trading securities discounts.

Provision for impairment of trading securities is made in accordance with current accounting regulations.

b) Held-to-maturity investments; Held-to-maturity investments include investments that the Company has the intention and ability to hold until maturity. Held-to-maturity investments include: term deposits (including treasury bills, promissory notes), bonds, preference shares that the issuer must repurchase at a certain time in the future and loans held to maturity for the purpose of earning periodic interest and other investments held to maturity. Held-to-maturity investments are recorded from the date of acquisition and are initially measured at the purchase price and expenses related to the purchase of the investments. Interest income from investments held to maturity after the acquisition date is recognized in the Income Statement on an accrual basis. Interest earned before the Company holds is deducted from the original cost at the date of acquisition.

Held-to-maturity investments are measured at cost less allowance for doubtful debts. Allowance for doubtful debts on investments held-to-maturity is made in accordance with current accounting regulations.

c) Loans: Loans are measured at cost less allowance for doubtful debts. The allowance for doubtful debts on the Company's loans is made in accordance with current accounting regulations.

d) Investments in subsidiaries; joint ventures and associates: other investments are presented in the balance sheet at original cost minus provisions for impairment (if any).

d) Investment in capital instruments of other entities: These investments are recorded at cost, which includes purchase price and any directly attributable transaction costs. After initial recognition, these investments are measured at cost less provision for diminution in value of the investments.

e) Accounting methods for other transactions involving financial investments:

6. Accounting principles for receivables: Receivables are amounts that can be recovered from customers or other entities. Receivables are presented at book value minus provisions for doubtful debts.

Provision for doubtful debts is made for receivables that are overdue for six months or more, or for receivables that are unlikely to be paid by the debtor due to liquidation, bankruptcy or similar difficulties.

7. Inventory recognition principles:

- Principle of inventory recognition: Inventories are determined on the basis of the lower of cost and net realizable value. The cost of inventories includes direct materials, direct labor and overheads, if any, that have been incurred in bringing the inventories to their present location and condition [for trading enterprises: The cost of inventories includes the cost of purchase and other costs directly attributable to the purchase of inventories]. The cost of inventories is determined by the weighted average method (or first-in, first-out or specific identification or retail method in the case of merchandise). Net realizable value is determined by the estimated selling price less the estimated costs of completion and the costs incurred in marketing, selling and distribution.

- Inventory valuation method: End-of-period average

- Inventory accounting method: Perpetual declaration

- Method of setting up inventory price reduction provision: The Company's inventory price reduction provision is set up in accordance with current accounting regulations. Accordingly, the Company is allowed to set up inventory price reduction provision for obsolete, damaged, substandard inventory and in case the original cost of inventory is higher than the net realizable value at the end of the accounting period.

8. Principles of recording and depreciation of fixed assets, financial lease fixed assets; investment real estate:

- Principles of recording fixed assets Tangible fixed assets are presented at original cost less accumulated depreciation.

The initial cost of tangible fixed assets comprises the purchase price and any other costs directly attributable to bringing the assets to working condition for their intended use.

- Principles of recording intangible fixed assets Land use rights: Intangible fixed assets represent the value of land use rights and are presented at original cost minus accumulated depreciation. Land use rights are allocated by the straight-line method based on the time of land use. (This section is for descriptive purposes only)

Internally Generated Intangible Assets-Research and Development Expenditures (if applicable)

Research expenses are recognized as expenses of the fiscal year (operating period) in which the expenses are actually incurred.

Intangible assets created internally by an enterprise arising from the development stage are only recognized when the following conditions are satisfied:

- Identifiable assets created (such as computer software and new manufacturing processes);
- It is probable that future economic benefits will flow from the asset; and
- The cost of developing the asset can be measured reliably.

Internally generated intangible assets are amortized using the straight-line method over their estimated useful lives. In cases where internally generated intangible assets cannot be recognized, research and development costs are recognized in profit or loss in the fiscal year (operating period) in which they are incurred.

Patents and trademarks: Patents and trademarks are recorded initially at purchase price and amortized on a straight-line basis over their estimated useful lives.

- Principles for recording investment real estate: Investment real estate includes land use rights and factories, architectural objects held by the company for the purpose of earning profits from renting or waiting for appreciation. Investment real estate for rent is presented at cost less accumulated depreciation. Investment real estate waiting for appreciation is presented at cost less impairment. The cost of purchased investment real estate includes the purchase price and directly related costs such as legal consulting fees, registration tax and other related transaction costs. The cost of self-built investment real estate is the final settlement value of the project or directly related costs of the investment real estate. (This section is for descriptive purposes only)

Investment properties for lease are depreciated using the straight-line method over their estimated useful lives of X years.

The company does not depreciate investment real estate held for appreciation.

9. Accounting principles for business cooperation contracts: Cash and asset capital contributed to BCC are recorded as receivables on the interim financial statements. Recognizing revenue and expenses according to BCC

10. Deferred corporate income tax accounting principles:

11. Accounting principles for prepaid expenses: Prepaid expenses include actual expenses that have been incurred but are related to the results of production and business activities of many accounting periods. Prepaid expenses include prepaid land rent, establishment costs and other prepaid expenses [For illustration purposes, edit to suit each enterprise].

Land rental represents the amount of land rental that has been paid in advance. Prepaid land rental is allocated to the Income Statement on a straight-line basis over the lease term. (If the Company has a Land Use Rights Certificate, this amount can be accounted for as an intangible fixed asset).

Establishment costs include costs incurred during the establishment of the Company before the date of the Investment Certificate and are assessed as having the potential to bring future economic benefits to the Company. Establishment costs are allocated to the Income Statement using the straight-line method over three years from the date the Company officially starts operating.

Other prepaid expenses include the value of tools, supplies, small components issued for use, advertising costs and training costs incurred during the period before the Company officially started operating and are considered to be able to provide future economic benefits to the Company. These costs are capitalized as prepayments and allocated to the Income Statement using the straight-line method in accordance with current accounting regulations.

12. Accounting principles for liabilities:

Payables are tracked in detail by payment terms, payable entity, original currency and other factors according to the Company's management needs.

Liabilities include payable to suppliers, payables to loans, internal payables and other payables. These are payables that are determined almost certainly in value and time and are recorded at no lower than the payment obligation, classified as follows:

- Payables to suppliers: include commercial payable arising from transactions of purchasing goods, services, and assets between the Company and the seller, which is an independent entity from the Company.
- Internal payables include payables to affiliated units without legal entity status and dependent accounting.
- Other payables include non-commercial payables not related to the purchase and sale of goods and services.

13. Principles for recording loans and financial lease liabilities:

Includes loans and finance leases, excluding loans in the form of bonds or preferred stock issuance with a clause requiring the issuer to repurchase at a specified time in the future.

The Company monitors loans and financial lease debts in detail by debt object and classifies short-term and long-term debts according to repayment period.

Borrowing costs are recognised in finance expenses, except for borrowing costs incurred for the purpose of investment, construction or production of a qualifying asset which are capitalised in accordance with the Accounting Standard Borrowing Costs.

14. Principles of recognition and capitalization of borrowing costs:

15. Principle of recording payable expenses:

16. Principles and methods of recording provisions for payables: Provisions for payables are recorded when the Company has a present obligation as a result of a past event, and it is probable that the Company will be required to settle this obligation. Provisions are determined based on the Board of Directors' best estimate of the expenditure

required to settle the obligation at the end of the reporting period.

17. Principles for recognizing unrealized revenue:

18. Principles of recording convertible bonds:

19. Principle of recognition of equity:

- Principles for recording owners' capital contributions, equity surplus, convertible bond options, and other owners' capital:

- Principles for recording asset revaluation differences:

- Principles for recording exchange rate differences:

- Principles for recording undistributed profits:

20. Principles and methods of revenue recognition:

- Sales revenue: Sales revenue is recognized when all five (5) following conditions are satisfied:

- (a) The Company has transferred to the buyer the significant risks and rewards of ownership of the products or goods;

- (b) The Company no longer holds the right to manage the goods as the owner of the goods or the right to control the goods;

- (c) Revenue is measured with relative certainty;

- (d) It is probable that the economic benefits associated with the transaction will flow to the Company; and

- (e) Identify the costs associated with a sales transaction.

- Revenue from rendering of services: Revenue from a transaction relating to rendering of services is recognised when the outcome of the transaction can be measured reliably. In the case where a transaction relating to rendering of services is spread over several periods, revenue is recognised in the period based on the outcome of the work completed at the date of the Balance Sheet of that period. The outcome of a transaction relating to rendering of services is recognised when all four (4) of the following conditions are met:

- (a) Revenue is measured with relative certainty;

- (b) It is possible to obtain economic benefits from the transaction of providing that service;

- (c) Determine the stage of completion of the work at the Balance Sheet date; and

- (d) Identify the costs incurred for the transaction and the costs to complete the transaction to provide that service.

- Financial income: Interest income is recorded on an accrual basis, determined based on the balance of deposit accounts and the applicable interest rate (if any and the interest income is considered material).

Interest from investments is recognised when the Company is entitled to receive the interest (if any and the interest from investments is considered material).

- Construction contract revenue: Revenue from the Company's construction contracts is recognized in accordance with the Company's accounting policy on construction contracts.

When the outcome of a construction contract can be estimated reliably, revenue and costs are recognised by reference to the stage of completion of the contract activity at the end of the reporting period, measured as a proportion of the estimated total contract costs incurred for work performed to date, except where this proportion is not representative of the stage of completion. This may include additional costs, compensation and performance bonuses as agreed with the customer.

When the outcome of a construction contract cannot be estimated reliably, revenue is recognised only to the extent of contract costs incurred that are likely to be recoverable.

- Other income:

21. Accounting principles for revenue deductions:

22. Principles of accounting for cost of goods sold:

23. Principles of financial cost accounting:

24. Principles of accounting for sales costs and business management costs:

25. Principles and methods of recording current corporate income tax expenses and deferred corporate income tax expenses: - Corporate income tax represents the total value of current tax payable and deferred tax.

- The tax currently payable is based on taxable profit for the year. Taxable profit differs from profit before tax as reported in the income statement because it excludes items of income or expense that are taxable or deductible in other years (including losses carried forward, if any) and it further excludes items that are not taxable or deductible.

- Deferred income tax is calculated on the differences between the carrying amount and the tax base of assets or liabilities in the financial statements and is recorded under the balance sheet method. Deferred income tax liabilities should be recognized for all temporary differences while deferred income tax assets are recognized only when it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which the temporary differences can be used.

- Deferred tax is calculated at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the year when the asset is realised or the liability is settled. Deferred tax is recognised in the income statement and is denominated in equity except when it relates to items charged or credited directly to equity.

- Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to set off current tax assets against current tax liabilities and when they relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority and the Company intends to settle its current tax assets and liabilities on a net basis.
- The determination of the Company's income tax is based on current tax regulations. However, these regulations are subject to change from time to time and the final determination of corporate income tax depends on the results of the examination by the competent tax authority.

26. Other accounting principles and methods:

V. Accounting policies applied (in case the enterprise does not meet the going concern assumption)

1. Are long-term assets and long-term liabilities reclassified as current?
2. Principles for determining the value of each type of asset and liability (according to net realizable value, recoverable value, fair value, current value, current price...):
3. Financial handling principles for:
 - Provisions:
 - Difference in asset revaluation and exchange rate difference (still reflected on the Balance Sheet - if any):

VI. Additional information for items presented in the Balance Sheet

01.

Money Unit: VND

Items	End of the year	Beginning of the year
- Cash	139,011,508	25,545,199
- Bank deposit	80,570,991	2,176,446
- Money is transferring		
Total	219,582,499	27,721,645

02. Financial investments

a) Trading securities

Items	End of the year			Beginning of the year		
	Original price	Fair value	Preventive	Original price	Fair value	Preventive
- Total stock value (details of each type of stock accounting for 10% or more of the total stock value)						

- Total bond value (details of each type of bond accounting for 10% or more of the total bond value)						
- Other investments						

- Reasons for change for each investment/type of stock, bond

About quantity:

About value:

b) Investments held to maturity

Items	End of the year		Beginning of the year	
	Original	Book value	Original	Book value
b1) Short term				
- Term deposits				
- Bonds				
- Other investments			3,400,000,000	
b2) Long term				
- Term deposits				
- Bonds				
- Other investments				

c) Investment in capital contribution to other units (details for each investment according to the capital holding ratio and voting rights ratio)

Items	End of the year			Beginning of the year		
	Original price	Preventive	Fair value	Original price	Preventive	Fair value
- Investment in subsidiaries						
- Investment in joint ventures and associates;	157,439,624,000			157,439,624,000		
- Investment in other units;						

- Summary of operations of subsidiaries, joint ventures and associates during the period;
- Significant transactions between the enterprise and subsidiaries, joint ventures and associates during the period
- If the fair value cannot be determined, explain the reason.

03. Accounts receivable from customers

Items	End of the year	Beginning of the year
a) Short-term trade receivables		
- Details of customer receivables accounting for 10% or more of total customer receivables		
- Other customer receivables		
b) Long-term (similar to short-term) trade receivables		
c) Receivables from customers who are related parties (details of each subject)		

04. Other receivables

Items	End of the year		Beginning of the year	
	Value	Preventive	Value	Preventive
a) Short term				
- Receivables from equitization;				

- Must collect dividends and distributed profits;				
- Receivable from employees;				
- Bet, deposit	26,000,000		26,000,000	
- Loan;				
- Payments on behalf of others;				
- Other receivables.	32,331,661		31,500,000	
b) Long term				
- Receivables from equitization;				
- Must collect dividends and distributed profits;				
- Receivable from employees;				
- Bet, deposit				
- Loan;				
- Payments on behalf of others;				
- Other receivables.				
Total	58,331,661		57,500,000	

05. Missing assets awaiting resolution (Details of each type of missing assets)

Items	End of the year		Beginning of the year	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
a) Money;				
b) Inventory;				
c) Fixed assets;				
d) Other assets.				

06. Bad debt

Items	End of the year			Beginning of the year		
	Original price	Recoverable value	Debtor	Original price	Recoverable value	Debtor
- Total value of receivables, loans that are overdue or not overdue but unlikely to be recovered (including details of overdue time and value of receivables, overdue loans by each subject if the receivables by each subject account for 10% or more of the total overdue debt)						
- Information on fines, late interest receivable... arising from overdue debts but not recorded as revenue;						
- Ability to recover overdue receivables.						
Total						

07. Inventory

Items	End of the year		Beginning of the year	
	Original price	Preventive	Original price	Preventive
- Goods are on the way				
- Raw materials				
- Tools, instruments				
- Cost of unfinished business production				
- Finished product				
- Goods				
- Goods sent for sale				
- Bonded warehouse goods				
- Real estate goods				
Total				

- Value of stagnant, poor, degraded inventory that cannot be sold at the end of the period; Causes and solutions for stagnant, poor, degraded inventory
- Value of inventory used as collateral to secure payable debts at the end of the period;
- Reasons for additional provisioning or reversal of inventory write-down provisions.

08. Long-term unfinished assets

Items	End of the year		Beginning of the year	
	Original price	Recoverable value	Original price	Recoverable value
a) Long-term unfinished production and business costs (Details for each type, stating reasons why they are not completed within a normal production and business cycle)				
.....				
Total				
Items	End of the year		Beginning of the year	
	Original price	Recoverable value	Original price	Recoverable value
b) Unfinished basic construction (Details for projects accounting for 10% of total CONSTRUCTION VALUE)				
- Shopping;				
- Construction;				
- Repair.				
Total				

09. Increase and decrease of tangible fixed assets

Item	Houses, buildings	Machinery and equipment	Means of transport, transmission	Management equipment and tools	Perennial plants, working animals for products	Infrastructure invested and built by the State...	Other tangible fixed assets	Total
Original price								
Beginning balance								
- Purchased within the year								
- Completed construction investment								
- Other increases								

- Switch to investment real estate								
- Liquidation, sale								
- Other discounts								
End of year balance								
Accumulated depreciation								
Beginning balance								
- Depreciation during the year								
- Other increases								
- Switch to investment real estate								
- Liquidation, sale								
- Other discounts								
End of year balance								
Residual value								
- On New Year's Day								
- At the end of the year								

- Remaining value at the end of the year of tangible fixed assets used as mortgage or pledge to secure loans:
- Original price of fixed assets at the end of the year that have been fully depreciated but are still in use:
- Original price of fixed assets at the end of the year awaiting liquidation:
- Commitments to purchase and sell tangible fixed assets of great value in the future:
- Other changes in tangible fixed assets:

10. Increase and decrease of intangible fixed assets

Item	Land use rights	Publishing rights	Copyright, patent	Trademark	Computer software	Licenses and franchises	Other intangible assets	Total
Original price								
Beginning balance	1,661,300,000							1,661,300,000
- Purchased within the year								
- Created from within the business								
- Increase due to business consolidation								
- Other increases								
- Liquidation, sale								
- Other discounts								
End of year balance	1,661,300,000							1,661,300,000
Accumulated depreciation								
Beginning balance								420,287,138
- Depreciation during the year								61,529,640
- Other increases								
- Liquidation sale								
- Other discounts								
End of year balance								481,816,778

Residual value								
- On New Year's Day								1,241,012,862
- At the end of the year								1,179,483,222

- Remaining value at the end of the period of intangible fixed assets used as mortgage or pledge to secure loans:
- Original price of fully depreciated intangible assets still in use:
- Data explanation and other explanations:

11. Increase and decrease of financial leased fixed assets

Item	Houses, buildings	Machinery and equipment	Means of transport, transmission	Management equipment and tools	Other tangible fixed assets	Intangible fixed assets	Total
Original price							
Beginning balance							
- Financial lease during the year							
- Purchase of financial leased fixed assets							
- Other increases							
- Return of leased fixed assets							
- Other discounts							
End of year balance							
Accumulated depreciation							
Beginning balance							
- Depreciation during the year							
- Purchase of financial leased fixed assets							
- Other increases							
- Return of leased fixed assets							
- Other discounts							
End of year balance							
Residual value							
- On New Year's Day							
- At the end of the year							

- * Additional rentals are recognized as expenses in the year:
- * Basis for determining additional rent:
- * Lease renewal or right to purchase:

12. Increase, decrease investment real estate

Item	of year number	Decrease during the year	Increase in the year	Year- end number
a) Investment real estate for rent				
Original price				
- Land use rights				
- Home				
- House and land use rights				
- Infrastructure				
Accumulated depreciation				

- Land use rights				
- Home				
- House and land use rights				
- Infrastructure				
Residual value				
- Land use rights				
- Home				
- House and land use rights				
- Infrastructure				
b) Investment real estate held for price increase				
Original price				
- Land use rights				
- Home				
- House and land use rights				
- Infrastructure				
Loss due to price decline				
- Land use rights				
- Home				
- House and land use rights				
- Infrastructure				
Residual value				
- Land use rights				
- Home				
- House and land use rights				
- Infrastructure				

- The remaining value at the end of the period of the investment real estate used as mortgage or pledge to secure the loan;
- Original price of investment real estate has been fully depreciated but is still rented out or held waiting for price increase;
- Data explanation and other explanations.

13. Prepaid expenses

Items	End of the year	Beginning of the year
a) Short-term (details by item)		
- Prepaid expenses for fixed asset operating lease;		
- Tools and equipment used;		
- Borrowing costs;		
- Other items (detail if large value).		
b) Long term		
- Business establishment costs		
- Insurance costs;		
- Other items (detail if large value).		
Total		

14. Receivables from short-term and long-term loans

Items	End of the year	Beginning of the year
a) Short-term (details by item)		
b) Long term : LE THI PHUONG	3,400,000,000	
Total		

15. Loans and financial leases

Items	End of the year		During the year		Beginning of the year	
	Value	Number of insolvency	Increase	Reduce	Value	Number of insolvency
a) Short-term loans						
...						
b) Long-term loans						
...						
Total						

c) Financial leasing debts

Duration	This year			Last year		
	Total Lease Payments	Pay rent	Principal repayment	Total Lease Payments	Pay rent	Principal repayment
- 1 year or less						
- Over 1 year to 5 years						
- Over 5 years						

d) Overdue and unpaid loans and financial lease debts

Items	End of the year		Beginning of the year	
	Origin	Interest	Origin	Interest
- Get a loan:				
- Financial lease debt:				
- Reason for non-payment				
Total				

d) Detailed explanation of loans and financial lease debts to related parties

16. Payable to Seller

Items	End of the year		Beginning of the year	
	Value	Number of debtors	Value	Number of debtors
a) Short-term trade payables	18,000,000		18,000,000	
- Details for each subject accounting for 10% or more of the total payable				
- Payable to other entities				
b) Long-term trade payables (similar details to short-term)				
Total	18,000,000		18,000,000	
c) Unpaid overdue debt				

- Details of each subject accounting for 10% or more of the total overdue;				
- Other objects				
Total				
d) Payable to related parties (details for each entity)				

17. Taxes and other payments to the state

Items	Beginning of the year	Amount payable during the year	Amount actually paid during the year	End of the year
a) Must be paid (details for each type of tax)				
- Value added tax				
- Special consumption tax				
- Import tax				
- Corporate income tax				
- Personal income tax				
- Resource tax				
- Real estate tax and land rent				
- Other taxes				
- Fees, charges and other payables		3.0 68,400	3,068,400	
Total		3.0 68,400	3,068,400	
b) Receivables (details by tax type)				
- Value added tax				
- Special consumption tax				
- Import tax				
- Corporate income tax	17,859,840			17,859,840
- Personal income tax				
- Resource tax				
- Real estate tax and land rent				
- Other taxes				
- Fees, charges and other payables	68,400			
Total	17,928,240			17,859,840

18. Expenses payable

Items	End of the year	Beginning of the year
a) Prevent		
- Advance payment of salary expenses during leave		
- Costs during downtime		
- Provisional provisional cost of goods and real estate products sold		
- Other provisions		
b) Long term		
- Interest		
- Other items (details of each item)		
.....		
Total		

19. Other payables

Items	End of the year	Beginning of the year
a) Prevent		
- Surplus assets awaiting resolution		
- Union fees		
- Social insurance		
- Health insurance		
- Unemployment insurance		
- Must return equitization		
- Receive deposits, short-term bets		
- Dividends, profits payable		
- Other payables		
Total		
b) Long-term (details for each item)		
- Accept deposits and long-term bets		
- Other payables		
Total		

c) Unpaid overdue debt (details of each item, reasons for unpaid overdue debt)

20. Unrealized revenue

Items	End of the year	Beginning of the year
a) Prevent		
- Revenue received in advance;		
- Revenue from traditional customer programs;		
- Other unrealized revenue.		
Total		
b) Long term		
- Revenue received in advance;		
- Revenue from traditional customer programs;		
- Other unrealized revenue.		
Total		
c) Possibility of not being able to perform the contract with the customer (details of each item, reasons for inability to perform).		

21. Bonds issued

21.1. Regular bonds

Items	End of the year			Beginning of the year		
	Value	Interest	Term	Value	Interest	Term
a) Bonds issued						
- Type issued at par value;						
- Discounted issue type;						
- Type of issue with extra.						
Total						

b) Detailed explanation of bonds held by related parties (by type of bond)						
...						
Total						

21.2. Convertible bonds

- a. Convertible bonds at the beginning of the period:
 - Time of issuance, original term and remaining term of each type of convertible bond;
 - Number of each type of convertible bonds;
 - Face value and interest rate of each type of convertible bond;
 - Conversion rate into shares of each type of convertible bond;
 - The discount rate used to determine the principal value of each type of convertible bond;
 - The principal and stock option value of each type of convertible bond.
- b. Additional convertible bonds issued during the period:
 - Time of issue, original term of each type of convertible bond;
 - Number of each type of convertible bonds;
 - Face value and interest rate of each type of convertible bond;
 - Conversion rate into shares of each type of convertible bond;
 - The discount rate used to determine the principal value of each type of convertible bond;
 - The principal and stock option value of each type of convertible bond.
- c. Convertible bonds converted into shares during the period:
 - Number of each type of bond converted into shares during the period; Number of additional shares issued during the period to convert bonds;
 - The principal value of convertible bonds is recorded as an increase in equity.
- d. Mature convertible bonds not converted into shares during the period:
 - Number of each type of matured bonds not converted into shares during the period;
 - The principal value of the convertible bond is returned to the investor.
- e. Convertible bonds at the end of the period:
 - Original term and remaining term of each type of convertible bond;
 - Number of each type of convertible bonds;
 - Face value and interest rate of each type of convertible bond;
 - Conversion rate into shares of each type of convertible bond;
 - The discount rate used to determine the principal value of each type of convertible bond;
 - The principal and stock option value of each type of convertible bond.
- g) Detailed explanation of bonds held by related parties (by type of bond)

22. Preferred stock classified as liability

- Par value;
- Issued subjects (management, officers, employees, other subjects);
- Redeem terms (Time, buyback price, other basic terms in the issuance contract);
- Value repurchased during the period;
- Other explanations.

23. Provision for payables

Items	End of the year	Beginning of the year
a) Prevent		
- Product warranty reserve;		
- Construction warranty reserve;		
- Restructuring reserve;		
- Other payable provisions (Periodic fixed asset repair costs, environmental restoration costs...)		
Total		
b) Long term		
- Product warranty reserve;		
- Construction warranty reserve;		
- Restructuring reserve;		
- Other payable provisions (Periodic fixed asset repair costs, environmental restoration costs...)		
Total		

24. Deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities

Items	End of the year	Beginning of the year
a - Deferred income tax assets		
- Corporate income tax rate used to determine the value of deferred income tax assets		
- Deferred income tax assets related to unused tax losses		
- Deferred income tax assets related to unused tax incentives		
- Deferred income tax assets related to deductible temporary differences		
- Amount offset against deferred income tax payable		
b - Deferred income tax payable		
- Corporate income tax rate used to determine deferred income tax payable		
- Deferred income tax liabilities arising from taxable temporary differences		
- Amount offset against deferred income tax assets		

25. Equity

a- Equity fluctuation comparison table

Items	Owner's equity	Capital surplus	Bond conversion option	Other owners' equity	Asset revaluation difference	Exchange rate difference	Undistributed net profit and funds	Other items	Total
A	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Last year's opening balance	253,500,000.000								253,500,000.000
- Capital increase in previous year									
- Profit in previous year									
- Other increases									
- Decrease in capital in previous year									
- Loss in previous year									
- Other discounts									
Beginning balance of this year	253,500,000.000								253,500,000.000
- Capital increase this year									
- Profit this year									
- Other increases									
- Reduce capital this year									
- Loss this year									
- Other discounts									
Balance at the end of this year	253,500,000.000								253,500,000.000

b- Details of owner's investment capital

Items	End of the year	Beginning of the year
- Contributed capital of parent company (if it is a subsidiary)		
- Capital contributions of other entities		
Total		

c- Capital transactions with owners and dividend distribution, profit sharing

Items	This year	Last year
- Owner's equity		
+ Beginning capital contribution		
+ Capital increase during the year		
+ Capital contribution decreased during the year		
+ Year-end capital contribution		
- Dividends, distributed profits		

d. Stocks

Items	End of the year	Beginning of the year
- Number of shares registered for issuance		
- Number of shares sold to the public		
+ Common stock		
+ Preferred shares (classified as equity)		
- Number of shares repurchased (treasury shares)		

+ Common stock		
+ Preferred shares (classified as equity)		
Number of shares outstanding		
+ Common stock		
+ Preferred shares (classified as equity)		

* Outstanding share value:

d- Dividends

- Dividends declared after the end of the accounting year
- + Dividends declared on common stock:
- + Dividends declared on preferred stock:
- Unrecorded cumulative preferred stock dividends

e- Corporate funds

- Development investment fund:
- Enterprise Reorganization Support Fund
- Other equity funds:

g- Income and expenses, profits or losses are recorded directly in equity according to the provisions of specific accounting standards:

26. Asset revaluation difference

Items	This year	Last year
Reasons for changes between the beginning and end of year numbers (in what cases is the revaluation, which assets are revalued, according to which decision?...).		

27. Exchange rate difference

Items	This year	Last year
- Exchange rate difference due to conversion of financial statements prepared in foreign currency into VND		
- Exchange rate differences arise due to other reasons (specify the reason)		

28. Funding sources

Items	This year	Last year
- Funding provided during the year		
- Career expenses		
- Remaining funds at the end of the year		

29. Items off the Balance Sheet

a) Leased assets: The total future minimum lease payments of non-cancelable operating leases over the terms

Items	This year	Last year
- 1 year or less;		
- Over 1 year to 5 years;		
- Over 5 years;		

b) Assets held for safekeeping: Enterprises must explain in detail the quantity, type, specifications, and quality at the end of the period:

Product code	Product name	Type, specification, quality	Unit	Quantity
	- Goods and materials received for safekeeping, processing, and			
	- Goods accepted for sale, consignment, pledge, mortgage:			

c) Foreign currencies of all kinds: Enterprises must explain in detail the quantity of each type of foreign currency calculated in original currency. Monetary gold must present the volume in domestic and international units of Ounce, and explain the value calculated in USD.

d) Monetary gold: Enterprises must explain in detail the original price, quantity (in international units) and types of monetary gold.

d) Bad debts that have been resolved: Enterprises must explain in detail the value (in original currency and VND) of bad debts that have been resolved within 10 years from the date of resolution according to each subject and reason for writing off bad debts from the accounting books.

e) Other information about off-balance sheet items

30. Other information is explained and explained by the enterprise itself.

VII. Additional information for items presented in the Income Statement

1. Total sales and service revenue (Code 01)

Items	This year	Last year
a. Revenue		
- Sales revenue	21,522,083	478.067.948
- Service revenue		
- Construction contract revenue		
+ Revenue from construction contracts is recognized in the period;		
+ Total cumulative revenue of construction contracts recorded up to the date of financial statement preparation;		
Total	21,522,083	478.067.948
b) Revenue to related parties (details for each subject).		
c) In case of recording revenue from asset leasing as the total amount received in advance, the enterprise must further explain to compare the difference between recording revenue by the method of gradually allocating over the lease term; the possibility of decline in future profits and cash flows due to recording revenue for the entire amount received in advance.		

2. Revenue deductions (Code 02)

Items	This year	Last year
- Trade discount		
- Discount on sales		
- Returned goods		
Total		

3. Cost of goods sold (Code 11)

Items	This year	Last year
- Cost of goods sold	19,686,521	457.745.127
- Cost of finished products sold		
In which: Pre-deducted cost of goods and finished real estate products sold includes:		
+ Prepaid expense items		
+ Pre-deducted value into the cost of each item		

+ Estimated time of cost incurred.		
- Cost of services provided		
- Remaining value, transfer and liquidation costs of investment real estate		
- Investment real estate business costs		
- Value of inventory lost during the period		
- Value of each type of inventory lost beyond the norm during the period		
- Provision for inventory price reduction		
- Amounts recorded to reduce cost of goods sold		
Total	19,686,521	457,745.127

4. Financial revenue (Code 21)

Items	This year	Last year
- Interest on deposits and loans		
- Profit from sale of investments		
- Dividends, profits shared		
- Exchange rate difference profit		
- Interest on deferred payment sales, payment discounts		
- Other financial revenue	509,743,187	411.203.195
Total	509,743,187	411.203.195

5. Financial expenses (Code 22)

Items	This year	Last year
- Loan interest		
- Payment discount, deferred sales interest		
- Losses from liquidation of financial investments		
- Exchange rate difference loss		
- Provision for decline in value of trading securities and investment losses		
- Other financial costs	1,075,648	65.625.733
- Financial expense deductions.		
Total	1,075,648	65.625.7330

6. Other income

Items	This year	Last year
- Liquidation and sale of fixed assets;		
- Profit from asset revaluation;		
- Fines collected;		
- Tax reduction;		
- Other items.	97,500,000	213.293.310
Total	97,500,000	213.293.310

7. Other costs

Items	This year	Last year
- Remaining value of fixed assets and costs of liquidation and sale of fixed assets;		
- Loss due to asset revaluation;		
- Fines;		

- Other items.	68,400	378,151
Total	68,400	378,151

8. Selling expenses and business management expenses

Items	This year	Last year
a) Business management expenses incurred during the period	100,763,954	167,831,318
- Details of items accounting for 10% or more of total business management costs;		
- Other administrative expenses.	100,763,954	167,831,318
b) Selling expenses incurred during the period	5,927,000	
- Details of items accounting for 10% or more of total sales costs;		
- Other selling expenses.	5,927,000	
c) Amounts recorded to reduce selling expenses and business management expenses		
- Reversal of product and goods warranty provisions;		
- Reversal of restructuring provisions and other provisions;		
- Other deductions.		

9. Production and business costs by factor

Items	This year	Last year
- Cost of raw materials	18,046,943	
- Labor costs	205,818,336	
- Fixed asset depreciation costs	61,529,640	
- Outsourcing service costs	181,866,181	
- Other expenses in cash	33,000	
Total	467,294,100	

10. Current corporate income tax expense (Code 51)

Items	This year	Last year
- Corporate income tax expense calculated on current year taxable income		
- Adjust corporate income tax expenses of previous years into current income tax expenses of this year		
- Total current corporate income tax expense		

11. Deferred corporate income tax expense (Code 52)

Items	This year	Last year
- Deferred corporate income tax expense arising from taxable temporary differences		
- Deferred corporate income tax expense arising from the reversal of deferred income tax assets		
- Deferred corporate income tax income arising from deductible temporary differences		
- Deferred corporate income tax income arising from unused tax losses and tax incentives		
- Deferred corporate income tax income arising from the reversal of deferred income tax liabilities		
- Total deferred corporate income tax expense		

VIII. Additional information for items presented in the statement of cash flows

1. Non-cash transactions that affect the statement of cash flows and amounts of cash held by the business but not used

Items	This year	Last year
- Purchase of assets by assuming directly related liabilities or through financial leasing transactions		
- Buying businesses through issuing shares		
- Convert debt into equity		
- Other non-monetary transactions		

2. Amounts of cash held by the enterprise but not used: Present the value and reasons for large amounts of cash and cash equivalents held by the enterprise but not used due to legal restrictions or other constraints that the enterprise must fulfill.

3. Actual loan amount collected during the period:

- Proceeds from borrowing under conventional contracts;
- Proceeds from issuance of common bonds;
- Proceeds from issuance of convertible bonds;
- Proceeds from issuance of preferred shares are classified as liabilities;
- Proceeds from repurchase transactions of government bonds and securities REPO;
- Proceeds from borrowing in other forms.

4. Actual repayment Amount during the period:

- Repayment of principal loan under normal contract;
- Principal repayment of common bonds;
- Principal repayment of convertible bonds;
- Preferred stock principal repayments are classified as liabilities;
- Payment for government bond repurchase and securities REPO transactions;
- Loan repayment in other forms

IX- Other information

1. Contingent Liabilities, Commitments and Other Financial Information:
2. Events occurring after the balance sheet date:
3. Information about related parties:
4. Present assets, revenue, and business results by segment (by business sector or geographical area) in accordance with accounting standard No. 28 "Segment reporting":
5. Comparative information (changes in information in financial statements of previous accounting years):
6. Information on ongoing operations:
7. Other information:

Người lập biểu

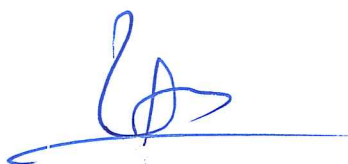
(Ký, họ tên)



Dinh Thi Minh Thuan

Kế toán trưởng

(Ký, họ tên)



Established, January 12, 2025

Manager

(Signature, full name, seal)



TỔNG GIÁM ĐỐC

Nguyễn Văn Bình

- Practice certificate number:
- Accounting service provider: