

LAM DONG FOODS JOINT STOCK COMPANY
31 Ngo Van So, Ward Lam Vien - Da Lat, Lam Dong
Province

Tax number: 5 8 0 0 4 0 8 2 4 5

FINANCIAL REPORT
QUARTER 1/2026

MID-YEAR FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE REPORT

By June 30, 2026

Unit of measurement: VND

ITEMS	Code	Notes	30/06/2026	01/04/2026
1	2	3	4	5
A- CURRENT ASSETS	100		131.347.339.437	126.272.246.952
I. Cash and cash equivalents	110		1.230.252.869	14.747.125.512
1. Cash	111		1.230.252.869	14.747.125.512
II. Short-term financial investments	120		68.031.959.466	56.261.959.466
3. Investments to maturity	123		68.031.959.466	56.261.959.466
III. Short-term accounts receivable	130		7.677.402.250	13.910.421.640
1. Short-term trade accounts receivable	131		1.567.373.531	11.711.596.965
2. Short-term prepayments to suppliers	132		5.272.593.148	938.794.291
6. Other Short-term receivables	135		837.435.571	1.260.030.384
IV. Inventories	140		53.308.232.100	40.912.346.139
1. Inventories	141		53.308.232.100	40.912.346.139
V. Other current assets	160		1.099.492.752	440.394.195
1. Short-term deferred costs	161		659.098.557	
3. Taxes and other accounts receivable from the State	163		440.394.195	440.394.195
B. LONG-TERM ASSETS	200		37.885.954.559	38.436.282.583
I. Long-term accounts receivables	210		3.000.000	3.000.000
5. Other long-term receivables	215		3.000.000	3.000.000
II. Fixed Assets	220		34.800.586.157	35.271.680.558
1. Tangible fixed assets	221		34.800.586.157	35.271.680.558
- Cost	222		130.519.017.416	131.154.351.405
- Accumulated depreciation value (*)	223		(95.718.431.259)	(95.882.670.847)
3. Tài sản cố định vô hình	227		-	-
- Cost	228		314.162.500	314.162.500
- Accumulated depreciation value (*)	229		(314.162.500)	(314.162.500)
V. Long-term work-in-progress assets	250		29.953.704	29.953.704
2. Construction in progress costs	252		29.953.704	29.953.704
VII. Other long-term assets	270		3.052.414.698	3.131.648.321
1. Long-term deferred costs	271		3.052.414.698	3.131.648.321
TOTAL ASSETS (280 = 100 + 200)	280		169.233.293.996	164.708.529.535

FUNDING	Code	Notes	30/06/2026	01/04/2026
1	2	3	4	5
C - LIABILITIES	300		9.184.975.435	7.392.721.097
I. Short-term debt	310		8.684.975.435	6.892.721.097
1. Short-term trade accounts payables	311		6.034.240.642	1.747.904.470
2. Short-term advances from customers	312		-	-
3. Taxes and other payable to the State budget	314		1.528.821.368	4.046.419.607
4. Payable to employees	315		950.133.632	879.919.807
6. Short-term liabilities	316		-	55.000.000
10. Other short-term payables	320		95.935.825	86.633.245
13. Reward and welfare fund	323		75.843.968	76.843.968
II. Long-term liabilities	330		500.000.000	500.000.000
8. Other Long-term payables	338		500.000.000	500.000.000
D. OWNERS' EQUITY	400		160.048.318.561	157.315.808.438
1. Owners' capital	411		146.571.500.000	146.571.500.000
- Ordinary shares with voting rights	411a		146.571.500.000	146.571.500.000
10. Undistributed profit after tax	420		13.476.818.561	10.744.308.438
- Undistributed profit after tax brought forward	420a		10.744.308.438	3.354.722.267
- Undistributed profit after tax for the current period	420b		2.732.510.123	7.389.586.171
TOTAL FUNDING (440 = 300 + 400)	440		169.233.293.996	164.708.529.535

Approved, July 18, 2026

Authorized by the General Director
Factory Director

Create a schedule



Dinh Thi Ngoc Hanh

Chief accountant



Phan Anh Tu



Nguyen Hong Duc

MID-YEAR BUSINESS PERFORMANCE REPORT

Accounting period from April 1, 2026 to June 30, 2026

Unit of measurement: VND

TARGETS	Code	Notes	Quarter 1		Cumulative figures from the beginning of the year to the end of this quarter.	
			This year	Last year	This year	Last year
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1. Revenue from sales of merchandises and services rendered	01		15.213.430.333	10.051.444.879	15.213.430.333	10.051.444.879
2. Revenue deductions	02		196.540.827	204.836.890	196.540.827	204.836.890
3. Net revenue from sales of merchandises and services rendered (10 = 01 - 02)	10		15.016.889.506	9.846.607.989	15.016.889.506	9.846.607.989
4. Costs of goods sold	11		10.579.980.337	8.002.682.061	10.579.980.337	8.002.682.061
5. Gross profit from sales of merchandises and services rendered (20=10-11)	20		4.436.909.169	1.843.925.928	4.436.909.169	1.843.925.928
7. Revenue from financing activity	22		29.246.365	1.821.292	29.246.365	1.821.292
8. Financial expenses	23		11.362.236	48.574.196	11.362.236	48.574.196
- Of which: Interest expense	24		-	-	-	-
9. Selling expenses	25		340.524.802	439.299.705	340.524.802	439.299.705
10. General administration expenses	26		1.333.734.488	1.933.480.798	1.333.734.488	1.933.480.798
11. Net profit from operating activity{30=20+(21-22) - (24+25)}	30		2.780.534.008	(575.607.479)	2.780.534.008	(575.607.479)
12. Other income	31			2.777.778		2.777.778
13. Other expenses	32		48.023.885	48.060.131	48.023.885	48.060.131
14. Other profit(40=31-32)	40		(48.023.885)	(45.282.353)	(48.023.885)	(45.282.353)
15. Total accounting profit before tax(50=30+40)	50		2.732.510.123	(620.889.832)	2.732.510.123	(620.889.832)
16. Current corporate income tax expense	51		-	-	-	-
18. Profit after corporate income tax(60=50-51-52)	60		2.732.510.123	(620.889.832)	2.732.510.123	(620.889.832)
19. Earnings per share(*)	70		186	(42)	186	(42)

Create a schedule

Chief accountant

Approved, July 18, 2026

Authorized by the General Director

CÔNG FACTORY DIRECTOR

CỔ PHẦN THỰC PHẨM

LÂM ĐỒNG

ĐẠI LÁT

Nguyễn Hong Duc

Dinh Thi Ngoc Hanh

Phan Anh Tu

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INTER-YEARLY CASH FLOW REPORT

(Using the direct method)

Accounting period from April 1, 2026 to June 30, 2026

Unit of measurement: VND

Target	Code	Notes	This year	Last year
1	2	3	4	5
I. Cash flows from operating activities				
1. Income from sales of merchandises, services rendered	01		31.011.097.347	20.975.550.831
2. Payments to suppliers of merchandises and services	02		(20.468.724.010)	(9.523.552.039)
3. Payments to employees	03		(2.788.129.347)	(2.780.407.609)
6. Other income from operating activity	06		450.152.946	297.841.137
7. Other payments for operating activity	07		(10.236.995.396)	(6.317.992.040)
Net cash inflows from operating activities	20		(2.032.598.460)	2.651.440.280
II. Cash flows from investing activities				
3..Loans given and purchases of debt instruments of other intities	23		(16.770.000.000)	(14.000.000.000)
4.Recovery of loans given and disposals of debt instruments of other entities	24		5.000.000.000	9.000.000.000
7.Interest income, dividend and distributed profit	27		285.725.817	1.821.292
Net cash flows from investing activities	30		(11.484.274.183)	(4.998.178.708)
III. Cash flows from financing activities				
Net cash flows from financing activities	40		-	-
Net cash flows during the period (50 = 20+30+40)	50		(13.516.872.643)	(2.346.738.428)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of the period	60		14.747.125.512	4.664.321.560
Effects of fluctuations in foreign exchange rates	61		-	(37.416.782)
Cash and cash equivalents at ending of the period (70 = 50+60+61)	70		1.230.252.869	2.280.166.350

Approved, July 18, 2026

Authorized by the General Director

Factory Director

Create a schedule

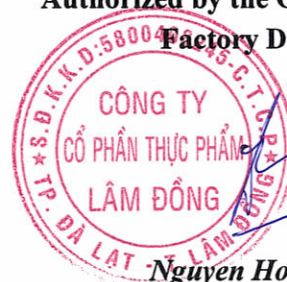
Chief accountant



Dinh Thi Ngoc Hanh



Phan Anh Tu



Nguyen Hong Duc

SELECTED NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Q1 2026

I. Enterprise Operating Characteristics

1. Capital Ownership Form

Lam Dong Foodstuffs Joint Stock Company was established through the equitization of a State-Owned Enterprise (Lam Dong Foodstuffs Company) according to Decision No. 179/2003/QD-UB dated December 26, 2003 by the People's Committee of Lam Dong Province.

The Company operates under Business Registration Certificate with Enterprise Code 5800408245, first registered on January 05, 2004, with the 26th registration change on March 29, 2023, issued by the Lam Dong Province Department of Planning and Investment.

The Company officially listed its shares at Hanoi Stock Exchange Trading Center according to Decision 285/QD-TTGDHN dated October 18, 2007 by the State Securities Commission.

2. Business Fields

- Processing various types of alcohol, cashew nuts for export, and other agricultural food products.
- Direct import and export of specialized equipment and machinery for food processing and the company's products.
- Commercial service business, tourism, financial investment.
- Cultivation and production of agricultural crops.

II. Accounting Period, Currency Used in Accounting

1. Accounting Period

The Company's accounting period starts from April 1st and ends on March 31st each year

2. Currency Used in Accounting

The currency used for accounting records is Vietnamese Dong (VND).

III. Accounting Standards and Regime Applied

1. Accounting Regime Applied

The Company applies the Vietnamese Accounting Law, Vietnamese Accounting Standards, Enterprise Accounting Regime issued under Decision No. 15/2006/QD-BTC dated March 20, 2006 by the Minister of Finance and accompanying guidance circulars for accounting regime modifications.

2. Declaration of Compliance with Accounting Standards and Regime

The Company has applied Vietnamese Accounting Standards.

3. Accounting Book Form Applied

The Company applies the computerized journal voucher form.

IV. Applied Accounting Policies

1. Principles for Identifying Cash: Cash on hand, Bank deposits, Money in transit

1.1. Principles for Identifying Cash Equivalents

Cash equivalents are short-term investments not exceeding 3 months that can be easily converted to cash and have minimal conversion risks from the purchase date at the reporting time.

1.2. Principles and Methods for Foreign Currency Conversion

Economic transactions arising in foreign currencies are converted to Vietnamese Dong at the actual transaction exchange rate at the transaction time. At year-end, monetary items with foreign currency origins are converted at the actual exchange rate published by the State Bank of Vietnam on the accounting period closing date.

Actual exchange rate differences arising in the period and exchange rate differences from reassessing monetary item balances at year-end are transferred to financial income or expenses for the financial year.

2. Inventory Accounting Policy

2.1. Inventory Valuation Principle: Inventories are valued at original cost. If the net realizable value is lower than the original cost, they are valued at the net realizable value. The original cost of inventories includes purchase costs, processing costs, and other directly related costs incurred to bring the inventories to their current location and condition

2.2. Inventory Value Determination Method at Period-End:

Inventory value at period-end is determined using the weighted average method.

2.3. Inventory Accounting Method: The Company applies the perpetual inventory tracking method.

2.4. Inventory Impairment Provision: Inventory impairment provision is established at year-end as the difference between the original inventory cost that exceeds its net realizable value.

3. Receivables Recognition Principles

Nguyên tắc ghi nhận: Accounts receivable from customers, prepayments to suppliers, internal receivables, receivables according to construction contract progress plans (if any), and other receivables at the reporting date, if

- Collection or payment term is under 1 year, classified as short-term assets
- Collection or payment term is over 1 year, classified as long-term assets

4. Fixed Asset Recognition and Depreciation Principles

4.1. Recognition of Tangible and Intangible Fixed Assets

Fixed assets are recognized at original cost. During use, fixed assets are recorded at original cost, accumulated depreciation, and remaining value.

4.2. Depreciation Method for Tangible and Intangible Fixed Assets: Depreciation is calculated using the straight-line method. Estimated depreciation periods are as follows:

- | | |
|----------------------------------|-------------|
| - Buildings and structures | 5 - 7 years |
| - Machinery and equipment | 5 - 7 years |
| - Transportation vehicles | 6 years |
| - Management tools and equipment | 3 years |

5. Trade Payables and Other Payables Recognition Principles

Payables to suppliers, internal payables, other payables, and loans at the reporting date are classified as:

- Short-term liabilities if payment term is under 1 year
- Long-term liabilities if payment term is over 1 year

Assets awaiting processing are classified as short-term liabilities

Deferred income tax is classified as long-term liability.

6. Financial Investment Recognition Principles

Other investments at the reporting date are classified as:

- "Cash equivalents" if recovery or maturity term is not over 3 months from the investment purchase date

- Short-term assets if capital recovery term is under 1 year or within one business cycle
- Long-term assets if capital recovery term is over 1 year or more than one business cycle

7. Prepaid Expenses Recognition Principles

Prepaid expenses only related to current financial year's business production costs are recognized as short-term prepaid expenses.

The following expenses incurred in the financial year are recorded as long-term prepaid expenses to be gradually allocated to business operation results:

- Expensive tools and supplies
- Development stage costs not meeting intangible fixed asset recognition conditions

Calculation and allocation of long-term prepaid expenses to production and business costs in each accounting period are based on the nature and extent of each expense type to choose appropriate allocation methods and criteria. Prepaid expenses are gradually allocated to production and business costs using the straight-line method.

8. Accrued Expenses Recognition Principles

Expenses not yet incurred but accrued into production and business costs in the period to ensure that actual expenses do not cause sudden fluctuations in production and business costs, based on the principle of matching revenue and expenses. When these expenses actually occur, if there are differences from the accrued amount, accounting will make supplementary or reduced entries corresponding to the difference.

9. Owners' Equity Principles

Owner investment capital is recognized according to the actual contributed capital by owners.

After-tax profit is distributed according to the Annual Shareholders' General Meeting Resolution. Funds are allocated and used according to the Company's Charter.

10. Revenue Recognition Principles

10.1. Sales revenue is recognized when simultaneously satisfying the following conditions:

- Most risks and benefits associated with product or goods ownership have been transferred to the buyer
- The Company no longer retains management rights to goods as the goods owner or goods control rights
- Revenue can be relatively certainly determined
- The Company has received or will receive economic benefits from the sales transaction
- Related transaction costs can be identified

10.2. Service Provision Revenue

Service provision revenue is recognized when the transaction result can be reliably determined. For services related to multiple periods, revenue is recognized in the period according to the completed work portion as of the Balance Sheet date. The service provision transaction result is determined when satisfying these conditions:

- Revenue can be relatively certainly determined
- There is potential to receive economic benefits from the service transaction
- The completed work portion can be identified as of the Balance Sheet date
- Transaction costs and costs to complete the service transaction can be identified

10.3. Financial Operation Revenue: Revenue from interest, royalties, dividends, shared profits, and other financial operation revenues are recognized when simultaneously satisfying two conditions:

- Economic benefits can be received from the transaction
- Revenue can be relatively certainly determined

11. Financial Expense Recognition Principles

Expenses recognized as financial expenses include:

- Expenses or losses related to financial investment activities
- Borrowing and loan costs
- Exchange rate loss from transactions related to foreign currencies

These items are recorded at total occurrence in the period, without netting against financial operation revenue.

SELECTED NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Q1 2026

12. Principles and methods for recording current corporate income tax expenses and deferred corporate income tax expenses

Current corporate income tax expense is determined on the basis of taxable income and corporate income tax rate in the current year.

Deferred corporate income tax expense is determined on the basis of the deductible temporary difference, the taxable temporary difference and the corporate income tax rate.

V. Major Indicators for the Period

	30/06/2026	31/03/2026
	VND	VND
1. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS		
- Cash on hand	72.268.264	47.835.577
- Cash in banks	1.157.984.605	14.699.289.935
- Cash equivalents	-	-
	1.230.252.869	14.747.125.512
2. SHORT-TERM FINACIAL INVESTMENTS	68.031.959.466	56.261.959.466
3. SHORT-TERM TRADE ACCOUNT RECEIVABLES	1.567.373.531	11.711.596.965
4. SHORT-TERM PREPAYMENTS TO SUPPLIERS	5.272.593.148	938.794.291
5. SHORT-TERM LOAN RECEIVABLE	-	-
6. OTHER SHORT-TERM RECEIVABLES	837.435.571	1.260.030.384
7. INVENTORIES		
- Goods in transit	-	3.691.547.614
- Materials and supplies	25.127.405.950	18.148.057.753
- Tools	1.039.120.296	948.599.621
- Work in process	12.954.233.406	11.060.348.698
- Finished goods	13.091.775.895	6.162.330.063
- Merchandises	1.095.696.553	901.462.390
	53.308.232.100	40.912.346.139
8. COSTS PENDING ALLOCATION		
a) Short-term	279.928.742	-
b) Long-term	3.052.414.698	3.131.648.321
9. SHORT-TERM TRADE ACCOUNTS PAYABLES	6.034.240.642	1.747.904.470
10. SHORT-TERM ADVANCES FROM CUSTOMERS	-	-

VI. Significant events or transactions in the interim accounting period
No

VII. Other information

VIII. Comparative data
Financial report for the second Q1 2025.

Authorized by the General Director
Factory Director

Chief accountant

[Signature]

Phan Anh Tu



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