

INTERIM STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

As at 30 Sep 2026

Unit: VND

ASSETS	Code	Notes	30/09/2026	01/01/2026
1	2	3	4	5
A- CURRENT ASSETS	100		68,668,086,625	84,019,883,022
I. Cash and cash equivalents	110	V.1	2,135,106,102	3,845,603,090
1. Cash	111		2,135,106,102	3,845,603,090
II. Short-term financial investments	120		51,380,000	141,808,800
1. Trading securities	121	V.2	144,052,896	144,052,896
2. Provision for devaluation of trading securities (*)	122		(92,672,896)	(2,244,096)
III. Short-term receivables	130		37,640,658,444	39,950,320,804
1. Short-term trade receivables	131	V.3	36,171,772,170	38,503,210,782
2. Short-term prepayment to suppliers	132	V.4	274,531,443	326,818,390
6. Other short-term receivables	135	V.5	1,787,729,923	1,713,666,724
7. Provision for short-term doubtful receivables	136	V.5	(593,375,092)	(593,375,092)
IV. Inventories	140	V.6	27,382,685,644	38,114,585,657
1. Inventories	141		27,522,275,883	38,254,175,896
2. Provision for devaluation of inventories (*)	142		(139,590,239)	(139,590,239)
V. Other current assets	160		1,458,256,435	1,967,564,671
1. Short-term prepaid expenses	161	V.9a	601,985,518	574,481,983
2. Deductible value added tax	162		344,667,457	881,479,228
3. Taxes and other receivables from the State	163		511,603,460	511,603,460
4. Other current assets	165			
B. LONG-TERM ASSETS	200		21,594,210,347	24,176,172,867
II. Fixed assets	220		20,538,725,771	20,194,927,493
1. Tangible fixed assets	221	V.7	18,348,911,056	17,996,534,653
- Cost	222		99,422,697,645	97,565,130,919
- Accumulated depreciation (*)	223		(81,073,786,589)	(79,568,596,266)
2. Intangible fixed assets	227	V.8	2,189,814,715	2,198,392,840
- Cost	228		2,425,372,798	2,425,372,798
- Accumulated depreciation	229		(235,558,083)	(226,979,958)
V. Long-term assets in progress	250		137,684,448	1,809,220,170
1. Construction in progress	252		137,684,448	1,809,220,170
VII. Other long-term assets	270		917,800,128	2,172,025,204
1. Long-term deferred expenses	271	V.9b	917,800,128	2,172,025,204
TOTAL ASSETS	280		90,262,296,972	108,196,055,889

NGUYỄN
TẤT ÁNH

NGUYỄN TẤT ÁNH
C=VN, CN=NGUYỄN TẤT ÁNH, L=LIÊN
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KẾT CẤU THÉP VNECO.SSM, OU=CÔNG
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RESOURCES	Code	Notes	30/09/2026	01/01/2026
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>5</i>
C- LIABILITIES	300		40,995,231,855	53,718,943,790
I. Current liabilities	310		40,995,231,855	53,718,943,790
1. Short-term trade payables	311	V.11	6,107,949,938	9,106,673,021
2. Short-term advances from customers	312	V.12	541,939,939	5,968,941,722
3. Payables to employees	315		(100,093,289)	910,380,116
4. Short-term accrued expenses	316	V.14		252,430,151
5. Other short-term payables	320		27,096,943	2,100,000
6. Short-term borrowings and finance lease liabilities	321	V.10	34,418,338,324	37,478,418,780
D - OWNERS' EQUITY	400	V.15	49,267,065,117	54,477,112,099
1. Owners' contributed capital	411		55,010,240,000	55,010,240,000
- Common shares with voting rights	411a		55,010,240,000	55,010,240,000
- Preferred shares	411b			
2. Share premium	412		10,127,562,000	10,127,562,000
3. Bond conversion options	413			
4. Other owner's capital	414		19,402,067,674	19,402,067,674
5. Treasury shares (*)	415		(6,168,057,201)	(6,168,057,201)
6. Asset revaluation difference	416			
7. Foreign currency difference	417			
8. Investment and Development Fund	418			
10. Other equity funds	419			
11. Retained earnings	420		(29,104,747,356)	(23,894,700,374)
- Retained earnings accumulated to the end of the previous period	420a		(23,894,700,374)	(14,212,417,291)
- Retained earnings of the current period	420b		(5,210,046,982)	(9,682,283,083)
TOTAL RESOURCES	440		90,262,296,972	108,196,055,889

Preparer

Chief Accountant

Da Nang, 15 Oct 2026
Director



Tran Thi Tien



Nguyen Tat Anh



Ho Thai Hoa

INCOME STATEMENT

For Quarter III of 2026

ITEMS	Code	Notes	Quarter III		Year-to-date to the end of this quarter	
			Current year	Previous year	Current year	Previous year
1. Revenue from goods sold and services rendered	1	VI.1	67,037,002,200	78,358,699,443	130,773,144,273	137,781,993,962
2. Revenue deductions	2					
3. Net revenue from goods sold and services rendered (10 = 01 - 02)	10		67,037,002,200	78,358,699,443	130,773,144,273	137,781,993,962
4. Cost of goods sold	11	VI.2	64,620,378,712	74,034,754,316	120,091,561,956	128,734,201,952
5. Gross profit from goods sold and services rendered (20 = 10-11)	20		2,416,623,488	4,323,945,127	10,681,582,317	9,047,792,010
6. Gain/(loss) from the sale and disposal of investment property	21					
7. Financial income	22	VI.3	1,370,922	1,943,178	3,688,539	4,362,063
8. Financial expenses	23	VI.4	832,536,943	939,175,649	2,701,759,731	2,220,139,755
- In which: Interest expense	24		807,360,743	954,778,545	2,541,964,641	2,274,020,751
9. Selling expenses	25	VI.5	1,949,489,500	2,381,819,100	3,435,950,044	3,893,441,700
10. General and administrative expenses	26	VI.6	2,053,609,300	2,445,623,845	6,056,185,631	6,473,435,798
11. Net profit from operating activities {30 = 20 + 21 + 22 - (23 + 25 + 26)}	30		(2,417,641,333)	(1,440,730,289)	(1,508,624,550)	(3,534,863,180)
12. Other income	31			69,444,444	261,966	69,444,444
13. Other expenses	32		504,471,698	77,269,874	3,701,684,398	92,913,124
14. Other profit (40 = 31 - 32)	40		(504,471,698)	(7,825,430)	(3,701,422,432)	(23,468,680)
15. Total accounting profit before tax (50 = 30 + 40)	50		(2,922,113,031)	(1,448,555,719)	(5,210,046,982)	(3,558,331,860)
16. Current corporate income tax expense	51	VI.7				
17. Deferred corporate income tax expense	52					
18. Profit after Corporate income tax (60 = 50 - 51 - 52)	60		(2,922,113,031)	(1,448,555,719)	(5,210,046,982)	(3,558,331,860)
19. Basic earnings per share (*)	70		(591)	(293)	(1,053)	(719)
20. Diluted earnings per share (*)	71					

Preparer



Tran Thi Tien

Chief Accountant



Nguyen Tat Anh



Director

Ho Thai Hoa

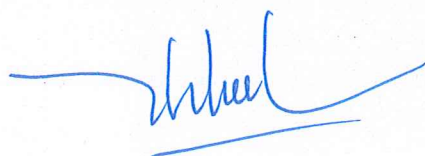
CASH FLOW STATEMENT

(Under direct method) (*)

For Quarter III of 2026

Items	Code	Notes	Year-to-date to the end of this quarter	
			Current year	Previous year
1	2	3	4	5
I. Cash flows from operating activities				
1. Proceeds from goods sold, services rendered and other income	1		137,762,511,616	149,895,493,853
2. Cash paid to suppliers	2		(113,421,327,091)	(158,683,329,895)
3. Cash paid to employees	3		(12,194,462,103)	(12,479,675,279)
4. Loan interest paid	4		(2,594,440,755)	(2,311,420,000)
5. Corporate income tax paid	5			
6. Other cash receipts from operating activities	6		778,960,460	940,770,478
7. Other cash payments for operating activities	7		(8,937,000,642)	(8,298,481,683)
Net cash flows from operating activities	20		1,394,241,485	(30,936,642,526)
II. Net cash flow from investing activities				
1. Purchase and construction of fixed assets and other long-term assets	21		(48,346,556)	(582,407,407)
2. Proceeds from interests, dividends and profits received	27		3,688,539	4,362,063
Net cash flows from investing activities	30		(44,658,017)	(578,045,344)
III. Cash flows from financing activities				
3. Proceeds from borrowings	33		119,305,576,872	156,861,159,652
4. Repayments of principal	34		(122,365,657,328)	(123,765,792,758)
Net cash flows from financing activities	40		(3,060,080,456)	33,095,366,894
Net cash flows during the period (50 = 20+30+40)	50		(1,710,496,988)	1,580,679,024
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the period	60		3,845,603,090	3,867,798,998
Effect of exchange rate fluctuations	61			
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the period (70 = 50+60+61)	70	V.1	2,135,106,102	5,448,478,022

Preparer



Tran Thi Tien

Chief Accountant



Nguyen Tat Anh

Da Nang, 15 Oct 2026
Director



Ho Thai Hoa

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Quarter III of 2026

I. BUSINESS HIGHLIGHTS:

1. Establishment :

Steel Structure Manufacture Joint Stock Company (hereinafter referred to as “the Company”) was established under Decision No. 85/QD-BCN dated 01 September 2004 by the Minister of Industry on transforming Da Nang Steel Structure Manufacture Factory into Da Nang Steel Structure Manufacture Joint Stock Company and since 21 March 2006, it has been known as Steel Structure Manufacture Joint Stock Company under the Decision No. 973/QD/SSM-TCTDHC by the Management Board of Da Nang Steel Structure Manufacture Joint Stock Company. The Company was granted the first Business Registration Certificate No. 3203000479 on 26 October 2004 and the ninth amended Business Registration Certificate on 12 October 2020 by Da Nang Department of Planning and Investment.

Form of ownership

Joint Stock Company.

English name: Steel Structure Manufacture Joint Stock Company

Abbreviation: VNECO.SSM

Securities code: SSM

Head office: Hoa Khanh Industrial Zone, Lien Chieu District, Da Nang City.

2. Business sector:

Industrial mechanical manufacturing, galvanizing, construction, cargo transportation business, and construction and installation of power grid systems and transformer substations.

3. Main Business lines:

The Company's main business lines include:

Designing, and manufacturing steel structures, steel rods, pre-fabricated building frames, other mechanical products;

Galvanizing of mechanical products and galvanizing services;

Constructing grid system projects and power transformer stations up to 500KV, power sourcing projects, industrial, civil, traffic, and irrigation constructions;

Goods transportation;

Exporting and importing electrical materials, construction materials, means of transport, and construction machines;

Trading and developing infrastructural housing and urban technology, industrial zone, export processing zone, hi-tech zone, new economic zone and real estate service;

Consultancy, supervision, and compensation and site clearance services;
Designing, manufacturing and installing telecommunication poles, and television tower;

Investing, constructing and leasing telecommunication and information infrastructure (BTS Station).

4. Normal operating cycle:

Normal operating cycle of the Company lasts 12 months of the normal financial year beginning on 01 January and ending on 31 December annually.

5. Characteristics of the Company's operations during the financial year affecting the financial statements: None.

6. Total employees as at 30/09/2026: 94 persons.

7. Disclosure of comparability of information in the Financial Statements: The selection of figures and information needs to be presented in the Financial Statements based on the principles of comparability among corresponding accounting periods.

II. FINANCIAL YEAR AND REPORTING CURRENCY:

1. Financial year:

The financial year of the Company begins on 01 January and ends on 31 December annually.

2. Reporting currency:

Vietnamese Dong (VND) is used as a currency unit for accounting records..

III. APPLIED ACCOUNTING STANDARDS AND SYSTEM:

1. Applied Accounting Regime:

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

2. Disclosure of compliance with Vietnamese Accounting Standards and system:

We conducted our accounting, preparation, and presentation of the Financial Statements in accordance with Vietnamese Accounting Standards and System and other relevant statutory regulations. The Financial Statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Company and the results of its operations as well as its cash flows.

The selection of figures and information presented in the Notes to the Financial Statements complies with the material principles in Vietnamese Accounting Standard No. 21 - "Presentation of the financial statements".

IV. APPLIED ACCOUNTING POLICIES

1. Foreign currency transactions:

Transactions in foreign currencies are converted at the exchange rate at the transaction date. The balance of monetary items denominated in foreign currencies at the end of the accounting period is converted at the exchange rates ruling at the end of the accounting period.

Foreign exchange differences arising during the period from transactions in foreign currencies are recorded in financial income or financial expenses. Foreign exchange differences due to the revaluation of the monetary items in foreign currencies at the end of the financial year after offsetting their positive differences against negative differences shall be recorded in the financial income or financial expenses.

Principles for determining actual exchange rates: Closing balance of monetary items (cash, cash equivalents, payables and receivables, except for prepayments to suppliers, advances from customers, pre-paid expenses, deposits and unearned revenue) denominated in foreign currencies should be revalued at the actual rate ruling at the balance sheet date.

2. Principles for recording cash and cash equivalents:

Cash and cash equivalents recognized in the financial statements include cash on hand, demand deposits at banks, short-term investments with a term of three months or less, having high liquidity, readily convertible to a known amount of cash and subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value, cash in transit to be fully accounted for.

Principles and methods for converting foreign currencies into Vietnamese Dong: Transactions denominated in foreign currencies (other than Vietnamese Dong) are converted into Vietnamese Dong at the actual exchange rate at the time of the transaction. The balances of cash and liabilities in foreign currencies at the end of the accounting period are converted into Vietnamese Dong in accordance with the guidelines in Circular No. 99/2025/TT-BTC dated 27 October 2025 of the Minister of Finance provides for the recognition, measurement, and treatment of foreign exchange differences in enterprises.

3. Principles for accounting for financial investments:

Principles for accounting for trading securities

Trading securities comprise stocks and bonds listed on the stock exchange, as well as other securities and financial instruments held for trading purposes, including those with maturity periods exceeding 12 months that are bought and sold for profit.

Trading securities are recorded at cost, including purchase price plus (+) purchase costs (if any) such as brokerage, transaction, information provision, taxes, fees, and banking charges. The original cost of trading securities is determined based on the fair value of the payments at the time of transactions. The time to recognize trading securities is the time when investors have ownership rights, specifically as follows:

- Listed securities are recorded at the time of order matching (T+0);

- Unlisted securities are recognized at the time of official ownership acquired in accordance with the law.

Provision for devaluation of trading securities is made for a possible loss in value when there is firm evidence that the market value of securities held by the Company for trading purposes is impaired. decrease from book value. Provision is made based on the market value of trading securities at the time of preparation of the financial statements.

4. Principles for recording trade receivables and other receivables:

Principle for recording receivables: At the cost less provision for doubtful debts.

The classification of the receivables as trade receivables, internal receivables and other receivables depends on the nature of the transaction or relationship between the company and the debtor.

Method of making provision for doubtful receivables: The provision for doubtful debts is estimated based on the impairment value of receivables and other held-to-maturity investments with similar characteristics, which are overdue or not yet due but are likely to become possibly irrecoverable due to insolvency of debtors who are bankrupt, undergoing dissolution procedures, or missing or absconding.

5. Principles of recording inventories:

Principle of recording inventories: Inventories are stated at cost less provision for devaluation and provision for obsolete and deteriorated inventories.

Method of calculating inventories value: Weighted average cost method.

Method of accounting for the inventories: Perpetual inventory method

Method of making provision for the devaluation of inventories: Provision for the devaluation of inventories is made when the net realizable value of inventories is lower than their original cost. Net realizable value is the estimated selling price less the estimated costs of completion and selling expenses. Provision for the devaluation of inventories is the difference between the cost of inventories greater than their net realizable value. Provision for the devaluation of inventories is made for each inventory with the cost greater than the net realizable value.

6. Principles for recording and depreciating fixed assets:

Principles for recording tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets are stated at the original cost less accumulated depreciation. The original cost of a tangible fixed asset comprises all expenditures of bringing the asset to its working condition and location for its intended use. The expenditures incurred beyond their originally assessed standard of performance are capitalized as an additional cost of tangible fixed assets when they have resulted in an increase in the future economic benefits expected to be obtained from the use of those tangible fixed

assets. The expenditures which do not meet the above conditions are charged to the expenses in the period.

When the assets are sold or disposed of, their original costs and the accumulated depreciation which have been written off, and any gain or loss from the disposal of assets are recorded as income or expense during the period.

Determination of original cost in each case:

Tangible fixed assets purchased

The original cost of purchased tangible fixed assets consist of the actual purchase price (less trade discounts or reduction), taxes (excluding taxes to be refunded) and relevant expenses calculated to the time when such fixed assets are put into operation such as fees for installation and trial operations, specialists and other direct costs.

The original cost of fixed assets formed from capital construction under the mode of tendering shall be the finalization price of the construction project, other relevant fees plus registration fee (if any). Fixed assets are buildings, and structures attached to land use rights, the value of land use rights is computed separately and recorded as intangible fixed assets.

Principles for recording intangible fixed assets

Intangible fixed assets are stated at the original cost less accumulated amortization. The original cost of an intangible fixed asset comprises all costs incurred by the enterprise to acquire that asset from the date of its operation as expected.

Determination of original cost in each case

Land use right

The original cost of intangible fixed assets, which are land use rights, is the amount paid when acquiring legitimate land use rights from others, compensation costs, land clearance costs, ground leveling costs, registration fees, etc. (or the value of land use rights received as joint venture capital contributions).

Computer software

Computer software includes all expenses the company incurred to obtain software for use.

Method of depreciating fixed assets

Fixed assets are depreciated on straight-line basis over their estimated useful lives. Useful life means the duration in which the tangible fixed assets produce their effect on production and business.

Estimated useful lives of the fixed assets are as follows:

Buildings and structures: 5 - 50 years

Machinery and equipment: 3 - 20 years

Means of transportation: 4 - 30 years

Management equipment, tools: 3- 10 years

Intangible fixed assets: 8 years

Land use rights with a definite term are depreciated under the term stated on the land use right certificate.

Land use rights with an indefinite term are recorded at cost and are not depreciated

7. Principles for recording deferred expenses

The Company's deferred expenses are all expenses incurred but related to the operating result of several accounting periods. The Company's deferred expenses include the following expenses: Insurance costs (fire and explosion insurance, car insurance, property insurance, etc.); tools and instruments; fixed asset repair costs; prepaid land rental fee; business advantages; goodwill, etc.

Method of allocating deferred expenses: The determination and allocation of deferred expenses into the operating cost of each period is on a straight-line basis. Based on the nature and extent of each expense, the term of allocation is defined as follows: short-term deferred expenses should be allocated within 12 months; Long-term deferred expenses should be allocated from 12 months to 36 months.

8. Principles for recording liabilities:

Liabilities are recorded at the original cost and not lower than the payment obligation.

The Company classifies liabilities into trade payables, internal payables and other payables depending on the nature of transactions and the relationship between the Company and debtors.

Liabilities must be recorded in detail according to the payment schedule, creditor, original currency (including the revaluation of liabilities that meet the definition of monetary items denominated in foreign currencies) and other factors as per the Company's management.

At the reporting date, if it is evident that there is an unavoidable loss, an amount payable will be immediately recorded under prudent principles.

9. Principles for recording borrowings and finance lease liabilities:

Borrowings are the total amounts the Company owes to banks, institutions and other entities (excluding borrowings under the form of bonds or preferred stock issuance which require the issuer to repurchase at a certain time in the future).

Financial lease liabilities are recorded as the total payable amount calculated by the present value of minimum lease payment amounts or fair value of leased assets.

Borrowings and financial lease liabilities are monitored in detail according to creditor, agreement and borrowed asset.

10. Principles for recording and capitalizing borrowing costs:

Principles for recording borrowing costs: Loan interest and other costs incurred in direct relation to borrowings of an enterprise are recognized as a business and production cost in the period, except where these costs incurred from the borrowings directly related to the construction investment or production of uncompleted assets are computed in these assets' value (capitalized) when they satisfy conditions stipulated in the VAS No. 16 "Borrowing costs".

The capitalization rate is used to determine the borrowing costs capitalized during the period: In the case of joint borrowings involving construction investment purposes or the production of an unfinished asset, the amount of borrowing costs eligible for capitalization in each accounting period is determined based on the capitalization rate for the weighted average accumulated costs incurred for the construction investment or production of that asset. The capitalization rate is calculated based on the weighted average interest rate of the loans outstanding during the period. Borrowing costs capitalized must not exceed the total borrowing costs incurred during that period.

11. Principles for recording accrued expenses:

Accrued expenses include costs incurred during the production and business suspension; interest expenses; provisions for cost of goods sold and finished real estate products; accrued annual leave pay, which have been incurred during the reporting period but not yet settled. These expenses are recorded based on reasonable estimates of the amounts payable pursuant to specific contracts and agreements.

12. Principles and methods for recording revenues and other income:

Principles and methods for recording revenue from goods sold

Revenue from the goods sold should be recognized when all the five (5) following conditions have been satisfied:

- The enterprise has transferred to the buyer the significant risks and rewards of ownership of the goods;
- The enterprise retains neither continuing managerial involvement as an owner nor effective control over the goods sold;
- The amount of revenue can be measured reliably; When the contract specifies that buyers are entitled to return products, goods they have bought under specific conditions, the enterprise will record the revenue only when those conditions no longer exist and the buyers do not have right to return products, goods (except for changing to other goods, services);
- The economic benefits associated with the transaction have flown or will flow to the enterprise;
- The costs incurred or to be incurred in respect of the transaction can be measured reliably.

Principles and methods for recording revenue from services rendered

Revenue from a service rendered is recognized when the transaction results can be measured reliably. In a case where the services are rendered in several periods, the revenue will be recorded by the part of completed works at the end of the financial year. Revenue from services rendered is recognized when all four (4) of the following conditions are satisfied simultaneously:

- The revenue is determined firmly. When the contract specifies that buyers are entitled to return the service they have bought under specific conditions, the enterprise will record the revenue only when those conditions no longer exist and the buyers do not have the right to return service;
- The economic benefits associated with the transaction have flown or will flow from the supply of the provided service;
- Part of completed works can be determined at the balance sheet date;
- The costs incurred or to be incurred in respect of the transaction can be measured reliably.

If the contract result cannot be determined reliably, revenue will only be recognized at the recoverable amounts of the recognized costs.

Principles for recording revenue from processing

Revenue from processing materials, goods is the received amount from processing excluding the value of materials, goods received for processing.

Principles and methods for recording financial income

Financial Income includes interests, royalties, dividends and profit received, and other financial income (investment in trading securities, liquidation of joint venture capital contributions, investment in associates, subsidiaries, other capital investments; foreign exchange gains; and capital transfer gains), etc.

Revenue from interest, royalties, dividends and profit received is recognized when both of the two following conditions are satisfied: 1. It is possible to obtain benefits from the transaction; 2. Revenue is determined with relative certainty.

- Interest income is recognized based on the time and actual interest rates in each period.
- Royalties are recognized on an accrual basis in accordance with the contract.
- Dividends and profits received are recorded when shareholders are entitled to receive dividends or capital contributors are entitled to receive profits from capital contribution.

When an amount that has been recorded as an income becomes irrecoverable, such irrecoverable or uncertainly recoverable amount must be recorded as an expense incurred in the period, but not recorded as an income decrease.

13. Principles and methods of recording cost of goods sold:

The cost of goods sold reflects the costs of goods, products and services, investment properties; the production cost of construction products (for construction

companies) sold in the period; Costs related to real estate business activities, and other costs recorded in the cost of goods sold or recorded as a decrease in the cost of goods sold in the reporting period. The cost of goods sold is recorded at the date the transaction incurs or is likely to incur in the future regardless of whether payment has been made or not. The cost of goods sold and revenue shall be recorded simultaneously on the matching principle. Expenses exceeding normal consumption levels are recorded immediately to the cost of goods sold on a prudent principle.

14. Principles and methods for recording financial expenses:

Financial expenses include: Expenses or losses from financial investment activities, loan interest expenses, borrowing costs, capital contribution expense in joint venture and associate, short-term securities trading losses, and securities trading transaction costs. Provisions for devaluation of financial investments, loss from sales of foreign currencies, foreign exchange losses, and other financial expenses.

Financial expenses are recorded in detail by their content of actual expenses incurred in the period and determined reliably when there is reliable evidence of these expenses.

15. Principles and methods for recording Corporate income tax expense:

Corporate income tax expense includes current corporate income tax expense and deferred corporate income tax expenses arising in the year, which serves as the basis for determining operating results after tax of the Company in the current financial year.

Current Corporate tax expense is the tax payable on the taxable income and tax rate enacted in the current year.

16. Principles for recording earnings per share:

Earnings Per Share (EPS) is calculated by dividing the profit or loss attributable to common shareholders, after deducting the Bonus and Welfare Fund established during the period, by the weighted-average number of common shares outstanding during that period.

Diluted EPS is calculated by dividing profit or loss after tax attributable to common shareholders (after adjusting for dividends on preferred convertible shares) by the weighted average number of common shares outstanding during the period and the weighted average number of the common shares will be issued in the case where all dilutive potential common shares are converted into common shares.

17. Other accounting principles and methods:

Value added tax: The Company registered to pay tax on a deductible basis.

Other types of taxes and fees are implemented under regulations on current taxes, and fees by the State.

V. ADDITIONAL INFORMATION FOR ITEMS PRESENTED IN THE STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION:

1. Cash and cash equivalents:

	30/09/2026	01/01/2026
Cash		
Cash on hand	331,013,457	92,621,410
Demand deposits	1,804,092,645	3,752,981,680
<i>Joint Stock Commercial Bank for Investment and Development of</i>		
<i>- Vietnam (BIDV) - Hai Van Branch</i>	1,537,230,271	2,960,782,758
<i>Vietnam Maritime Commercial Joint Stock Bank (MSB) - Da Nang</i>		
<i>- Branch</i>	264,841,598	789,941,667
<i>Vietnam Joint Stock Commercial Bank for Industry and Trade</i>		
<i>- (Vietinbank) - Song Han Branch</i>	2,020,776	2,035,668
<i>- Asia Pacific Securities Joint Stock Company</i>		221,587
	2,135,106,102	3,845,603,090

2. Financial investments:

	30/09/2026			01/01/2026		
	Cost	Fair value	Provision	Cost	Fair value	Provision
- Total value of shares	144,052,896	51,380,000	(92,672,896)	144,052,896	141,808,800	(2,244,096)
Vietnam Electricity Construction Joint Stock Corporation (VNECO) - Listing code: VNE	144,052,896	51,380,000	(92,672,896)	144,052,896	141,808,800	(2,244,096)
	<u>144,052,896</u>	<u>51,380,000</u>	<u>(92,672,896)</u>	<u>144,052,896</u>	<u>141,808,800</u>	<u>(2,244,096)</u>

* The number of VNE shares held by the Company as at 31/12/2025: 25,690 shares

* Closing price of VNE shares on HOSE as at 31/12/2025: VND 5,520

* The number of VNE shares held by the Company as at 30/09/2026: 25,690 shares

* Closing price of VNE shares on HOSE as at 30/09/2026: VND 2,000.

3. Trade receivables:

	30/09/2026		01/01/2026	
	Value	Provision	Value	Provision
a) Short-term:				
- Central Vietnam Power Projects Management Board - National Power Transmission Corporation			7,082,530,997	
- Southern Power Projects Management Board – National Power Transmission Corporation (NPT)	23,652,485,273			
- Central Power Grid Project Management Board – Central Power Corporation (EVNCPC)	545,009,587			
- Dong Nai Power Company Limited	399,296,829		399,296,829	
- The Power Transmission Projects Management Board - Branch of the National Power Transmission Corporation (NPTPMB)	5,072,782,384		23,621,283,416	
- Cuong Quoc Construction and Trade Co., Ltd	1,814,870,636		1,814,870,636	
- Vietnam Electricity Construction Joint Stock Corporation	2,070,591,223		2,070,591,223	
- Branch of Southern Power Corporation - Southern Power Project Management Board	5,867,408		2,915,376,548	
- Metal Trading Enterprise No. 1 – Central Metal Joint Stock Company	2,310,114,600			
- Others	300,754,230		599,261,133	
Total	36,171,772,170	-	38,503,210,782	-

4. Prepayments to suppliers:

	30/09/2026	01/01/2026
a) Short-term:		
- Phap Viet Environmental Technology Joint Stock Company	101,700,000	101,700,000
- Others	172,831,443	225,118,390
	274,531,443	326,818,390

5. Other receivables:

	30/09/2026		01/01/2026	
	Value	Provision	Value	Provision
a) Short-term				
- Advances	1,015,256,900	(14,136,285)	958,692,296	(14,136,285)
- Le Canh Giang and other parties	579,238,807	(579,238,807)	579,238,807	(579,238,807)
- Deposits and collateral	104,166,507		31,537,990	
- Personal income tax	89,067,709		144,197,631	-
Total	1,787,729,923	(593,375,092)	1,713,666,724	(593,375,092)

6. Inventories:

	30/09/2026		01/01/2026	
	Cost	Provision	Cost	Provision
- Goods in transit			3,580,162,080	
- Raw materials	19,580,765,024		21,660,970,165	
- Tools and instruments	75,921,255		37,674,674	
- Work in progress (*)	7,632,389,347		12,742,168,720	
- Finished goods	233,200,257	(139,590,239)	233,200,257	(139,590,239)
Total	27,522,275,883	(139,590,239)	38,254,175,896	(139,590,239)

- (*) Work in progress in detail:	30/09/2026	01/01/2026
Southern Power Project Management Board (550 kV Binh Duong 1 transmission line - Song May - Tan Dinh spur line)	4,789,710,747	
Southern Power Project Management Board (Tan Dinh 220 kV Substation and Connection Works)	1,633,186,293	
Ba Dinh Construction and Installation Company Limited (110kV Chan May Substation)		4,188,477,713
Southern Power Project Management Board (220 kV Bac Lieu Substation – switching point of the Ca Mau Thermal Power Plant–Soc Trang 220 kV line)		6,851,684,136
Other projects	1,209,492,307	1,702,006,871
Total	7,632,389,347	12,742,168,720

7. Tangible fixed assets::

ITEMS	Buildings and structures	Machinery, equipment	Means of transportation	Management fixed assets	Total
ORIGINAL COST					
Balance as at 01/01/2026	27,380,877,815	61,799,506,287	8,086,924,761	297,822,056	97,565,130,919
Increase during the period		1,857,566,726			1,857,566,726
- Purchased during the period		1,857,566,726			1,857,566,726
Decrease during the period					-
- Disposals, sales					-
Balance as at 30/09/2026	27,380,877,815	63,657,073,013	8,086,924,761	297,822,056	99,422,697,645
ACCUMULATED DEPRECIATION					
Balance as at 01/01/2026	17,021,459,589	54,880,200,879	7,395,248,897	271,686,901	79,568,596,266
Increase during the period	439,095,489	870,627,439	192,563,488	2,903,907	1,505,190,323
- Depreciated for the period	439,095,489	870,627,439	192,563,488	2,903,907	1,505,190,323
Decrease during the period		-	-	-	-
- Disposals, sales					-
Balance as at 30/09/2026	17,460,555,078	55,750,828,318	7,587,812,385	274,590,808	81,073,786,589
NET BOOK VALUE					
As at 01/01/2026	10,359,418,226	6,919,305,408	691,675,864	26,135,155	17,996,534,653
As at 30/09/2026	9,920,322,737	7,906,244,695	499,112,376	23,231,248	18,348,911,056

* The original cost of fixed assets at the end of the period fully depreciated but still in use: VND 67,178,447,277.

8. Intangible fixed assets:

	Land use rights	Computer software	Total
ORIGINAL COST			
Balance as at 01/01/2026	2,176,216,798	249,156,000	2,425,372,798
Balance as at 30/09/2026	2,176,216,798	249,156,000	2,425,372,798
ACCUMULATED DEPRECIATION			
Balance as at 01/01/2026		226,979,958	226,979,958
- Depreciated for the period		8,578,125	8,578,125
Balance as at 30/09/2026	-	235,558,083	235,558,083
NET BOOK VALUE			
Balance as at 01/01/2026	2,176,216,798	22,176,042	2,198,392,840
Balance as at 30/09/2026	2,176,216,798	13,597,917	2,189,814,715

9. Deferred expenses:

	30/09/2026	01/01/2026
a) Short-term:		
- Tools and supplies used	50,383,308	165,748,407
- Fixed assets repair costs	219,403,757	369,074,886
- Land rental and industrial park infrastructure fees	301,580,670	
- Vehicle insurance expenses	30,617,783	39,658,690
	601,985,518	574,481,983
b) Long-term:		
- Tools and supplies used	38,766,779	7,000,000
- Fixed assets repair costs	879,033,349	2,165,025,204
	917,800,128	2,172,025,204

10. Borrowings and finance lease liabilities:

a) Short-term borrowings

- BIDV - Hai Van Branch
- MSB

	30/09/2026	Incurred during the year		01/01/2026
	Value	Increase	Decrease	Value
	30,326,188,769	89,421,054,272	90,783,091,076	31,688,225,573
	4,092,149,555	29,884,522,600	31,582,566,252	5,790,193,207
	<u>34,418,338,324</u>	<u>119,305,576,872</u>	<u>122,365,657,328</u>	<u>37,478,418,780</u>

* Borrowings from banks in detail:

** Loan from BIDV - Hai Van Branch under Credit Agreement No. 01/2026/242744/HDTD signed in 27 May 2026, including the following contents:

- The granted credit limit is VND 131,930 thousand, with short-term loan, L/C, and payment guarantee balances not exceeding VND 41,930 thousand at any time.

- Purpose: Supplement working capital, guarantee, and open L/C.

- Term: Revenue as of May 31, 2027

** Loan from MSB – Da Nang Branch for renewal of the credit limit under Credit Limit Agreement No. 0912/2024/TBTD-MSBDN.

- Collateral: Unsecured

11. Trade payables:

	<u>30/09/2026</u>	<u>01/01/2026</u>
a) Short-term:		
- Fastener Factory No. 2	1,812,123,661	3,057,250,658
- Hoang Vu Chemical & Trading Company Limited	61,184,700	104,760,000
- Thanh Nhung Phat One Member Limited Company	967,674,600	374,917,032
- Bao Linh Steel Joint Stock Company	1,904,862,465	5,052,374,305
- Branch of Totalgaz Viet Nam Limited liability Company In Danang	931,584,444	347,336,716
- Tan Quoc Limited Liability Company	287,772,451	
- Others	142,747,617	170,034,310
	<u>6,107,949,938</u>	<u>9,106,673,021</u>

12. Advances from customers:

	<u>30/09/2026</u>	<u>01/01/2026</u>
a) Short-term:		
- Viet Trung Investment and Building Corporation		637,626,875
- BaDinh Installing Co., Ltd		925,361,815
- The Southern Vietnam Power Projects Management Board		630,759,808
- Minh Quang Mechanical Electric Equipment Joint Stock Company		3,452,739,190
- Thanh Dinh Construction Co., Ltd.		221,950,884
- Le Hoa Quang Tri Company Limited	440,000,000	
- Others	101,939,939	100,503,150
	<u>541,939,939</u>	<u>5,968,941,722</u>

13. Taxes and other payables to the State:

	30/09/2026	Payable during the period	Paid during the period	01/01/2026
a) Payables:				
- Personal income tax		19,265,839	19,265,839	
- Land rental		935,454,378	935,454,378	
- Other taxes		2,587,051	2,587,051	
Total		957,307,268	957,307,268	
b) Receivables:				
- Corporate income tax	511,603,460			511,603,460
Total	511,603,460			511,603,460

14. Accrued expenses:

	30/09/2026	01/01/2026
a) Short-term:		
- Accrued expenses for works		199.954.037
- Accrued interest expense		52.476.114
	-	252.430.151

15. Owners' equity:

a) Statement of changes in owners' equity

ITEMS	Owners' contributed capital	Share premium	Treasury shares	Other owners' capital	Undistributed profit	Total
Year 2025						
Balance as at 01/01/2025	55,010,240,000	10,127,562,000	(6,168,057,201)	19,402,067,674	(14,212,417,291)	64,159,395,182
Incurred during the period					(3,558,331,860)	(3,558,331,860)
Balance as at 30/09/2025	55,010,240,000	10,127,562,000	(6,168,057,201)	19,402,067,674	(17,770,749,151)	60,601,063,322
Year 2026						
Balance as at 01/01/2026	55,010,240,000	10,127,562,000	(6,168,057,201)	19,402,067,674	(23,894,700,374)	54,477,112,099
Incurred during the period					(5,210,046,982)	(5,210,046,982)
Balance as at 30/09/2026	55,010,240,000	10,127,562,000	(6,168,057,201)	19,402,067,674	(29,104,747,356)	49,267,065,117

b) Owners' equity in detail

	30/09/2026		01/01/2026	
	Value	Proportion	Value	Proportion
Contributed capital of shareholders	49,474,770,000	89,94%	49,474,770,000	89,94%
Treasury shares	5,535,470,000	10,06%	5,535,470,000	10,06%
Total	55,010,240,000	100%	55,010,240,000	100%

15. Owners' equity (continued)

	30/09/2026	01/01/2026
c) Shares:		
Number of shares registered for issuance	5,501,024	5,501,024
Number of shares issued and fully contributed	5,501,024	5,501,024
- Common shares	5,501,024	5,501,024
Number of treasury shares	553,547	553,547
- Common shares	553,547	553,547
Number of outstanding shares	4,947,477	4,947,477
- Common shares	4,947,477	4,947,477
Par value of outstanding share	10,000	10,000

VI. ADDITIONAL INFORMATION FOR ITEMS PRESENTED IN THE INCOME STATEMENT**1. Revenue from goods sold and services rendered:**

	Quarter III of 2026	Quarter III of 2025	Year-to-date to the end of this quarter	Year-to-date to the end of the same quarter last year
Revenue from sale of finished goods	64,815,729,028	76,366,060,273	123,651,294,685	131,590,414,555
Other revenues	2,221,273,172	1,992,639,170	7,121,849,588	6,191,579,407
Total	67,037,002,200	78,358,699,443	130,773,144,273	137,781,993,962

2. Cost of goods sold:

	Quarter III of 2026	Quarter III of 2025	Year-to-date to the end of this quarter	Year-to-date to the end of the same quarter last year
Cost of goods sold	64,620,378,712	73,576,571,948	120,091,561,956	128,276,019,584
Others		458,182,368		458,182,368
Total	64,620,378,712	74,034,754,316	120,091,561,956	128,734,201,952

3. Financial income:

	Quarter III of 2026	Quarter III of 2025	Year-to-date to the end of this quarter	Year-to-date to the end of the same quarter last year
Term deposits	1,370,922	1,943,178	3,688,539	4,362,063
Total	1,370,922	1,943,178	3,688,539	4,362,063

4. Financial expenses:

	Quarter III of 2026	Quarter III of 2025	Year-to-date to the end of this quarter	Year-to-date to the end of the same quarter last year
Loan interest expense	807,360,743	954,778,545	2,541,964,641	2,274,020,751
Exchange rate variance			69,366,290	
Provision for devaluation of short-term and long-term investments	25,176,200	(15,602,896)	90,428,800	(53,880,996)
Total	832,536,943	939,175,649	2,701,759,731	2,220,139,755

5. Selling expenses:

	Quarter III of 2026	Quarter III of 2025	Year-to-date to the end of this quarter	Year-to-date to the end of the same quarter last year
External services	1,949,489,500	2,381,819,100	3,435,950,044	3,893,441,700
Total	1,949,489,500	2,381,819,100	3,435,950,044	3,893,441,700

6. General and Administrative expense:

	Quarter III of 2026	Quarter III of 2025	Year-to-date to the end of this quarter	Year-to-date to the end of the same quarter last year
Management staff	1,263,620,655	1,217,063,712	3,657,130,769	3,623,287,352
Fixed asset depreciation	76,989,944	93,957,166	264,904,276	311,148,334
Taxes, fees and charges	492,922,445	776,442,117	1,351,451,846	1,629,391,315
Others	220,076,256	358,160,850	782,698,740	909,608,797
Total	2,053,609,300	2,445,623,845	6,056,185,631	6,473,435,798

7. Other income:

	Quarter III of 2026	Quarter III of 2025	Year-to-date to the end of this quarter	Year-to-date to the end of the same quarter last year
Debt Settlement		69,444,444	261,966	69,444,444
Total	-	69,444,444	261,966	69,444,444

8. Other expenses:

	Quarter III of 2026	Quarter III of 2025	Year-to-date to the end of this quarter	Year-to-date to the end of the same quarter last year
Debt Settlement, Tax administ	4,471,698		4,471,698	
Disposal of Fixed Assets		9,083,333		9,083,333
Zinc loss expense			3,197,187,988	
Other Expenses	500,000,000	68,186,541	500,024,712	83,829,791
Total	504,471,698	77,269,874	3,701,684,398	92,913,124

9. Current Corporate income tax expense:

	Quarter III of 2026	Quarter III of 2025	Year-to-date to the end of this quarter	Year-to-date to the end of the same quarter last year
Total accounting profit before tax	(2,922,113,031)	(1,448,555,719)	(5,210,046,982)	(3,558,331,860)
Adjustments to increase	20,537,501	20,537,500	61,637,213	61,612,500
<i>Remuneration of the non-executive Board of Directors, Board of supervisors</i>	6,000,000	6,000,000	18,000,000	18,000,000
<i>Depreciation of Audi car over VND 1.6 billion</i>	14,537,500	14,537,500	43,612,500	43,612,500
<i>Others</i>	1		24,713	
Taxable income	(2,901,575,530)	(1,428,018,219)	(5,148,409,769)	(3,496,719,360)
Current Corporate income tax expense				

VII. OTHER INFORMATION:**1. Comparative information:**

The comparative figures presented in the Balance Sheet, the Statement of Profit or Loss, the Cash Flow Statement and the corresponding Notes to the Financial Statements are based on the 2025 audited Financial Statements audited by the Branch of MOORE AISC Auditing and Informatics Services Company Limited, and the Financial Statements for the third quarter of 2025

2. Going-concern information:

The Company will continue to operate in the future.

Preparer

Tran Thi Tien**Chief Accountant**

Nguyen Tat Anh

Da Nang, 15 Oct 2026

Director**Ho Thai Hoa**