

KIEN HUNG JOINT STOCK
COMPANY VNSOCIALIST REPUBLIC OF VIETNAM
Independence - Freedom - Happiness

Ref. No.: KHS-COM-OD34/2026

An Giang province, October 16, 2026

PERIODIC DISCLOSURE OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

To: Hanoi Stock Exchange

Pursuant to the provisions of Clause 3, Article 14 Circular No. 96/2020/TT-BTC dated November 16, 2020 of the Ministry of Finance guiding information disclosure on the stock market, Kien Hung Joint Stock Company VN shall disclose financial statements (FS) for Quarter 3 of 2026 to the Hanoi Stock Exchange as follows:

1. Organization name: **KIEN HUNG JOINT STOCK COMPANY VN**

- Stock code: KHS
- Address: Lot B4-B5, the 1st street, Thanh Loc Industrial Zone, Thanh Loc Commune, An Giang Province, Vietnam
- Contact phone number/Tel: 02973 838 009 Fax:
- E-mail: info@kihuseavn.com Website: www.kihuseavn.com

2. Information disclosure content:

- Financial statements of Q3 2026

☒ Separate financial statements (TCNY) no subsidiaries and the superior accounting unit has affiliated units);

☐ Consolidated financial statements (TCNY has subsidiaries);

☐ Consolidated financial statements (TCNY has a affiliated accounting unit with its own accounting apparatus).

- Cases that require explanation:

+ The auditing organization gives an opinion that is not an unqualified opinion on the financial statements (for the financial statements that have been reviewed/audited):

☐ Yes☒ No

Explanatory document in case of integration:

☐ Yes☐ No

+ Profit after tax in the reporting period has a difference of 5% or more before and after auditing, changing from loss to profit or vice versa (for audited financial statements in 2022):

☐ Yes☒ No

Explanatory document in case of integration:

☐ Yes☐ No

+ Profit after corporate income tax in the business results report of the reporting period changes by 10% or more compared to the same period report of the previous year:

☐ Yes

☒ No

Explanatory document in case of integration:

☐ Yes

☐ No

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

☐ Yes

☒ No

Explanatory document in case of integration:

☐ Yes

☐ No

This information was published on the company's website on: October 16, 2026 at the link: <http://kihuseavn.com/tt-4/bao-cai-tai-chinh>

3. Report on transactions valued at 35% or more of total assets in 2025: None

In the case of listed companies with transactions, please report the following information:

• Transaction details:.....

• Percentage of transaction value/total asset value of the company (%) (based on the most recent annual financial statement);.....

• Transaction completion date:.....

We hereby commit that the information disclosed above is true and accurate and we assume full legal responsibility for the content of this information.

Organization representative

Legal representative/Authorized Information Disclosure Person
(Sign, full name, position, seal)

Attached documents:

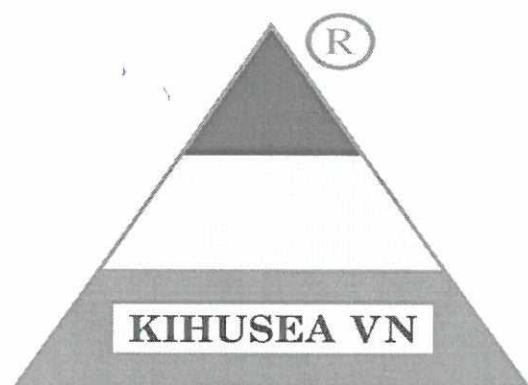
- Financial statements for Quarter 3 2026



Nguyen Ngoc Anh

KIEN HUNG JOINT STOCK COMPANY

Lot B4-B5, Road No. 1, Thanh Loc Industrial Park, Thanh Loc Commune, An Giang Province



FINANCIAL STATEMENTS QUARTER 3 2026

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REPORT OF THE BOARD OF MANAGEMENT

The Board of Directors of Kien Hung Joint Stock Company (hereinafter referred to as "the Company") presents its Report and the Company's Financial Report for The first nine months of 2026.

1. Form of ownership

Kien Hung Joint Stock Company operates under Business Registration Certificate No. 1700339752 issued by the Department of Planning and Investment of Kien Giang Province for the first time on December 28, 2009 and changed for the eighth time on July 14, 2026.

The charter capital of the Company under the Enterprise Registration Certificate is: VND 152,949,760,000

Company's capital contribution: VND 152,949,760,000

Head office: Lot B4-B5, The 1st Street, Thanh Loc Industrial Zone, Thanh Loc Commune, An Giang Province, Viet Nam.

2. Operating industry

Production, commerce.

3. Principal activities

Processing and preserving of fisheries and fishery products; Marine aquaculture; Brackishwater; Aquaculture; Manufacture of aquatic breeds; Manufacture of feeds for cattle, poultry and aquatic animals; Wholesale of agricultural raw materials (except wood, bamboo) and live animals; Wholesale of rice, wheat, other cereals and wheat flour.

4. Business performance

The Company's business performance and financial situation as of September 30, 2026 are shown in the attached Financial Statements.

5. Events after the closing date of the financial statements

There have been no material events occurring after the reporting date that require adjustment to or disclosure in the Financial Statements.

6. The Board of Directors, Management, Supervisors, Chief Accountant and the Legal Representative**The Board of Directors**

Mr.	Tran Quoc Hung	Chairman
Mr.	Tran Quoc Dung	Member
Mr.	Nguyen Ngoc Anh	Member
Mr.	Huynh Cong Luan	Member
Mr.	Huynh Thanh Dung	Member
Mrs.	Lam Thi Huong Ngoc	Member
Mrs.	Vu Thi Hoai Thu	Member

Management and Chief Accountant

Mr.	Tran Quoc Dung	General Director
Mr.	Nguyen Ngoc Anh	Deputy General Director
Mr.	Tran Quoc Hung	Deputy General Director
Mrs.	Nguyen Ngoc Lam Nhung	Chief Accountant

The Board of Supervisors

Mr.	Nguyen Tan Dat	Head of the Board
Mrs.	Nguyen Thi Thanh Thuy	Member
Mrs.	Le Thi Diem My	Member

Legal representative

Mr.	Tran Quoc Dung	General Director
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7. The Board of Management's responsibility in respect of the financial statements

The Board of Directors of the Company is responsible for preparing the financial statements that give a true and fair view of the financial position, business performance and cash flows of the Company during the period. In preparing the financial statements, the Board of Directors of the Company commits to comply with the following requirements:

- Establish and maintain an internal controls system which the Board of Directors and Management determines is necessary to ensure the preparation and presentation of the financial statements contain no material misstatements due to fraud or by mistake;
- Select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- Make judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- The applicable accounting standards are adhered to by the Company, with no material misapplication to the extent that disclosure and interpretation are required in these separate financial statements;
- Prepare the separate financial statements on going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the Company will continue its business.

The Board of Management is responsible for ensuring that proper accounting records are maintained which disclose, with reasonable accuracy at any time, the separate financial position of the Company to be prepared which comply with Vietnamese Accounting Standards, Vietnamese Accounting System for enterprises and the relevant statutory requirements applicable to financial reporting. The Board of Management is also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the Company and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

The Company's Board of Directors commits that the financial statements fairly and accurately reflect the Company's financial position as of September 30, 2026, its business performance and cash flow for the first nine months of 2026, in accordance with Vietnamese corporate accounting standards and regulations and in compliance with relevant current regulations.

Other commitments

The Board of Management ensures that the Company meets the prevailing requirements in the relation to disclosure of information, specifically the Circular No.96/2020/TT-BTC dated 16/11/2020 issued by the Ministry of Finance on guidelines for disclosure of information on the securities market.

Prepared, 10 October 2026

On behalf of the Board of Directors

General Director



Tran Quoc Dung

FINANCIAL STATEMENT REPORT*As at 30 September 2026**Currency: VND*

Items	Code	Note	As at 30/09/2026	As at 01/01/2026
A. CURRENT ASSETS	100		192,908,098,998	235,503,688,157
I. Cash and cash equivalents	110	V.01	28,026,758,331	5,537,620,838
1. Cash	111		28,026,758,331	5,537,620,838
2. Cash equivalents	112			
II. Short-term investments	120		48,500,000,000	
3. Short-term investments held until maturity.	123		48,500,000,000	
III. Current accounts receivable	130		55,721,471,076	40,672,684,168
1. Short-term trade receivables	131	V.02	21,756,028,800	39,210,771,207
2. Short-term prepayments to suppliers	132	V.03	33,492,207,973	1,049,746,926
3. Intercompany receivables	133			
4. Payments due according to the construction co	134			
5. Other short-term receivables	135	V.04	473,234,303	412,166,035
IV. Inventories	140	V.05	59,246,077,823	188,569,754,662
1. Inventories	141		59,246,077,823	189,269,171,402
2. Provision for decline in value of inventories (*)	142			(699,416,740)
V. Short-term biological assets	150			
VI. Other current assets	160		1,413,791,768	723,628,489
1. Short-term deferred expenses	161	V.09a	583,451,473	723,628,489
2. Value added tax deductibles	162		830,340,295	
B. NON-CURRENT ASSETS	200		133,855,137,280	171,461,983,146
I. Long-term receivables	210			
1. Long-term trade receivables	211			
II. Fixed assets	220		120,900,949,583	151,825,647,359
1. Tangible fixed assets	221	V.06	111,944,129,799	137,665,690,155
- Cost	222		215,816,542,186	270,055,568,495
- Accumulated depreciation (*)	223		(103,872,412,387)	(132,389,878,340)
2. Leased fixed assets	224			
3. Intangible fixed asset	227	V.07	8,956,819,784	14,159,957,204
- Cost	228		11,212,171,664	16,255,663,439
- Accumulated depreciation (*)	229		(2,255,351,880)	(2,095,706,235)
III. Long-Term Biological Assets	230			
1. Livestock for periodic production	231			
IV. Investment properties	240			
V. Long-term assets in progress	250	V.08		
VI. Long-term investments	260	V.10	2,000,000,000	2,000,000,000
1. Investments in subsidiaries	261			
5. Held-to-maturity investments	265		2,000,000,000	2,000,000,000
VII. Other long-term assets	270		10,954,187,697	17,636,335,787
1. Long-term deferred costs	271	V.09b	10,954,187,697	17,636,335,787
TOTAL ASSETS	280		326,763,236,278	406,965,671,303

FINANCIAL STATEMENT REPORT

As at 30 Septemter 2026

Currency: VND

Items	Code	Note	As at 30/09/2026	As at 01/01/2026
C. LIABILITIES	300		79,324,788,174	163,519,190,381
I. Current liabilities	310		60,024,788,174	144,219,190,381
1. Short-term trade payables	311	V.11	2,881,286,683	5,639,719,117
2. Short-term prepayments from customers	312		804,859,610	572,547,260
3. Dividends and profits must be paid.	313		1,109,600	
4. Taxes and short-term payments to the governm	314	V.12	2,001,177,743	650,294,773
5. Workers must be paid.	315		7,364,849,782	11,723,679,120
6. Short-term payables	316	V.13		203,693,289
7. Short-term intercompany payables	317			
8. Payment must be made according to the progre	318			
9. Short-term deferred revenue	319			1,200,000,000
10. Other short-term payables	320	V.14	37,792,070	40,869,550
11. Short-term borrowings and finance lease liabi	321	V.15a	38,263,360,552	116,054,410,119
12. Provisions for short-term payables	322			
13. Bonus and welfare fund	323		8,670,352,134	8,133,977,153
14. Price stabilisation funds	324			
15. Government bonds under repurchase agreeme	325			
II. Long-term liabilities	330		19,300,000,000	19,300,000,000
1. Long-term trade payables	331			
2. Long-term prepayments from customers	332			
9. Long-term borrowings and finance lease liabili	339	V.15b	19,300,000,000	19,300,000,000
D. OWNER'S EQUITY	400	V.16	247,438,448,104	243,446,480,922
1. Contributed capital	411		152,949,760,000	139,045,710,000
- Ordinary shares with voting rights	411a		152,949,760,000	139,045,710,000
- Preference shares	411b			
2. Capital surplus	412		2,183,241,500	2,183,241,500
8. Investment and development funds	418		55,396,342,158	46,667,815,376
9. Other funds	419			
10. Undistributed Net Profit	420		36,909,104,446	55,549,714,046
- Cumulative undistributed net profit up to the en	420a		521,000	
- Undistributed net profit for this period	420b		36,908,583,446	55,549,714,046
TOTAL CAPITAL	440		326,763,236,278	406,965,671,303

Prepared, 10 October 2026

Preparer



Nguyen Thi Thu Nga

Chief Accountant



Nguyen Ngoc Lam Nhung

General Director



Tran Quoc Dung

BUSINESS PERFORMANCE REPORT

Quarter 3/2026

Currency: VND

Items	Code	Note	This quarter		Accumulated from the beginning of the year to the end of this quarter	
			This year	Last Year	This year	Last year
1. Revenues from sales and services rendered	01	VI.01	171,639,799,037	169,159,172,073	563,692,303,546	539,132,904,368
2. Revenue deductions	02	VI.02	-	1,806,800	15,825,933	85,597,245
3. Net revenues from sales and services rendered	10		171,639,799,037	169,157,365,273	563,676,477,613	539,047,307,123
4. Cost of goods sold	11	VI.03	155,691,154,579	152,671,490,921	507,653,242,039	461,791,225,487
5. Gross profits from sales and services rendered	20		15,948,644,458	16,485,874,352	56,023,235,574	77,256,081,636
6. Profit/loss from the sale and liquidation of investment properties.	21		-	-	-	-
7. Financial income	22	VI.04	220,987,304	405,687,727	2,080,564,823	1,398,127,574
8. Financial expenses	23	VI.05	1,219,224,036	1,652,456,780	4,763,851,174	7,879,108,417
+ Including: borrowing costs	24		710,821,650	1,638,237,332	3,929,078,434	5,220,555,011
9. Selling expenses	25	VI.08.a	3,378,185,311	2,341,309,550	8,219,151,421	8,112,643,370
10. General and administration expenses	26	VI.08.b	3,055,128,021	4,157,088,991	11,080,594,376	12,215,580,065
11. Net profits from operating activities	30		8,517,094,394	8,740,706,758	34,040,203,426	50,446,877,358
12. Other income	31	VI.06	-	773,636,364	36,788,046,908	1,999,307,364
13. Other expenses	32	VI.07	1,048,659,645	2,137,915,569	32,566,661,621	5,164,848,591
14. Net other profits	40		(1,048,659,645)	(1,364,279,205)	4,221,385,287	(3,165,541,227)
15. Net accounting profit before tax	50		7,468,434,749	7,376,427,553	38,261,588,713	47,281,336,131
16. Current corporate income tax expenses	51	VI.10	-	-	1,353,005,267	-
17. Deferred corporate income tax expenses	52	VI.11	-	-	-	-
18. Profits after corporate income tax	60		7,468,434,749	7,376,427,553	36,908,583,446	47,281,336,131
19. Basic earnings per share	70	VI.12	449	488	2,220	3,128
20. Declining earnings per share	71	VI.13	449	488	2,220	3,128

Preparer



Nguyen Thi Thu Nga

Chief Accountant



Nguyen Ngoc Lam Nhung

Prepared, 10 October 2026

General Director



Tran Quoc Dung

CASH FLOW STATEMENT

(Indirect method)

Quarter 3/2026

Currency: VND

Items	Code	Note	Accumulated from the beginning of the year to the end of this quarter	
			This year	Last Year
I. Cash flows from operating activities	-		-	
1. Profit before tax	01		38,261,588,713	47,281,336,131
2. Adjustments for			-	-
- Depreciation of fixed assets and investment properties	02		10,606,487,188	11,375,159,231
- provisions	03		(699,416,740)	(50,870,864,850)
- (Gains)/losses on exchange rate differences from revaluation of accounts derived from foreign currencies	04		(13,302,709)	799,667,614
- Profit/loss from investment and financing activities	05		(7,003,325,647)	56,263,398
- Borrowing costs	06		3,929,078,434	5,220,555,011
- Other adjustments	07		-	-
3. Operating profit before changes in working capital	08		45,081,109,239	13,862,116,535
- (Increase)/decrease in receivables	09		(15,872,865,799)	(4,788,695,408)
- (Increase)/decrease in inventories	10		129,765,809,376	22,437,096,253
- Increase/(decrease) in payables (exclusive of interest payables, corporate income tax payables)	11		(6,973,561,221)	(9,299,565,999)
- (Increase)/decrease in deferred expenses	12		776,815,415	338,977,316
- (Increase)/decrease in trading securities	13		-	-
- Borrowing costs paid	14		(3,929,078,434)	(5,299,353,072)
- Corporate income tax paid	15		(1,353,005,267)	-
- Other receipts from operating activities	16		-	-
- Other payments on operating activities	17		(4,776,782,283)	(3,207,852,417)
Net cash flows from operating activities	20		142,718,441,026	14,042,723,208
II. Cash flows from investing activities	-		-	
1. Purchase or construction of fixed assets and other long-term assets	21		(1,972,700,000)	(39,000,000)
2. Proceeds from disposals of fixed assets and other long-term assets	22		35,697,137,817	907,489,182
3. Loans and purchase of debt instruments from other entities	23		(48,500,000,000)	-
4. Collections from borrowers and proceeds from sale of debt instruments of other entities	24		-	-
5. Payments for investments in other entities	25		-	48,631,650,128
6. Proceeds from sale of investments in other entities	26		-	-
7. Interest and dividends received	27		138,299,312	6,577,617
Net cash flows from investing activities	30		(14,637,262,871)	49,506,716,927
III. Cash flows from financial activities	-		-	
1. Proceeds from issue of shares and capital contribution	31		13,904,050,000	18,136,020,000
2. Payment of capital contributions to owners, repurchase of iss	32		-	(18,136,020,000)
3. Proceeds from borrowings	33		290,765,582,077	340,191,387,847
4. Repayments of borrowings	34		(368,549,590,339)	(400,157,533,204)
5. Principal repayment of a financial lease	35		-	-
6. Dividends paid	36		(41,712,082,400)	(18,136,453,500)
Net cash flows from financial activities	40		(105,592,040,662)	(78,102,598,857)

CASH FLOW STATEMENT*(Indirect method)***Quarter 3/2026**

Currency: VND

Items	Code	Note	Accumulated from the beginning of the year to the end of this quarter	
			This year	Last Year
Net cash flow during the period	50		22,489,137,493	(14,553,158,722)
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	60		5,537,620,838	33,005,840,623
Effect of exchange rate fluctuations	61			
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the period	70		28,026,758,331	18,452,681,901

Preparer



Nguyen Thi Thu Nga

Chief Accountant



Nguyen Ngoc Lam Nhung

Prepared, 10 October 2026

General Director



Tran Quoc Dung

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Quarter 3/2026

I. CORPORATE INFORMATION

1. Form of ownership

Kien Hung Joint Stock Company operates under Business Registration Certificate No. 1700339752 issued by the Department of Planning and Investment of Kien Giang Province for the first time on December 28, 2009 and changed for the eighth time on July 14, 2026.

The charter capital of the Company under the Enterprise Registration Certificate	VND	152,949,760,000
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Company's capital contribution:	VND	152,949,760,000
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Head office: Lot B4-B5, The 1st Street, Thanh Loc Industrial Zone, Thanh Loc Commune, An Giang Province, Viet Nam.

2. Operating industry

Production, commerce.

3. Business lines

Processing and preserving of fisheries and fishery products; Marine aquaculture; Brackishwater; Aquaculture; Manufacture of aquatic breeds; Manufacture of feeds for cattle, poultry and aquatic animals; Wholesale of agricultural raw materials (except wood, bamboo) and live animals; Wholesale of rice, wheat, other cereals and wheat flour.

4. Normal business production cycle: 12 months

5. Characteristics of the Company's operations during the fiscal year that affect the Financial Statements

6. Number of employees: As of September 30, 2026, the Company has 432 employees.

7. Cấu trúc Công ty

As of the end of the fiscal year, Kien Hung Joint Stock Company had 02 (two) branches subsidiary as listed below:

List of Branches

<u>Name</u>	<u>Address</u>
Thanh Loc Factory	Lot B4-B5, Road No. 1, Thanh Loc Industrial Park, Thanh Loc Ward, An Giang Province
Kien Hung Fishmeal Factory	Group 8, An Binh Hamlet, Binh An Commune, An Giang Province

Ghi chú:

()As of September 30, 2026, the Kien Hung Joint Stock Company Branch – Kien Hung Fish Meal Factory has ceased operations and is currently carrying out procedures to terminate the Branch's operations pursuant to Decision No. 04/26/QĐ-HĐQT/KHS dated July 27, 2026, issued by the Chairman of the Board of Directors; the Branch has also received Notice No. 17018/TB-AGI-KDT dated August 7, 2026, from the An Giang Provincial Tax Department regarding the taxpayer's cessation of operations and the ongoing process of deactivating the Branch's tax code. The entire investment project for the construction of the Kien Hung Fish Meal Processing Factory has been transferred.*

II. Accounting period, currency used in accounting

1. Accounting period

The Company's fiscal year begins on January 1 and ends on December 31 of each year..

2. Currency

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

III. Accounting Standards and Regimes

1. Accounting regime

The Company applies the Enterprise Accounting Regime issued under Circular No. 99/2025/TT-BTC dated October 27, 2025 of the Ministry of Finance and guiding, supplementing and amending Circulars.

2. Declaration 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 the provisions of the standards, circulars guiding the implementation of standards and the current Vietnamese Enterprise Accounting Regime in effect.

IV. Accounting policies applied

1. Principles of recording cash and cash equivalents

a. Principles of recording cash amounts

Cash is the total amount of cash available to the Company at the reporting date, including: cash in hand, non-term bank deposits and cash in transit.

b. Principles of recording cash equivalents

Cash equivalents are investments with a remaining recovery period of no more than 3 months from the reporting date that are easily convertible to a known amount of cash and are subject to no risk of conversion to cash since the date of purchase of the investment at the time of preparing the Financial Statements.

c. Principles and methods of converting other currencies

Economic transactions arising in foreign currency must be monitored in detail in the original currency and must be converted into Vietnamese Dong at the actual transaction exchange rate at the commercial bank where the enterprise regularly conducts transactions or the mobile weighted average exchange rate.

2. Principles of recording financial investments

Investments such as: Capital contributions to subsidiaries, joint ventures, associates, securities investments and other financial investments...

Classify investments when preparing Financial Statements according to the following principles:

- Investments with a remaining recovery period of no more than 12 months or within one business production cycle are classified as short-term.
- Investments with a remaining recovery period of 12 months or more or over one business production cycle are classified as long-term.

a. Trading securities

Is an investment in purchasing securities and other financial instruments for business purposes (holding with the aim of waiting for price increase to sell for profit). Business securities include:

- "- Stocks and bonds listed on the stock market;
- Other types of securities and financial instruments such as commercial paper, forward contracts, swap contracts..."

Trading securities are recorded at cost. Trading securities are recorded at the time when the investor acquires ownership.

The dividend paid for the period before the investment date is recorded as a reduction in the value of the investment. When an investor receives additional shares without having to pay money because the joint stock company issues additional shares from the capital surplus, other funds belonging to the owner's equity or distributes dividends in shares, the investor only monitors the number of additional shares.

In case of stock exchange, the value of the shares must be determined according to the fair value on the exchange date.

When liquidating or selling trading securities, the cost price is determined by the moving weighted average method for each type of securities.

Provision for devaluation of trading securities: the portion of the value of the loss that may occur when there is solid evidence showing that the market value of the securities the Company is holding for business purposes has decreased compared to the book value. The provision or reversal of this provision is made at the time of preparing the Financial Statement and is recorded in the financial expenses of the period.

b. Held-to-maturity investments

This investment does not reflect bonds and debt instruments held for trading purposes with the aim of earning profit. Held-to-maturity investments include term deposits (remaining maturity of 3 months or more), treasury bills, promissory notes, bonds, preference shares that the issuer is required to redeem at a certain time in the future, loans held to maturity for the purpose of earning periodic interest and other investments held to maturity.

Provision for financial investments: investments held to maturity that are similar in nature to receivables that are unlikely to be collected should have a provision for doubtful debts set aside when preparing the financial statements. The setting aside or reversal of this provision is made at the time of preparing the financial statements and is recorded in the business management expenses of the period.

For investments held to maturity that have not been provided for doubtful debts in accordance with the law, the Company must assess the possibility of recovery. In cases where there is certain evidence that a part or the whole of the investment may not be recovered, the loss must be recorded in financial expenses for the period. In cases where the loss cannot be reliably determined, the investment is not recorded as a reduction and the recovery of the investment must be explained in the Notes to the Financial Statements.

c. Investments in subsidiaries, joint ventures and associates

Investments in subsidiaries and associates are accounted for using the cost method. Net profits distributed from subsidiaries and associates arising after the date of investment are recorded in financial revenue for the period. Other distributions (other than net profits) are considered as recovery of investments and are recorded as deductions from the cost of investment.

Joint venture activities in the form of jointly controlled business activities and jointly controlled assets are applied by the Company with general accounting principles as with other normal business activities. In which:

-The Company separately monitors income and expenses related to joint venture activities and allocates them to the parties in the joint venture according to the joint venture contract;

-The company separately tracks joint venture capital assets, capital contributions to jointly controlled assets, and common and separate debts arising from joint venture activities.

Expenses directly related to investment activities in joint ventures and associates are recorded as financial expenses in the period.

Provision for investment losses in other entities: losses due to subsidiaries, joint ventures, and associates making losses that may result in the investor losing capital or provisions due to the decline in the value of these investments. The provision or reversal of this provision is made at the time of preparing the Financial Statement for each investment and is recorded in financial expenses during the period.

d. Investments in equity instruments of other entities

Are investments in equity instruments of other entities but do not have control or joint control, do not have significant influence over the investee.

3. Principles of recording receivables

Receivables are tracked in detail by receivable term, receivable entity, original currency and other factors according to the Company's management needs.

Classify receivables when preparing Financial Statements according to the following principles:

- Receivables with a remaining collection period of no more than 12 months or within one business production cycle are classified as short-term.
- Receivables with a remaining collection period of 12 months or more or over 1 business production cycle are classified as long-term.

Provision for bad debts: bad debts are provisioned for bad debts when preparing the Financial Statements. The provisioning or reversal of this provision is made at the time of preparing the Financial Statements and is recorded in the business management expenses of the period. For bad debts that have lasted for many years and the Company has tried to use all measures to collect the debt but still cannot collect the debt and determines that the debtor is truly unable to pay, the Company may have to carry out procedures to sell the debt to a debt buying and selling company or write off the bad debts on the accounting books (implemented in accordance with the provisions of the Law and the Company's Charter).

4. Principles of inventory recording**a. Principle of recognition**

Inventories are stated at cost. Where the net realizable value is lower than the cost price, the net realizable value shall be used. The cost of inventories comprises purchase costs, processing costs and other directly attributable costs incurred in bringing the inventories to their present location and condition.

Assets purchased by the Company for production, use or sale are not presented as inventories on the Balance Sheet but are presented as long-term assets, including:

- Unfinished products have production and circulation time exceeding a normal business cycle;
- Materials, equipment, and spare parts with a storage period of more than 12 months or more than a normal production or business cycle.

b. Method of calculating inventory value

The value of ending inventory is determined by the weighted average method.

c. Inventory accounting method

Inventories are accounted for using the perpetual inventory method.

d. Method of setting up inventory price reduction provision

At the end of the accounting period, if the value of inventory is not fully recovered due to damage, obsolescence, reduced selling price or increased completion costs and selling costs, the Company shall establish a provision for inventory devaluation. The amount of the provision for inventory devaluation established is the difference between the original cost of inventory greater than their net realizable value.

5. Principles of recording and depreciating fixed assets, financial leased fixed assets, investment real estate

Fixed assets are recorded at original cost. During use, fixed assets are monitored in detail for original cost, accumulated depreciation and residual value.

The cost of a finance leased asset is recorded at the fair value of the leased asset or the present value of the minimum lease payments (if the fair value is higher than the present value of the minimum lease payments) plus initial direct costs incurred in connection with the finance lease. If input VAT is deductible, the present value of the minimum lease payments does not include input VAT.

During use, the Company depreciates fixed assets into production and business expenses for fixed assets related to production and business. Intangible fixed assets such as land use rights are only depreciated for intangible fixed assets such as land use rights with a term.

Depreciation is calculated using the straight-line method. For machinery and equipment directly used in production, depreciation is calculated based on output. The depreciation period is estimated in accordance with the guidance in Circular No. 45/2013/TT-BTC dated April 25, 2013 and Circular No. 147/2016/TT-BTC dated October 13, 2016 of the Ministry of Finance. Specifically as follows:

	<u>Estimated years of depreciation</u>
- Houses and structures	05 - 50
- Means of transport	05 - 20
- Machinery and equipment	03 - 15
- Office equipment	03 - 06
- Perennial plant	02 - 08
- Other fixed assets	04 - 12
- Intangible fixed assets	36 - 49

6. Principles of recording business cooperation contracts

A business cooperation contract (BCC) is a contractual agreement between parties to jointly carry out economic activities without forming an independent legal entity. The party receiving the assets contributed by the parties to the BCC activity accounts for this amount as a liability and is not recorded in equity. BCC has the following forms:

- BCC in the form of jointly controlled assets;
- BCC in the form of jointly controlled business activities;
- BCC in the form of sharing after-tax profits."

7. Principles of recording deferred corporate income tax

Deferred income tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply to the year when the asset is realized or the liability settled, based on tax rates that have been enacted at the balance sheet date.

8. Principles of recording prepaid expenses

Calculating and allocating prepaid expenses into production and business expenses for each accounting period is based on the nature and extent of each type of expense to select a reasonable and consistent method and criteria.

Prepaid expenses are tracked according to each prepayment period incurred, allocated to cost-bearing objects of each accounting period and the remaining amount not allocated to expenses.

Classify prepaid expenses when preparing Financial Statements according to the following principles:

- Amounts paid in advance to provide goods and services within a period not exceeding 12 months or a normal business production cycle from the time of prepayment are classified as short-term.
- Amounts paid in advance to provide goods and services for a period of more than 12 months or more than one normal business production cycle from the time of prepayment are classified as long-term.

9. Principles of recording payables

Payables are tracked in detail according to the remaining payment term of the payables, receivables, original currency of payables and other factors according to the Company's management needs.

Classify payables when preparing Financial Statements according to the following principles:

- Payables with a remaining payment period of no more than 12 months or within one business production cycle are classified as short-term.
- Payables with a remaining payment period of 12 months or more or over 1 business production cycle are classified as long-term.

At the time of preparing the Financial Statements in accordance with the law, the Company re-evaluates the balance of payables in foreign currencies (except for prepayments from buyers; if at the time of preparing the report there is solid evidence that the Company cannot provide goods and services and the Company will have to return prepayments in foreign currencies, these amounts are considered foreign currency monetary items) at the foreign currency selling rate of the commercial bank where the Company regularly conducts transactions at the time of preparing the Financial Statements.

10. Principles of recording loans and financial lease liabilities

Loans in the form of bond issuance or preferred stock issuance with a clause requiring the issuer to repurchase at a certain time in the future are not reflected in this item.

Loans and debts need to be monitored in detail for each subject, each contract and each type of debt asset. Financial lease liabilities are reflected at the present value of the minimum lease payments or the fair value of the leased asset.

Classify loans and financial lease liabilities when preparing Financial Statements according to the following principles:

- Loans and finance lease liabilities with a remaining repayment period of no more than 12 months are classified as short-term.

-Loans and finance lease liabilities with a remaining repayment period of more than 12 months are classified as long-term.

Borrowing costs directly related to borrowing are recorded in financial expenses in the period, except for borrowing costs directly related to the construction or production of a qualifying asset, which are included in the cost of that asset (capitalized) when meeting all the conditions specified in the Accounting Standard "Borrowing costs".

11. Principles of recording payable expenses

Payables for goods and services received from sellers or provided to buyers during the period but not actually paid due to lack of invoices or insufficient accounting records and documents, and payables to employees are recorded in production and business expenses during the period to ensure that when actual costs arise, they do not cause sudden changes in production and business expenses on the basis of ensuring the principle of matching between revenue and costs. The provision of payable costs must be calculated carefully and must have reasonable and reliable evidence. When such costs arise, if there is a difference with the amount already provided, the accountant will make an additional record or reduce the cost corresponding to the difference.

12. Principles for recording provisions for payables

A provision is recognised when all of the following conditions are met:

- The Company has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event;
- It is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation;
- A reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation."

The amount recognised as a provision is the best estimate of the expenditure required to settle the present obligation at the end of the reporting period.

A provision for corporate restructuring costs is only recognised when all the recognition conditions for provisions are met as prescribed in the Accounting Standard "Provisions, Contingent Assets and Liabilities".

Provisions for payables are set aside or reversed at the time of preparing the Financial Statements. Provisions for payables when set aside are recorded in business management expenses. In particular, provisions for payables for product and goods warranties are recorded in selling expenses; provisions for payables for construction warranty costs are recorded in general production expenses and reversed in other income.

Only expenses related to the originally established provision for payables are offset against that provision for payables.

13. Principles of recognizing unrealized revenue

Unearned revenue includes revenue received in advance such as: the amount of money customers have paid in advance for one or more accounting periods for asset leasing; interest received in advance when lending capital or purchasing debt instruments; the difference between deferred or installment sales as committed compared to the cash price; revenue corresponding to goods, services or the amount of discounts for customers in traditional customer programs.

The balance of pre-received revenues in foreign currencies at the end of the accounting period, if there is no certain evidence that the Company will have to return the pre-received amount to customers in foreign currencies, is not assessed for exchange rate differences at the time of preparing the Financial Statements.

14. Principle of equity recognition

a. Principles for recording owners' capital contributions, share capital surplus, convertible bond options, and other owners' capital

Owner's capital is recorded according to the actual capital contributed by the owner and is tracked in detail for each organization and individual contributing capital.

When the investment license stipulates that the company's charter capital is determined in foreign currency, the determination of the investor's capital contribution in foreign currency is based on the amount of foreign currency actually contributed.

Capital contribution in the form of assets is recorded as an increase in equity according to the revaluation value of the assets accepted by the capital contributors. For intangible assets such as brands, trademarks, trade names, exploitation rights, project development rights, etc., capital contribution can only be increased if permitted by relevant laws.

For joint stock companies, shareholders' equity is recorded at the actual price of shares issued, but is reflected in two separate indicators:

- Owner's equity is recorded at the par value of the shares;
- Share premium is recorded at the greater or smaller difference between the actual issue price of the shares and the par value."

In addition, capital surplus is also recorded as the larger or smaller difference between the actual issue price and the par value of shares when reissuing treasury shares.

The option to convert a bond issued with shares arises when a company issues a type of bond that can be converted into a specified number of shares as specified in the issuance plan. The value of the equity component of a convertible bond is the difference between the total amount received from the issuance of the convertible bond and the value of the debt component of the convertible bond. At the time of initial recognition, the value of the stock option of a convertible bond is recorded separately in the owner's equity. When the bond matures, the option is accounted for as equity surplus.

Other capital reflects business capital formed by supplementing business results or by being donated, presented, sponsored, or revaluation of assets (according to current regulations).

b. Principles of recording exchange rate differences

An exchange rate difference is the difference arising from the actual exchange or conversion of the same amount of foreign currency into the accounting currency at different exchange rates.

Exchange rate differences are reflected in financial revenue (if profit) or financial expenses (if loss) at the time of occurrence. In particular, exchange rate differences in the pre-operation period of enterprises in which the State holds 100% of charter capital and implements national key projects and works are reflected on the Balance Sheet and gradually allocated to financial revenue/expenses.

c. Principles for recording undistributed profits

Undistributed profit after tax is the profit from the company's operations after adding (+) or subtracting (-) adjustments due to retroactive application of changes in accounting policies and retroactive adjustment of material errors of previous years.

The Company's after-tax profit is distributed as dividends to shareholders after being approved by the Board of Shareholders at the Company's Annual General Meeting and after setting aside reserve funds in accordance with the Company's Charter.

The parent company shall distribute profits to owners not exceeding the undistributed profit after tax on the Consolidated Financial Statements after excluding the impact of profits recorded from bargain purchases. In case the undistributed profit after tax on the Consolidated Financial Statements is higher than the undistributed profit after tax on the separate Financial Statements of the parent company and if the amount of profit decided to be distributed exceeds the undistributed profit after tax on the separate Financial Statements, the parent company shall only make distribution after transferring profits from the subsidiaries to the parent company.

When distributing profits, it is necessary to consider non-cash items in undistributed profits after tax that may affect the company's cash flow and ability to pay dividends and profits.

15. Revenue recognition principles

a. Principles of recording sales revenue

Revenue from sales is recognized when all of the following conditions are met:

- The significant risks and rewards of ownership of the goods have been transferred to the buyer;
- The Company retains neither continuing managerial involvement to the degree usually associated with ownership nor effective control over the goods sold;
- The amount of revenue can be measured reliably;
- It is probable that the economic benefits associated with the transaction will flow to the Company;
- The costs incurred or to be incurred in respect of the transaction can be measured reliably."

b. Principles of recognizing service revenue

Revenue from the provision of services is recognized when all of the following conditions are met:

- The amount of revenue can be measured reliably;
- It is probable that the economic benefits associated with the transaction will flow to the entity;
- The stage of completion of the transaction at the reporting date can be measured reliably;
- The costs incurred for the transaction and the costs to complete the transaction can be measured reliably."

c. Principles of recording financial revenue

Financial revenue includes interest, royalties, dividends, profit sharing and other financial revenue. For interest from loans, deferred payment and installment sales: revenue is recorded when it is certain to be received and the loan principal and receivable principal are not classified as overdue requiring provisions. Dividend revenue is recorded when the right to receive dividends is established.

d. Principles of recognizing other income

Other income includes income other than the company's production and business activities: sale and liquidation of fixed assets; fines due to customers' breach of contract; compensation from third parties to compensate for lost assets; revenue from bad debts that have been written off; debts payable with unidentified owners; income from gifts in cash or in kind...

16. Principles for recording revenue deductions

The adjustment to reduce revenue is made as follows:

- Adjust the revenue of the period in which it occurs if the revenue deductions arise in the same period of consumption of products, goods and services;"

- Adjust revenue reduction as follows if revenue deductions arise after the period of consumption of products, goods, and services:
- + Adjust revenue reduction on the Financial Statement of the reporting period if revenue deductions arise before the time of issuance of the Financial Statement;
- + Adjust revenue reduction on the Financial Statement of the period after the reporting period if revenue deductions arise after the time of issuance of the Financial Statement."

17. Principles of recording cost of goods sold

Cost of goods sold includes the capital value of products, goods, services, investment real estate; production cost of construction products sold during the period and expenses related to investment real estate business activities...

The value of inventory loss or damage is recorded in the cost of goods sold after deducting compensation (if any).

For direct material costs consumed in excess of normal levels, labor costs, and fixed general production costs, they are not allocated to the value of products in stock but are calculated into the cost of goods sold after deducting compensation (if any), even when the products and goods have not been determined to be consumed.

18. Principles of recording financial expenses

Financial expenses include financial operating expenses: expenses or losses related to financial investment activities; expenses for lending and borrowing capital; expenses for contributing capital to joint ventures and associations; losses on securities transfer; provisions for devaluation of trading securities; provisions for losses on investments in other entities; losses arising from selling foreign currencies, exchange rate losses...

19. Principles of recording selling expenses and business management expenses

Selling costs reflect actual costs incurred in the process of selling products, goods and providing services.

Business management costs reflect the general expenses of the company including expenses for salaries, social insurance, health insurance, unemployment insurance, union fees of management staff; costs of office materials, labor tools, depreciation of fixed assets used for company management; land rent, business license tax; provision for bad debts; outsourced services; other cash expenses...

20. Principles for recording current corporate income tax expenses and deferred corporate income tax expenses

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

Deferred corporate income tax expense is the amount of corporate income tax payable in the future arising from:

- Recognition of deferred income tax payable in the year;
- Reversal of deferred income tax assets recorded in previous years."

21. Related parties

Parties are considered to be related if one party has the ability to control the other party or exercise significant influence over the other party in making financial and operating decisions. Parties are also considered to be related if they are subject to common control or common significant influence.

In considering the relationship of related parties, more attention is paid to the substance of the relationship than to the legal form.

22. Financial instruments

Pursuant to Circular No. 75/2015/TT-BTC dated May 18, 2015 of the Ministry of Finance, before the Accounting Standards on Financial Instruments and guiding documents are issued, the Company's Board of Directors decided not to present and explain financial instruments according to Circular No. 210/2009/TT-BTC in the Company's financial statements.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Quarter 3/2026

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

Currency: VND

1. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

	<i>As at 30/09/2026</i>	<i>As at 01/01/2026</i>
- Cash on hand	799,352,170	232,479,463
- Cash at bank	27,227,406,161	5,305,141,375
Total	28,026,758,331	5,537,620,838

2. TRADE RECEIVABLES

	<i>As at 30/09/2026</i>	<i>As at 01/01/2026</i>
a. Short-term trade receivables	21,756,028,800	39,210,771,207
- Euromex Seafood	-	2,120,764,179
- Sanpo Suisan Co., Ltd	-	6,467,617,540
- EXOSTAR SARL	3,773,415,548	-
- Progress International Corporation	7,459,922,175	7,833,545,403
- Richwell Group, INC.DBA Mafield Seafood	-	4,177,483,246
- GNONE INTERNATIONAL CO.,LTD	-	3,610,360,650
- HIC U.S.A., INC	3,180,390,080	3,893,191,792
- SUPREME FOODS	4,395,688,440	3,264,130,500
- Others	2,946,612,557	7,843,677,897
b. Long-term receivables	-	-
+		
+		
+ Other objects		
c. Receivables from related parties	-	-

3. ADVANCE PAYMENTS TO SELLERS

	<i>As at 30/09/2026</i>	<i>As at 01/01/2026</i>
a. Short-term seller advance	33,492,207,973	1,049,746,926
-Center for Natural Resources and Environment Monitoring	-	44,000,000
- PHUONG NAM REFRIGERATION ENGINEERING CO., LTD	-	756,000,000
- PT SANJAYA INTERNASIONAL FISHERY	10,615,285,604	-
- CV SUMBER LAUT REJEKI	1,039,124,625	-
- PT. DUA PUTRA UTAMA MAKMUR	15,928,446,810	-
- Others	5,909,350,934	249,746,926
b. Long-term Vendor Advances		

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Quarter 3/2026

4. OTHER RECEIVABLES

	<i>As at 30/09/2026</i>		<i>As at 01/01/2026</i>	
	<i>Giá trị</i>	<i>Dự phòng</i>	<i>Giá trị</i>	<i>Dự phòng</i>
a. Other short-term receivables	473,234,303		412,166,035	
- Advance	212,198,669		51,200,000	
- Other receivables	261,035,634		360,966,035	
+ Social insurance, health insurance	261,035,634		280,447,335	
+ Others	-		80,518,700	
b. Other long-term receivables	-		-	
Total	473,234,303	-	412,166,035	-

5. INVENTORIES

	<i>As at 30/09/2026</i>		<i>As at 01/01/2026</i>	
	<i>Giá gốc</i>	<i>Dự phòng</i>	<i>Giá gốc</i>	<i>Dự phòng</i>
- Raw materials	24,084,175,090		116,096,407,988	
- Tools and supplies	2,468,363,528		2,370,518,778	
- Finished goods	32,693,539,205	-	70,802,244,636	(699,416,740)
Total	59,246,077,823	-	189,269,171,402	(699,416,740)

6. INCREASE, DECREASE IN TANGIBLE FIXED ASSETS

Items	Buildings and structures	Machinery and equipment	Means of transportation	Office equipment	Perennial plants	Others	Total
I. Cost							
1. Opening balance	116,964,792,959	125,148,532,767	25,294,746,855	181,771,818	1,075,110,000	1,390,614,096	270,055,568,495
2. Increase	-	1,972,700,000	-	-	-	-	1,972,700,000
- Purchased during the year	-	1,972,700,000	-	-	-	-	1,972,700,000
3. Decrease	15,012,598,320	37,691,281,333	3,133,736,656	45,700,000	292,410,000	36,000,000	56,211,726,309
- Disposal	15,012,598,320	37,691,281,333	3,133,736,656	45,700,000	292,410,000	36,000,000	56,211,726,309
4. Closing balance	101,952,194,639	89,429,951,434	22,161,010,199	136,071,818	782,700,000	1,354,614,096	215,816,542,186
II. Accumulated depreciation							
1. Opening balance	48,140,820,346	67,627,193,412	14,129,278,043	181,771,818	920,200,625	1,390,614,096	132,389,878,340
2. Increase	4,202,069,411	4,255,076,325	1,916,317,682	-	73,378,125	-	10,446,841,543
- Depreciation for the period	4,202,069,411	4,255,076,325	1,916,317,682	-	73,378,125	-	10,446,841,543
3. Decrease	6,023,465,084	29,706,000,219	2,860,732,193	45,700,000	292,410,000	36,000,000	38,964,307,496
- Disposal	6,023,465,084	29,706,000,219	2,860,732,193	45,700,000	292,410,000	36,000,000	38,964,307,496
4. Closing balance	46,319,424,673	42,176,269,518	13,184,863,532	136,071,818	701,168,750	1,354,614,096	103,872,412,387
III. Net book value							
1. Opening balance	68,823,972,613	57,521,339,355	11,165,468,812	-	154,909,375	-	137,665,690,155
2. Closing balance	55,632,769,966	47,253,681,916	8,976,146,667	-	81,531,250	-	111,944,129,799

7. INCREASE, DECREASE IN INTANGIBLE FIXED ASSETS

Items	Indefinite life land use rights	Definite life land use rights	Total
I. Cost			
1. Opening balance	8,747,343,382	7,508,320,057	16,255,663,439
2. Increase	-	-	-
- Purchases			
3. Decrease	5,043,491,775	-	5,043,491,775
- Disposal	5,043,491,775	-	5,043,491,775
4. Closing balance	3,703,851,607	7,508,320,057	11,212,171,664
II. Accumulated amortisation			
1. Opening balance	-	2,095,706,235	2,095,706,235
2. Increase		159,645,645	159,645,645
- Amortization for the period		159,645,645	159,645,645
3. Decrease		-	-
- Disposal		-	-
4. Closing balance	-	2,255,351,880	2,255,351,880
III. Net book value			
1. Opening balance	8,747,343,382	5,412,613,822	14,159,957,204
2. Closing balance	3,703,851,607	5,252,968,177	8,956,819,784

Details of the cost of the land use rights as follows:

Indefinite life land use rights

	<i>As at 30/09/2026</i>	<i>As at 01/01/2026</i>
- Land use rights at No. 14A, Tan Dien Hamlet, Chau Thanh Commune, An Giang Province, area 4,936 m2 (Refrigeration Factory)	3,703,851,607	3,703,851,607
- Land use rights in An Binh hamlet, Binh An commune, An Giang province, area 6,868.9 m2 (Kien Hung Fishmeal Factory)		5,043,491,775
Total	3,703,851,607	8,747,343,382

Definite life land use rights

	<i>As at 30/09/2026</i>	<i>As at 01/01/2026</i>
- Land use rights at No. 14A, Tan Dien Hamlet, Chau Thanh Commune, An Giang Province, area 7,366.3 m2 (Refrigeration Factory)	2,400,939,865	2,400,939,865
- Land use rights in Linh Huynh hamlet, Hon Dat commune, An Giang province, area 6,529.6 m2 (Blue Sea Fishmeal Factory)	3,264,177,130	3,264,177,130
- Land use rights in Linh Huynh hamlet, Hon Dat commune, An Giang province, area 51,793 m2 (Kien Hung Aquaculture Farm)	1,843,203,062	1,843,203,062
Total	7,508,320,057	7,508,320,057

8. CONSTRUCTION IN PROGRESS**a. Long-term work in progress****b. Construction in progress**

	<i>As at 30/09/2026</i>	<i>As at 01/01/2026</i>
- Basic construction		
Total		

Notes:**9. COSTS WAITING FOR ALLOCATION**

	<i>As at 30/09/2026</i>	<i>As at 01/01/2026</i>
a. Short-term		
- Tools and supplies expenses	288,119,656	151,224,948
- Cost of renovation, installation, repair, replacement	166,332,817	198,473,596
- Other expenses	128,999,000	373,929,945
Total	583,451,473	723,628,489
b. Long-term		
- Tools and supplies expenses	115,351,042	115,472,502
- Cost of renovation, installation, repair, replacement	85,241,333	900,231,368
- 50-year land use rights at Thanh Loc Industrial Park, Thanh Loc Commune, An Giang Province, area 30,038.4 m2 (Thanh Loc Factory) (*)	8,426,760,074	8,585,091,684
- Land use rights in Linh Huynh hamlet, Hon Dat commune, An Giang province, area 77524.20 m2	2,141,123,127	2,204,498,505
- Prepaid land rental fee at Kien Hung Fishmeal Factory branch		5,826,212,798
- Other expenses	185,712,121	4,828,930
Total	10,954,187,697	17,636,335,787

10. FINANCIAL INVESTMENTS

	As at 30/09/2026			As at 01/01/2026		
	Historical cost	Fair value	Provision	Historical cost	Fair value	Provision
<i>a. Trading securities</i>						
<i>b. Held-to-maturity investments</i>	50,500,000,000	50,500,000,000	-	2,000,000,000	2,000,000,000	-
<i>b.1 Short-term:</i>	48,500,000,000	48,500,000,000		-	-	
- Term deposits (*)	48,500,000,000	48,500,000,000			-	
<i>b.2 Long-term</i>	2,000,000,000	2,000,000,000		2,000,000,000	2,000,000,000	
- Term deposits						
- Bonds (**)	2,000,000,000	2,000,000,000		2,000,000,000	2,000,000,000	
Total	50,500,000,000	50,500,000,000	-	2,000,000,000	2,000,000,000	-

Note:

(*) Term deposit short term

(**) This is a bond investment issued by the Joint Stock Commercial Bank for Industry and Trade, quantity of 20,000 bonds, par value of VND 100,000/bond, term of 10 years from November 18, 2021, floating interest rate and determined by reference interest rate.

11. TRADE PAYABLES

	<i>As at 30/09/2026</i>		<i>As at 01/01/2026</i>	
	<i>Value</i>	<i>Recoverable value</i>	<i>Value</i>	<i>Recoverable value</i>
a. Short-term	2,881,286,683	2,881,286,683	5,639,719,117	5,639,719,117
- Hai Nam Company Limited - Can Tho Branch	344,299,680	344,299,680	309,137,040	309,137,040
- Ho Van Tau Printing Factory - Branch of KG Lottery Company Limited	136,969,920	136,969,920	87,335,280	87,335,280
-MULTI-PHUONG MARITIME SERVICES COMPANY LIMITED	240,556,914	240,556,914	47,555,507	47,555,507
- Infinite International Maritime Logistics Co., Ltd.	392,543,186	392,543,186	80,812,268	80,812,268
- Binh Duc Packaging Joint Stock Company	319,926,240	319,926,240	399,423,582	399,423,582
- Kien Vuong Co., Ltd. branch in the Western r	59,778,000	59,778,000	205,134,120	205,134,120
- HUYNH TUY SEAFOOD COMPANY LIMITED	-	-	16,516,500	16,516,500
- Other	1,387,212,743	1,387,212,743	4,493,804,820	4,493,804,820
b. Long-term	-	-	-	-
Total	2,881,286,683	2,881,286,683	5,639,719,117	5,639,719,117
c. Overdue unpaid debt				
d. Payable to related parties				

12. TAXES AND PAYMENTS TO THE STATE

	<i>As at 01/01/2026</i>	<i>Payable during the year</i>	<i>Paid amounts during the year</i>	<i>As at 30/09/2026</i>
a. Payables	650,294,773	5,058,587,667	3,707,704,697	2,001,177,743
- Value added tax	564,145,235	1,664,210,687	564,145,235	1,664,210,687
-Corporate income tax	-	1,353,005,267	1,353,005,267	-
- Personal income tax	85,994,138	2,013,244,313	1,762,271,395	336,967,056
- Natural resource tax	155,400	28,127,400	28,282,800	-
- Other taxes	-	-	-	-

The Company's tax settlements are subject to examination by the Tax Authority. Because the application of tax laws and regulation to many types of transactions is susceptible to varying interpretations, amounts reported in the financial statements could be changed at a later date upon final determination by the Tax Authority.

13. ACCURED EXPENSES

	<i>As at 30/09/2026</i>	<i>As at 01/01/2026</i>
a. Short-term	-	203,693,289
- Accrued selling expenses	-	28,693,289
- Other accrued expenses	-	175,000,000
b. Long-term	-	-
Total	-	203,693,289

14. OTHER PAYABLES

	<i>Tại ngày 30/09/2026</i>	<i>Tại ngày 01/01/2026</i>
a. Short-term	37,792,070	40,869,550
- Other payables	37,792,070	40,869,550
b. Long-term	-	-
- Accepting long-term deposit and collateral.	-	-

15. BORROWINGS AND FINANCE LEASE LIABILITIES

	As at 30/09/2026		Arise		As at 01/01/2026	
	Value	Recoverable value	Increase	Decrease	Value	Recoverable value
a. Short-term loans	38,263,360,552	38,263,360,552	290,765,582,077	368,556,631,644	116,054,410,119	116,054,410,119
- Vietnam Joint Stock Commercial Bank for Industry and Trade - Kien Giang Branch (1)	38,263,360,552	38,263,360,552	290,765,582,077	368,556,631,644	116,054,410,119	116,054,410,119
b. Long-term loans	19,300,000,000	19,300,000,000	-	-	19,300,000,000	19,300,000,000
- Le Van Cong (2)	1,200,000,000	1,200,000,000	-	-	1,200,000,000	1,200,000,000
- Trinh The Uyen (3)	18,100,000,000	18,100,000,000	-	-	18,100,000,000	18,100,000,000
Total	57,563,360,552	57,563,360,552	290,765,582,077	368,556,631,644	135,354,410,119	135,354,410,119

c. Financial lease liabilities**d. Overdue and unpaid loans and financial lease debts****Note:**

(1) Credit limit loan contract No. 25940019/2025-HĐCVHM/NHCT840-CT CP KIEN HUNG dated October 13, 2025, with a limit term until October 10, 2026. The granted limit is VND 150 billion. The purpose is to supplement working capital to serve the production and processing of frozen seafood and fishmeal. Interest rate is based on each disbursement. The loan is secured by goods of Kien Hung Joint Stock Company, and a third-party mortgage contract for land use rights and assets attached to the land.

(2) Loan under Loan Agreement No. 01/HDVT-2024 dated July 31, 2024 with Mr. Le Van Cong to supplement investment capital. Loan term from July 31, 2024 to July 31, 2027, loan interest rate 10.5%/year. This loan is unsecured.

(3) Loan under Loan Agreement No. 02/HDVT-2024 dated July 31, 2024 with Ms. Trinh The Uyen to supplement investment capital. Loan term from July 31, 2024 to July 31, 2027, loan interest rate 10.5%/year. This loan has no collateral.

16. OWNER'S EQUITY

a. Comparison table of owner's equity fluctuations

	Contributed capital	Share premium	Development fund	Undistributed earnings	Total
a. Opening balance of previous year	120,909,690,000	2,183,241,500	40,696,071,563	45,491,042,872	209,280,045,935
- Capital increase in previous year	18,136,020,000		-	(18,136,020,000)	-
- Profit in the previous year				55,549,714,046	55,549,714,046
- Distribute after-tax profits according to Resolution of the Annual General Meeting of Shareholders No. 01/25/NQ-ĐHĐCĐ/KHS dated April 26, 2025					
+ Dividend distribution				(18,136,453,500)	(18,136,453,500)
+ Investment and development funds			5,971,743,813	(5,971,743,813)	-
+ Bonus and Welfare fund				(2,768,733,830)	(2,768,733,830)
+ Other funds				(346,091,729)	(346,091,729)
+ Board of Supervisors' remuneration				(132,000,000)	(132,000,000)
				-	-
b. Previous period ending balance	139,045,710,000	2,183,241,500	46,667,815,376	55,549,714,046	243,446,480,922
c. Beginning balance of this year	139,045,710,000	2,183,241,500	46,667,815,376	55,549,714,046	243,446,480,922
- Capital increase this year (*)	13,904,050,000			(13,904,050,000)	-
- Profits increased this year				36,908,583,446	36,908,583,446
- Distribute after-tax profits according to Resolution of the Annual General Meeting of Shareholders No. 01/26/NQ-ĐHĐCĐ/KHS dated April 27, 2026					
+ Dividend distribution				(27,809,142,000)	(27,809,142,000)
+ Investment and development funds			8,728,526,782	(8,728,526,782)	-
+ Bonus and Welfare fund				(4,443,977,124)	(4,443,977,124)
+ Other funds				(555,497,140)	(555,497,140)
+ Board of Supervisors' remuneration				(108,000,000)	(108,000,000)
d. This period's ending balance	152,949,760,000	2,183,241,500	55,396,342,158	36,909,104,446	247,438,448,104

b. Details of owner's investment

	<i>As at 30/09/2026</i>	<i>As at 01/01/2026</i>
- State owner		
-Capital contributions of other entities	152,949,760,000	139,045,710,000
Total	152,949,760,000	139,045,710,000

c. Capital transactions with owners and distribution of dividends or profits

	<i>As at 30/09/2026</i>	<i>As at 01/01/2026</i>
- Owner's invested equity		
+ Opening capital	139,045,710,000	120,909,690,000
+ Increase in capital during the period	13,904,050,000	18,136,020,000
+ Decrease in capital during the period	-	-
+ Closing capital	152,949,760,000	139,045,710,000
- Dividends, distributed profits	41,713,192,000	36,272,473,500

d. Shares

	<i>As at 30/09/2026</i>	<i>As at 01/01/2026</i>
- Authorised shares	15,294,976	13,904,571
- Issued shares	15,294,976	13,904,571
+ Ordinary shares	15,294,976	13,904,571
- Treasury shares	-	-
+ Ordinary shares	-	-
- Shares in circulation	15,294,976	13,904,571
+ Ordinary shares	15,294,976	13,904,571

(*) Par value of outstanding shares: VND 10,000 per share.

e. Dividends

	<i>As at 30/09/2026</i>	<i>As at 01/01/2026</i>
- Dividends declared after the end of the accounting year and not yet recorded as liabilities:	-	-
+ Dividends declared on common stock:		
+ Dividends declared on preferred stock:		
- Unrecorded cumulative preferred stock dividends:		

f. Funds of enterprises

	<i>As at 30/09/2026</i>	<i>As at 01/01/2026</i>
- Investment and development funds	55,396,342,158	46,667,815,376

17. OFF-BALANCE SHEET ITEMS

	<i>As at 30/09/2026</i>	<i>As at 01/01/2026</i>
a. Outsourced assets		
b. Assets held in custody		
c. Foreign currencies of all kinds		
- USD	991,843.20	28,245.65
d. Monetary gold		
d. Bad debt has been handled		
e. Other information		

VI. **ADDITIONAL INFORMATION FOR ITEMS PRESENTED ON THE INCOME STATEMENT**

Currency: VND

1. **REVENUES FROM SALES AND SERVICES RENDERED**

	Q3/2026	Q3/2025
a. Revenues	171,639,799,037	169,159,172,073
+ Revenue from the sale of goods and finished products.	171,604,948,946	140,735,169,407
+ Fish meal revenue	-	28,384,532,450
+ Service revenue	34,850,091	39,470,216
b. Revenue to related parties	-	-

2. **REVENUE DEDUCTIONS**

	Q3/2026	Q3/2025
- Commercial discounts	-	-
- Sales rebates	-	1,806,800
- Sales returns	-	-
Total	-	1,806,800

3. **COST OF GOODS SOLD**

	Q3/2026	Q3/2025
- Cost of goods and finished products	155,691,154,579	123,617,381,481
- Cost of fish meal	-	29,054,109,440
Total	155,691,154,579	152,671,490,921

4. **FINANCIAL INCOME**

	Q3/2026	Q3/2025
- Interest income from deposits and lending	40,703,080	2,038,405
- Exchange rate difference profit	180,284,224	403,649,322
Total	220,987,304	405,687,727

5. **FINANCIAL EXPENSES**

	Q3/2026	Q3/2025
- Interest expense	710,821,650	1,638,237,332
- Exchange rate difference loss	508,402,386	14,219,448
Total	1,219,224,036	1,652,456,780

6. **OTHER INCOME**

	Q3/2026	Q3/2025
- Gained from disposal of fixed assets	-	772,727,273
- Other accounts	-	909,091
Total	-	773,636,364

7. OTHER EXPENSES

	<u>Q3/2026</u>	<u>Q3/2025</u>
- Remaining value of fixed assets and liquidation costs of fixed assets	-	781,771,460
- Other accounts	1,048,659,645	1,356,144,109
Total	1,048,659,645	2,137,915,569

8. SELLING EXPENSES AND GENERAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

	<u>Q3/2026</u>	<u>Q3/2025</u>
<i>a. Selling expenses incurred during the period</i>	3,378,185,311	2,341,309,550
- Outside service expenses	1,990,505,888	1,516,358,602
- Other selling expenses	1,387,679,423	824,950,948
<i>b. Business management expenses incurred during the period</i>	3,055,128,021	4,157,088,991
- Labour costs	1,933,854,774	2,799,749,032
- Office supplies	9,781,000	11,764,852
- Depreciation expenses	343,081,959	375,990,900
- Taxes, fees and duties	784,540	4,645,791
- Outside service expenses	-	3,297,256
- Other monetary expenses	767,625,748	961,641,160
<i>c. Amounts deducted from selling expenses and business management expenses</i>		

9. PRODUCTION AND BUSINESS COST BY ELEMENTS

	<u>Q3/2026</u>	<u>Q3/2025</u>
- Raw materials	117,315,293,056	135,743,055,390
- Labour costs	18,227,969,516	21,437,525,187
- Depreciation expenses	3,122,940,944	3,814,398,296
- Outside service expenses	4,516,995,767	4,463,628,245
- Other monetary expenses	6,625,201,731	7,874,404,522
Total	149,808,401,014	173,333,011,640

10. CURRENT CORPORATE INCOME TAX EXPENSES

Corporate income tax is determined as follows:

	<u>Q3/2026</u>	<u>Q3/2025</u>
- Total net profit before tax	7,468,434,749	7,376,427,553
- Adjust the profit before tax to determine corporate income tax	-	-
+ Increase adjustments	-	-
+ Decrease adjustments	-	-
- Total taxable income	7,468,434,749	7,376,427,553
+ Tax-free income (*)	7,468,434,749	7,376,427,553
- Total assessable income	-	-
- Corporate income tax expenses	-	-
+ Corporate income tax expenses	-	-
+ Additional tax collection and payment (**)	-	-

Note: (*) The company is exempt from corporate income tax for seafood processing activities in areas with particularly difficult socio-economic conditions as stipulated in Point 1, Article 4 of Government Decree 320/2025/ND-CP dated December 15, 2025; guiding the implementation of the Corporate Income Tax Law No. 67/2025/QH15; and Official Letter No. 2550/BTC-TCT dated March 12, 2021 of the Ministry of Finance.

11. DEFERRED CORPORATE INCOME TAX EXPENSES

	<u>Q3/2026</u>	<u>Q3/2025</u>
- Revenues from deferred corporate income tax expenses come from reversion of deferred income tax assets	-	-
Total	-	-

12. EARNINGS PER SHARE

	<u>Q3/2026</u>	<u>Q3/2025</u>
Accounting profit after corporate income tax	7,468,434,749	7,376,427,553
Amount allocated to the Bonus and Welfare Fund	597,474,780	590,114,204

Profit/(loss) allocated to shareholders holding common stock	6,870,959,969	6,786,313,349
Number of common shares outstanding during the period	15,294,976	13,904,571
Earnings per share	449	488

Note:

The reward and welfare fund for this period will be provisionally allocated at 8% of the company's after-tax profit and will be adjusted upon a formal decision at the General Shareholders' Meeting as per regulations.

13 DECREASING EARNINGS ON STOCKS	Q3/2026	Q3/2025
Accounting profit after corporate income tax	7,468,434,749	7,376,427,553
Amount allocated to the Bonus and Welfare Fund	597,474,780	590,114,204
Profit/(loss) allocated to shareholders holding common stock	6,870,959,969	6,786,313,349
Number of common shares outstanding during the period	15,294,976	13,904,571
DECREASING EARNINGS ON STOCKS	449	488

Note:

The reward and welfare fund for this period will be provisionally allocated at 8% of the company's after-tax profit and will be adjusted upon a formal decision at the General Shareholders' Meeting as per regulations.

VII. ADDITIONAL INFORMATION FOR ITEMS ON THE CASH FLOW STATEMENT

During the period, the Company had no non-cash transactions affecting the Cash Flow Statement and no cash held by the enterprise but not used.

VIII. OTHER INFORMATION**1. INFORMATION ABOUT THE RELATED PARTIES****a. Related parties**

Key management members and related individuals include: Board of Directors, Board of Supervisors, Chief Accountant and information discloser.

Name of related party	Relationship
Board of Directors, Board of Supervisors, Chief Accountant and information discloser	Board of Directors and related individuals

b. Significant transactions with related parties

During the period, the Company had the following main transactions with related parties:

- Details of remuneration and income of the Board of Directors, General Director, and other managers in the Company:

Serial Number	Full name	Position	Amount
1	Tran Quoc Hung	Chairman & Deputy General Director	87,361,200
2	Tran Quoc Dung	Member & General Director	303,362,878
3	Nguyen Ngoc Anh	Member & Deputy General Director	263,041,928
4	Lam Thi Huong Ngoc	Board Member & Deputy Head of Accounting Department	130,432,274
5	Nguyen Ngoc Lam Nhung	Chief Accountant	85,539,999

6	Nguyen Tan Dat	Head of control board	13,500,000
7	Nguyen Thi Thanh Thuy	Supervisory Board Member & Organization Department Staff	60,891,144
8	Le Thi Diem My	Supervisory Board Member & Workshop Statistics Officer	26,407,558
Total			970,536,981

Related parties	Professional content	Value
Tran Quoc Bao Trading Service Investment Company Limited	warehouse rental service	-

c. Balance with related parties

As of September 30, 2026, the Company has the following balances with related parties:

Related parties	le presented on balance	Content	Value
Tran Quoc Bao Trading Service Investment Company Limited	311	Debt payable	-

2. INFORMATION SEGMENT REPORTING

Segment information is presented by geographical and business segments of the Company. Segment reporting by geographical and business segments is based on the Company's internal reporting and management structure.

Segment reporting includes items directly attributable to a segment as well as items allocated to segments on a reasonable basis. Unallocated items include assets, liabilities, financial income, financial expenses, selling expenses, general and administrative expenses, other gains or losses, and income taxes.

Segment reporting by business type

Target	Sell goods	Providing services	Total
Net revenue	171,604,948,946	34,850,091	171,639,799,037
Cost of sales	155,691,154,579	-	155,691,154,579
Gross profit	15,913,794,367	34,850,091	15,948,644,458

Segment reporting by geographic area

Target	Domestic	Export	Total
Net revenue	39,138,409,320	132,501,389,717	171,639,799,037
Cost of sales	35,501,696,982	120,189,457,597	155,691,154,579
Gross profit	3,636,712,338	12,311,932,120	15,948,644,458

Preparer



Nguyen Thi Thu Nga

Chief Accountant



Nguyen Ngoc Lam Nhung

Prepared 10 October 2026

General Director



Tran Quoc Dung