

SEPARATE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS QUARTER III 2025

NAM MEKONG GROUP JOINT STOCK COMPANY



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NAM MEKONG GROUP JOINT STOCK COMPANY

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NAM MEKONG GROUP JOINT STOCK COMPANY GENERAL INFORMATION

COMPANY

Nam Mekong Group Joint Stock Company ("Company") is a joint stock company established under the Law on Enterprises of Vietnam under the Business Registration Certificate No. 0101311837 issued by the Department of Planning and Investment of Hanoi City on September 17, 2002. Subsequently, the Company also received amended Business Registration Certificates with the most recent amendment being the 1st28 on August 28, 2025.

The Company's main activities during the year were real estate trading, construction and some other activities registered in the Business Registration Certificate. The Company's shares were officially traded on the Hanoi Stock Exchange from December 13, 2007.

The company is headquartered at 11th Floor, Geleximco Building, 36 Hoang Cau, O Cho Dua Ward, Hanoi City, Vietnam.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

The members of the Board of Directors during the year and at the date of this report are as follows:

Mr. Kieu Xuan Nam

Chairperson

Mr. Dang Minh Hue

Member

Mr. Pham Xuan Uong

Member

Mr. Phi Anh Dung

Member

Mr. Nguyen Hoang

Member

BOARD OF SUPERVISION

Members of the Board of Supervisors during the period and at the date of this report are as follows:

Mr. Nguyen Tuan Minh

Prefect

Ms. Nguyen Thi Thu Nga

Member

Ms. Pham Thi Van

Member

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Members of the Board of Directors during the year and at the date of this report are as follows:

Mr. Dang Minh Hue

General Director

Mr. Pham Xuan Uong

Deputy General Manager

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Mr. Nguyen Hoang

Deputy General Manager

Mr. Vo Dinh Luong

Deputy General Manager

LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE

The legal representatives of the Company during the year and at the date of this report are Mr. Kieu Xuan Nam, Chairman of the Board of Directors and Mr. Dang Minh Hue, General Director.

NAM MEKONG GROUP JOINT STOCK COMPANY REPORT OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS

The Board of Directors of Nam Mekong Group Joint Stock Company ("the Company") presents this report and the Company's separate financial statements for the third quarter of 2025.

RESPONSIBILITY OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS FOR THE SEPARATE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The Board of Directors is responsible for ensuring that the separate financial statements for the accounting period give a true and fair view of the separate financial position, separate results of operations and separate cash flows of the Company during the period. In preparing these separate financial statements, the Board of Directors is required to:

- Select suitable accounting policies and apply them consistently;
- Make judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent;

Clearly state whether the accounting standards applied to the Company have been complied with or not and all material deviations from these standards have been presented and explained in the separate financial statements; and

- Prepare separate financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the Company will continue in business.

The Board of Directors is responsible for ensuring that proper accounting records are kept which disclose, with reasonable accuracy at any time, the financial position of the Company and to ensure that the accounting records comply with the applied accounting system. The Board of Directors 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 Board of Directors confirms that it has complied with the above requirements in preparing the accompanying separate financial statements.

ANNOUNCEMENT OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS

In the opinion of the Board of Directors, the accompanying Separate Financial Statements give a true and fair view of the separate financial position of the Company as at September 30, 2025, the separate business results of the third quarter of 2025 and the separate cash flows of the third quarter of 2025 in accordance with Vietnamese Accounting Standards, the Vietnamese Enterprise Accounting Regime and legal regulations relating to the preparation and presentation of Separate Financial Statements.

The Company has subsidiaries as presented in the Financial Statements. The Company has prepared these separate Financial Statements to meet the requirements for information disclosure, specifically as prescribed in Circular No. 96/2020/TT-BTC - Guidance on information disclosure on the stock market. Also in accordance with the provisions of these documents, the Company has prepared the Consolidated Financial Statements of the Company and its subsidiaries for the third quarter of the fiscal year ending December 31, 2025 ("Consolidated Financial Statements") dated 28 October 2025.

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On behalf of the Board of Directors:

CÔ PHẠN TẬP ĐOÀN NAM MÊ KÔNG

Dang Minh Hue General Director

Hanoi, Vietnam October 28, 2025

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NAM MEKONG GROUP JOINT STOCK COMPANY

BALANCE SHEET

DAL	ANCE	SHEET		
Indicators	Code	Explanati on	Final balance	Beginning of the year number
A. SHORT-TERM ASSETS	100		2,360,410,481,908	2,538,671,000,017
I. Cash and cash equivalents	110	IV.1	59,256,026,306	20,458,496,212
1. Money	111		51,056,026,306	20,458,496,212
2. Cash equivalents	112		8,200,000,000	-
II. Short-term financial investments	120	IV.2	-	
1. Trading securities	121		-	-
2. Provision for decline in value of trading securitie	122		-	-
3. Held-to-maturity investments	123	IV.2	-	-
III. Short-term receivables	130		568,758,135,274	481,684,728,841
1. Short-term receivables from customers	131	IV.3	34,106,877,232	71,730,140,218
2. Short-term prepayment to seller	132	IV.4	217,751,810,271	255,658,177,591
3. Short-term internal receivables	133			•
4. Receivable according to construction contract pr	134		3-	
5. Short-term loan receivables	135		13,000,000,000	13,000,000,000
6. Other short-term receivables	136	IV.5	345,931,572,706	183,328,535,967
7. Provision for doubtful short-term receivables	137	IV.6	(42,032,124,935)	(42,032,124,935
8. Assets missing pending settlement	139		-	-
IV. Inventory	140	IV.7	1,667,878,991,505	1,955,181,535,421
1. Inventory	141		1,667,878,991,505	1,955,181,535,421
2. Provision for inventory price reduction	149		-	
V. Other short-term assets	150		64,517,328,823	81,346,239,543
1. Short-term prepaid expenses	151		10,337,444,731	14,748,142,875
2. Deductible value added tax	152		54,179,884,092	66,598,096,668
3. Taxes and other amounts receivable from the St	153		-	•
4. Government bond repurchase transactions	154		-	-
5. Other short-term assets	155		-	=

Balance sheet (continued)

Indicators	Code	Explanati on	Final balance	Beginning of the year number
B. LONG-TERM ASSETS	200		620,159,497,893	526,124,096,300
I. Long-term receivables	210		268,041,096,136	268,041,096,136
1. Long-term receivables from customers	211		18,020,096,136	18,020,096,136
2. Long-term prepayment to the seller	212		250,000,000,000	250,000,000,000
5. Long-term loan receivables	215			-
6. Other long-term receivables	216		21,000,000	21,000,000
7. Provision for long-term doubtful receivables (*)	219		-	-
II. Fixed assets	220		14,002,119,558	15,560,712,004
1. Tangible fixed assets	221	IV.8	11,360,061,695	12,853,015,728
- Original price	222		27,523,058,970	27,523,058,970
- Accumulated depreciation value (*)	223		(16,162,997,275)	(14,670,043,242)
2. Financial leased fixed assets	224		-	-
- Original price	225		5 ·	-
- Accumulated depreciation value (*)	226			-
3. Intangible fixed assets	227	IV.9	2,642,057,863	2,707,696,276
- Original price	228		4,375,894,383	4,375,894,383
- Accumulated depreciation value (*)	229		(1,733,836,520)	(1,668,198,107)
III. Investment real estate	230	IV.10	10,460,450,958	12,270,937,458
- Original price	231		57,777,144,124	57,777,144,124
- Accumulated depreciation value (*)	232		(47,316,693,166)	(45,506,206,666)
IV. Long-term unfinished assets	240			-
1. Long-term unfinished production and business of	241		-	-
2. Cost of unfinished basic construction	242		-	-
V. Long-term financial investment	250		326,000,000,000	227,000,000,000
1. Investment in subsidiaries	251	IV.11	180,000,000,000	81,000,000,000
2. Investment in joint ventures and associates	252	IV.11	146,000,000,000	146,000,000,000
3. Investing capital in other units	253		-	-
4. Long-term financial investment reserve (*)	254		-	-
5. Held-to-maturity investments	255		-	-
VI. Other long-term assets	260		1,655,831,241	3,251,350,702
1. Long-term prepaid expenses	261		60,361,635	17,607,845
2. Deferred income tax assets	262		1,595,469,606	3,233,742,857
3. Long-term replacement equipment, materials an	263		-	-
4. Other long-term assets	268		-	-
TOTAL ASSETS (270 = 100 + 200)	270		2,980,569,979,801	3,064,795,096,317

Indicators	Code	Explanati on	Final balance	Beginning of the year number
C. LIABILITIES PAYABLE	300		1,506,404,870,533	1,680,959,670,491
I. Short-term debt	310		1,338,782,454,861	1,667,398,621,672
1. Short-term payables to suppliers	311	IV.12	242,239,621,758	414,173,241,599
2. Short-term prepayment by the buyer	312	IV.13	113,500,039,802	323,865,663,481
3. Taxes and other payments to the state	313	IV.14	37,757,863,858	36,519,175,493
4. Must pay employees	314		1,437,121,584	2,103,222,167
5. Short-term payable expenses	315	IV.15	106,178,992,429	162,842,712,070
6. Short-term internal payables	316		-	-
7. Must be paid according to the construction cont	317		-	-
8. Short-term unrealized revenue	318	IV.16	3,294,590,131	3,294,590,131
9. Other short-term payables	319	IV.17	717,130,636,717	608,199,914,336
10. Short-term loans and financial leases	320	IV.18	117,243,588,582	116,255,973,796
11. Short-term payables provision	321		•	
12. Reward and welfare fund	322		•	144,128,599
13. Price stabilization fund	323		-	-
14. Transaction of buying and selling back governm	324			
II. Long-term debt	330		167,622,415,672	13,561,048,819
1. Long-term payables to suppliers	331			-
2. Long-term prepayment by buyer	332		-	
3. Long-term payable expenses	333		-	-
4. Internal payables for working capital	334		-	
5. Long-term internal payables	335		-	
6. Long-term unrealized revenue	336	IV.16	10,283,061,569	12,720,389,264
7. Other long-term payables	337		-	-
8. Long-term loans and financial leases	338	IV.18	157,339,354,103	840,659,555
9. Convertible bonds	339		-	-
10. Preferred shares	340		-	-
11. Deferred income tax payable	341		-	-
12. Long-term payable provisions	342		-	- 1
13. Science and technology development fund	343		-	-



Indicators	Code	Explanati on	Final balance	Beginning of the year number
D. OWNER'S EQUITY	400		1,474,165,109,268	1,383,835,425,826
I. Equity	410	IV.20	1,474,165,109,268	1,383,835,425,826
1. Owner's equity	411		1,364,142,580,000	1,251,509,390,000
- Common shares with voting rights	411a		1,364,142,580,000	1,251,509,390,000
- Preferred shares	411b		-	
2. Share capital surplus	412		10,731,436,000	10,731,436,000
3. Bond conversion option	413		-	o
4. Other owners' capital	414		-	-
5. Treasury shares (*)	415		-	-
6. Difference in asset revaluation	416		-	-
7. Exchange rate differences	417		.=	-
8. Development investment fund	418		2,100,000,000	2,100,000,000
9. Business arrangement support fund	419		-	
10. Other equity funds	420		56,608,219	56,608,219
11. Undistributed profit after tax	421		97,134,485,049	119,437,991,607
- Undistributed net profit accumulated to the end	421a		6,804,801,607	54,245,825,748
- Undistributed profit after tax this period	421b		90,329,683,442	65,192,165,859
12. Investment capital for construction and develo	422			-
II. Other funding sources and funds	430			-
1. Funding sources	431			
2. Funding sources for forming fixed assets	432		-	-
TOTAL CAPITAL (440 = 300 + 400)	440		2,980,569,979,801	3,064,795,096,317

Ung Quang Son Prepared by Phan Ta Thanh Huyen Chief Accountant Dang Minh Hue General Director

CÔ0000 ber 28, 2025

Address: 11th Floor, Geleximco Building, No. 36 Hoang Cau, O Cho Dua Ward, Hanoi City

SEPARATE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Third quarter of the fiscal year ending December 31, 2025

BUSINESS PERFORMANCE REPORT

Unit: VND

Accumulated from the beginning of the 453,961,217,458 453,961,217,458 Last year year to the end of this quarter 534,269,824,799 534,269,824,799 This year 81,574,706,442 81,574,706,442 Last year QUARTER III 120,199,315,664 120,199,315,664 This year Explana IV.20 IV.20 tion Code 02 10 2 3. Net revenue from sales and service provision TARGETS

1. Sales and service revenue

2. Revenue deductions

4. Cost of goods sold	11	IV.21	93,667,493,685	61,212,826,800	373,624,359,780	320,325,311,507
5. Gross profit from sales and service provision	20		26,531,821,979	20,361,879,642	160,645,465,019	133,635,905,951
6. Financial revenue	21	IV.22	131,229,456	132,758,846	295,195,682	669,215,164
7. Financial costs	22	IV.23	71,444,879	256,377,754	335,638,996	911,013,470
- Including: Interest expense	23		71,444,879	256,377,754	335,638,996	911,013,470
8. Selling expenses	25		6,118,591,841	5,928,927,109	22,633,395,328	20,141,157,448
9. Business management costs	26	IV.24	8,618,557,429	6,465,178,637	22,076,940,895	23,213,876,540
10. Net profit from business activities	30		11,854,457,286	7,844,154,988	115,894,685,482	90,039,073,657
11. Other income	31		95,212,023	13,382,364	160,017,755	68,419,839
12. Other expenses	32		451,747,024	51,191,608	2,431,824,003	19,964,710,446
13. Other profits	40		(356,535,001)	(37,809,244)	(2,271,806,248)	(19,896,290,607)
14. Total accounting profit before tax	20		11,497,922,285	7,806,345,744	113,622,879,234	70,142,783,050
15. Current corporate income tax expense	51	IV.25	2,389,733,862	1,561,507,470	21,654,922,541	18,093,953,843

52,048,829,207

90,329,683,442

6,244,838,274

9,108,188,423

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IV.26

16. Deferred corporate income tax income 15. Current corporate income tax expense

17. Profit after corporate income tax

1,638,273,251

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Dang Minh Hue **General Director**

> **Ung Quang Son** Prepared by

Phan Ta Thanh Huyen Chief Accountant

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Address: 11th Floor, Geleximco Building, No. 36 Hoang Cau, O Cho Dua Ward, Hanoi City

SEPARATE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Third quarter of the fiscal year ending December 31, 2025

CASH FLOW STATEMENT

(By indirect method)

	Code Explan fro		from the beginning of the year to the e		
Indicators	Code	ation	This year	Last year	
I. Cash flow from operating activities					
1. Pre-tax accounting profit	01		113,622,879,234	70,142,783,050	
2. Adjustments for the amounts					
- Depreciation of fixed assets and investment real estate	02	IV.5+6	3,369,078,946	3,430,055,192	
- Provisions	03		·-	-	
- Exchange rate difference profit and loss	04		-	-	
- Profit and loss from investment activities	05	IV.18	(295,195,682)	(669,215,164)	
- Interest expense	06	IV.19	335,638,996	911,013,470	
- Other adjustments	06		-	-	
3. Profit from operating activities before changes in working capital	08		117,032,401,494	73,814,636,548	
- Increase, decrease in receivables	09		(157,248,197,038)	(133,275,755,202)	
- Increase, decrease inventory	10		287,302,543,916	178,545,438,415	
- Increase, decrease payables	11		(348,535,618,846)	20,930,808,802	
- Increase, decrease prepaid expenses	12		4,367,944,354	29,440,852,751	
- Increase, decrease of trading securities	13		-	-	
- Interest paid	14		(346,563,903)	(911,013,470)	
- Corporate income tax paid	15		(23,016,457,503)	(29,539,347,110)	
- Other income from business activities	16			-	
- Other expenses for business operations	17		-	x=	
Net cash flow from operating activities	20		(120,443,947,526)	139,005,620,734	
II. Cash flow from investing activities 1. Money spent on purchasing and constructing fixed					
assets and other long-term assets	21		-	-	
2. Proceeds from liquidation and sale of fixed assets and other long-term assets	22		-	-	
3. Money spent on lending and purchasing debt instrume	23		-	-	
4. Money recovered from lending and reselling debt instruments of other entities	24		-	-	
5. Money spent on capital investment in other units	25		-	s = s	
6.Recovery of capital investment in other entities	26		-	-	
7. Interest income, dividends and profits distributed	27		1,755,168,286	419,679,548	
Net cash flow from investing activities	30		1,755,168,286	419,679,548	

		Explan	from the beginning of the year to the end		
Indicators	Code	ation	This year	Last year	
III. Cash flow from financial activities					
 Proceeds from issuing shares and receiving capital contributions from owners 	31		-	-	
2. Money to return capital to shareholders, buy back shares issued by the enterprise	32		-	-	
3. Proceeds from borrowing	33		187,303,133,284	46,658,290,546	
4. Loan principal repayment	34		(29,816,823,950)	(343,170,257,595)	
5. Principal repayment of financial lease	35		-	7-	
6. Dividends and profits paid to owners	36		-	-	
Net cash flow from financing activities	40		157,486,309,334	(296,511,967,049)	
Net cash flow during the period (50 = 20+30+40)	50		38,797,530,094	(157,086,666,767)	
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the period	60		20,458,496,212	228,996,418,857	
Impact of foreign exchange rate changes	61		-	-	
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the period (70 =	70		59,256,026,306	71,909,752,090	

0 October 28, 2025 V

CÔNG TY CỔ PHẬN TẬP ĐOÀN

TẬP ĐOÀN MAN MÊ KÔHE

Ung Quang Son Prepared by

Phan Ta Thanh Huyen Chief Accountant Dang Minh Hue General Director Address: 11th Floor, Geleximco Building, No. 36 Hoang Cau, O Cho Dua Ward, Hanoi City

SEPARATE FINANCIAL REPORT - QUARTER III 2025

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

I. COMPANY INFORMATION

Nam Mekong Group Joint Stock Company("Company") is a joint stock company established under the Law on Enterprises of Vietnam under Business Registration Certificate No. 0101311837 issued by the Hanoi Department of Planning and Investment on September 17, 2002. Subsequently, the Company also received amended Business Registration Certificates with the most recent amendment being 28th time on August 28, 2025.

The Company's main activities in the current period are real estate trading, construction, manufacturing, and some other activities registered in the Business Registration Certificate.

The Company's production and business cycle is based on the time of implementation of real estate projects and construction of works.

The company is headquartered on the 11th floor, Geleximco building, 36 Hoang Cau, O Cho Dua ward, Hanoi city, Vietnam.

The Company's Separate Financial Report for the Third Quarter of 2025 includes the Company's Office and its

Organizational structure

As at September 30, 2025, the Company has 03 subsidiaries and 02 associates. Detailed information on subsidiaries, associates and the Company's voting ratio and interest ratio in these companies are as follows:

Subsidiary

Stat	u Company Name	Voting rate (%)	Benefit ratio (%)	Head office	Main activities
1	Tan Mekong Investment and Development Joint Stock Company ⁽¹⁾	80%	80%	Ha Thon Village, Bao Ninh Commune, Dong Hoi City, Quang Binh Province	Real estate business
2	Hoang Kim Thai Nguyen One Member Co., Ltd. ⁽²⁾	100%	100%	Ho Hamlet, Nam Tien Commune, Pho Yen Town, Thai Nguyen Province	Real estate business
3	DX Vietnam Investment Joint Stock Company (3)	90%	90%	Dang Village, Thuan An Commune, Hanoi	Real estate business

Tan Mekong Development Investment Joint Stock Company was established under the first Business Registration Certificate No. 3101087556 issued by the Department of Planning and Investment of Quang Binh province on July 2, 2020.

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Hoang Kim Thai Nguyen One Member Co., Ltd. was established under the first Business Registration Certificate No. 4601585022 issued by the Department of Planning and Investment of Thai Nguyen province on November 17, 2021.

DX Vietnam Investment Joint Stock Company was established under the first Business Registration Certificate No.0100237612 issued by the Hanoi Department of Planning and Investment onJune 30, 1995

Affiliated companies

Stat	tu Company Name	Voting rate (%)	Benefit ratio (%)	Head office	Main activities
1	Mekonghomes Joint Stock Company	30%	30%	11th floor, Geleximco building, 36 Hoang Cau, O Cho Dua ward, Dong Da district, Hanoi city	Real estate business
2	Huu Nghi Investment, Construction and Development Company Limited	35%	35%	Ha Thon Village, Bao Ninh Commune, Dong Hoi City, Quang Binh	Real estate business

Mekonghomes Joint Stock Company was established under the first Business Registration Certificate No. 0109929488 issued by the Hanoi Department of Planning and Investment on March 11, 2022.

Huu Nghi Construction and Development Investment Company Limited was established under the first Business Registration Certificate No. 3101117923 issued by the Department of Planning and Investment of Quang Binh province on August 16, 2022.

II. PRESENTATION BASIS

1. Purpose of preparing separate financial statements

The Company has subsidiaries as presented in Note I and Note IV.12. The Company has prepared these separate Financial Statements to meet the requirements for information disclosure, specifically as prescribed in Circular No. 96/2020/TT-BTC - Guidance on information disclosure on the stock market. Also in accordance with the provisions of these documents, the Company has prepared the consolidated financial statements of the Company and its subsidiaries for the third quarter of 2025 ("Consolidated Financial Statements") datedOctober 28, 2025.

Users of the separate financial statements should read them together with the said consolidated financial statements in order to obtain full information on the consolidated financial position, consolidated results of operations and consolidated cash flows of the Company and its subsidiaries.

2. Applicable accounting standards and regimes

The Company's separate financial statements are presented in Vietnamese Dong ("VND") in accordance with the Vietnamese Enterprise Accounting Regime and Vietnamese Accounting Standards issued by the Ministry of Finance as follows:

Decision No. 149/2001/QD-BTC dated December 31, 2001 on promulgating four Vietnamese Accounting Standards (Series 1); - Decision No. 165/2002/QD-BTC dated December 31, 2002 on promulgating six Vietnamese Accounting Standards (Series 2); - Decision No. 234/2003/QD-BTC dated December 30, 2003 on promulgating six Vietnamese Accounting Standards (Series 3); - Decision No. 12/2005/QD-BTC dated February 15, 2005 on promulgating six Vietnamese Accounting Standards (Series 4); and - Decision No. 100/2005/QD-BTC dated December 28, 2005 on promulgating four Vietnamese Accounting Standards (Series 5).

Accordingly, the accompanying separate financial statements, including their utilisation are not designed for those who are not informed about Vietnam's accounting principles, procedures and practices and furthermore are not intended to present the separate financial position, separate results of operations and separate cash flows in accordance with accounting principles and practices generally accepted in countries other than Vietnam.

3. Applicable accounting book form

The Company's applied accounting form is General Journal.

2. Annual accounting period

The Company's annual accounting period applicable for the preparation of its separate financial statements starts on 1 *

January and ends on 31 December.

3. Currency in accounting

The separate financial statements are prepared in the Company's accounting currency, Vietnamese Dong (VND).

III. SUMMARY OF MAIN ACCOUNTING POLICIES

1. Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include cash on hand, bank deposits and short-term investments with original maturities of no more than three months, highly liquid, readily convertible to known amounts of cash and subject to an insignificant risk of conversion into cash.

2. Inventory

Real estate goods



Real estate, land use rights purchased or constructed for sale or for long-term lease that meet the conditions for recognizing revenue once in the normal course of business of the Company, not for rental or capital appreciation, are recorded as real estate goods at the lower of cost incurred in bringing each product to its present location and condition and net realizable value.

The cost of real estate goods includes:

- Land use fees, land rent, land development costs;
- Construction costs paid to the contractor; and

Interest expenses, consulting costs, design costs, site clearance and compensation costs, consulting fees, land transfer taxes, general construction management costs, and other related costs.

Net realizable value is the estimated selling price of real estate inventories in the ordinary course of business, based on market prices at the reporting date and discounted for the time value of money, if material, less estimated costs to completion and estimated costs necessary to make the sale.

The cost of real estate sold is recognised in the separate statement of income based on the direct costs incurred in creating the real estate and an allocation of general costs based on the relative size of the real estate.

Other inventories Inventories are stated at the lower of cost incurred in bringing each product to its present location and condition and net realizable value. Net realizable value is the estimated selling price of the inventories in the ordinary course of business, less the estimated costs of completion and the estimated selling expenses. The Company uses the perpetual inventory method to account for other inventories. Provision for inventory write-downs Provision for impairment of inventories is created for the estimated loss arising due to the impairment of value (through diminution, damage, deterioration, obsolescence, etc.) of raw materials, finished goods, and other inventories owned by the Company, based on appropriate evidence of impairment at the balance sheet date. The increase or decrease in the provision for impairment of inventories is recorded into cost of goods sold in the separate statement of income.

- 3. Accounts receivable Receivables are presented in the separate financial statements at the carrying amount of receivables from customers and other receivables after deducting provisions made for doubtful debts. The allowance for doubtful debts represents the value of receivables that the Company expects to be unable to collect at the end of the accounting period. Increases or decreases in the balance of the allowance account are recorded as administrative expenses in the separate statement of business results.
- 4. Tangible fixed assets Tangible fixed assets are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation. The cost of tangible fixed assets comprises the purchase price and any costs directly attributable to bringing the asset to its working condition for its intended use.

Expenditures for acquisition, improvement and renewal of fixed assets are added to the cost of the assets and maintenance and repair costs are charged to the separate statement of income as incurred. When tangible fixed assets are sold or liquidated, any gain or loss resulting from their disposal (the difference between the net proceeds from the sale and the carrying amount of the asset) is charged to the separate statement of income.

5. Property leasing Determining whether an arrangement is a lease is based on the substance of the arrangement at inception: whether performance is dependent on the use of a specific asset and whether the arrangement contains a right to use the asset. A lease is classified as a finance lease if, under the lease agreement, the lessor transfers substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership of the asset to the lessee. All other leases are classified as operating leases. In case the Company is the lessee: Rental payments under operating leases are charged to the separate statement of income on a straight-line basis over the lease term. In case the Company is the lessor: Assets held under operating leases are recognised as investment property in the separate balance sheet. Initial direct costs incurred in negotiating an operating lease are recognised in the separate statement of income when incurred. Rental income from operating leases is recognised in the separate statement of income on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

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6. Intangible fixed assets Intangible fixed assets are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation. The cost of an intangible fixed asset comprises its purchase price and any costs directly attributable to bringing the asset to its intended use. Expenditures for acquisition, improvement, and renewal of intangible fixed assets are added to the cost of the asset, and maintenance and repair costs are recognized in the separate statement of income when incurred. When intangible fixed assets are sold or liquidated, any gain or loss resulting from their disposal (the difference between the net proceeds from the sale and the carrying amount of the asset) is recognized in the separate statement of income.

Land use rights Land use rights with a fixed or long-term term are recorded as intangible fixed assets based on land use right certificates issued by competent authorities. Prepaid land rent for land lease contracts effective before 2003 and for which a Land Use Right Certificate is issued is recorded as intangible fixed assets according to the provisions of Circular 45/2013/TT-BTC issued by the Ministry of Finance on April 25, 2013 guiding the management, use and depreciation of fixed assets.

7.Depreciation and wear and tear Depreciation of tangible fixed assets and amortization of intangible fixed assets are provided using the straight-line method over the estimated useful lives of the assets as follows:

Houses and structures	5 - 25 years
Machinery and equipment	6 - 10 years
Means of transport	6 - 10 years
Office equipment	3 - 10 years
Land use rights with a limited term	50 years

8. Investment real estate Investment properties are stated at cost including related transaction costs less accumulated depreciation. Expenditures related to investment properties incurred after initial recognition are included in the carrying amount of the investment properties when it is probable that the Company will receive future economic benefits in excess of the initially assessed level of performance of the investment properties. Depreciation on investment properties is provided on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives of the properties as follows:

Infrastructure 20 - 30 years

Land use rights recorded as investment properties include land use rights with a term granted to the Company for the purpose of developing investment properties.

Investment property is derecognized in the separate balance sheet after it has been sold or when the investment property is no longer used and it is considered that no future economic benefit will be derived from its disposal. The difference between the net proceeds from the disposal of the property and the remaining value of the investment property is recognized in the separate statement of income in the year of disposal.

Transfers from owner-occupied property or inventory to investment property are made only when there is a change in use, such as when the owner ceases to use the property and begins to lease it to another party or at the end of the construction phase. Transfers from investment property to owner-occupied property or inventory are made only when there is a change in use, such as when the owner begins to use the property or begins to develop it for sale. Transfers from investment property to owner-occupied property or inventory do not change the cost or residual value of the property at the date of transfer.

- 9. Borrowing costs Borrowing costs include interest and other costs incurred in connection with the Company's borrowings. Borrowing costs are recognized as expenses incurred in the year in which they are incurred, except for borrowing costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of an asset that necessarily takes a substantial period of time to get ready for its intended use or sale, which are capitalized as part of the cost of that asset.
- 10. Prepaid expenses Prepaid expenses include short-term or long-term prepaid expenses on the separate balance sheet and are amortized over the period for which the expenses are paid or the period in which economic benefits are generated in relation to these expenses.

- 11. Investments Investment in subsidiariesThe Company's investment in a subsidiary over which the Company has control is accounted for using the cost method. Distributions received by the Company from the accumulated profits of the subsidiary subsequent to the date on which the Company gains control are recognized in the Company's separate statement of income. Other distributions are considered as a return of investments and are deducted from the investment value. Investment in affiliated companiesInvestments in associates over which the Company has significant influence are accounted for using the cost method. Distributions from the accumulated net profits of the associates subsequent to the date of acquisition are recognized in the Company's interim separate income statement. Other distributions are considered as a return of investments and are deducted from the investment value. Provision for impairment of investments Provisions for impairment of investments are made when there is reliable evidence that there is a decline in the value of these investments at the end of the accounting period. Increases or decreases in the provision balance are recorded as financial expenses in the separate statement of income.
- 12. Payables and accrued expenses Payables and accruals are recognized for amounts to be paid in the future for goods and services received regardless of whether the Company has received invoices from suppliers. Payables to construction contractors for real estate projects are recognized according to the volume acceptance minutes between the two parties, regardless of whether the Company has received invoices from suppliers.
- 13. Down payment from home buyers Amounts of money customers pay in advance to buy houses or apartments in the future that do not meet the conditions to be recognized as revenue in the year are reflected in the account "Buyers pay in advance" in the liabilities section on the interim separate balance sheet. Interest subsidies for customers who buy houses before handover are recorded as a decrease in the item "Buyers pay in advance".
- 14. Provisions General reserveProvisions are recognised when 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 and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation. When the Company expects some or all of the cost of a provision to be reimbursed, for example under an insurance contract, the reimbursement is recognised as a separate asset only when the reimbursement is virtually certain. The cost of provisions is recognised in the separate statement of income net of any reimbursement.

If the effect of the time value of money is material, a provision should be discounted to its present value using a pre-tax rate that reflects the risks specific to the liability. When the provision is discounted, the increase in the provision over time is recognised as a finance cost. Warranty cost reserve for apartment The Company estimates warranty provisions based on sales and available information on repairs of previously sold apartments and villas.

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15. Revenue recognition Revenue is recognized when it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the revenue can be reliably measured. Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, net of any trade discounts, rebates and sales returns. The following specific recognition criteria must also be met before revenue is recognized: Sales revenue Revenue from sales is recognized when the significant risks and rewards of ownership have passed to the buyer, which usually coincides with the delivery of the goods. Real estate transfer revenue Revenue from the transfer of real estate is recognized when most of the significant risks and benefits associated with the ownership of the real estate are transferred to the buyer. Revenue from the transfer of real estate also includes revenue recognized once from long-term leasing of real estate. In case the leasing period accounts for more than 90% of the useful life of the asset, the Company chooses the method of recognizing revenue once for the entire amount of rental received in advance if simultaneously satisfying the following conditions: - The lessee has no right to cancel the lease contract and the lessor has no obligation to return the amount received in advance in any case and in any form; - The amount received in advance from the lease is not less than 90% of the total rental amount expected to be collected under the contract during the lease term and the lessee must pay the entire rental amount within 12 months from the beginning of the lease; - Almost all risks and benefits associated with ownership of the leased asset have been transferred to the lessee; and - The lessor must estimate the relatively complete cost of the leasing activity.

Rental income Revenue from leasing assets under operating leases is recognised in the separate statement of income on a straight-line basis over the lease term. **Revenue from investment cooperation activities** Income from investment cooperation activities is determined as the revenue portion shared and determined with certainty according to the investment cooperation contract. **Service revenue** Service revenue is recognized when the service is provided to the customer.

Interest Revenue is recognized as the interest accrues (taking into account the effective yield on the asset) unless collectibility is in doubt. **Dividends** Dividends are recognized as revenue when the Company's entitlement to receive dividends as an investor is determined.

- 16. Current income tax Current income tax assets and liabilities for the current and prior periods are measured at the amount expected to be paid to (recovered from) the taxation authorities, using the tax rates and tax laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date. Current income tax is recognised in the separate statement of income, except when it relates to items recognised directly to equity, in which case current income tax is also recognised directly in equity. Current income tax assets and liabilities are offset only when there is a legally enforceable right to set off current income tax assets against current income tax liabilities and when the entity intends to settle its current income tax assets and liabilities on a net basis.
- 17. Deferred income taxDeferred income tax is recognized for temporary differences at the end of the interim reporting period between the tax base of assets and liabilities and their carrying amount in the interim separate financial statements. Deferred income tax is recognized for all taxable temporary differences, except: ▶ Deferred income tax liabilities arise from the initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and affects neither the accounting profit nor taxable profit (or loss) at the time of the transaction; ▶ Taxable temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries, branches, associates and joint ventures when the timing of the reversal of the temporary difference can be controlled and it is probable that the temporary difference will not reverse in the foreseeable future.

Deferred tax assets should be recognised for all deductible temporary differences, carry-forwards of unused tax losses and unused tax credits, to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary differences, unused tax losses and unused tax credits can be utilised, except: A deferred tax asset arises from the initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction that, at the time of the transaction, affects neither accounting profit nor taxable profit (or loss); For deductible temporary differences arising from investments in subsidiaries, branches, associates and joint ventures, a deferred tax asset is recognised to the extent that it is probable that the temporary difference will reverse in the foreseeable future and that taxable profit will be available against which the temporary difference can be utilised.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets should be reviewed at the end of each interim period and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profit will be available to allow the benefit of part or all of that deferred tax asset to be utilized. Previously unrecognized deferred tax assets are reviewed at the end of each interim period and are recognized to the extent that it is probable that sufficient taxable profit will be available against which the unrecognized deferred tax assets can be utilized. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply to the period when the asset is realized or the liability is settled, based on tax rates and tax laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the end of each interim period.

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Deferred income tax is recognised in the interim separate income statement except when it relates to an item recognised directly in equity, in which case the deferred income tax is also recognised directly in equity. The Company offsets deferred income tax assets and deferred income tax liabilities only when it has a legally enforceable right to set off current income tax assets against current income tax liabilities and the deferred income tax assets and deferred income tax liabilities relate to income taxes levied by the same tax authority: - For the same taxable entity; or - The Company intends to settle its current income tax liabilities and current income tax assets on a net basis or to realise the assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously, in each future period in which significant amounts of deferred income tax liabilities or deferred income tax assets are settled or recovered. 18. Stakeholders Parties are considered to be related to the Company if one party has the ability, directly or indirectly, to control the other party or exercise significant influence over the other party in making financial and operating decisions, or where the Company and the other party are subject to common control or significant influence. The above related parties may be companies or individuals, including close family members.

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Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

IV. ADDITIONAL INFORMATION FOR ITEMS PRESENTED IN THE BALANCE SHEET

1. Cash and cash equivalents

	Final balance	ing of the year number
Cash	12,176,997,092	14,269,865,440
Bank deposits	38,879,029,214	6,188,630,772
Cash equivalents (*)	8,200,000,000	-
Add	59,256,026,306	20,458,496,212

 $^{^{(*)}}$ Are deposits in VND at commercial banks, with terms of less than 3 months.

2. Investment held to maturity

	Final balance_ling	g of the year number
Term deposits from 6 months to less than 12 months		-
Add	•	-

^(*) Deposits in VND at commercial banks, with terms of more than 03 months

3. Customer receivables

	Final balance ing	of the year number
Receivables from customers of real estate projects	7,871,135,964	45,494,398,950
- Phan Dinh Phung project, Thai Nguyen	~	
- Vinaconex 3 Residential Area Project - Pho Yen	1,745,595,500	1,745,595,500
- Bao Ninh 2 Urban Area Project	6,125,540,464	43,748,803,450
Receivables from construction customers	23,207,978,053	23,207,978,053
Other receivables from customers	3,027,763,215	3,027,763,215
Add	34,106,877,232	71,730,140,218

4. Short-term prepayment to seller

	Final balance	ing of the year number
Prepayment to Contractors for Real Estate Projects	204,697,343,679	247,302,456,154
- Bao Ninh 2 Urban Area Project	185,005,252,162	235,376,373,384
- The Charms Project - Binh Duong	8,629,078,139	1,824,109,918
- Other real estate projects	11,063,013,378	10,101,972,852
Prepayment to contractors for construction works	7,677,195,019	7,677,195,019
Prepay other sellers	5,377,271,573	678,526,418
Add	217,751,810,271	255,658,177,591
Long-term prepayment to seller		
- Hoa Binh Project	250,000,000,000	250,000,000,000
Add	250,000,000,000	250,000,000,000



	Final balance	ing of the year number
Advances for employees	50,000,480,610	1,904,032,163
Advance payment for Construction Team Leader of assigned proje	48,561,000	48,561,000
Project cost advance (Compensation for site clearance, etc.)	72,880,675,756	1,937,065,508
HJC Investment - Construction Group Joint Stock Company	2,930,472,638	2,930,472,638
Receivables from Vinalnvest Real Estate JSC	112,191,288,286	31,978,741,726
Duong Minh Duc	33,000,000,000	132,000,000,000
Other receivables	74,880,094,416	12,529,662,932
Add	345,931,572,706	183,328,535,967

6. Provision for doubtful debts

5. Other receivables

	Final bal	ance	Beginning of the	year number
	Original price	Recoverable value	Original price	Recoverable value
Accounts receivable from c	29,032,124,935	Ξ.	29,032,124,935	30
Loan receivables	13,000,000,000	=	13,000,000,000	· ·
Add	42,032,124,935		42,032,124,935	*

7. Inventory

	Final balance	ing of the year number
Raw materials	676,811,083	676,811,083
Work in progress	1,667,202,180,422	1,954,504,724,338
- Unfinished costs of Real Estate Projects	1,665,599,735,731	1,952,902,279,647
+ Vinaconex 3 Residential Area Project - Pho Yen	17,869,307,636	17,247,995,276
Bao Ninh 2 Urban Area Project	1,162,341,485,819	1,454,640,194,442
+ The Charms Project - Binh Duong	479,083,900,485	475,546,188,713
+ Unfinished costs of other real estate projects	6,305,041,791	5,467,901,216
- Costs of unfinished construction works and others	1,602,444,691	1,602,444,691
Finished product	l. a	
Add	1,667,878,991,505	1,955,181,535,421

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	Total		27,523,058,970	•	•	•	27,523,058,970		2,992,971,249		14,670,043,242	1,492,954,033		1	16,162,997,275		12,853,015,728	11,360,061,695
	Office equipment		1,988,814,698		•	•	1,988,814,698		1,337,932,833		1,969,175,691	19,639,007	•		1,988,814,698		19,639,007	
	Means of transport		17,094,158,657	•			17,094,158,657		1,114,181,273		6,174,680,568	1,198,498,302	•		7,373,178,870		10,919,478,089	9,720,979,787
	Machinery and equipment		770,857,143	•	•		770,857,143		540,857,143		749,761,935	17,268,845	•	ř	767,030,780		21,095,208	3,826,363
	Houses and structures		7,669,228,472	ı	•		7,669,228,472				5,776,425,048	257,547,879			6,033,972,927		1,892,803,424	1,635,255,545
8. Tangible fixed assets		ORIGINAL PRICE	Beginning balance	Purchase during the period	Other increases during the period	Liquidation, sale	Ending balance	In there:	Fully depreciated assets	Accumulated Depreciation	Beginning balance	Depreciation during the period	Other increases during the period	Liquidation and sale during the period	Ending balance	Residual Value	On New Year's Day	At the end of the period

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Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

9. Intangible fixed assets			
Is the value of land use rights paid in one time			
_	ORIGINAL PRICE	Accumulated Depreciation	Residual Value
Beginning balance	4,375,894,383	1,668,198,107	2,707,696,276
Increase due to investment and purchases dur	-	-	
Depreciation during the period	•	65,638,413	(65,638,413)
Decrease due to liquidation and sale	-		
Ending balance	4,375,894,383	1,733,836,520	2,642,057,863
10. Investment real estate	ORIGINAL PRICE	Accumulated Depreciation	Residual Value
Beginning of the year number	57,777,144,124	45,506,206,666	12,270,937,458
Increase due to investment and purchases dur	-	-	
Depreciation during the period	-	1,810,486,500	
Decrease due to liquidation and sale	-	-	
Final balance	57,777,144,124	47,316,693,166	10,460,450,958

Investment real estate is the value of land use rights and infrastructure at Cho Thuong (Bac Giang) and Cho Bo (Thai Binh).

11. Long-term financial investment	Final balance	Beginning of the year number
Investment in Subsidiaries	180,000,000,000	81,000,000,000
Tan Mekong Investment and Development Joint Stock Company	80,000,000,000	80,000,000,000
Hoang Kim Thai Nguyen Company Limited	1,000,000,000	1,000,000,000
DX Vietnam Investment Joint Stock Company	99,000,000,000	
Investment in joint ventures and associates	146,000,000,000	146,000,000,000
Mekonghomes Joint Stock Company	90,000,000,000	90,000,000,000
Huu Nghi Investment, Construction and Development Company Lim	56,000,000,000	56,000,000,000
Add	326,000,000,000	227,000,000,000

Details of ownership ratio and voting ratio at subsidiaries and associates are as follows:

	Own	ership ratio	1	Voting ratio
	Final balance	ginning of the year nur	Final balance	Beginning of the year number
Subsidiary				
Tan Mekong Investment and Development Joint	80%	80%	80%	80%
Hoang Kim Thai Nguyen Company Limited	100%	100%	100%	100%
DX Vietnam Investment Joint Stock Company	90%	0%	90%	0%
Affiliated companies				
Mekonghomes Joint Stock Company	30%	0%	30%	0%
Huu Nghi Investment, Construction and Development Company	35%	0%	35%	0%
Development Company				

12. Payable to seller		
	Final balance	Beginning of the year number
Payable to contractors and consultants for real estate projects	222,216,480,156	394,366,463,237
Payable to other vendors	20,023,141,602	19,806,778,362
Add	242,239,621,758	414,173,241,599
13. Prepayment by the buyer		
	Final balance	Beginning of the year number
Customers pay according to the progress of real estate projects:	113,170,039,802	323,789,330,923
- Bao Ninh 2 Urban Area Project	113,170,039,802	323,789,330,923
Other prepaid buyers	330,000,000	76,332,558
Add	113,500,039,802	323,865,663,481
14. Taxes and amounts payable to the State		
14. Taxes and amounts payable to the State	Final balance	Beginning of the year number
VAT	5,318,181,137	2,129,234,323
Corporate Income Tax	31,912,951,721	33,319,771,170
Personal Income Tax	526,731,000	1,070,170,000
Land use fees, land rent	-	-
Other taxes and fees		7 -
Add	37,757,863,858	36,519,175,493
15. Expenses payable		
13. Expenses payable	Final balance	Beginning of the year number
Project cost provision in advance	2,249,187,565	2,249,187,565
Pre-deducting costs for real estate projects:	100,894,954,969	158,446,320,381
- Vinaconex 3 Residential Area Project - Pho Yen	3,809,621,390	3,809,621,390
- Bao Ninh 2 Urban Area Project	89,236,828,328	146,788,193,740
- 310 Minh Khai Complex Project	7,848,505,251	7,848,505,251
Interest expense provision	<u> </u>	-
Provision for production and business costs in advance	3,034,849,895	2,147,204,124
Add	106,178,992,429	162,842,712,070
16. Unrealized revenue	Final balance	Beginning of the year number
Short term	3,294,590,131	3,294,590,131
Commercial Market Project (Bac Giang)	2,692,374,089	2,089,168,384
Bo Market Project (Thai Binh)	602,216,042	1,205,421,747
Long term	10,283,061,569	12,720,389,264
Commercial Market Project (Bac Giang)	10,283,061,569	12,720,389,264

Add

13,577,651,700

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16,014,979,395

17. Other short-term payables

	Final balance	Beginning of the year number
Deposits related to real estate project products:	24,805,574,729	14,159,417,974
- Vinaconex 3 Residential Area Project - Pho Yen	7,111,508,860	7,151,508,860
- Bao Ninh 2 Urban Area Project	11,859,953,755	-
- Phan Dinh Phung project, Thai Nguyen	5,834,112,114	5,834,112,114
VINA INVEST Real Estate JSC	650,000,000,000	590,260,000,000
Other short-term payables	42,325,061,988	3,780,496,362
Add	717,130,636,717	608,199,914,336
Short-term loans	117,243,588,582	116,255,973,796
18. Loan	Final balance	Beginning of the year number
	Signatura (Control of Control of	TO CONTROL OF SECURITION OF THE SECURITION
Bank loans	5,283,314,368	3,126,566,546
Borrowing from organizations and individuals	111,960,274,214	111,960,274,214
Long-term loan due	•	1,169,133,036
Long-term loans	157,339,354,103	840,659,555
Bank loans	157,339,354,103	840,659,555
Borrowing from organizations and individuals	-	-



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	Fable
	Reconciliation
	Fluctuation
19. Equity	19.1 - Equity

Unit: VND

	Issued share capital	Share capital surplus	Development investment fund	Other equity funds	Undistributed profit after tax	Total
Beginning of the year number 1,251,509,390,000	1,251,509,390,000	10,731,436,000	2,100,000,000	56,608,219	119,437,991,607	1,383,835,425,826
Capital increase during the per Profit for the period	112,633,190,000				90,329,683,442	11 2,633,190,000 90,329,683,442
Pay dividends	1	٠	1	•	(112,633,190,000)	(112,633,190,000)
Ending balance	1,364,142,580,000	10,731,436,000	2,100,000,000	56,608,219	97,134,485,049	1,474,165,109,268
19.2 - Stocks		Final balance	Final balance of the year number			
Number of shares registered for issuance	or issuance	136,414,258	125,150,939			
Number of shares issued						
Common stock		136,414,258	125,150,939			
Preferred stock						
Number of shares issued						
Common stock		136,414,258	125,150,939			
Preferred stock		,	,			

The Company's shares are listed and officially traded on the Hanoi Stock Exchange (HNX) with the stock code VC3 from December 13, 2007. The par value of outstanding shares is VND 10,000/share (as of September 30, 2025: VND 10,000/share).

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NAM MEKONG GROUP JOINT STOCK COMPANY

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Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

20. Revenue from sales of goods and provision of services	This time this year	This time last year
Total revenue	120,199,315,664	81,574,706,442
In there:		
Real estate business revenue	117,259,942,794	79,893,298,909
Construction contract revenue		-
Sales revenue	-	
Service revenue	2,939,372,870	1,681,407,533
Revenue deductions	•	
Net revenue	120,199,315,664	81,574,706,442
21. Cost of goods sold	This time this year	This time last year
Real estate business cost	91,336,482,365	59,820,530,000
Construction contract cost	_	. ≡ .í.
Cost of goods	-	-
Cost of service provision	2,331,011,320	1,392,296,800
Reversal of inventory price reduction provision	-	-
Add	93,667,493,685	61,212,826,800
22. Financial revenue	This time this year	This time last year
Interest on deposits and loans	131,229,456	132,758,846
Profit from liquidation of investment	<u>=</u>	
Add	131,229,456	132,758,846
23. Financial costs	This time this year	This time last year
Interest	71,444,879	256,377,754
Losses on liquidation of investments		·
Other financial costs		<u> </u>
Add	71,444,879	256,377,754
24. Business management costs	This time this year	This time last year
Management staff costs	4,736,740,182	4,021,671,750
Office supplies costs	416,685	22,967,384
Fixed asset depreciation costs	512,978,199	530,000,166
Taxes, fees and charges	46,930,596	7,696,958
Outsourcing service costs	2,217,944,053	1,251,459,588
Other expenses	1,103,547,714	631,382,791
Add	8,618,557,429 -	6,465,178,637
CWW		5,.35,2.5,501

25. Corporate income tax

The corporate income tax ("CIT") rate applicable to the Company in the reporting period is 20% of taxable income.

25.1. Current corporate income tax expense	This time this year	This time last year
Total accounting profit before tax	11,497,922,285	7,806,345,744
Corporate income tax at the tax rate applicable to the Company	2,299,584,457	1,561,269,148
Incremental adjustments	90,149,405	238,322
Adjustments for reduction	-	•
Corporate income tax provisionally paid and collected according to	-	-
Adjustment of current corporate income tax expense of previous		<u> </u>
Add	2,389,733,862	1,561,507,470

25.2. Current corporate income tax

Current corporate income tax payable is determined based on taxable income for the reporting period. The Company's taxable income differs from the income reported in the separate statement of comprehensive income because it excludes items of income or expense that are taxable or deductible in other periods and it excludes items that are not taxable or deductible. The Company's current corporate income tax payable is calculated using the tax rates that have been in effect as of the end of the reporting period.

26. Deferred corporate income tax	This time this year	This time last year
1% Provisional corporate income tax payment of sales		-
contracts recording revenue in this period		
Add		

27. Business with related parties

The list of Stakeholders as of September 30, 2025 is as follows:

Stakeholders	Relationship
Hoang Kim Thai Nguyen Company Limited	Subsidiary
Tan Mekong Investment and Development Joint Stock Compar	Subsidiary
Huu Nghi Investment, Construction and Development Compan	y Affiliated companies
Mekonghomes Joint Stock Company	Affiliated companies
Mr. Kieu Xuan Nam	Chairman of the Board of Directors
Mr. Dang Minh Hue	Member of Board of Directors and General Director
Mr. Pham Xuan Uong	Member of Board of Directors and Deputy General Director
Mr. Phi Anh Dung	Board of Directors Member
Mr. Nguyen Hoang	Member of Board of Directors and Deputy General Director
Mr. Vo Dinh Luong	Deputy General Manager
Mr. Nguyen Tuan Minh	Head of the Board of Control
Ms. Nguyen Thi Thu Nga	Board of Supervisors
Ms. Pham Thi Van	Board of Supervisors

27.1 Income of members of the Board of Directors, Board of Supervisors and Board of Management during the period:

	This year	Last year
The Chairman and members of the Board of Directors do not hold	184,200,000	184,095,000
Member of the Board of Directors and member of the Executive	453,000,000	452,685,000
Other members of the Board of Directors	134,400,900	134,295,000
Board of Supervisors	287,700,000	286,880,000
	// Cara AV	

Ung Quang Son Prepared by

Phan Ta Thanh Huyen Chief Accountant Dang Minh Hue General Director