ERECTION – ELECTROMECHANICS TESTING JOINT STOCK COMPANY
====== *======
No: 55... EMETC/TCKT

SOCIALIST REPUBLIC OF VIETNAM
Independence – Freedom – Happiness
======
Hanoi, dated 20 month 7 year 2026

INFORMATION DISCLOSURE

To: - ***State Securities Commission***
- ***Hanoi Stock Exchange***

Implementing the regulations in Clause 3, Article 4 of Circular No. 96/2020/TT-BTC dated November 16, 2020 of the Ministry of Finance guiding the disclosure of information on the stock market, the Erection – Electromechanics Testing Joint Stock Company (EMETC) would like to disclose the financial reports (FS) for Q2 2026 with the Hanoi Stock Exchange and State Securities Commission as follows:

1. Name of Organization: **ERECTION – ELECTROMECHANICS TESTING JOINT STOCK COMPANY**
   - Stock code: LCD
   - Address: No 434-436 Nguyen Trai street, Dai Mo ward, Ha Noi city
   - Phone No.: 0243.5543839
   - Email: lilamathinghiemcodien@yahoo.com.vn

2. Content of the disclose information:
   - Financial report Q2 2026

☐ Separate financial statements (Listed organization has no subsidiaries and the parent accounting unit has no affiliated units);

☐ Consolidated financial statements (Listed organization has subsidiaries);

☐ Consolidated financial statements (Listed organization has an accounting unit under its own accounting system).

- Cases that must explain the reasons:

+ The auditing organization provides an opinion that is not a full acceptance for the financial statements (for the financial statements audited in Q2 2026):

☐ Yes ☐ No

Explanation document in case of having:

☐ Yes ☐ No

+ The after-tax profit in the report has a discrepancy before and after auditing of 5% or more, changing from a loss to profit or vice versa (for the financial statements audited in Q2 2026):

☐ Yes ☐ No

Explanation document in case of having:

☐ Yes ☐ No

+ The after-tax profit from business operation in the financial results report changes by 10% or more compared to the same period in the previous year:

☐ Yes ☐ No

Explanation document in case of having:

☐ Yes ☐ No

+ The after-tax profit in the report, which was a lost, changed from profit in the same period of the previous year to a loss in this period, or vice versa:

☐ Yes ☐ No

Explanation document in case of having:

☐ Yes ☐ No

This information was published on the company's website on July 20, 2026 at the following link: http://emetc.vn

Attached documents:
- Financial Statements
- Explanation document

LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE

CÔNG TY CỔ PHẦN LẮP MÁY - THÍ NGHIỆM CƠ ĐIỆN

TỔNG GIÁM ĐỐC

Vũ Hoàng Tùng

ERECTION ELECTROMECHANICS TESTING JOINT STOCK COMPANY

434-436 Nguyen Trai Street, Dai Mo Ward, Hanoi

Form B01-DN

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

As of June 30, 2026

Unit : VND

MS	ASSET	TM	Ending balance	Beginning balance
100	**A. Short-term Assets**		**82,157,827,780**	**86,045,900,701**
110	**I. Cash and cash equivalents**	**V.1**	**1,221,809,112**	**195,491,879**
111	1. Cash		1,221,809,112	195,491,879
112	1. Cash equivalents		-	-
130	**III. Short-term receivables**		**67,824,583,682**	**63,809,726,776**
131	1. Short-term receivables from customers	V.3	59,690,938,812	62,920,828,241
132	2. Short-term advances to suppiers		316,048,651	292,048,651
133	2. Short-term intercompany receivables		-	-
134	2. Payments must be collected according to the prog		-	-
135	3. Other short-term receivables	V.5	11,475,934,641	4,255,188,306
136	4. Short-term allowance for doubtful debts (*)		(3,658,338,422)	(3,658,338,422)
137	4. Assets awaiting processing		-	-
140	**IV. Inventories**	**V.7**	**12,855,618,409**	**22,026,871,764**
141	1. Inventories		12,855,618,409	22,026,871,764
149	1. Provision for inventory devaluation (*)		-	-
160	**VI. Other current assets**		**255,816,577**	**13,810,282**
161	0. Short-term deferred expenses		-	-
162	1. Value Added Tax (VAT) deductibles.	V.9	255,816,577	13,810,282
200	**B. Long-Term Assets**		**19,336,057,813**	**19,832,601,791**
210	**I. Long-term receivables**		**1,391,487,039**	**1,493,933,004**
214	0. Long-term intercompany receivables		-	-
215	1. Other long-term receivables		1,391,487,039	1,493,933,004
216	1. Provision for long-term doubtful receivables (*)		-	-
220	**II. Fixed Assets**		**17,382,959,813**	**17,790,978,768**
221	1. Tangible fixed assets		1,115,333,436	1,523,352,391
222	*- Cost*		*45,373,936,469*	*45,461,686,469*
223	*- Accumulated depreciation (*)*		*(44,258,603,033)*	*(43,938,334,078)*
224	2. Fixed assets under financial lease		-	-
225	*Original price*		-	-
226	*- Accumulated depreciation value (*)*		-	-
227	3. Intangible fixed assets		16,267,626,377	16,267,626,377
228	*- Cost*		*16,267,626,377*	*16,267,626,377*
229	*- Accumulated depreciation value (*)*		-	-
260	**V. Long-term financial investments**		**500,000,000**	**500,000,000**
265	1. Long-term investment holding until maturity.		500,000,000	500,000,000
266	1. Provision for long-term investments held until mat		-	-
270	**VI. Other long-term assets**		**61,610,961**	**47,690,019**
271	1. Long-term prepaid expenses		61,610,961	47,690,019
280	**TOTAL ASSETS (280 = 100 + 200)**		**101,493,885,593**	**105,878,502,492**

MS	FUNDING	TM	Ending balance	Beginning balance
300	**C. LIABILITIES**		**70,815,888,389**	**75,194,011,642**
310	**I. Short-term liabilities**		**70,815,888,389**	**75,194,011,642**

311	1. Short-term trade payables	V.11	4,771,763,075	5,865,353,775
312	2. Short-term advances from customers		856,870	856,870
313	3. Dividends and profits must be paid.		1,858,939,362	-
314	4. Taxes and amounts payable to the State budget		1,747,759,145	4,775,214,756
315	5. Payables to employees		739,757,103	2,268,302,711
316	6. Short-term accrued expenses	V.16	7,609,451,491	10,789,765,874
317	6. Short-term internal payments required.		-	-
318	6. Payment must be made according to the construc		-	-
319	7. Short-term unearned revenue		-	540,000,000
320	8. Other short-term payables		40,182,672,427	50,902,161,756
321	9. Short-term borrowings and finance lease liabilities		13,904,688,916	52,355,900
330	**II. Long-term liabilities**		-	-
400	**D. EQUITY**	**V.17**	**30,677,997,204**	**30,684,490,850**
410	**I. Owner's equity**		**30,677,997,204**	**30,684,490,850**
411	1. Owner's contributed capital		***15,000,000,000***	***15,000,000,000***
411a	*- Ordinary shares with voting rights*		*15,000,000,000*	*15,000,000,000*
411b	*- Preferred stock*		-	-
412	1. Capital surplus		-	-
413	1. Bond conversion option		-	-
414	2. Other owner's capital		740,110,441	740,110,441
415	3. Treasury shares		(544,500)	(544,500)
416	3. Revaluation difference of assets		-	-
417	3. Exchange rate differences		-	
418	4. Investment and Development fund		9,299,938,003	9,261,380,572
419	4. Other belonging funds to equity capital		-	-
420	5. Retained earnings		5,638,493,260	5,683,544,337
420a	*- Undistributed profit after tax brought forward*		*5,629,563,932*	*5,683,544,337*
420b	*- Undistributed profit after tax for the current vear*		*8,929,328*	-
440	**TOTAL CAPITAL (440 = 300 + 400)**		**101,493,885,593**	**105,878,502,492**

Hà Nội, June 30 year 2026

Prepared	Responsible for Accounting	General Director
Le Thi Chi	Le Thi Chi	Vu Hoang Tung

M.S.D.N: 0100106458 – C.T.C.P – CÔNG TY CỔ PHẦN LẮP MÁY - THÍ NGHIỆM CƠ ĐIỆN – Q. NAM TỪ LIÊM - T.P HÀ NỘI

ERECTION ELECTROMECHANICS TESTING JOINT STOCK COMPANY

434-436 Nguyen Trai Street - Dai Mo Ward - Hanoi City

Form B02-DN

(Issued pursuant to Circular No. 99/2025/TT-BTC dated October 27, 2025 of the Ministry of Finance)

INCOME STATEMENT

Q2 of 2026

Unit of measurement: VND

Target	Code number	Explanation	Q2		Cumulative figures from the beginning of the year to the end of this quarter.	
			This year	Last year	This year	Last year
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1. Revenue from sales and services	01	VI.1	6,714,106,244	6,597,807,871	18,559,262,542	24,847,171,361
2. Revenue deductions	02		0	0	0	0
3. Net revenue from sales and services (10 = 01 - 02)	10		6,714,106,244	6,597,807,871	18,559,262,542	24,847,171,361
4. Cost of goods sold	11	VI.3	4,269,597,262	4,145,758,207	13,502,454,334	22,516,343,024
5. Gross profit from sales and services (20 = 10 - 11)	20		2,444,508,982	2,452,049,664	5,056,808,208	2,330,828,337
6. Profit and loss from the sale and liquidation of investment properties.	21		0		0	
7. Financial operating revenue	22	V.5	15,373,930	15,141,975	15,716,811	1,531,608
8. Financial costs	23	V.6	881,147,749	1,005,394,358	1,904,201,682	912,150,000
- Including: Interest expense	24		881,147,749	1,005,394,358	1,904,201,682	912,150,000
9. Cost of goods sold	25		0	0	0	0
10. Business management costs	26	V.8	1,602,280,292	1,492,140,759	3,163,146,390	1,382,356,475
11. Net profit from business operations	30		(23,545,129)	(30,343,478)	5,176,947	37,853,470
12. Other income	31		31,320,875	45,000,000	53,487,913	50,235,632
13. Other expenses	32		2,744,596	7,031,954	38,002,560	52,464,534
14. Other profit (40 = 31 - 32)	40		28,576,279	37,968,046	15,485,353	(2,228,902)
15. Total accounting profit before tax (50 = 30 + 40)	50		5,031,150	7,624,568	20,662,300	35,624,568
16. Current Corporate Income Tax Expense	51	V.11	1,555,149	2,931,304	11,732,972	17,617,820
17. Deferred Corporate Income Tax Expense	52		0	0	0	0
18. Profit after corporate income tax (60 = 50 - 51 - 52)	60		3,476,001	4,693,264	8,929,328	18,006,748
19. Earnings per share	70		2	3	5	11
20. Declining earnings per share	71		2	3	5	11

Prepared on June 30, 2026

Prepared	Responsible for Accounting	General Director
Le Thi Chi	Le Thi Chi	Vu Hoang Tung

M.S.D.N: 0100106458-C.T.C.P
CÔNG TY CỔ PHẦN LẮP MÁY - THÍ NGHIỆM CƠ ĐIỆN
Q. NAM TỪ LIÊM - T.P HÀ NỘI

ERECTION ELECTROMECHANICS TESTING JOINT STOCK COMPANY
434-436 Nguyen Trai Street, Dai Mo Ward, Hanoi City

Form B03-DN
(Issued pursuant to Circular No. 99/2025/TT-BTC dated October 27, 2025 of the Ministry of Finance)

CASH FLOW STATEMENT

Q2 - 2026

Unit : VND

ITEMS	Code	Explanation	Cumulative from the beginning of the year to the end of this period (This year)	Cumulative from the beginning of the year to the end of this period (Last year)
I. Cash flow from business operations				
1. Proceeds from sales and services rendered and other revenues	01		16,068,950,530	8,184,296,984
2. Expenditures paid to suppliers	02		(8,898,530,295)	(675,647,271)
3. Expenditures paid to employees	03		(5,645,033,394)	(3,002,404,640)
4. Paid interests	04		(1,904,201,682)	(600,428,808)
5. Paid enterprise income tax	05		0	0
6. Other proceeds from operating activities	06		35,772,794	334,000,000
7. Other expenditures on operating activities	07		(12,517,349,786)	(2,500,000,000)
Net cash flows from operating activities	**20**		**(12,860,391,833)**	**1,739,816,265**
II.Cash flows from investing activities				0
2. Proceeds from disposal or transfer of fixed assets and other long-term assets	22		19,000,000	
6. Proceeds from equity investment in other entities	26		15,372,548	
7. Proceeds from interests, dividends and distributed profits	27			1,477,725
Net cash flows from investing activities	**30**		**34,372,548**	**1,477,725**
III. Cash flows from financial activities			0	0
1. Proceeds from issuance of shares and receipt of contributed capital	31		0	0
2. Repayment of contributed capital and repurchase of stock issued	32		0	0
3. Proceeds from borrowings	33		13,904,688,916	0
4. Repayment of principal	34		(52,355,900)	(5,720,948,905)
5. Repayment of financial principal	35		0	0
6. Dividends and profits paid to owners	36		0	0
Net cash flows from financial activities	**40**		**13,852,333,016**	**(5,720,948,905)**
Net cash flows during the fiscal year (50=20+30+40)	**50**		**1,026,313,731**	**(3,979,654,915)**
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of fiscal yea	**60**		**195 491 879**	**4 381 817 595**
Effect of exchange rate fluctuations	**61**		**3,502**	**53,883**
Cash and Cash Equivalents at the End of the Period (70=50+60+61)	**70**		**1,221,809,112**	**402,216,563**

Hà Nội, June 30 year 2026

Prepared	Responsible for Accounting	General Director
Le Thi Chi	Le Thi Chi	Vu Hoang Tung

M.S.D.N: 0100104585 C.T.C.P
CÔNG TY CỔ PHẦN LẮP MÁY - THÍ NGHIỆM CƠ ĐIỆN
NAM TỪ LIÊM - T.P HÀ NỘI

EXPLANATORY NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL REPORT
Quarter 2 - 2026

I- Characteristics of the Enterprise's Operations

1- Capital Ownership:

- The Mechanical and Electrical Installation and Testing Joint Stock Company was established through the equitization of the Mechanical and Electrical Installation and Testing Company under the Vietnam Mechanical Installation Corporation, according to Decision No. 54/QD-BXD dated January 8, 2004, of the Ministry of Construction. The company operates under the initial Joint Stock Company Business Registration Certificate No. 0100106458 dated March 5, 2004, and the 13th Amendment to the Business Registration Certificate dated March 4, 2025, issued by the Hanoi Department of Planning and Investment.

- The company's head office is located at 434-436 Nguyen Trai Street, Dai Mo Ward, Hanoi City.

2. Business Sector: Basic Construction

3. Business Activities:

- Management consulting activities (excluding legal, financial, tax, auditing, accounting, and securities consulting)

- Real estate business, land use rights owned, used, or leased, details: Real estate business

- Real estate consulting (excluding house and land valuation consulting)

- Inspection and heat treatment of metal welds

- Non-destructive testing (NDT) using radiographic, ultrasonic, magnetic, colorimetric, and vacuum testing methods

- Testing, heat shrinkage testing, and commissioning of technological lines for industrial plants

- Testing, inspection, and calibration of measuring equipment, automatic controls, and transmission systems up to 5KV

- Supply, installation, and maintenance of elevators and fire protection systems

- Installation of electrical, water, ventilation, and air conditioning equipment

- Installation of technological equipment - Automation, environmental technology, domestic water treatment, control systems, measuring equipment and lightning protection devices for electrical systems

- Design of production lines: building materials, paper and food processing

- Production of metal components and non-standard accessories for construction, production of building materials: paving bricks, roofing sheets, paving stones, calcium carbide, oxygen, welding rods, trading of supplies, equipment and construction materials

- Construction of industrial works, power transmission lines, substations, assembly of machinery and equipment for construction projects

- Import and export of goods traded by the Company (The enterprise only engages in construction activities when meeting the capacity requirements as stipulated by law)

4. Normal Production and Business Cycle: Normal production cycle: 12 months

5. Characteristics of the enterprise's operations during the fiscal year affecting the financial statements.

6. Enterprise Structure

Electrical and Mechanical Installation and Testing Joint Stock Company - The Joint Stock Company is an affiliated company of Vietnam Machinery Installation Corporation

II. Accounting Period and Currency Used in Accounting

Accounting Period and Currency Used in Accounting

The Company's annual accounting period begins on January 1st and ends on December 31st of each year (calendar year).

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

III- Applicable Accounting Standards and Regulations

1- Applicable Accounting Regulations:

The Company applies the Vietnamese Enterprise Accounting Regulations issued under Circular 99/2025/TT-BTC dated October 27, 2025, of the Ministry of Finance guiding the Enterprise Accounting Regulations.

2- Statement on Compliance with Accounting Standards and Regulations:

The Company has applied Vietnamese Accounting Standards and guiding documents issued by the State. Financial statements are prepared and presented in accordance with all regulations of each standard, guiding circulars, and the currently applied Accounting Regulations.

IV- Applicable Accounting Policies, Accounting Estimates, and Relevant Legal Regulations

1- Principles for Converting Financial Statements Prepared in Foreign Currency to Vietnamese Dong.

The Company did not have any transactions in Q2 2026.

2. Types of exchange rates applied during the accounting period:

The Company's accounting records are reflected in Vietnamese Dong (VND). Other currencies besides VND are considered foreign currencies. Economic transactions arising in foreign currencies are converted to VND at the actual exchange rate at the time the transaction occurs. At the end of the year, monetary items denominated in foreign currencies are converted to VND at the average buying and selling exchange rate of the bank with which the Company conducts the most transactions on the last day of the accounting period.

3. Principle for determining the effective interest rate (effective rate) used for discounting cash flows.

The Company did not have any such transactions in Q2 2026.

4. Principle for recognizing cash and cash equivalents:

Cash includes cash on hand and demand deposits. Cash equivalents are investments without a fixed term, highly liquid, readily convertible into specific amounts of cash, easily convertible into cash, and without significant risk of value change.

5- Accounting principles for financial investments.

6- Accounting principles for accounts receivable:

Accounts receivable are accounted for in detail for each receivable party, according to each receivable item, tracking short-term and long-term receivables in detail, and recorded for each payment.

Customer receivables are entities that have an economic relationship with the enterprise regarding the purchase of products, goods, or services, including fixed assets and investment properties. Other receivables are those related to activities connected to production and business operations.

In detailed accounting of receivables, the accountant classifies the debts into categories: debts that can be paid on time, overdue debts, and debts that are difficult to collect or unlikely to be recovered, in order to determine the amount of provision for doubtful receivables or to take measures to handle uncollectible receivables in accordance with the regulations of the Ministry of Finance.

7- Principles of Inventory Recognition:

- Principles of Inventory Recognition: The Company's inventory mainly reflects the value of raw materials, tools and equipment, and work-in-progress production costs in accordance with the characteristics of the industry. Inventory is valued at cost; if the net realizable value is lower than the cost, it is valued at the net realizable value.

- Inventory valuation method: Specific identification method

- Inventory accounting method: Perpetual inventory method

- Method of establishing inventory devaluation provision: At the end of the fiscal year, the Company conducts an inventory, classification, and determination of the quantity and value of damaged, substandard, obsolete, or depreciated inventory, as well as the devaluation situation based on the general market level, in order to establish, use, and reverse inventory devaluation provisions in accordance with the regulations of the Ministry of Finance.

8- Principles for recognizing and depreciating tangible fixed assets, intangible fixed assets, leased fixed assets, and investment properties:

- Principles for recognizing tangible and intangible fixed assets:

Fixed assets are recognized at their original cost. The original cost of tangible fixed assets includes: purchase price, import duties, non-refundable taxes, and costs related to bringing the asset into a ready-to-use condition and location. The original cost of intangible fixed assets is determined on a case-by-case basis as stipulated in the "Intangible Fixed Assets" standard.

- Depreciation methods for tangible and intangible fixed assets:

The straight-line depreciation method based on the estimated useful life is applied, in accordance with Circular 45/2013/TT-BTC dated April 25, 2013, of the Ministry of Finance.

- Principles for recognizing the original cost of leased fixed assets:

Recognized at the purchase price, import duties, non-refundable taxes, and costs related to bringing the asset into a ready-to-use condition and location. - Principles and methods of depreciation of leased fixed assets:

Leased fixed assets are depreciated according to the lease term specified in the lease agreement.

- Principles of recognition and depreciation of investment properties:

The company did not have any transactions related to this in Q2 2026.

9- Principles of accounting for biological assets:

The company did not have any transactions related to this in Q2 2026.

10- Principles of accounting for business cooperation contracts:

The company did not have any transactions related to this in Q2 2026.

11- Principles of accounting for deferred expenses:

12- Principles of accounting for accounts payable to suppliers:

The company's accounts payable are tracked in detail, including the amount owed and the amount paid to each creditor. The company's accounts payable must be classified into short-term and long-term liabilities based on the payment terms of each liability. For creditors with whom the business has regular transactions, purchases, or large outstanding debts, the accounting department must verify and reconcile the outstanding debts with each customer and periodically obtain written debt confirmations from these creditors.

13- Accounting principles for dividend and profit payments:

14- Principles for recognizing accrued expenses:

It is recognized when the entity determines with certainty that an obligation will arise to pay for benefits received during the period that are not yet eligible for payment.

15- Principles for recognizing deferred revenue:

Deferred revenue reflects the current balance and the increase or decrease in revenue of the enterprise during the accounting period. It is recognized when customers make advance payments for one or more accounting periods for asset leasing. Interest received in advance when lending capital or purchasing debt instruments. The difference between the selling price of goods sold on deferred payment or installment payments as per the commitment and the selling price for immediate payment. Exchange rate gains arising from and revaluation of monetary items denominated in foreign currency of capital construction investment activities (pre-operation phase) upon completion of the investment for gradual allocation. The difference between the revaluation and the book value of assets contributed to a joint venture corresponding to the share of the joint venture partner.

16. Accounting Principles for Provisions:

Provision expenses are only recognized when they ensure the existence of the expense item and in accordance with current legal regulations.

17. Accounting Principles for Deferred Corporate Income Tax:

Deferred income tax payable must be recognized for all taxable temporary differences, unless the deferred income tax payable arises from the initial recognition of an asset or liability of a transaction that does not affect accounting profit or taxable income (or tax loss) at the time the transaction occurs.

18. Principles for Recognizing Loans and Financial Leases:

At the time of receiving a leased asset, the lessee recognizes the value of the financial leased asset and the principal amount payable for the financial lease at the same value equal to the fair value of the leased asset. If the fair value of the leased asset is higher than the present value of the minimum lease payments, then the present value of the minimum lease payments should be used. If the lease agreement clearly states that the principal amount payable equals the fair value of the leased asset, then the leased asset and the lease liability should be recorded at the same value.

19- Principles for recognizing and capitalizing borrowing costs:

- Principles for recognizing borrowing costs:

Borrowing costs directly related to the investment in construction or production of assets under construction are included in the value of those assets. Borrowing costs are capitalized when the enterprise is certain to obtain future economic benefits from the use of those assets and the borrowing costs can be reliably determined.

- The capitalization rate is used to determine the borrowing costs that are capitalized during the period:

The capitalization rate is calculated as the weighted average interest rate of outstanding loans during the period, excluding specific loans used for the purpose of acquiring an unfinished asset.

The capitalization rate of borrowing costs for the period is 0%.

20- Principles for recording convertible bonds.

The Company did not have this transaction in Q2 2026.

21- Principles for recording equity:

- Principles for recording owner's investment capital, share premium, and other owner's capital:

+ Owner's investment capital: recorded at the actual capital contributed by the owner.

+ Share premium: recorded at the difference (greater or smaller) between the actual issuance price and the par value of the shares when issuing shares for the first time, issuing additional shares, or reissuing treasury shares.

+ Other owner's capital: recorded at the remaining value between the fair value of assets that the enterprise receives as gifts or donations, after deducting any taxes payable (if any) related to these gifted or donated assets, and the additional amount from the results of production and business operations. - Principle for recognizing revaluation differences of assets: The Company did not have any such transactions in Q2 2026.

- Principle for recognizing exchange rate differences: Exchange rate differences arise when settling monetary items denominated in foreign currency or when reporting monetary items denominated in foreign currency at exchange rates different from those initially recorded or reported in previous financial statements.

- Principle for recognizing undistributed profits: Profits earned after deducting corporate income tax and provisions for funds and capital supplements as stipulated, the remaining profit is distributed to shareholders based on the shares they hold, according to the decision of the general meeting of shareholders; the remainder is retained by the Company.

22. Principles and methods for recognizing revenue and other income:

- Sales revenue:

The Company's sales revenue is recognized based on the volume of completed construction work handed over to the investor and accepted for payment by the investor, regardless of whether the money has been received or not.

- Service revenue: Revenue from service provision transactions is recognized when the outcome of that transaction can be reliably determined.

- Financial activity revenue: Financial activities that generate income and are accepted for payment by the relevant parties are recognized as financial activity revenue, regardless of whether the money has been received or not.

- Other income: Other income, revenue outside the Company's production and business activities, will be recognized when there is a possibility of obtaining economic benefits and it can be determined with reasonable certainty.

23- Accounting principles for revenue deductions:

Revenue deductions are recognized as amounts deducted for buyers and are subtracted from business operating revenue, including: trade discounts, the value of returned goods, and sales discounts given to buyers during the period.

24- Accounting principles for cost of goods sold:

The cost of goods sold is recognized when sales revenue (or service revenue) is generated during the accounting period. The recognition of the cost of goods sold must comply with the matching principle and the consistency principle (in calculating the cost of goods sold). Recognizing the cost of goods sold is recognizing a business operating expense and therefore related to corporate income tax, including reasonable and legitimate expenses as stipulated in the Corporate Income Tax Law.

25. Principles of Accounting for Financial Expenses:

Expenses recognized as financial expenses include: borrowing costs, losses due to exchange rate changes in transactions involving foreign currency. These amounts are recorded based on the total amount incurred during the period and are not offset against financial operating revenue.

26. Principles of Accounting for Selling Expenses and Administrative Expenses:

Selling expenses: The Company did not incur any selling expenses in Q2 2026.

Administrative expenses are recognized as general administrative expenses of the enterprise, including expenses for salaries of administrative staff (salaries, wages, allowances, etc.); social insurance, health insurance, and union fees for administrative staff; office supplies, tools, depreciation of fixed assets used for administrative purposes; land rent, business license tax; and provisions for doubtful receivables. Outsourced services (Electricity, water, telephone, fax, property insurance, fire insurance, etc.); other cash expenses (Entertainment, customer conferences, etc.).

27- Accounting principles for the sale and liquidation of fixed assets and investment properties

28- Principles and methods for recognizing current corporate income tax expense and deferred corporate income tax expense:

Current corporate income tax expense is determined based on taxable income and the corporate income tax rate in the current year. Deferred corporate income tax expense is determined based on the deductible temporary difference, the taxable temporary difference, and the corporate income tax rate. Current corporate income tax expense is not offset against deferred corporate income tax expense. Compliance with the "Corporate Income Tax" standard issued by the Ministry of Finance is required.

29- Other accounting principles and methods:

EXPLANATION OF INDICATORS ON THE FINANCIAL STATEMENT
30/6/2026

TARGETS	Closing balance	Opening balance
1. Cash and cash equivalents	**30/6/2026**	**1/1/2026**
Cash	144,965,927	50,428,243
Demand deposit	1,076,843,185	145,063,636
Money is in transit.	-	-
Cash equivalents (i)	-	-
Add	**1,221,809,112**	**195,491,879**

3. Accounts Receivable from Customers		
a) Short-term receivables from customers	**30/6/2026**	**1/1/2026**
Accounts receivable from customers	59,690,938,812	62,920,828,241
- Lilama 69-1 Joint Stock Company	4,730,041,295	4,730,041,295
- Vietnam Machinery Installation Corporation	13,429,835,024	15,559,319,415
- Hieu Tram Co., Ltd.	5,685,501,000	5,685,501,000
- Khanh Hoa Solar Energy Co., Ltd.	13,270,000,000	13,270,000,000
- QTS Khanh Hoa Co., Ltd.	8,460,501,000	8,460,501,000
- Thinh Cuong Electric Co., Ltd.	5,865,000,000	5,865,000,000
- Accounts receivable from other customers	8,250,060,493	9,350,465,531
Add	**59,690,938,812**	**62,920,828,241**

4. Pay the seller in advance.		
a) Short-term advance payments to suppliers	**30/6/2026**	**1/1/2026**
Prepayment to the seller for construction and installation of building projects.	238,048,651	238,048,651
Prepay another seller	78,000,000	54,000,000
Add	**316,048,651**	**292,048,651**

5. Other receivables		
a) Other short-term receivables	**30/6/2026**	**1/1/2026**
- Advance payment	4,435,973,619	3,324,207,547
- Other short-term receivables	7,039,961,022	930,980,750
Add	**11,475,934,641**	**4,255,188,297**

b) Other long-term receivables	**30/6/2026**	**1/1/2026**
- Pledging, depositing, pledging	1,391,487,039	1,391,487,039
Add	**1,391,487,039**	**1,391,487,039**

7. Inventory	**30/6/2026**	**1/1/2026**
The purchased goods are in transit.		
Raw materials and supplies in inventory		97,611,820
Tools and equipment in storage	28,722,272	28,722,272
Work-in-progress production costs	12,826,896,137	21,900,537,672
Add	**12,855,618,409**	**22,026,871,764**

8. Pending costs		
a) Short-term deferred expenses	**30/6/2026**	**1/1/2026**
b) Long-term deferred costs	**30/6/2026**	**1/1/2026**
- Other pending allocation costs	61,610,961	47,690,019
Add	**61,610,961**	**47,690,019**

9. Other assets		
a) Other current assets	**30/6/2026**	**1/1/2026**

- Precious metals and gemstones (not classified as inventory)		
- Investments held for the purpose of selling for profit when their value increases are not classified as investment properties.		
- Cash and cash equivalents that are restricted from short-term use by the business.		
- Other current assets	*255,125,030*	13,810,282
Add	**255,125,030**	**13,810,282**

11. Payable to the seller

a) Short-term payables to suppliers	**30/6/2026**	**1/1/2026**
The seller must return the goods to the domestic market.		
The seller must be returned the imported goods.		
The seller must be returned to the construction and installation project.	4,771,763,075	5,865,353,775
The seller must be reimbursed for the domestic service provided.		
The seller must be reimbursed for import services and technology transfer.		
You must pay another seller.		
Add	**4,771,763,075**	**5,865,353,775**

b) Long-term payables to suppliers	**30/6/2026**	**1/1/2026**
The seller must return the goods to the domestic market.		
The seller must be returned the imported goods.		
The seller must be returned to the construction and installation project.		
The seller must be reimbursed for the domestic service provided.		
The seller must be reimbursed for import services and technology transfer.		
You must pay another seller.		
Add	-	-

12. Buyer pays in advance.

a) Short-term advance payment by the buyer	**30/6/2026**	**1/1/2026**
Other short-term prepaid buyers	856,870	856,870
Add	**856,870**	**856,870**

13. Dividends and profits must be paid.	**30/6/2026**	**1/1/2026**
- Dividends payable to other shareholders	1,858,939,362	
Add	**1,858,939,362**	-

14. Costs payable

a) Short-term liabilities	**30/6/2026**	**1/1/2026**
- Interest payable		
- Major repair costs for fixed assets		
- Advance payment for land lease		
- Allocate funds in advance for the purchase of goods and services.		

Provision for the cost of land lease and fees for industrial park infrastructure and wastewater treatment.		
- Other short-term payable expenses	7,609,451,491	10,789,765,874
Add	**7,609,451,491**	**10,789,765,874**

15. Revenue awaiting allocation

a) Short-term deferred revenue	**30/6/2026**	**1/1/2026**
- Revenue from the sale of products, goods, and services		
- Revenue received in advance from leasing infrastructure in industrial parks.		
Add	-	-

b) Revenue awaiting long-term allocation	**30/6/2026**	**1/1/2026**
- Revenue from the sale of products, goods, and services		540,000,000
- Revenue received in advance from leasing infrastructure in industrial parks		
Add	-	**540,000,000**

16. Other payables

a) Other short-term payables	**30/6/2026**	**1/1/2026**
- Surplus assets awaiting resolution		
- Contributions to the Trade Union Fund, Social Insurance, Health Insurance, and Unemployment Insurance.	44,460,450	2,056,364,586
- Other payables and liabilities	20,706,801,891	48,845,797,170
Add	**20,751,262,341**	**50,902,161,756**

b) Taxes and other payments due to the State	**30/6/2026**	**1/1/2026**
Domestic value-added tax	267,299,815	3,172,834,974
Import value-added tax		
Resource tax		
Corporate income tax	1,418,182,204	1,406,449,232
Personal income tax	61,585,579	195,930,550
Property tax, land rent, land use conversion tax		
Add	**1,747,067,598**	**4,775,214,756**

EXPLANATORY TABLE OF INCREASES AND DECREASES IN FIXED ASSETS
Từ ngày "01/04/2026 đến ngày 30/06/2026

1. Table of Increases and Decreases in Tangible Fixed Assets

Item	*Houses, buildings*	*Machinery and equipment*	*Transmission transport*	*Management equipment and*	*Other fixed assets*	*Add*
Original price						
Beginning balance	**4,508,916,170**	**37,431,158,228**	**2,460,894,407**	**160,417,664**	**900,300,000**	**45,461,686,469**
- Cumulative purchases during the period						-
- Capital investment completed						-
- Liquidation, sale					(87,750,000)	(87,750,000)
Reduction due to local handover						-
- Other adjustments						-
- Differences arising from changes in the exchange rate for converting financial statements at the beginning and end of the period.						-
- Reclassify						-
Ending balance	**4,508,916,170**	**37,431,158,228**	**2,460,894,407**	**160,417,664**	**812,550,000**	**45,373,936,469**
Accumulated depreciation						
Beginning balance	**4,037,738,866**	**36,514,866,754**	**2,460,894,407**	**160,417,664**	**764,416,388**	**43,938,334,079**
- Accumulated depreciation during	115,408,278	246,435,673			34,250,003	**396,093,954**
- Liquidation, sale					(75,825,000)	**(75,825,000)**
Reduction due to local handover						-
- Reclassify						-
Ending balance	**4,153,147,144**	**36,761,302,427**	**2,460,894,407**	**160,417,664**	**722,841,391**	**44,258,603,033**
Remaining value						
- On New Year's Day	471,177,304	916,291,474	-	-	135,883,612	1,523,352,390
- On the last day of the term	355,769,026	669,855,801	-	-	89,708,609	1,115,333,436
In there						
- The bank used the mortgage.	4,181,012,159					**4,181,012,159**
- Assets that have been fully depre	327,904,011	34,616,815,049	2,460,894,407	160,417,664	620,300,000	**38,186,331,131**
- Assets awaiting liquidation						-

SUMMARY OF EQUITY CHANGES

Từ ngày "01/04/2026 đến ngày 30/06/2026

Unit of measurement: VND

TARGETS	Owner's equity contribution	Other owner's equity	Shares repurchased from oneself	Development Investment Fund	Undistributed net profit after tax	Add
Beginning balance of the previous year	**15,000,000,000**	**740,110,441**	**(544,500)**	**9,239,747,012**	**5,567,075,144**	**30,546,388,097**
Increase (+)/Decrease (-) in capital from the previous year				21,633,560	154,229,725	175,863,285
Profit (+)/Loss (-) of the					154,229,725	154,229,725
Distribution from accumulated profits up to the beginning of the previous year (-)	-	-	-	-	(37,760,532)	(37,760,532)
- *Allocation from the Development Investment Fund*					*(21,633,560)*	*(21,633,560)*
- *Allocations from the Economic and Legal Affairs Fund and the Executive Board Reward Fund.*					*(8,653,424)*	*(8,653,424)*
-Other discounts					*(7,473,548)*	*(7,473,548)*
Beginning balance	**15,000,000,000**	**740,110,441**	**(544,500)**	**9,261,380,572**	**5,683,544,337**	**30,684,490,850**
Increase (+)/Decrease (-) in cumulative capital during the				38,557,431	(53,980,405)	(15,422,974)
Cumulative profit (+)/loss (-) for the period	-	-	-	-	8,929,328	8,929,328
Increase (+)/ Decrease (-) other cumulative amounts						-
Exchange rate difference***(Profit (+)/Loss (-))*** due to financial statement	-	-	-	-		-
Ending balance	**15,000,000,000**	**740,110,441**	**(544,500)**	**9,299,938,003**	**5,638,493,260**	**30,677,997,204**