Quarter 1 Year 2025

CONSODILATED BALANCE SHEET As of March 31, 2025

Unit: VND

	ITEMS	Code	Note _	Quarter Closing Balance	Quarter Opening Balance
A -	SHORT-TERM ASSETS	100		139,116,823,620	111,604,969,771
I.	Cash and cash equivalents	110	V.1	28,687,734,832	28,591,896,238
1.	Cash	111		8,687,734,832	22,091,896,238
2.	Cash equivalents	112		20,000,000,000	6,500,000,000
II.	Short-term investments	120		90,663,687,907	66,122,990,685
1.	Trading sercurities	121	V.2a	91,892,816,968	66,122,990,685
2.	Allowances for decline in value of trading securities	122	V.2a	(1,229,129,061)	
3.	Held to maturity investments	123	V.2b		
III.	Short-term receivables	130		18,138,902,195	15,574,132,260
1.	Short-term trade receivables	131	V.3	13,852,459,172	12,299,664,650
2.	Short-term repayments to suppliers	132	V.4	218,309,588	55,533,040
3.	Short-term intra-company receivables	133			
4.	Receivables under schedule of construction contract	134			
5.	Short-term loan receivables	135			
6.	Other short-term receivables	136	V.5a	4,068,133,435	3,218,934,570
7.	Short-term allowances for doubtful debts	137	V.6		
8.	Shortage of assets awaiting resolution	139			
IV.	Inventories	140		28,505,673	29,919,501
1.	Inventories	141	V.7	28,505,673	29,919,501
2.	Allowances for decline in value of inventories	149			-
v.	Other current assets	150		1,597,993,013	1,286,031,087
1.	Short-term prepaid expenses	151	V.8a	1,484,877,191	875,517,856
2.	Deductible VAT	152		110,115,822	75,800,321
3.	Taxes and other receivables from government budget	153	V.14	3,000,000	334,712,910
4.	Government bonds purchased for resale	154			•
5.	Other current assets	155			



Address: 17th Floor, Pearl Plaza Building, 561A Dien Bien Phu Street, Ward 25, Binh Thanh District, Ho Chi Minh City Consolidated Financial Statements

Quarter 1 year 2025

Consolidated Balance Sheet (Continued)

	ITEMS	Code	Note	Quarter Closing Balance	Quarter Opening Balance
В-	LONG-TERM ASSETS	200		119,013,460,249	136,450,229,452
I.	Long-term receivables	210		3,000,000	3,000,000
1.	Long-term trade receivables	211		-,:::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::	-,,,,,,,,
2.	Long-term repayments to suppliers	212			
3.	Working capital provided to sub-units	213			
4.	Long-term intra-company receivables	214			
5.	Long-term loan receivables	215			
6.	Other long-term receivables	216	V.5b	3,000,000	3,000,000
7.	Long-term allowances for doubtful debts	219			-
II.	Fixed assets	220		91,977,348,319	88,252,025,138
1.	Tangible fixed assets	221	V.9	72,649,767,679	68,780,364,305
-	Original Cost	222		178,356,222,802	173,887,467,326
-	Accumulated depreciation	223		(105,706,455,123)	(105, 107, 103, 021)
2.	Finance leased assets	224		=7.€	•
-	Original Cost	225			t = 8
7	Accumulated depreciation	226			-
3.	Intangible fixed assets	227	V.10	19,327,580,640	19,471,660,833
-	Original Cost	228		24,058,532,693	24,058,532,693
-	Accumulated depreciation	229		(4,730,952,053)	(4,586,871,860)
III.	Investment properties	230		23,249,495,178	23,355,737,400
-	Original Cost	231		23,603,635,918	23,603,635,918
-	Accumulated depreciation	232		(354,140,740)	(247,898,518)
IV.	Long-term Work in Progress Assets	240		661,487,074	3,485,561,150
1.	Long-term manufacturer and operation work-in-progress	241			-
2.	Construction in progress cost	242	V.11	661,487,074	3,485,561,150
v.	Long-term financial investments	250			17,984,255,882
1.	Investment in subsidiaries	251			-
2.	Investment in joint ventures and associates	252	V.2c		
3.	Investment in other entities	253			20,000,000,000
4.	Provision for long-term financial investments	254			(2,015,744,118)
5.	Held-to-maturity investments	255			=
VI.	Other long-term assets	260		3,122,129,678	3,369,649,882
1.	Long-term prepaid expenses	261	V.8b	2,850,281,672	3,097,801,876
2.	Deferred tax assets	262	V.12	271,848,006	271,848,006
3.	Long-term replacement parts and supplies	263			4
4.	Other long-term assets	268			
5.	Goodwill	269			
	TOTAL ASSETS	270	-	258,130,283,869	248,055,199,223

Address: 17th Floor, Pearl Plaza Building, 561A Dien Bien Phu Street, Ward 25, Binh Thanh District, Ho Chi Minh City Consolidated Financial Statements

Quarter 1 year 2025

Consolidated Balance Sheet (Continued)

	ITEMS	Code	Note _	Quarter Closing Balance	Quarter Opening Balance
C -	LIABILITIES	300		27,731,955,086	28,847,219,999
I.	Current Liabilities	310		27,731,955,086	28,847,219,999
1.	Short-term trade payables	311	V.13	7,156,729,913	8,540,814,575
2.	Short-term prepayments from customers	312		224,530,889	165,770,315
3.	Taxes and other payables to government budget	313	V.14	3,850,916,639	2,956,946,806
4.	Payables to employees	314	V.15	3,273,524,010	4,557,666,763
5.	Short-term accrued expenses	315	V.16	624,087,749	332,894,807
6.	Short-term intra-company payables	316		-	
7.	Payables under schedule of construction contract	317		-	
8.	Short-term unearned revenues	318		57,272,724	57,272,724
9.	Other short-term payments	319	V.17a, c	9,829,972,749	9,460,933,596
10.	Short-term borrowings and finance lease liabilities	320	V.18	2,057,997,845	2,057,997,845
11.	Short-term provisions	321			
12.	Bonus and Welfare Fund	322	V.19	656,922,568	716,922,568
13.	Price Stabilization Fund	323			
14.	Government bonds purchased for resale	324			-
п.	Non-Current Liabilities	330		-	
1.	Long-term trade payables	331			
2.	Long-term repayments from customers	332			
3.	Long-term accrued expenses	333			
4.	Intra-company payables for operating capital received	334			
5.	Long-term intra-company payables	335			
6.	Long-term unearned revenues	336			
7.	Other long-term payables	337	V.17b, c	-	
8.	Long-term borrowings and finance lease liabilities	338	10000		_
9.	Convertible Bonds	339			
10.	Preferred Shares	340			
11.	Deferred Income Tax Liabilities	341			
12.	Accrued Liabilities - Long-term	342			
13.	Science and Technology Development Fund	343			

Address: 17th Floor, Pearl Plaza Building, 561A Dien Bien Phu Street, Ward 25, Binh Thanh District, Ho Chi Minh City Consolidated Financial Statements

Quarter 1 year 2025

Consolidated Balance Sheet (Continued)

	ITEMS	Code	Note _	Quarter Closing Balance	Quarter Opening Balance
D-	EQUITY	400		230,398,328,783	219,207,979,224
I.	Owner's Equity	410		230,398,328,783	219,207,979,224
1.	Owner's Contribution	411	V.20	131,998,470,000	131,998,470,000
-	Common Shares with Voting Rights	411a		131,998,470,000	131,998,470,000
-	Preferred Shares	411b			
2.	Share Premium	412	V.20	5,893,984,271	5,893,984,271
3.	Convertible Bond Options	413			
4.	Other Owner's Equity	414			
5.	Treasury Shares	415	V.20	(4,394,588,700)	(4,394,588,700)
6.	Revaluation Surplus	416			_
7.	Foreign Exchange Difference	417			
8.	Development Investment Fund	418	V.20	6,746,673,776	6,746,673,776
9.	Enterprise Restructuring Support Fund	419			# C
10.	Other Equity Funds	420			
11.	Retained Earnings	421	V.20	88,699,853,208	77,513,078,144
77 <u>2</u>	Retained Earnings (Accumulated until				
	the End of the Previous Period)	421a		77,513,078,144	59,497,006,030
-	Retained Earnings for the Current Period	421b		11,186,775,064	18,016,072,114
12.	Basic Construction Investment Fund	422		0.2000 a 192.5 de 19	-
13.	Non-controlling Interests	429	V.20	1,453,936,228	1,450,361,733
II.	Other Funds and Sources	430			
1.	Funding sources	431			
2.	Funds used for fixed asset acquisition	432			
	TOTAL LIABILITIES AND EQUITY	440	7 <u>-</u>	258,130,283,869	248,055,199,223

Ho Chi Minh City, April 15, 2025

CÔNG TY CỔ PHẨN HẢI MINH

WINTIP HO

Hoang Thi Huong Chief Accountant/Preparer

Tran Quang Tien Chairman of the Board of Directors

CONSODILATED INCOME STATEMENT Quarter 1 Year 2025

Unit: VND

	ITEMS	Code	Note	Quarter 1/2025	Quarter 1/2024 C	umulative 2025 C	umulative 2024
1.	Revenue from sales and services	01	VI.1	27,728,566,434	22,644,034,905	27,728,566,434	22,644,034,905
2.	Revenue deductions	02					
3.	Net revenue from sales and services	10		27,728,566,434	22,644,034,905	27,728,566,434	22,644,034,905
4.	Cost of goods sold	11	VI.2	23,299,031,481	18,012,776,397	23,299,031,481	18,012,776,397
5.	Gross profit from sales and services	20		4,429,534,953	4,631,258,508	4,429,534,953	4,631,258,508
6.	Financial income	21	VI.3	10,538,166,213	471,649,264	10,538,166,213	471,649,264
7.	Financial expenses	22	VI.4	(732,138,195)	65,211,602	(732,138,195)	65,211,602
	Including: interest expenses	23		46,896,414		46,896,414	
8.	Share of Profit/loss in joint ventures and associates	24	V.2c				
9.	Selling Expenses	25				:	
10.	General and Administrative Expenses	26	VI.5	2,424,073,918	2,361,874,865	2,424,073,918	2,361,874,865
11.	Net Profit from Business Activities	30		13,275,765,443	2,675,821,305	13,275,765,443	2,675,821,305
12.	Other income	31	VI.6	248,465,600	381,818,091	248,465,600	381,818,091
13.	Other expenses	32		1,931,217	1,656,714	1,931,217	1,656,714
14.	Other profit	40		246,534,383	380,161,377	246,534,383	380,161,377
15.	Total profit before tax	50		13,522,299,826	3,055,982,682	13,522,299,826	3,055,982,682
16.	Current corporate income tax expense	51	V.14	2,331,950,267	254,576,339	2,331,950,267	254,576,339
17.	Deferred corporate income tax expense	52	V.12				
18.	Profit After Corporate Income Tax	60		11,190,349,559	2,801,406,343	11,190,349,559	2,801,406,343
19.	Profit After Tax Attributable to the Parent Company	61		11,186,775,064	2,782,054,957	11,186,775,064	2,782,054,957
20.	Profit After Tax Attributable to Non-controlling Interests	62		3,574,495	19,351,386	3,574,495	19,351,386
21.	Basic Earnings Per Share	70	VI.7a,b	871	217	A 871	217
22.	Diluted Earnings Per Share	71	VI.7a,b	871	217	871	217

Hoang Thi Huong

Chief Accountant/Preparer

COHOGHI Mini City, April 15, 2025

ANI MINH

WHIP Pran Quang Tien

Chairman of the Board of Directors

Quarter 1 Year 2025

CONSODILATED CASH FLOW STATEMENT

(Indirect method) Quarter 1 Year 2025

Unit: VND

		Cod			
	ITEMS	e	Note _	Quarter 1/2025	Quarter 1/2024
I.	Cash flows from operating activities				
1.	Profit before tax	01		13,522,299,826	3,055,982,682
2.	Adjustments for:				
-	Depreciation of fixed assets and investment properties	02	V.9, 10	1,890,856,335	1,546,154,703
-	Provisions	03	V.2a, 6	(786,615,057)	
-	Foreign exchange gains/losses from the revaluation				
	Gain or Loss on Foreign Exchange Differences from Revaluation of	04			
-	Gains/losses from investment activities	05	V.2c; VI.3, 6	(10,164,181,548)	(853, 169, 433)
-	Interest expenses	06	VI.4	46,896,414	(,,,
-	Other adjustments	07			
3.	Profit from Business Activities				
	Before Changes in Working Capital	08		4,509,255,970	3,748,967,952
-	Increase/decrease in receivables	09		(1,024,458,444)	9,984,757,194
-	Increase/decrease in inventory	10		1,413,828	(4,859,835)
-	Increase/decrease in payables	11		(1,250,184,696)	(3,695,942,166)
-	Increase/decrease in prepaid expenses	12		(361,839,131)	(387,130,757)
_	Increase/decrease in trading securities	13	V.2a	(25,769,826,283)	(39,364,884)
_	Interest paid	14	V.24	(46,896,414)	(57,504,664)
_	Corporate income tax paid	15	V.14	(1,884,758,265)	(16,163,290)
-	Other receipts from operating activities	16		(1,001,750,205)	(10,103,250)
• .	Other payments for operating activities	17	V.19	(60,000,000)	(75,300,000)
	Net cash flow from operating activities	20	= = =	(25,887,293,435)	9,514,964,214
n.	Cash flows from investing activities				
1.	Payments for the purchase of fixed assets				
	and other long-term assets	21	V.11	(2,685,863,218)	(72,747,760)
2.	Proceeds from the disposal of fixed assets				
	and other long-term assets	22	V.9, VI.6	125,000,000	381,818,091
3.	Payments for loans made, purchases		10000 E 10000 E	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	,,
	of debt instruments from other entities	23			(20,000,000,000)
4.	Proceeds from loans recovered, sales of debt instruments	SWEEK.			(-0,000,000,000)
	from of debt instruments from other entities	24			27,900,000,000
5.	Payments for investments in other entities	25	V.2c		,, .,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,
6.	Proceeds from recovering investments in other entities	26		28,500,000,000	
7.	Interest received, dividends, and profit distributions	27	V.5a, VI.3	43,995,247	471,649,264
	Net cash flow from investing activities	30	·	25,983,132,029	8,680,719,595

Quarter 1 Year 2025

Consolidated Cash Flow Statement (Continued)

	ITEMS	Cod e	Note _	Quarter 1/2025	Quarter 1/2024
III.	Cash flows from financing activities				
1.	Proceeds from issuing shares, receiving contributions				
	from owners	31			
2.	Repayments of contributions to owners, repurchase				
	of the company's issued shares	32			
3.	Proceeds from borrowing	33	V.18		
4.	Repayments of loan principal	34	V.18		
5.	Repayments of finance lease obligations	35			
6.	Dividends and profit distributions paid to owners	36	V.17a, 20		
	Net cash flow from financing activities	40	_	<u> </u>	
	Net cash flow during the year	50		95,838,594	18,195,683,809
	Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	60	V.1	28,591,896,238	29,155,499,604
	Effect of changes in foreign exchange rates on foreign currer	61			
	Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	70	v.1 _	28,687,734,832	47,351,183,413
	casa and casa equivalents at the end of the year		**** =	// // //	,,,

Hoang Thi Huong

Chief Accountant/Preparer

30Ho Chi Minh City, April 15, 2025

NHFran Quang Tien

Chairman of the Board of Directors

Address: 17th Floor, Pearl Plaza Building, 561A Dien Bien Phu Street, Ward 25, Binh Thanh District, Ho Chi Minh City

Consolidated Financial Statements

Quarter 1 Year 2025

Appendix: Reconciliation of Changes in Equity Table

Unit: VND

	Owner's Equity	Share Premium	Treasury Shares	Development Investment Fund	Undistributed Profit After Tax	Non-controlling Interests	Total
Beginning balance in the previous year	131,998,470,000	5,893,984,271	(4,394,588,700)	6,746,673,776	60,075,360,679	1,377,776,089	201,697,676,115
Profit in the previous year		-	<u>=</u>	280	18,016,072,114	98,367,367	18,114,439,481
Fund expenditure in the previous year.	-	<u>-</u> v	=		(578,354,876)	(25,781,496)	(604,136,372)
year	-	-	1 11 -	-			
Other increase/decrease					227	(227)	-
Ending balance in the previous year	131,998,470,000	5,893,984,271	(4,394,588,700)	6,746,673,776	77,513,078,144	1,476,143,229	219,207,979,224
Beginning balance in the current year	131,998,470,000	5,893,984,271	(4,394,588,700)	6,746,673,776	77,513,078,144	1,476,143,229	219,207,979,224
Profit in the Current Period	-	-			11,186,775,064	3,574,495	11,190,349,559
Fund expenditure in the previous period				-	-	-	
Dividend Distribution in the current year			-	·			·*·
Other decrease							•
Ending balance in the current period	131,998,470,000	5,893,984,271	(4,394,588,700)	6,746,673,776	88,699,853,208	1,479,717,724	230,398,328,783

Hoang Thi Huong

Chief Accountant/Preparer

030250 Chi Minh City, April 15, 2025

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VTran Quang Tien

Chairman of the Board of Directors

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS Quarter 1/2025

I. OPERATIONAL CHARACTERISTICS

1. Form of Capital Ownership

Hai Minh Corporation (referred to as "the Company") operates under the Business Registration Certificate No. 0302525162 issued by the Department of Planning and Investment of Ho Chi Minh City, initially granted on January 24, 2002, with the 16th amendment on October 22, 2024, regarding the change of the General Director.

The Company's name in English: HAI MINH CORPORATION. The Company's abbreviation: HAMI CORP.

The Company's charter capital, according to the Business Registration Certificate No. 0302525162, amended for the 16th time on October 22, 2024, is 131.998.470.000 VND (in words: One hundred thirty-one billion, nine hundred ninety-eight million, four hundred seventy thousand Vietnamese dong).

The Company's shares are currently listed on the Hanoi Stock Exchange (HNX). Stock code: HMH.

The Company's headquarters is located at: 17th floor, Pearl Plaza Building, 561A Dien Bien Phu, Ward 25, Binh Thanh District, Ho Chi Minh City.

2. Business Sector

The Company operates in the service sector.

3. Business Activities

The primary business activities of the Company include: inland and road freight transportation; warehouse and office leasing; and ship agency services.

4. Normal Business Cycle

The Company's normal business cycle does not exceed 12 months..

5. Company Structure

The Company comprises the Parent Company and three subsidiaries under the control of the Parent Company. All subsidiaries are consolidated in these consolidated financial statements.

List of Subsidiaries Consolidated

			Owners	hip Ratio		Rights itio
Company Name	Registered Address	Principal Business Activities	Ending Balance	Beginning Balance	Ending Balance	Beginning Balance
Nam Phat Logistics Company Limited	Floor 3, Hai Minh Building, Km105 Nguyen Binh Khiem Bypass Road, Dong Hai 2 Ward, Hai An District, Hai Phong City	Freight Transportation	96,79%	96,79%	96,79%	96,79%
Hai Minh Logistics Company Limited	Floor 3, Hai Minh Building, Km105 Nguyen Binh Khiem Bypass Road, Dong Hai 2 Ward, Hai An District, Hai Phong City	Warehousing and Freight Transportation Services	99,92%	99,92%	100,00%	100,00%
Hai Minh Marine Services	Floor 3, Hai Minh Building, Km105 Nguyen Binh Khiem	Warehousing and Freight	99,00%	99,00%	100,00%	100,00%

Address: 17th Floor, Pearl Plaza Building, 561A Dien Bien Phu Street, Ward 25, Binh Thanh District, Ho Chi Minh City CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR Q1 2025

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

		Ownership Ratio	Voting Rights Ratio
Company Name Registered Address	Principal Business Activities	Ending Beginning Balance Balance	Ending Beginning Balance Balance
Company Limited Bypass Road, Dong Hai 2 Ward, Hai An District, Hai Phong City	Transportation Services		

6. Declaration of comparability of information in the consolidated financial statements

The corresponding figures from the previous period are comparable with those of the current period.

7. Employees

At the end of the quarter, the company has 140 employees currently working (the number at the beginning of the year was 134 employees).

II. ACCOUNTING PERIOD AND CURRENCY USED IN ACCOUNTING

1. Accounting Period

The Company's accounting period begins on January 1 and ends on December 31 each year.

2. Currency Used in Accounting

The currency used in accounting is the Vietnamese Dong (VND) as the majority of transactions are conducted in this currency.

III. ACCOUNTING STANDARDS AND SYSTEM APPLIED

1. Accounting System Applied

The Company applies the Vietnamese Accounting Standards, the Vietnamese Enterprise Accounting System issued under Circular No. 200/2014/TT-BTC dated December 22, 2014, Circular No. 202/2014/TT-BTC dated December 22, 2014, providing guidance on the preparation and presentation of consolidated financial statements, and other circulars issued by the Ministry of Finance guiding the implementation of accounting standards in the preparation and presentation of consolidated financial statements.

2. Declaration of compliance with accounting standards and system

The Board of Management ensures compliance with the requirements of the Vietnamese Accounting Standards, the Vietnamese Enterprise Accounting System issued under Circular No. 200/2014/TT-BTC dated December 22, 2014, Circular No. 202/2014/TT-BTC dated December 22, 2014, as well as other circulars guiding the implementation of accounting standards issued by the Ministry of Finance in the preparation and presentation of consolidated financial statements.

IV. ACCOUNTING POLICIES APPLIED

1. Basis for Preparation of Financial Statements

The consodilated financial statements are prepared on an accrual basis (except for cash flow-related information).

2. Basis of Consolidation

The consolidated financial statements include the financial statements of the Parent Company and its subsidiaries. A subsidiary is an entity controlled by the Parent Company. Control exists when the Parent Company has the ability, directly or indirectly, to influence the financial and operating policies

Address: 17th Floor, Pearl Plaza Building, 561A Dien Bien Phu Street, Ward 25, Binh Thanh District, Ho Chi Minh City CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR O1 2025

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

of the subsidiary to obtain economic benefits from its activities. In determining control, potential voting rights arising from options or convertible debt and equity instruments that can be converted into common shares at the end of the accounting period are considered.

The operating results of subsidiaries acquired or sold during the period are presented in the consolidated income statement from the acquisition date or until the date of the sale of the subsidiary's investment.

The financial statements of the Parent Company and its subsidiaries used for consolidation are prepared for the same accounting period and apply uniform accounting policies for transactions and events of similar nature under similar circumstances. If the accounting policies of a subsidiary differ from the unified accounting policies adopted by the Company, appropriate adjustments will be made to the subsidiary's financial statements before they are used in the preparation of the consolidated financial statements.

The balances of accounts in the balance sheet between companies within the Company, intercompany transactions, and unrealized internal profits arising from these transactions must be fully eliminated. Unrealized losses arising from intercompany transactions are also eliminated unless the cost that caused the loss is not recoverable.

Non-controlling interests represent the portion of profit or loss in the subsidiary's operating results and net assets that is not attributable to the Company and is presented as a separate item in the consolidated income statement and consolidated balance sheet (under equity). Non-controlling interests include the value of non-controlling interests at the initial business combination date and their share of changes in equity since the business combination. Losses incurred by a subsidiary are allocated to the non-controlling interests in proportion to their ownership, even if the losses exceed the non-controlling interests' share of the subsidiary's net assets.

3. Foreign Currency Transactions

Foreign currency transactions are converted using the exchange rate at the transaction date. The balances of monetary items denominated in foreign currencies at the end of the reporting period are converted using the exchange rate at that date.

Exchange rate differences arising from foreign currency transactions during the period are recognized in financial income or financial expenses. Exchange rate differences from the revaluation of monetary items denominated in foreign currencies at the end of the reporting period, after offsetting increases and decreases in the exchange rate, are recognized in financial income or financial expenses.

The exchange rates used to convert foreign currency transactions are the actual transaction rates at the time the transactions occur. The actual transaction exchange rate for foreign currency transactions is determined as follows:

- For receivables: The exchange rate for foreign currency purchases at the commercial bank where the Company designates the customer to make payment at the time of the transaction.
- For payables: The exchange rate for foreign currency sales at the commercial bank where the Company expects to transact at the time of the transaction.
- For transactions involving the purchase of assets or expenses paid immediately in foreign currency (without going through accounts payable): The exchange rate for foreign currency purchases at the commercial bank where the Company makes the payment.

The exchange rates used to revalue the balances of monetary items denominated in foreign currencies at the end of the reporting period are determined according to the following principles:

 For foreign currency deposits in banks: The exchange rate for foreign currency purchases at the bank where the Company holds its foreign currency account.

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Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

- For other monetary items classified as other assets: The exchange rate for foreign currency purchases at Vietcombank (the bank with which the Company frequently transacts).
- For monetary items classified as liabilities: The exchange rate for foreign currency sales at Vietcombank (the bank with which the Company frequently transacts).

4. Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash includes cash on hand and demand deposits in banks. Cash equivalents are short-term investments with a maturity not exceeding 03 months from the investment date, which are easily convertible into a known amount of cash and are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value at the reporting date.

5. Financial Investments

Trading Securities

Investments are classified as trading securities when held for the purpose of buying and selling for profit.

Trading securities are recorded in the accounting books at cost. The cost of trading securities is determined based on the fair value of the payments at the transaction date, plus any transaction-related costs incurred during the purchase of the trading securities.

The recognition time for trading securities is the moment the Company acquires ownership, specifically as follows:

- For listed securities: recognized at the matching date (T+0).
- For unlisted securities: recognized at the official ownership transfer date in accordance with legal regulations.

Interest, dividends, and profits accrued prior to the purchase of trading securities are deducted from the cost of the securities. Interest, dividends, and profits accrued after the purchase are recorded as revenue. Dividends received in shares are tracked as an increase in the number of shares, without recognizing the value of the received shares.

An allowance for the decline in value is made for each type of trading security traded on the market if its fair value is lower than its cost. The fair value of trading securities is determined as follows:

- For securities listed on stock exchanges: the closing price on the nearest trading date to the accounting period end.
- For shares registered for trading on the unlisted public company market (UPCOM): the reference
 price is the average price of the last 30 consecutive trading days before the end of the reporting
 period, as published by the Stock Exchange.
- In cases where stocks listed on the stock market or stocks of joint stock companies registered for trading on the Upcom market have no transactions in the 30 days prior to the provision for losses, or when listed stocks are delisted, suspended, or halted from trading: the provision is made based on the losses of the invested company, with the provision amount calculated as the difference between the actual investment of the owners and the equity at the end of reporting period, multiplied by the ownership ratio of the company's charter capital compared to the total paid-in charter capital.
- For corporate bonds: the bond price for listed or registered corporate bonds is the most recent trading price on the Stock Exchange within 10 days prior to the end of the reporting period. If there are no transactions within 10 days leading up to the end of the fiscal year, no provisions will be made for this investment.

The increase or decrease in the provision for the impairment of trading securities to be recognized at the end of the reporting period is recorded as a financial expense.

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Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

Gains or losses from the disposal of trading securities are recognized in financial income or financial expenses. The cost is determined using the moving weighted average method.

Investments held to maturity

An investment is classified as held to maturity when the Company has the intention and ability to hold the investment until maturity. Investments held to maturity consist only of fixed-term bank deposits and bonds held to maturity with the objective of earning periodic interest income.

Investments held to maturity are initially recognized at cost. After initial recognition, these investments are recorded at their recoverable amount. Interest income from investments held to maturity after the purchase date is recognized in the income statement on an accrual basis. Interest received before the company holds the investment is deducted from the cost at the time of purchase.

When there is reliable evidence indicating that part or all of an investment may be impaired and the loss can be reliably determined, the loss is recognized as a financial expense for the year and directly deducted from the investment value.

Loans

Loans are recognized at cost, less any provision for doubtful debts. The provision for doubtful debts on loans is made based on the estimated potential losses.

Investments in associate companies

An associate is an entity over which the Company has significant influence but does not have control over the financial and operational policies. Significant influence is demonstrated by the right to participate in making decisions about the financial and operational policies of the investee, but without controlling those policies.

Investments in associates are recognized using the equity method. Under this method, the investment in an associate is presented in the consolidated financial statements at its initial investment cost and adjusted for changes in the share of net assets of the associate after the investment date. If the Company's share of losses of the associate is greater than or equal to the carrying amount of the investment, the carrying amount of the investment is presented as zero in the consolidated financial statements, unless the Company has obligations to make payments on behalf of the associate.

The financial statements of the associate are prepared for the same accounting period as the Company's consolidated financial statements. When the accounting policies of the associate differ from the uniform accounting policies applied by the Company, adjustments are made to the associate's financial statements before they are used in preparing the consolidated financial statements.

Unrealized gains and losses arising from transactions with associates are eliminated in proportion to the Company's interest when preparing the consolidated financial statements.

6. Receivables

Receivables are presented at their book value, less any provision for doubtful debts.

The classification of receivables into trade receivables and other receivables is based on the following principles:

- Trade receivables reflect amounts owed arising from commercial transactions related to the buying and selling activities between the Company and independent customers.
- Other receivables reflect amounts owed that are not related to commercial transactions and do not involve buying and selling activities.



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Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

Provision for doubtful debts is made for each receivable based on the estimated potential losses that may occur.

The increase or decrease in the provision for doubtful debts to be recognized at the end of the fiscal year is recorded as an administrative expense.

7. Inventories

Inventory is recognized at the lower of cost or net realizable value.

The cost of inventory, including raw materials, consists of the purchase cost and other directly related costs incurred to bring the inventory to its current location and condition.

The cost of goods sold is calculated using the weighted average method and is recorded using the perpetual inventory system.

Net realizable value is the estimated selling price of the inventory in the ordinary course of production and business, less the estimated costs to complete and the estimated costs necessary to sell the inventory.

A provision for inventory write-down is made for each inventory item where the cost exceeds its net realizable value. The increase or decrease in the provision for inventory write-down to be recognized at the end of the fiscal year is recorded in the cost of goods sold.

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8. Prepaid Expenses

Prepaid expenses include costs that have been incurred but are related to the results of business operations over multiple accounting periods. The Company's prepaid expenses mainly consist of asset repair costs and tools and equipment expenses. These prepaid expenses are allocated over the period of the prepayment or the period in which the corresponding economic benefits are derived from these expenses.

Asset repair expenses

One-time asset repair costs with significant value are amortized over a period of 36 months using the straight-line method.

Tools and equipment expenses

Tools and equipment that have been put into use are amortized over a period of no more than 36 months using the straight-line method.

9. Operating Lease Assets

Leased assets are classified as operating leases if most of the risks and benefits associated with ownership of the asset are retained by the lessor. Operating lease expenses are recognized in expenses using the straight-line method over the lease term, regardless of the payment method.

10. Tangible Fixed Assets

Tangible fixed assets are presented at their cost less accumulated depreciation. The cost of tangible fixed assets includes all costs incurred by the company to acquire the asset and make it ready for use. Costs incurred after initial recognition are only added to the cost of the asset if they are certain to increase future economic benefits from the use of the asset. Costs that do not meet this condition are recognized as production and business expenses in the current year.

When a tangible fixed asset is sold or disposed of, its cost and accumulated depreciation are written off, and any gain or loss from the disposal is recognized as income or expense in the current year.

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Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

Tangible fixed assets are depreciated using the straight-line method based on the estimated useful life. The number of years for depreciation of various types of tangible fixed assets is as follows:

<u>Fixed Assets</u>	Years
Buildings and Structures	10 - 50
Machinery and Equipment	5 – 15
Transportation and Transmission Vehicles	6 - 15
Management Tools and Instruments	3 - 10
Other Fixed Assets	5 - 10

11. Intangible Fixed Assets

Intangible assets are presented at their cost less accumulated amortization.

Intangible fixed assets only include land use rights. Land use rights refer to all actual costs incurred by the Company that are directly related to the land used, including: payments made to acquire land use rights, registration fees, etc. Land use rights are amortized using the straight-line method over 40 to 43 years, land use rights with no expiration are not subject to amortization.

When intangible fixed assets are sold or liquidated, the original cost and accumulated depreciation are written off, and any profit or loss from the liquidation is recognized as income or expense in the year.

12. Construction in Progress

Construction in progress reflects the directly related costs (including relevant borrowing costs in accordance with the company's accounting policy) associated with assets under construction, machinery and equipment being installed for production, leasing, and management purposes, as well as costs related to the repair of fixed assets being carried out. These assets are recorded at their original cost and are not subject to depreciation.

13. Business consolidation and goodwill

Business consolidations are accounted for using the purchase method. The cost of a business consolidation includes: the fair value of the assets exchanged at the acquisition date, the liabilities incurred or recognized, and the equity instruments issued by the Company in exchange for control of the acquired entity, along with any directly related acquisition costs. The acquired assets, identifiable liabilities, and any contingent liabilities in the business consolidation are recognized at their fair value at the date control is obtained.

In the case of a business consolidation conducted in multiple stages, the total cost of the business consolidation is calculated as the sum of the cost of the investment at the date control is obtained, along with the cost of any previous investments, which are re-measured at fair value at the date control is obtained. The difference between the re-measured value and the original cost of the investment is recognized in the income statement if, prior to the date control is obtained, the Company does not have significant influence over the subsidiary, and the investment is presented using the cost method. If, prior to the date control is obtained, the Company has significant influence and the investment is presented using the equity method, the difference between the re-measured value and the investment's equity method value is recognized in the income statement, and the difference between the equity method value and the original cost of the investment is directly recognized in the "Undistributed Profit After Tax" section of the consolidated balance sheet.

The excess of the purchase price over the fair value of the Company's share in the identifiable assets, liabilities, and contingent liabilities at the acquisition date is recognized as goodwill. If the Company's share in the fair value of identifiable assets, liabilities, and contingent liabilities exceeds the purchase price at the acquisition date, the excess is recognized in the income statement.

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Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

Non-controlling interests at the initial business combination date are determined based on the percentage of non-controlling shareholders' interest in the fair value of the assets, liabilities, and contingent liabilities recognized.

14. Payables and accrued expenses

Accounts payable and accrued expenses are recognized for amounts owed in the future related to goods and services received. Accrued expenses are recognized based on reasonable estimates of the amounts to be paid.

The classification of payables as trade payables, accrued expenses, and other payables is carried out according to the following principles:

- Trade payables reflect amounts owed arising from transactions for the purchase of goods, services, and assets, where the seller is an independent entity from the Company.
- Accrued expenses reflect amounts payable for goods or services received from suppliers or
 provided to the buyer, but not yet paid due to the absence of invoices or insufficient accounting
 documents, as well as amounts payable to employees for wages, vacation pay, and accrued
 business expenses.
- Other payables reflect amounts owed that are non-commercial and not related to the purchase or provision of goods and services.

Payables and accrued expenses are classified as current and non-current in the consolidated balance sheet based on their remaining term as of the end of the reporting period.

15. Owner's Equity

Owner's Equity

Owner's equity is recognized based on the actual capital contributed by the shareholders of the parent company.

Share Premium

Share premium is recognized as the difference between the issue price and the par value of shares when they are initially issued or when additional shares are issued. It also includes the difference between the reissue price and the book value of treasury shares, as well as the capital component of convertible bonds upon maturity. Direct costs associated with the issuance of additional shares and the reissue of treasury shares are deducted from the share premium.

Treasury Shares

When repurchasing shares issued by the Company, the payment amount, including transaction-related costs, is recognized as treasury shares and reflected as a deduction in equity. Upon reissuance, the difference between the reissue price and the book value of the treasury shares is recorded in the 'Share Premium' account.

16. Profit Distribution

Net income after corporate income tax is distributed to shareholders after allocating the required reserves according to the company's charter and relevant legal regulations, and with the approval of the General Meeting of Shareholders.

The distribution of profits to shareholders takes into account non-monetary items within the undistributed after-tax profits that may affect cash flow and the ability to pay dividends, such as gains from the revaluation of contributed capital assets, gains from the revaluation of monetary items, financial instruments, and other non-monetary items.

Dividends are recognized as liabilities when approved by the General Meeting of Shareholders.

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Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

17. Revenue and income recognition

Revenue from sale of goods

Revenue from sale of goods is recognized when the following conditions are met simultaneously:

- The Company has transferred most of the risks and benefits associated with ownership of the goods to the buyer.
- The Company no longer retains control over the goods, as the owner or in control of the goods.
- The revenue is recognized when it is reliably determinable. If the contract allows the buyer the
 right to return goods under specific conditions, the revenue is recognized only when these
 conditions are no longer applicable, and the buyer no longer has the right to return the goods
 (except in cases where the customer has the right to return goods in exchange for other goods or
 services).
- The Company has received or will receive economic benefits from the sales transaction.
- The costs related to the sales transaction are determinable.

Revenue from services provision

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

- The revenue is reliably determinable. If the contract specifies that the buyer has the right to return the service provided under specific conditions, the revenue is only recognized when those specific conditions no longer exist, and the buyer no longer has the right to return the provided service.
- The Company has received or will receive economic benefits from the transaction providing the service.
- The work completed at the reporting date is determinable.
- The costs incurred for the transaction and the costs to complete the service provision are determinable.

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In cases where the service is performed over multiple periods, the revenue is recognized in the year based on the work completed by the end of the reporting period.

Revenue from Leasing Assets

Revenue from Leasing Assets is recognized on a straight-line basis over the lease term. Rent received in advance for multiple periods is allocated to revenue in accordance with the lease term.

Interest Income

Interest income is recognized on an accrual basis based on the time and effective interest rate for each period.

Dividends and Profit Sharing

Dividends and profit distributions are recognized when the Company is entitled to receive dividends or profits from its investments. Dividends received in the form of shares are only tracked by the increase in the number of shares, without recognizing the value of the shares received.

18. Borrowing Costs

Borrowing costs include interest on loans and other costs directly related to the borrowing.

Borrowing costs are recognized as an expense when incurred. However, if borrowing costs are directly related to the construction or production of assets under development that require a period of time (more than 12 months) to become available for use or sale, those borrowing costs are capitalized as part of the asset's cost. For borrowings related to the construction of fixed assets or investment properties, interest is capitalized even if the construction period is less than 12 months. Income arising from temporarily investing borrowed funds is deducted from the asset's cost.

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Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

For general borrowings used for investment in construction or production of unfinished assets, the capitalized borrowing costs are determined based on the capitalization rate applied to the weighted average accumulated costs incurred for basic construction or production of those assets. The capitalization rate is calculated based on the weighted average interest rate of outstanding borrowings during the year, excluding specific borrowings aimed at creating a particular asset.

19. Expenses

Expenses are amounts that reduce economic benefits recognized at the time the transaction occurs or when there is a reasonably certain expectation of future expenses, regardless of whether cash has been paid or not.

The expenses and the related revenues generated must be recognized simultaneously according to the matching principle. In cases where the matching principle conflicts with the prudence principle, expenses are recognized based on the nature and requirements of accounting standards to ensure that transactions are presented fairly and accurately.

20. Corporate Income Tax

Corporate income tax expense includes current income tax and deferred income tax.

Current Income Tax

Current income tax is the amount of tax computed based on taxable income. The taxable income differs from accounting profit due to temporary differences between tax and accounting, non-deductible expenses, as well as adjustments for non-taxable income and carryforward losses.

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Deferred Income Tax

Deferred income tax is the corporate income tax that will be payable or refunded due to temporary differences between the carrying amount of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the tax base. Deferred income tax liabilities are recognized for all taxable temporary differences. Deferred tax assets are only recognized when it is probable that future taxable profits will be available to utilize these deductible temporary differences.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at the end of the financial year and will be reduced to ensure that there is sufficient taxable profit to allow for the benefit of some or all of the deferred tax assets to be utilized. Deferred tax assets that have not been previously recognized are reviewed at the end of the financial year and are recognized when it is certain that there is sufficient taxable profit to utilize these unrecognized deferred tax assets.

Deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities are determined based on the tax rates expected to apply in the year the asset is recovered or the liability is settled, using the tax rates effective at the end of the financial year. Deferred tax is recognized in the income statement and is only recorded directly in equity when the tax relates to items recognized directly in equity.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when:

- The Company has a legally enforceable right to offset current tax assets against current tax liabilities;
- The deferred tax assets and liabilities relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority:
 - For the same taxable entity; hoặc
 - The Company intends to settle the current income tax payable and the current deferred tax assets on a net basis or recover the assets simultaneously with the settlement of liabilities in each future period when significant amounts of deferred tax liabilities or deferred tax assets are settled or recovered.

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Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

21. Related Parties

Parties are considered related if one party has the ability to control or exert significant influence over the other party in making decisions about financial policies and operations. Parties are also considered related if they share joint control or significant common influence.

In considering the relationship between related parties, more emphasis is placed on the substance of the relationship rather than its legal form.

22. Segment Reporting

A business segment is a distinguishable component that engages in producing or providing products, services, and has economic risks and benefits different from other business segments.

A geographical segment is a distinguishable component that engages in producing or providing products, services within a specific economic environment, and has economic risks and benefits different from other business segments operating in other economic environments.

Segment information is prepared and presented in accordance with the accounting policies applied for the preparation and presentation of the Company's financial statements.

V. ADDITIONAL INFORMATION FOR ITEMS PRESENTED IN THE CONSODILATED BALANCE SHEET

1. Cash and Cash Equivalents

	End of Quater	Beginning of Year
Cash	1.176.354.181	923.740.653
Demand deposit	7.511.380.651	21.168.155.585
Cash in Transit		
Cash Equivalents	20.000.000.000	6.500.000.000
 Short-term bank deposits (not exceeding 3 months) Bonds 	20.000.000.000	6.500.000.000
Total	28.687.734.832	28.591.896.238

2. Financial Investments

The Company's financial investments include trading securities, investments held to maturity, and investments in associated companies. Information regarding the Company's financial investments is as follows:

2a. Trading Securities

		Beginning of Year				
	Cost	Fair Value	Provision	Cost	Fair Value	Provision
Shares	91.892.816.968	90.663.687.907	(1.229.129.061)	66.122.990.685	72.903.835.150	
Other Shares	91.892.816.968	90.663.687.907	(1.229.129.061)	66.122.990.685	72.903.835.150	
Total	91.892.816.968	90.663.687.907	(1.229.129.061)	66.122.990.685	72.903.835.150	

2b. Investments Held to Maturity

	End of Quater		Beginning of Year		r	
	Cost	Book	Value	Cost	Book	Value
Term Deposits (i)		0	0		0	0
Total		0	0		0	0

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Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

2c. Investments in other entities

End of Quater	Beginning of Year
0	20.000.000.000
0	20.000.000.000
	End of Quater 0 0

In Quarter 1 of 2025, the Company transferred all 2.000.000 shares in Hai Minh Port Services Joint Stock Company according to the Board of Directors' Resolution No. 06/2024/NQ-HĐQT dated December 30, 2024.

3. Short-term Trade Receivables

End of Quater	Beginning of Year
1.343.461.398	1.671.425.750
2.332.096.446	2.133.917.568
116.450.000	178.632.000
1.208.028.600	576.913.640
1.500.000.000	0
739.098.000	756.270.000
6.613.324.728	6.982.505.692
13.852.459.172	12.299.664.650
	1.343.461.398 2.332.096.446 116.450.000 1.208.028.600 1.500.000.000 739.098.000 6.613.324.728

4. Short-term Advances to Suppliers

	End of Quater	Beginning of Year
Arch Real Estate Service Join Stock Company		
Other Suppliers	218.309.588	55.533.040
Total	218.309.588	55.533.040

5. Other Receivables

5a. Short-term Other Receivables

	End of Quater		Beginning of Year	
	Value	Provision	Value	Provision
Advance Payments	1.238.883.029		1.092.934.628	
Other Short-term Receivables	2.829.250.406		2.125.999.942	7.0
Total	4.068.133.435	(3.218.934.570	0

5b. Other Long-term Receivables

Receivables from Taxi Deposit.

6. nventories

	End of Quater	Beginning of Year
Raw Materials, Supplies	28.505.673	29.919.501
Tools, Equipment		
Goods	_	-
Total	28.505.673	29.919.501

7. Prepaid Expenses

4.335.158.863	7£6.177.900.1	890.113.179.1	267.61E.E76.E	IstoT
2,850,281,672	267,176,248	192,124,295	378.108.790.€	Long-term prepaid expenses
191.778.484.1	241.008.996	TT4.621.8T2.1	928.712.278	Short-term prepaid expenses
\$1/12/2024	Transferred During the Period	Incurred During the Period	\$ 707/01/10	Ехрепѕе Лате

Tangible Fixed Assets

IstoT	Other Fixed Assets	Management Tools and Equipment	Transportation and Transmission Vehicles	Machinery and Equipment	Buildings and Structures	
925.734.788.571	2.414.000.000	224.623.422	52,813,249,520	262.928.454.1	687.757.428.111	Original Cost Beginning of Period
462.756.602.2 (818.181.140.1)			492.759.902.2 (818.181.140.1)			Purchases Disposals, Sales
178.356.222.802	2.414.000.000	5.400.653.422	966.400.282.72	265.928.454.1	687.757.428.111	End of Period
120.501.701.201	789.402.687	\$1012,454,714	49.116.334.012	028,669,838	887.112.691.64	Depreciation Beginning of Period
026.555.046.1	72£.886.29	491.981.08	£\$0.000.720 (818.181.140.1)	\$\$+.7 <u>2</u> 4.22	775.289.778	Depreciation During the Period Disposals, Sales
521,884,807,801	\$10.13£.300.1	878.013.230.2	748.821.207.84	\$72.721.888	011.791.740.02	End of Period Net Book Value
\$0£.45£.087.88	£1£.762.074.1	388.198.708	3.696.915.508	STT.821.69S	100.525.526.001	Beginning of Period
619.737.649.27	386.883.704.1	338.042.544	641.848.972.8	125.699.348	673.042.777.13	End of Period

9. Intangible F

Wait for disposals Temporarily Not in Use

Of which:

End of Period
Beginning of Period
Net Book Value
End of Period
Depreciation During the
Beginning of Period
Depreciation
Of which: Fully Depreciated but S
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Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

10. Investment Property

	01/01/2025	Increase During the Period	Decrease During the Period	31/03/2025
Investment Property for	Lease			
Original Cost	23.603.635.918			23.603.635.918
Land Use Rights	2.138.357.513			2.138.357.513
Buildings	21.465.278.405			21.465.278.405
Depreciation	247.898.518	106,242,222		354.140.740
Land Use Rights	-	2		
Buildings	247.898.518	106.242.222		354.140.740
Net Book Value	23.355.737.400		106.242.222	23.249.495.178
Land Use Rights	2.138.357.513			2.138.357.513
Buildings	21.217.379.887		106.242.222	21.429.864.331

11. Short-term payables to Suppliers

	End of Quater	Beginning of Year
Saigon Newport One Member Limited Liability	0	0
Corporation		
Samudera Shipping Line Ltd.	0	0
Ho Chi Minh City Infrastructure Investment Joint	851.558.400	851.558.400
Stock Company		
Anh Duong General Trade Company Limited	1.061.633.311	1.288.061.069
Green Field Joint Stock Company	2.070.000.000	3.225.500.000
Other Payables to Suppliers	3.173.538.202	3.175.695.106
Total	7.156.729.913	8.540.814.575

The Company has no overdue payables to suppliers that remain unpaid.

12. Taxes and Other Payables to the State

	Beginning of Period		Incurred During the Period		End of Period	
	Payable	Receivable	Amount payable	Amount Paid	Payable	Receivable
VAT on Domestic Sales	761.306.728	11.671.318	886.007.781	759.971.463	875.671.728	
Corporate Income Tax	1.800.331.680	282.272.219	2.331.950.267	1.884.758.265	1.980.835.600	
Personal Income Tax	175.872.217	37.626.591	305.129.890	265.386.822	177.988.694	
Contractor VAT		3.142.782	677.681.200		674.538.418	
Contractor tax	219.436.181		488.865.102	551.834.279	140.882.867	

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Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

Other tax			81.244.772	83.245.440	999.332	3.000.000
Total	2.956.946.806	334.712.910	4.770.879.012	3.545.196.269	3.850.916.639	3.000.000

Value Added Tax (VAT)

The Company applies the value-added tax under the credit method. The VAT rates are as follows:

Commission fees to shipping agents

0%

- Other services

8%-10%

Corporate Income Tax

Hai Minh Marine Service Company Limited enjoys a corporate income tax incentive for projects carried out in the economic zone, with a tax rate of 10% for 15 years from the first year of revenue from the project. The company is exempt from taxes for the first 4 years and receives a 50% tax reduction for the following 9 years, starting from the first year of taxable income. Other companies within the Company are required to pay corporate income tax on taxable income at a rate of 20%. The determination of corporate income tax payable by the Company's companies is based on the

The determination of corporate income tax payable by the Company's companies is based on the current tax regulations. However, these regulations may change over time, and tax rules for various types of transactions can be interpreted in multiple ways. Therefore, the tax amount presented in the consolidated financial statements may change when the tax authorities conduct an audit.

Land Use Tax, Land Rent

Land use tax and land rent are paid according to the notices issued by the tax authorities.

Other Taxes

The Company declares and pays taxes in accordance with regulations.

13. Payables to Employees

Salaries payable to employees within the Company.

14. Short-term Accrued Expenses

End of Quater	Beginning of Year
*	*
624.087.749	332.894.807
624.087.749	332.894.807
	624.087.749

15. Other Payables

15a. Other Short-term Payables

End of Quater	Beginning of Year
500.289.600	442.116.600
192.000	0
625.404.148	625.404.148
7.559.778.482	5.509.821.497
1.144.308.519	2.883.591.351
9.829.972.749	9.460.933.596
	500.289.600 192.000 625.404.148 7.559.778.482 1.144.308.519

15b. Other Long-term Payables

Long-term deposits received for office rentals

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Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

15c. Overdue Payables

The Company has no overdue payables that remain unpaid

16. Bonus and Welfare Fund

	Beginning of Period	Increase Due to Allocation from Profits	Fund Expenditures During the Period	End of Period
Bonus and Welfare Fund	366.407.171		60.000.000	306.407.171
Management Reward Fund	350.515.397			350.515.397
Total	716.922.568			656.922.568

17. Owner's Equity

17a. Statement of Changes on Owner's Equity

Information about changes in owner's equity is presented in the attached Appendix.

17b. Details of Owner's Equity Contributions

	End of Period	Beginning of Year
Green Field Joint Stock Company	14.288.000.000	14.288.000.000
Mr. Tran Quang Tien	13.885.050.000	13.885.050.000
Mr. Vu Duc Tuan	10.000.000.000	10.000.000.000
Other Shareholders	93.825.420.000	93.825.420.000
Total	131.998.470.000	131.998.470.000

17c. Shares

	End of Period	Beginning of Year
Number of Shares Registered for Issuance	13.200.000	13.200.000
Number of Shares Sold to the Public	13.199.847	13.199.847
- Common Shares	13.199.847	13.199.847
- Preferred Shares	-	/ <u>=</u> /
Number of Shares Repurchased	352.200	352.200
- Common Shares	352.200	352.200
- Preferred Shares	-	
Number of Shares Outstanding	12.847.647	12.847.647
- Common Shares	12.847.647	12.847.647
- Preferred Shares	-	

Par value of outstanding shares: 10.000 VND.

17d. Profit distribution

18. Off-Balance Sheet Item

Foreign Currencies

At the end of the accounting period, the Company's cash includes 826,49 USD (Beginning of Year 826,49 USD).

VI. ADDITIONAL INFORMATION FOR ITEMS PRESENTED IN THE CONSOLIDATED INCOME STATEMENT

Address: 17th Floor, Pearl Plaza Building, 561A Dien Bien Phu Street, Ward 25, Binh Thanh District, Ho Chi Minh City CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR Q1 2025

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

1. Revenue from Sales of Goods and Provision of Services Total Revenue

	Quarter 1/2025	Quarter 1/2024
Revenue from Transportation Services	7.270.682.217	6.339.280.128
Revenue from Container Agency Services	2.596,006,282	1.616.849.030
Revenue from Office Rentals	1.012.433.194	1.304.502.197
Revenue from Warehouse Operations	16.849.444.741	13.393.403.550
Total	27.728.566.434	22.644.034.905

2. Cost of Good Sold

Quarter 1/2025	Quarter 1/2024
12.970.495.716	4.987.948.045
7.727.296.981	1.347.315.616
762.133.909	660.004.375
1.839.104.875	11.017.508.361
23.299.031.481	18.012.776.397
	12.970.495.716 7.727.296.981 762.133.909 1.839.104.875

3. Financial Income

	Quarter 1/2025	Quarter 1/2024
Interest Income from Bank Deposits, Loans	39.181.548	469.625.746
Securities Trading Income	10.463.479.464	
Gains from Foreign Exchange Differences	31.890.164	76.437
Dividends and Profit Sharing		
Other Financial Income	3.615.037	1.947.081
Total	10.538.166.213	471.649.264

4. Financial Expenses

	Quarter 1/2025	Quarter 1/2024
Interest Expenses	46.896.414	
Provision for Impairment of Financial Investments	(786.615.057)	
Losses from Foreign Exchange Differences	63	61.683.391
Losses from the Revaluation of Monetary Items Denominated in Foreign Currencies at Year-End		
Securities Trading Losses	7.580.385	3.528.211
Total	(732.138.195)	65.211.602

5. General and Administrative Expenses

	Quarter 1/2025	Quarter 1/2024
Employee Expenses	1.719.154.817	1.498.528.316
Materials Management Expenses	20.395.023	30.690.436
Office Supplies Expenses	71.300.323	68.220.314
Depreciation of Fixed Assets	46.268.015	39.161.886
Taxes, Fees, and Charges	10.694.272	31.159.330
Provision Expenses		

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Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

		Quarter 1/2025	Quarter 1/2024
	Outsourced Service Expenses	186.787.193	453.305.845
	Employee Expenses	369.474.275	240.838.738
	Total	2.424.073.918	2.361.874.865
6.	Production and Business Expenses by factors		
		Quarter 1/2025	Quarter 1/2024
	Raw Materials and Supplies Expenses	3.905.470.985	2.536.972.278
	Labor Expenses	8.264.262.231	6.354.478.591
	Depreciation of Fixed Assets	1.890.856.335	1.546.154.703
	Outsourced Service Expenses	9.262.640.128	9.485.136.074
	Other Expenses	2.399.875.720	240.838.738
	Total	25.723.105.399	20.374.651.262
VII.	OTHER INFORMATION	•	

The Board of Management affirms that there are no significant events arising after the end of the reporting period that require adjustments to the figures or disclosure in the Consolidated Financial Statements.

Hoang Thi Huong

Chief Accountant/Preparer

Ho Chi Minh City, April 15, 2025

THAMH TP. HOOT

Tran Quang Tien Chairman of the Board of Directors