

Form No. 01-B

**CANTHO PESTICIDES
JOINT STOCK COMPANY**

THE SOCIALIST REPUBLIC OF VIETNAM
Independence - Freedom – Happiness

No: 03E/CBTT.CPC.2026

Can Tho, January 20, 2026

**PERIODIC INFORMATION DISCLOSURE OF FINANCIAL
STATEMENTS**

To: Hanoi Stock Exchange

Pursuant to Clause 3, Article 14 of Circular No. 96/2020/TT-BTC dated November 16, 2020, of the Ministry of Finance, guiding information disclosure on the stock market, **CAN THO PESTICIDES JOINT STOCK COMPANY** hereby discloses information on the financial statements for the fourth quarter of 2025 to Hanoi Stock Exchange as follows:

1. Name of organization: **CAN THO PESTICIDES JOINT STOCK COMPANY**

- Stock symbol: CPC.
- Address: 51 Truong Van Dien, Phuoc Thoi Ward, Can Tho City
- Telephone contact/Tel: 02923861770.... Fax: 02923861798.
- Email: Admin@tstcantho.com..... Website: www.tstcantho.com.vn

2. Content of information disclosure:

- Financial statements for the 4th quarter of 2025

Separate financial statements (TCNY without Company's subsidiaries and upper-level accounting unit with affiliated units); ☒X

- Cases subject to explanation of reasons:

+ The auditing organization issues an opinion that is not an unqualified opinion on the financial statements (for audited financial statements of 2024):

Yes ☐

No ☐

Explanatory document in case of ticking yes:

Yes ☐

No ☐

+ The after-tax profit in the reporting period has a difference before and after the audit of 5% or more, changing from loss to profit or vice versa (for the audited financial statements of 2024):

Yes ☐

No ☐

Explanatory document in case of ticking yes:

Yes ☐

No ☐

+ The after-tax profit of corporate income at the income statement of the reporting period changes by 10% or more compared to the same period of the previous year:

Yes ☒

No ☐

Explanatory document in case of ticking yes:

Yes ☒

No ☐

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

Yes ☐

No ☐

Explanatory document in case of ticking yes:

Yes ☐

No ☐

This information has been published on the company's electronic information page on Date: January 20, 2026 at the link: www.tstcantho.com.vn

3. Report on transactions with a value of 35% or more of total assets in 2025.

In case listed organization has a transaction, it is requested to fully report the following contents:

- Content of transaction:.....
- Proportion of transaction value/total asset value of the enterprise (%) (based on the most recent year's financial statements);.....
- Date of completion of transaction:.....

We undertake that the information disclosed above is true and take full responsibility before the law for the content of the disclosed information.

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<p>Attached documents:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Q4 2025 Financial Statements - Explanatory document 	<p style="text-align: center;">Organization representative</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Legal Representative/Authorized Person for Information Disclosure</p> <div style="text-align: center;">  <p style="color: red; font-weight: bold; font-size: 1.2em;">GENERAL DIRECTOR</p> <p style="color: red; font-style: italic; font-size: 1.2em;">Nguyễn Văn Trung</p> </div>
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No: 042/CBTT.2026

Can Tho, January 20, 2026

*Re: Explanation for Pre-Tax
profit in Q4 2025 differing by
over 10% compared to the
same period*

TO: THE HANOI STOCK EXCHANGE

**CPC EXPLANATION OF REASONS FOR PRE-TAX PROFIT
DIFFERING BY OVER 10% COMPARED TO THE SAME
PERIOD**

The profit after tax of CPC in the fourth quarter of 2025 reached over VND 2.58 billions, representing an increase of +663.78% compared to the same period in 2024.

CPC hereby explains the key factors contributing to the year-on-year profit variance exceeding 10% as follows:

- Although revenue from goods sold and services rendered in the fourth quarter of 2025 reached only 95.61% of the corresponding period of the previous year, financial expenses declined sharply by 43.46% year-on-year, which was the primary driver supporting the significant improvement in profit compared to the same period.
- Selling expenses decreased by 6.27% year-on-year, which also contributed positively to the increase in profit compared to the corresponding period.

Against the backdrop of persistent challenges in the overall economy, the Company will continue to strengthen cost control and optimize the utilization of available resources in order to enhance its competitive position.

ON BEHALF OF CAN THO PESTICIDES JSC
CENTRAL DIRECTOR



Nguyễn Văn Trung



CANTHO PESTICIDES JOINT STOCK COMPANY

51 Truong Van Dien, Phuoc Thoi Ward, Can Tho City

Tel: (+84) 292. 3861770 - (+84) 292. 3861798

Website: www.tstcantho.com.vn

FINANCIAL REPORTS

QUARTER 4 - YEAR 2025

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|----------------|
| - Balance sheet | Form B 01 - DN |
| - Income statement | Form B 02 - DN |
| - Cash flow statement | Form B 03 - DN |
| - Notes to the financial statements | Form B 09 - DN |

- Tax code:

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BALANCE SHEET

As of 31 December 2025

ITEMS	CODE	NOTE	ENDING BALANCE	BEGINNING BALANCE
A. CURRENT ASSETS (100=110+120+130+140+150)	100		118.804.928.183	103.827.205.904
I. Cash and cash equivalents	110	V.1	2.187.520.013	14.439.625.166
1. Cash	111		2.187.520.013	8.439.625.166
2. Cash equivalents	112		-	6.000.000.000
III. Short-term financial investments	120	V.2	37.000.000.000	48.000.000.000
1. Trading securities	121		-	-
2. Provisions for devaluation of trading securities (*)	122		-	-
3. Held-to-maturity investments	123		37.000.000.000	48.000.000.000
III. Short-term receivables	130	V.3	52.231.150.748	25.730.575.648
1. Short-term trade receivables	131		50.902.355.565	24.236.152.837
2. Short-term prepayments to suppliers	132		1.228.577.592	1.583.228.400
3. Short-term inter-company receivables	133		-	-
4. Receivables according to the progress of construction contract	134		-	-
5. Receivables for short-term loans	135		-	-
6. Other short-term receivables	136		8.374.886.043	8.429.053.851
7. Allowance for short-term doubtful debts	137		(8.274.668.452)	(8.517.859.440)
8. Deficit assets for treatment	139		-	-
IV. Inventories	140		27.159.492.785	15.446.508.249
1. Inventories	141	V.4	28.191.680.445	16.698.796.463
2. Allowance for inventories (*)	149		(1.032.187.660)	(1.252.288.214)
V. Other current assets	150	V.5	226.764.637	210.496.841
1. Short-term prepaid expenses	151		226.764.637	210.496.841
2. Deductible VAT	152		-	-
3. Taxes and other receivables from the State	153		-	-
4. Trading Government bonds	154		-	-
5. Other current assets	155		-	-
B - NON-CURRENT ASSETS (200=210+220+230+240+250+260)	200		16.440.941.431	19.398.923.716
I. Long-term receivables	210		-	-
1. Long-term trade receivables	211		-	-
2. Long-term prepayments to suppliers	212		-	-
3. Working capital in affiliates	213		-	-
4. Long-term inter-company receivables	214		-	-
5. Receivables for long-term loans	215		-	-
6. Other long-term receivables	216		-	-
7. Allowance for long-term doubtful debts (*)	219		-	-

ITEMS	CODE	NOTE	ENDING BALANCE	BEGINNING BALANCE
II. Fixed assets	220		13.560.160.194	16.287.687.123
1. Tangible fixed assets	221	V.6	13.560.160.194	16.283.520.443
- Historical cost	222		59.931.479.707	58.701.079.707
- Accumulated depreciation (*)	223		(46.371.319.513)	(42.417.559.264)
2. Financial leased assets	224		-	-
- Historical cost	225		-	-
- Accumulated depreciation (*)	226		-	-
3. Intangible fixed assets	227	V.7	-	4.166.680
- Initial cost	228		984.913.300	984.913.300
- Accumulated amortization (*)	229		(984.913.300)	(980.746.620)
III. Investment property	230		-	-
- Historical costs	231		-	-
- Accumulated depreciation	232		-	-
IV. Long-term assets in process	240		1.024.645.455	1.024.645.455
1. Long-term work in process	241		-	-
2. Construction-in-progress	242		1.024.645.455	1.024.645.455
V. Long-term financial investments	250		-	-
1. Investments in subsidiaries	251		-	-
2. Investments in joint ventures and associates	252		-	-
3. Investments in other entities	253		-	-
4. Provisions for devaluation of long-term financial investments	254		-	-
5. Held-to-maturity investments	255		-	-
VI. Other non-current assets	260		1.856.135.782	2.086.591.138
1. Long-term prepaid expenses	261		1.856.135.782	2.086.591.138
2. Deferred income tax assets	262		-	-
3. Long-term components and spare parts	263		-	-
4. Other non-current assets	268	V.9	-	-
TOTAL ASSETS (270 = 100 + 200)	270		135.245.869.614	123.226.129.620
C - LIABILITIES (300=310+330)	300		49.173.266.878	36.929.168.418
I. Current liabilities	310		49.173.266.878	36.929.168.418
1. Short-term trade payables	311		13.866.613.052	9.192.764.970
2. Short-term advances from customers	312		125.769.866	-
3. Taxes and other obligations to the State Budget	313	V.11	2.782.871.611	3.185.575.415
4. Payables to employees	314		3.550.000.000	10.065.376.464
5. Short-term accrued expenses	315	V.12	914.539.317	4.567.709.174
6. Short-term inter-company payables	316		-	-
7. Payables according to the progress of construction contracts	317		-	-
8. Short-term unearned revenue	318		-	-
9. Other short-term payables	319	V.13	7.444.364.792	1.923.029.847
10. Short-term borrowings and financial leases	320	V.10	18.088.583.760	6.093.936.048
11. Provisions for short-term payables	321		-	-
12. Bonus and welfare funds	322		2.400.524.480	1.900.776.500

ITEMS	CODE	NOTE	ENDING BALANCE	BEGINNING BALANCE
13. Price stabilization fund	323		-	-
14. Trading Government bonds	324		-	-
II. Non-current liabilities	330		-	-
1. Long-term trade payables	331		-	-
2. Long-term advances from customers	332		-	-
3. Inter-company payables for working capital	334		-	-
4. Long-term inter-company payables	335		-	-
5. Other long-term payables	337		-	-
6. Long-term borrowings and financial leases	338		-	-
7. Convertible bonds	339		-	-
8. Preferred shares	340		-	-
9. Deferred income tax liability	341		-	-
10. Provisions for long-term payables	342		-	-
11. Science and technology development fund	343		-	-
D - VOWNER'S EQUITY (400=410+430)	400		86.072.602.736	86.296.961.202
I. Owner's equity	410	V.14	86.072.602.736	86.296.961.202
1. Capital	411		43.030.500.000	43.030.500.000
2. Share premiums	412		8.291.518.300	8.291.518.300
3. Bond conversion options	413		-	-
4. Other sources of capital	414		12.261.176.032	12.261.176.032
5. Treasury stocks (*)	415		(4.000.872.355)	(4.000.872.355)
6. Differences on asset revaluation	416		-	-
7. Foreign exchange differences	417		-	-
8. Investment and development fund	418		14.517.330.583	13.517.330.583
9. Business arrangement supporting fund	419		-	-
10. Other funds	420		-	-
11. Retained earnings	421		11.972.950.176	13.197.308.642
- Retained earnings accumulated to the end of the previous period	421A 421B		3.009.582.662 8.963.367.514	3.195.827.635 10.001.481.007
- Retained earnings of the current period	422		-	-
II. Other sources and funds	430		-	-
1. Sources of expenditure	431		-	-
2. Fund to form fixed assets	432		-	-
TOTAL RESOURCES (440 = 300 + 400)	440		135.245.869.614	123.226.129.620

Can Tho, January 20, 2026

Preparer


Nguyễn Duy Linh

Chief Accountant


Quách Thị Thúy

General Manager



Nguyễn Văn Trung

INCOME STATEMENT

Quarter 4 - Year 2025

ITEMS	CODE	NOTE	QUARTER 4		ACCUMULATED FROM THE BEGINNING OF THE YEAR TO THE END OF THIS QUARTER	
			2025	2024	2025	2024
1. Revenues From Sales And Services Rendered	01	VI.15	80.068.321.670	83.747.293.092	171.318.102.521	190.029.517.976
2. Revenue Deductions	02					
3. Net sales (10 = 01 - 02)	10		80.068.321.670	83.747.293.092	171.318.102.521	190.029.517.976
4. Cost of sales	11	VI.18	68.837.903.708	74.647.912.231	133.448.730.235	148.968.970.815
5. Gross profit (20 = 10 - 11)	20		11.230.417.962	9.099.380.861	37.869.372.286	41.060.547.161
6. Financial income	21	VI.19	994.423.518	1.385.020.735	4.230.503.279	3.942.108.016
7. Financial expenses	22	VI.20	1.235.925.183	2.186.040.800	4.071.678.313	5.200.560.274
- In which: Loan interest expenses	23		234.851.321	199.080.331	790.844.349	604.799.716
8. Selling expenses	24		4.446.784.811	4.744.100.574	14.724.231.506	15.052.381.762
9. General and administration expenses	25		3.248.109.231	3.045.527.806	12.457.026.614	12.117.090.723
10. Net operating profit (30 = 20 + (21 - 22) - 25 - 26)	30		3.294.022.255	508.732.416	10.846.939.132	12.632.622.418
11. Other income	31	VI.21	7.901	19.659	535.895.198	1.335.840.372
12. Other expenses	32	VI.22	65.492.169	86.048.251	135.500.770	151.465.910
13. Other profit/(loss) (40 = 31 - 32)	40		(65.484.268)	(86.028.592)	400.394.428	1.184.374.462
14. Total accounting profit before tax (50 = 30 + 40)	50		3.228.537.987	422.703.824	11.247.333.560	13.816.996.880
15. Current income tax	51	VI.23	645.707.597	84.540.765	2.283.966.046	4.666.094.928
16. Deferred income tax	52				0	0
17. Profit after tax (60 = 50 - 51 - 52)	60		2.582.830.390	338.163.059	8.963.367.514	9.150.901.952
18. Basic earnings per share (*)	70	VI.24	633	83	2.196	2.242
19. Diluted earnings per share (*)	71					

Preparer

Chief Accountant

Can Tho, January 20, 2026

General Manager



[Signature]

Nguyễn Duy Linh

[Signature]

Quách Thị Nhung

CASH FLOW STATEMENT

Quarter 4 - Year 2025

Unit: Vietnam Dong

ITEMS	CODE	NOTE	ACCUMULATED FROM THE BEGINNING OF THE YEAR TO THE END OF THIS QUARTER	
			CURRENT PERIOD	PREVIOUS YEAR
I. Cash flows from operating activities				
1. Income from sales of merchandises, services rendered	01		152.441.231.670	202.192.927.817
2. Payments to suppliers of merchandises and services	02		(137.985.346.265)	(162.809.868.593)
3. Payments to employees	03		(24.967.848.646)	(26.126.447.422)
4. Interest payment	04		(790.844.349)	(604.799.716)
5. Corporate income tax payment	05		(1.580.127.383)	(4.180.000.000)
6. Other income from operating activity	06		3.685.344.822	6.722.800.642
7. Other payments for operating activity	07		(27.757.373.252)	(13.797.783.247)
Net cash flows from operating activities	20		(36.954.963.403)	1.396.829.481
II. Cash flow from investment activities				
1. Payment for buying, building FAs and other assets	21		(1.230.400.000)	(7.788.732.000)
2. Receipt from liquidating, selling FAs and others	22		-	1.349.400.000
3. Payment for loaning, buying securities from other entities	23		(88.000.000.000)	(173.000.000.000)
4. Receipt from loaning, selling securities	24		105.000.000.000	154.000.000.000
5. Payment for investing in the other entities	25		-	-
6. Receipt from investment in other entities	26		-	-
7. Receipt from loan interest, dividend, divided profits	27		2.718.959.775	2.290.264.232
Net cash flow from investment activities	30		18.488.559.775	(23.149.067.768)
III. Cash flow from financial activities				
1. Receipt from issuing stocks, receiving owner's equity	31		-	-
2. Payment for owners' equities, buying back issued	32		-	-
3. Receipt from short-term, long-term loans	33		80.435.244.871	76.086.479.708
4. Payment for original debt	34		(68.440.597.159)	(77.512.164.140)
5. Payment for debt (financial leasing)	35		-	-
6. Paid dividends, profits	36		(7.346.610.000)	(7.346.610.000)
Net cash flow from financial activities	40		4.648.037.712	(8.772.294.432)
Net cash flow in the period (50=20+30+40)	50		(13.818.365.916)	(30.524.532.719)
Cash on hand and beginning amount	60		14.439.625.166	47.606.426.968
The effect of changes in exchange rate	61		1.566.260.763	357.730.917
Cash on hand and closing amount (70 = 50 + 60 + 61)	70	V.1	2.187.520.013	17.439.625.166

Can Tho, January 20, 2026

Preparer


 Nguyễn Duy Linh

Chief Accountant


 Quách Thị Chinh

General Manager



 Nguyễn Văn Trùng

CANTHO PESTICIDES JOINT STOCK COMPANY

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Form B 09 - DN

For quarter 4 of 2025

Unit: Vietnam Dong

I. GENERAL INFORMATION

- | | |
|-------------------------|--|
| 1. Form of ownership | Share capital |
| 2. Operating industry | Production of plant protection chemicals |
| 3. Principal activities | |

Importing, manufacturing, processing, and trading plant protection chemicals, biological products, and various types of chemicals; Importing and trading fertilizers, machinery, equipment, and tools for agricultural production; Manufacturing and trading pharmaceuticals and chemicals used in aquaculture

4. Operating characteristics of the Company during the year that affect consolidated financial statements

II. FISCAL YEAR AND ACCOUNTING CURRENCY

1. Fiscal year

The fiscal year of the Company is from 01 January to 31 December annually. This report specifically covers the fourth quarter of 2025.

2. Accounting currency unit

The Vietnamese Dong (VND) is used as the currency for bookkeeping.

III. ACCOUNTING STANDARDS AND ACCOUNTING SYSTEM

1. Accounting system

The Company applies Enterprise Accounting System issued under Circular No. 200/2014/TT-BTC dated December 22, 2014 and Circular No. 202/2014/TT-BTC dated December 22, 2014 guiding the preparation and Circulars guiding, supplementing and amending.

2. Statement of the compliance with the Accounting Standards and System

We have performed accounting work in accordance with Vietnamese Accounting Standards and relevant legal regulations. The financial statements have been presented truthfully and fairly, reflecting the financial position, business performance, and cash flows of the company

- The selection of data and information for presentation in the Notes to the Financial Statements has been carried out based on the materiality principle as stipulated in Vietnamese Accounting Standard No. 21, 'Presentation of Financial Statements'

3. Applied Accounting Method

The company applies the computerized accounting system.

IV. ACCOUNTING POLICIES

1. Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include cash on hand, bank deposits, cash in transit, and short-term investments with an original maturity of no more than three months. These investments must have high liquidity, be easily convertible into known amounts of cash, and carry minimal risk of changes in value.

Foreign Currency Translation Methods

Differences in foreign exchange rates arising during the period when the company is operational are translated using the actual transaction exchange rate of the economic activity. These differences are recorded as financial income or financial expenses and reflected in the Income Statement for the period

During the construction investment phase to establish fixed assets for a newly formed company, foreign exchange differences arise when monetary items denominated in foreign currencies are paid for investment activities. Additionally, differences due to year-end revaluation of monetary items are separately accumulated and presented on the Balance Sheet. Once the assets are completed and put into use, these foreign exchange differences are gradually amortized into financial income (for exchange rate gains) or financial expenses (for exchange rate losses) over a period not exceeding five years from the time the assets become operational.

The ending balance of cash accounts in foreign currencies must be revalued based on the average transaction exchange rate in the interbank foreign exchange market, as announced by the State Bank of Vietnam at the time of preparing the financial statements

2. Accounting principles of inventory

Accounting principles of inventory : Inventory is recognized at cost. If the net realizable value is lower than the cost, it must be measured at the net realizable value. The cost of inventory includes purchase costs, processing costs, and other directly attributable costs incurred to bring the inventory to its current location and condition, minus any provisions for devaluation or obsolescence.

Inventory Valuation Method: Weighted Average Method

Inventory Accounting Method: Perpetual Inventory Method

Provision for Inventory Devaluation: Provisions for inventory devaluation are recognized when the net realizable value of inventory is lower than its cost. The provision amount is the difference between the higher cost of inventory and its lower net realizable value. The provision is made on an item-by-item basis. The estimation of the net realizable value must be based on reliable evidence collected at the time of estimation and should take into account price fluctuations or direct costs related to events after the financial year-end. These events must be confirmed based on the conditions existing at the time of estimation.

3. Principles for Recognition and Depreciation of Fixed Assets (FA) and Finance Leases

The principles for recognizing tangible and intangible fixed assets are recorded at their historical cost, which includes all expenses that the enterprise must incur to acquire the fixed asset, calculated up to the point when the asset is ready for use as planned. In the balance sheet, fixed assets are reflected in three indicators: historical cost, accumulated depreciation, and remaining value.

The principle for recognizing leased fixed assets: record at the lower of the fair value of the leased asset and the present value of the minimum lease payments

The useful life of fixed assets: is the period that a business anticipates using fixed assets in production and business activities, or is determined based on the quantity and volume of products expected to be produced from the use of fixed assets according to current regulations, under normal conditions, in line with the economic and technical parameters of the fixed assets, and other factors related to the operation of the fixed assets.

Depreciation method for fixed assets: Depreciation is recorded using the straight-line method based on the estimated useful life of the assets in accordance with Circular 45/2013/TT-BTC dated April 25, 2013, and Circular 28/2017/TT-BTC dated April 12, 2017, issued by the Ministry of Finance.

The useful life of fixed assets:

<i>Buildings and structures</i>	<i>5 - 50 years</i>
<i>Machinery and equipment</i>	<i>3 - 20 years</i>
<i>Motor vehicles</i>	<i>4 - 30 years</i>
<i>Office equipments</i>	<i>5 - 10 years</i>

Intangible Fixed Assets *Maximum term of 20 years*

Intangible fixed assets include land with a time limit, and the useful life is the period during which the land can be used as permitted by regulations.

4. Recognition of loans and finance lease liabilities

Borrowing Costs: These are interest on loans and other costs directly related to the company's borrowings. These costs are recognized as production and business expenses in the period, unless they arise from borrowings directly related to the investment in construction or production of unfinished assets, in which case they are capitalized into the value of the asset (capitalized) when they meet the conditions set out in accounting standard No. 16 "Borrowing Costs."

Capitalization Rate for Borrowing Costs: In cases where general borrowings are used for investment in construction or production of an unfinished asset, the borrowing costs eligible for capitalization in each accounting period are determined based on the capitalization rate. This rate is applied to the weighted average accumulated costs incurred for the investment in construction or production of that asset. The capitalization rate is calculated based on the weighted average interest rate of loans that remain unpaid during the period. The capitalized borrowing costs for the period should not exceed the total borrowing costs incurred during that period.

5. Recognition and Capitalization of Other Costs

Prepaid Expenses (Short-Term and Long-Term): These are actual expenses that have been incurred but are related to the company's production and business activities over multiple accounting periods within one financial year (short-term) or over more than one financial year (long-term). Therefore, they cannot be fully accounted for as production and business expenses in the period incurred and are instead allocated across multiple future accounting periods.

Main Prepaid Expense: The primary prepaid expense is the land rental cost at the Tra Noc Industrial Park for the construction of the company's production facility.

Method for Allocating Prepaid Expenses: The allocation of prepaid expenses into production and business expenses for each period is based on the nature and extent of each type of expense. Short-term prepaid expenses are allocated over 12 months, while long-term prepaid expenses are allocated over more than 12 months.

6. Principles and Methods for Recognizing Accrued Expenses:

Accrued Expenses: These are costs that have not yet been incurred but are anticipated and recognized in the period as production and business expenses for the entities subject to the costs. This ensures that when actual payments are made, they do not cause unexpected fluctuations in production and business expenses. The recognition of these accrued expenses into production and business expenses is done based on the matching principle, ensuring alignment between revenues and expenses within the same period.

Main Accrued Expenses: These primarily include large repairs to fixed assets, as these repairs are cyclical by nature, accrued interest on loans in cases where interest is paid at a later date, deferred bond interest payments, and costs related to halting production due to seasonal business operations, etc.

7. Principles and Methods for Recognizing Provisions for Liabilities:

Provisions for liabilities are only recognized when the following conditions are met: 1. The company has a present obligation (either a legal obligation or a constructive obligation) resulting from a past event; 2. It is probable that an outflow of economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation; 3. A reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

The recognized value of a provision for liability is the best reasonable estimate of the amount that will be required to settle the present obligation at the end of the accounting period.

8. Accounting principles of owner's equity

Accounting principles of owner's equity

Business capital is formed from the money contributed by members or shareholders who purchase shares or stocks, or from retained earnings after tax as per the resolution of the General Meeting of Shareholders or as specified in the company's charter. Business capital is recognized according to the actual amount of capital contributed in cash or in kind, valued at the par value of the shares issued at the company's formation or additional capital raised to expand the company's operations.

Recognition Principles for Share Premium and Other Capital:

+ **Share Premium:** This reflects the increase in the amount received above the par value when shares are issued for the first time or additional shares are issued. It also includes the increase or decrease between the actual amount received and the repurchase price when treasury shares are reissued (for joint-stock companies). In cases where shares are repurchased for immediate cancellation, the value of the repurchased shares is deducted from the business capital at the purchase date. The deduction is made according to the actual repurchase price and must also reduce the business capital in detail according to the par value and the share premium of the repurchased shares.

+ **Other Capital:** This reflects the business capital formed from additions made from business operations, gifts, donations, sponsorships, or asset revaluation.

Recognition Principles for Exchange Rate Differences:

Exchange rate differences are reflected as the fluctuations in foreign exchange rates arising from capital construction investments (pre-operational stage). They also include the exchange rate differences from revaluation of foreign-currency-denominated monetary items at the end of the financial year and how those differences are handled.

Recognition Principles for Retained Earnings:

Retained earnings are recognized as the amount of profit (or loss) from the company's business activities after deducting (-) the current period's corporate income tax and adjustments for retrospective changes in accounting policies and corrections of significant prior-period errors.

Profit distribution is based on the company's charter and the decisions made by the Board of Directors approved at the annual general meeting of shareholders.

9. Recognition Principles and Methods for Revenue:

Principles and Methods for Recognizing Sales Revenue:

Sales revenue includes the sale of products manufactured by the company, the sale of purchased goods, and the sale of investment properties. Sales revenue is recognized when the following five conditions are met simultaneously: 1. The company has transferred most of the risks and rewards associated with the ownership of the product or goods to the buyer; 2. The company no longer retains the management rights of the goods as if it were the owner or the control over the goods; 3. The revenue is reasonably certain to be determined; 4. The company has received economic benefits from the sales transaction; 5. The costs associated with the sales transaction can be identified.

Recognition Principles and Methods for Service Revenue:

Service revenue arises from performing agreed work under a contract over one or more accounting periods. Service revenue is recognized when all of the following four conditions are met: 1. The revenue is reasonably certain to be determined; 2. It is probable that economic benefits will flow from the transaction providing the service; 3. The portion of work completed as of the balance sheet date can be determined; 4. The costs incurred for the transaction and the costs to complete the service transaction can be identified.

Recognition Principles and Methods for Financial Activity Revenue:

Financial activity revenue reflects income from interest, royalties, dividends, profit distributions, and other financial activities of the company (such as investments in securities trading, the liquidation of joint venture equity, investments in affiliated companies, subsidiaries, other capital investments, exchange rate gains, and capital gains from asset transfers). Financial revenue is recognized when the following two conditions are met: 1. It is probable that economic benefits will flow from the transaction; 2. The revenue is reasonably certain to be determined.

10. Recognition Principles and Methods for Financial Costs:

Financial Costs: Financial costs include expenses or losses related to borrowing costs, loans, and exchange rate losses.

These financial costs are recognized in detail for each type of cost when they are actually incurred in the period and can be reliably determined when there is sufficient evidence of these costs.

11. Recognition Principles and Methods for Current Corporate Income Tax and Deferred Corporate Income Tax Costs:

Corporate Income Tax Expenses are determined as the total of current corporate income tax expenses and deferred corporate income tax expenses when determining the profit or loss for an accounting period.

Current Corporate Income Tax is the amount of corporate income tax payable (or recoverable) based on taxable income and the corporate income tax rate for the current year according to the applicable corporate income tax law, and is recognized accordingly.

Deferred Corporate Income Tax includes both deferred tax liabilities and deferred tax assets: Deferred Tax Liabilities are the amount of corporate income tax that will be payable in the future, calculated based on temporary taxable differences in the current year. Deferred Tax Assets are the amount of corporate income tax that will be recoverable in the future, calculated based on the following items: a) Deductible temporary differences; b) The value of unused tax losses that can be carried forward to the following year; c) The value of unused tax credits that can be carried forward to the following year.

Taxes Payable to the State Budget will be specifically settled with the tax authority. The difference between the tax payable according to the books and the amount verified during the tax audit will be adjusted once the final settlement is made with the tax authority.

12. Foreign Exchange Risk Provisions:

The year-end balance of monetary items (cash, cash equivalents, receivables, and payables) denominated in foreign currency is revalued based on the average exchange rate in the interbank foreign exchange market as announced by the State Bank of Vietnam at the time of preparing the financial statements.

The provision for foreign exchange risk is carried out in accordance with Circular No. 201/2009/TT-BTC dated October 15, 2009, which provides guidance on handling exchange rate differences in businesses.

13. Principles of Reporting Comparative Information

The numerical information in financial statements intended for comparison across accounting periods must be presented in accordance with the numerical information from the previous period's financial statements. Comparative information should also include explanatory notes if necessary to help users clearly understand the current period's financial statements.

When there is a change in the presentation or classification of items in the financial statements, the comparative figures for the current period must be reclassified accordingly, and the nature, figures, and reasons for the reclassification must be presented. If it is not possible to reclassify the corresponding comparative figures, the enterprise must clearly state the reasons and nature of the changes if the reclassification of the figures is carried out.

V. NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

1. Cash and Cash equivalents		<u>31/12/2025</u>	<u>01/01/2025</u>
Cash		2.187.520.013	14.439.625.166
Cash on hand		12.653.000	130.731.000
Cash at banks		2.174.867.013	8.308.894.166
Cash in transit		-	6.000.000.000
Total		2.187.520.013	14.439.625.166
2. Short-term investments			
		<u>31/12/2025</u>	<u>01/01/2025</u>
		<u>Quantity</u>	<u>Value</u>
Short-term investments			
Time deposits over 3 months		37.000.000.000	48.000.000.000
Total		37.000.000.000	48.000.000.000
3. Current accounts receivable		<u>31/12/2025</u>	<u>01/01/2025</u>
Other receivables		50.902.355.565	24.236.152.837
Prepayments to suppliers		1.228.577.592	1.583.228.400
Other receivables		8.374.886.043	8.429.053.851
Provision for doubtful receivables		(8.274.668.452)	(8.517.859.440)
Total		52.231.150.748	25.730.575.648
4. Inventories		<u>31/12/2025</u>	<u>01/01/2025</u>
Purchased goods in transit		-	-
Raw materials		23.099.062.677	14.429.042.519
Tools and supplies		-	-
Work in progress		-	-
Finished goods		5.092.617.768	2.269.753.944
Merchandise inventories		-	-
Goods in transit for sale		-	-
Total cost of inventory		28.191.680.445	16.698.796.463
(-) Inventory write-down allowance		(1.032.187.660)	(1.252.288.214)
Total net realizable value of inventory		27.159.492.785	15.446.508.249
5. Other current assets		<u>31/12/2025</u>	<u>01/01/2025</u>
Taxes and other receivables from the State		-	-
Value added tax deductibles		-	-
Taxes and other receivables from the State		-	-
Other current assets		226.764.637	210.496.841
Total		226.764.637	210.496.841
6. Tangible fixed assets			

(See next page)

(See next page)

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For quarter 4 of 2025

Unit: Vietnam Dong

6. Tangible fixed assets

Items	Buildings and structures	Machinery and equipment	Motor vehicles	Office equipments	Total
Cost					
Opening balance	23.837.654.509	19.496.969.299	14.971.337.354	395.118.545	58.701.079.707
Purchases	-	531.000.000	-	-	531.000.000
Transfer from construction in progress	-	699.400.000	-	-	699.400.000
Other increase	-	-	-	-	-
Transfer to real estate	-	-	-	-	-
Disposal	-	-	-	-	-
Other decreases	-	-	-	-	-
Closing balance	23.837.654.509	20.727.369.299	14.971.337.354	395.118.545	59.931.479.707
Accumulated depreciation					
Opening balance	20.687.220.495	14.846.178.175	6.575.336.772	308.823.822	42.417.559.264
Depreciation for the year	709.426.518	1.082.235.374	2.132.449.081	29.649.276	3.953.760.249
Other increase	-	-	-	-	-
Transfer to real estate	-	-	-	-	-
Disposal	-	-	-	-	-
Other decreases	-	-	-	-	-
Closing balance	21.396.647.013	15.928.413.549	8.707.785.853	338.473.098	46.371.319.513
Net book value					
Opening balance	3.150.434.014	4.650.791.124	8.396.000.582	86.294.723	16.283.520.443
Closing balance	2.441.007.496	4.798.955.750	6.263.551.501	56.645.447	13.560.160.194

7. Intangible fixed asset

Items	Land use right	Trademarks and brand name	Computer Software	Total
Initial costs				
Beginning balance	-	200.000.000	784.913.300	984.913.300
Purchases			-	-
Internally generated by the company				-
Disposal				-
Other decreases	-			-
Ending balance	-	200.000.000	784.913.300	984.913.300
Accumulated depreciation				
Beginning balance	-	200.000.000	772.413.292	972.413.292
Depreciation for the year			12.500.008	12.500.008
Other increase				-
Disposal				-
Other decreases	-	-	-	-
Ending balance	-	200.000.000	784.913.300	984.913.300
Net book value				
Beginning balance	-	-	12.500.008	12.500.008
Ending balance	-	-	-	-

8. Work in progress

Work in progress	<u>31/12/2025</u>	<u>01/01/2025</u>
	1.024.645.455	1.024.645.455
	1.024.645.455	1.024.645.455

9. Long-Term Prepaid Expenses and Other Long-Term Assets

Long-Term Prepaid Expenses	-	-
Other Long-Term Assets	-	-
Land lease at Tra Noc II Industrial Park and other prepaid expenses	1.856.135.782	2.086.591.138
land lease for expanding the factory at the boundary of the Company		
Total	1.856.135.782	2.086.591.138

10. Loan and payable for finance leasing

	<u>31/12/2025</u>	<u>01/01/2025</u>
Short-term loan	18.088.583.760	6.093.936.048
Total	18.088.583.760	6.093.936.048

11. Statutory obligations

	<u>31/12/2025</u>	<u>01/01/2025</u>
Value added tax	875.939.740	908.078.411
Import and export tax	-	-
Corporate income tax	1.893.719.371	1.189.880.708
Personal income tax	13.212.500	1.087.616.296
Total	2.782.871.611	3.185.575.415

12. Accured expenses

	<u>31/12/2025</u>	<u>01/01/2025</u>
Accured expenses	914.539.317	4.567.709.174
Total	914.539.317	4.567.709.174

13. Other Short-Term Payables

	<u>31/12/2025</u>	<u>01/01/2025</u>
Other Payables	7.444.364.792	1.923.029.847
Total	7.444.364.792	1.923.029.847

14. Ower's equity
a. Movements in owner's equity

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For quarter 4 of 2025

Unit: Vietnam Dong

14. Owner's equity

a. Movements in owner's equity

Items	Contributed capital	Share premium	Other equity	Treasury shares	Investment and Development fund	Undistributed profit after tax	Total
Opening balance of the previous year	43.030.500.000	8.291.518.300	12.261.176.032	(4.000.872.355)	13.017.330.583	12.903.288.615	85.502.941.175
Increase capital	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Net profit in the period	-	-	-	-	-	10.001.481.007	10.001.481.007
Other increases	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other decreases	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Appropriation to funds	-	-	-	-	500.000.000	(500.000.000)	-
Dividend distribution	-	-	-	-	-	(7.346.610.000)	(7.346.610.000)
Provision for reward and welfare funds	-	-	-	-	-	(903.500.980)	(903.500.980)
Purchase of treasury shares	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other decreases	-	-	-	-	-	(957.350.000)	(957.350.000)
Closing balance of the current year	43.030.500.000	8.291.518.300	12.261.176.032	(4.000.872.355)	13.517.330.583	13.197.308.642	86.296.961.202
Opening balance of the current year	43.030.500.000	8.291.518.300	12.261.176.032	(4.000.872.355)	13.517.330.583	13.197.308.642	86.296.961.202
Increase capital	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Net profit in the period	-	-	-	-	-	8.963.367.514	8.963.367.514
Other increases	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other decreases	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Appropriation to funds	-	-	-	-	1.000.000.000	(1.000.000.000)	-
Dividend distribution	-	-	-	-	-	(903.500.980)	(903.500.980)
Provision for reward and welfare funds	-	-	-	-	-	(7.346.610.000)	(7.346.610.000)
Purchase of treasury shares	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other decreases	-	-	-	-	-	(937.615.000)	(937.615.000)
Closing balance of the current period	43.030.500.000	8.291.518.300	12.261.176.032	(4.000.872.355)	14.517.330.583	11.972.950.176	86.072.602.736

b. Details of owner's investment

	<i>Equity Ratio</i>	<u>31/12/2025</u>	<u>01/01/2025</u>
State owner			
Other organizations and individuals	100%	43.030.500.000	43.030.500.000
Total	100%	43.030.500.000	43.030.500.000

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

	<u>Closing balance</u>	<u>Opening balance</u>
Owner's invested equity	43.303.500.000	43.303.500.000
<i>Opening capital</i>	43.303.500.000	43.303.500.000
<i>Increase in capital during the period</i>	-	
<i>Decrease in capital during the period</i>		
<i>Closing capital</i>	43.303.500.000	43.303.500.000
Dividends, distributed profits		

d. Dividends

	<u>Closing balance</u>	<u>Opening balance</u>
Dividends Declared After the End of the Fiscal Year	Not Declared	Not Declared
Cumulative Preferred Stock Dividends Not Yet Recognized		

d. Shares

	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
Number of shares registered for issuance		
Number of shares sold to public market	4.303.050	4.303.050
<i>Common shares</i>	4.303.050	4.303.050
<i>Preference shares</i>		
Number of shares repurchased	221.600	221.600
<i>Common shares</i>	221.600	221.600
<i>Preference shares</i>		
Number of shares outstanding	4.081.450	4.081.450
<i>Common shares</i>	4.081.450	4.081.450
<i>Preference shares</i>	-	-
<i>Par value of shares outstanding: VND 10,000/share.</i>	10.000	10.000

e. Funds of Company

	<u>31/12/2025</u>	<u>01/01/2025</u>
Investment and Development fund	10.214.280.583	9.214.280.583
Financial reserve fund	4.303.050.000	4.303.050.000
Other funds	-	-
Total	14.517.330.583	13.517.330.583

VI. NOTES TO THE INCOME STATEMENT**15. Revenues From Sales And Services Rendered**

	<u>Quarter IV/2025</u>	<u>Quarter IV/2024</u>
Revenue from sale	80.068.321.670	83.747.293.092
Revenue from services rendered		
Revenue from investment real estate business		
Total	80.068.321.670	83.747.293.092

16. Revenue deductions

	<u>Quarter IV/2025</u>	<u>Quarter IV/2024</u>
Sale discounts	-	-
Sales returns		
Total	-	-

17. Net revenue

	<u>Quarter IV/2025</u>	<u>Quarter IV/2024</u>
Net revenue from sale	80.068.321.670	83.747.293.092
Net revenue from services rendered	-	-
Total	80.068.321.670	83.747.293.092

18. Cost of goods sold

	<u>Quarter IV/2025</u>	<u>Quarter IV/2024</u>
Cost of goods sold	68.837.903.708	74.647.912.231
Cost of services rendered		
Total	68.837.903.708	74.647.912.231

	<u>Quarter IV/2025</u>	<u>Quarter IV/2024</u>
19. Financial income		
Late payment interest		
Other financial income	994.423.518	1.385.020.735
Total	994.423.518	1.385.020.735
20. Financial expenses	<u>Quarter IV/2025</u>	<u>Quarter IV/2024</u>
Interest expenses	234.851.321	199.080.331
Other financial expenses	1.001.073.862	1.986.960.469
Total	1.235.925.183	2.186.040.800
21. Other income	<u>Quarter IV/2025</u>	<u>Quarter IV/2024</u>
Other income	7.901	19.659
Total	7.901	19.659
22. Other expenses	<u>Quarter IV/2025</u>	<u>Quarter IV/2024</u>
Other expenses	65.492.169	86.048.251
Total	65.492.169	86.048.251
23. Current Corporate Income Tax Expenses	<u>Quarter IV/2025</u>	<u>Quarter IV/2024</u>
1. Net profit before tax	3.228.537.987	422.703.824
2. Adjustments to accounting profit to determine taxable corporate income:	-	-
3. Current taxable income (1+2)	3.228.537.987	422.703.824
4. Current corporate income tax expense	645.707.597	84.540.765
6. Total corporate income tax expense for the current year	645.707.597	84.540.765
(*) The entity applies a corporate income		
24. Basic earnings per share	<u>Quarter IV/2025</u>	<u>Quarter IV/2024</u>
Profit after corporate income tax	2.582.830.390	338.163.059
Adjustments to increase or decrease		
Profit or loss attributable to common shareholders	2.582.830.390	338.163.059
Basic earnings per share	633	83

VIII. OTHER INFORMATION


25. Comparative Information

Comparative figures are those from the financial statements for Quarter IV/2024 and the fiscal year ending December 31, 2024

26. Other Information

Can Tho, January 20, 2026

Preparer


Nguyễn Duy Linh

Chief Accountant


Quách Thị Châu

General Manager




Nguyễn Văn Trung