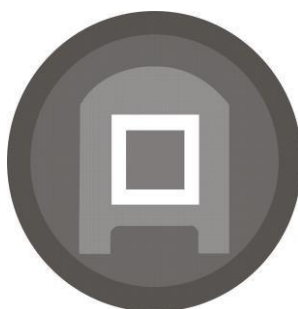


DOMENAL JOINT STOCK COMPANY

**National Highway 30, Nguyen Van Dung Hamlet, Phong My Commune,
Dong Thap Province**

Website: domenal.com.vn



REGULATIONS

DOMENAL JOINT STOCK COMPANY

Fourth revision

**(Issued pursuant to Resolution No. 59/NQ/2026/HĐQT
dated July 20, 2026 of the Board of Directors)**

Dong Thap, July 20, 2026

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CHAPTER I:

GENERAL PROVISIONS

Article 1: Explanation of Terms

1. In these Charters, the following terms are understood as follows:

- a) Charter capital is the total par value of shares sold or registered for purchase upon the establishment of a joint-stock company and as stipulated in Article 8 of these Charters;
- b) Voting capital is the share capital, whereby the owner has the right to vote on matters within the decision-making authority of the General Meeting of Shareholders;
- c) Enterprise Law is Law No. 59/2020/QH14 of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, passed by the National Assembly of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam on June 17, 2020;
- d) Securities Law is Law No. 54/2019/QH14 of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, passed by the National Assembly of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam on November 26, 2019;
- đ) Vietnam is the Socialist Republic of Vietnam;
- e) The establishment date is the date the Company is first granted its Business Registration Certificate (Business Registration Certificate and equivalent documents);
- g) The business executives are the Director (General Director), Deputy Director (Deputy General Director), Chief Accountant, and other executives as stipulated in the company's charter;
- h) The business managers are the managers of the company, including the Chairman of the Board of Directors, members of the Board of Directors, Director (General Director), and individuals holding other managerial positions as stipulated in the company's charter;
- i) Related parties are individuals and organizations as defined in Clause 46, Article 4 of the Securities Law;
- k) Shareholders are individuals or organizations owning at least one share of a joint-stock company;
- l) Founding shareholders are shareholders owning at least one common share and signing the list of founding shareholders of the joint-stock company;
- m) Major shareholders are shareholders as defined in Clause 18, Article 4 of the Securities Law;
- n) Operating period is the period of operation of the Company as stipulated in Article 6 of this Charter and any extension period (if any) approved by the Company's General Meeting of Shareholders;
- o) Stock exchange is the Vietnam Stock Exchange and its subsidiaries.
- p) Company is Domenal Joint Stock Company.

- 2 In these Statutes, references to one or more other regulations or documents, including amendments, supplements, or replacements, are prohibited.
- 3 The headings (Sections, Articles of these Statutes) are used for ease of understanding and do not affect the content of these Statutes..

Article 2: Company Name

Company name written in Vietnamese:

DOMENAL JOINT STOCK COMPANY

Company name written in a foreign language:

DOMENAL JOINT STOCK COMPANY

Trade name:

DOMENAL JOINT STOCK COMPANY

Company Name abbreviation:

DOMENAL

Article 3: Company Headquarters

Company's head office address:

- Address: National Highway 30, Nguyen Van Dung Hamlet, Phong My Commune, Dong Thap Province, Vietnam
- Phone: 0277. 3890 711
- Fax: 0277. 3890 717
- Email: info@domenal.com.vn.
- Website: domenal.com.vn

Article 4: Legal form and legal personality of DOMENAL

1. DOMENAL It is a joint-stock company operating under the Enterprise Law
2. DOMENAL It has legal personality, its own seal, and is authorized to open Vietnamese Dong and foreign currency accounts at the State Treasury, domestic and foreign banks in accordance with the law.
3. DOMENAL The company has its own capital and assets and is liable for its debts with all of its assets.
4. DOMENAL They have the right to own, use, and dispose of the company's name and logo in accordance with the law.

Article 5: Business lines

- Manufacturing, trading, and importing/exporting veterinary drugs, biological products, and chemicals used in veterinary medicine;
- Manufacturing, trading, and importing/exporting veterinary drugs for aquaculture;
- Manufacturing, trading, and importing/exporting feed and feed ingredients for livestock, poultry, and aquaculture;
- Processing, trading, and importing/exporting seafood and seafood products;
- Manufacturing, trading, and importing/exporting various chemicals; machinery and equipment for agricultural production;
- Manufacturing, trading, and importing/exporting fertilizers. Wholesale of plant protection products;
- Manufacturing, processing, bottling, and packaging plant protection products;

- Aquaculture;
- The company may conduct business in other fields permitted by law and approved by the General Meeting of Shareholders.

Article 6: Operating Period

- The company's operating period is 50 years from the date the business registration authority issues the Business Registration Certificate.
- The company may terminate its operations before the deadline or extend its operating period as decided by the General Meeting of Shareholders. The company may also terminate its operations before the deadline in accordance with the law..

Article 7: Legal Representative

The General Director is the legal representative of the company and has the rights and obligations stipulated in these Articles of Association.

CHAPTER II

CHANNEL CAPITAL – SHAREHOLDERS – SHARES – STOCKS

Article 8: Registered Capital

- The company's registered capital is: VND 174,999,900,000.
- In words: One hundred seventy-four billion nine hundred ninety-nine million nine hundred thousand dong.
- This capital is divided into: 17,499,990 shares.
- In words: Seventeen million four hundred ninety-nine thousand nine hundred ninety shares.
- Each share has a par value of: VND 10,000.
- In words: Ten thousand dong.
- The registered capital may be increased upon approval by the General Meeting of Shareholders in accordance with legal regulations.
- The company may issue common shares after obtaining the approval of the General Meeting of Shareholders and in accordance with legal regulations.
- Newly issued common shares will be offered preferentially to shareholders in proportion to each shareholder's common shareholding in the Company, unless the General Meeting of Shareholders decides otherwise. The number of shares not subscribed for by shareholders will be decided by the Company's Board of Directors. The Board of Directors may distribute these shares to other shareholders and individuals under conditions no more favorable than those offered to existing shareholders, unless the General Meeting of Shareholders approves otherwise or securities law provides otherwise.
- The Company may repurchase shares it has already issued in accordance with the provisions of the Enterprise Law and related laws, within the authority granted by the General Meeting of Shareholders as stipulated in the charter.
- The Company may issue bonds and convertible bonds in accordance with the law

Article 9: Types of Shares

1. Types of Shares:

The company has common shares.

Owners of common shares are called common shareholders.

2. Number of Shares:

- Total number of shares: 17,499,990 (seventeen million four hundred ninety-nine thousand nine hundred ninety shares).

- Common shares: 17,499,990 (seventeen million four hundred ninety-nine thousand nine hundred ninety shares).

3. If approved by the General Meeting of Shareholders, the company may issue preferred shares in accordance with the law.

Article 10: Rights of ordinary shareholders

1. Shareholders are only liable for the company's debts and other financial obligations to the extent of their capital contribution.

2. Ordinary shareholders have the following rights

- To attend and speak at the General Meeting of Shareholders and exercise voting rights directly or through an authorized representative or by remote voting;
- To receive dividends at the rate decided by the General Meeting of Shareholders;
- To have priority in purchasing newly offered shares in proportion to each shareholder's common shareholding in the company;
- To freely transfer their shares to others, except as stipulated in Clause 3, Article 120 and Clause 1, Article 127 of the Enterprise Law and other relevant legal provisions;
- To review, search, and extract information on names and contact addresses in the List of Shareholders with Voting Rights and request correction of inaccurate information;
- To review, search, extract, or copy the company's charter, minutes of the General Meeting of Shareholders, and resolutions of the General Meeting of Shareholders;
- When the company is dissolved or goes bankrupt, the recipient is entitled to a share of the remaining assets in proportion to their shareholding in the company;
- Other rights as stipulated by the Enterprise Law..

3. Shareholders or groups of shareholders owning more than 10% of the total number of common shares have the right to nominate individuals to the Board of Directors and the Supervisory Board. The nomination process for the Board of Directors and the Supervisory Board is as follows:

- Ordinary shareholders forming groups to nominate candidates for the Board of Directors and the Supervisory Board must notify the attending shareholders of the group meeting before the opening of the General Meeting of Shareholders;
- Based on the number of members of the Board of Directors and the Supervisory Board, the shareholder or group of shareholders specified in this clause has the right to nominate one or more individuals as decided by the General Meeting of Shareholders

as candidates for the Board of Directors and the Supervisory Board. If the number of candidates nominated by the shareholder or group of shareholders is less than the number of candidates they are entitled to nominate as decided by the General Meeting of Shareholders, the remaining candidates shall be nominated by the Board of Directors, the Supervisory Board, and other shareholders.

4. Shareholders or groups of shareholders owning 5% or more of the total number of common shares have the following rights:

- Request the Board of Directors to convene a General Meeting of Shareholders in accordance with the provisions of Clause 3, Article 115 and Article 140 of the Enterprise Law;
- Review, search, and extract minutes and resolutions, decisions of the Board of Directors, semi-annual and annual financial reports, reports of the Supervisory Board, contracts, transactions requiring approval from the Board of Directors, and other documents, except for documents related to the Company's trade secrets and business secrets;
- Request the Supervisory Board to examine specific issues related to the management and operation of the Company when deemed necessary. The request must be in writing and must include the following information: full name, contact address, nationality, and legal document number of the individual shareholder; name, enterprise code or legal document number of the organization, and head office address of the organization shareholder; - The number of shares and the registration date of each shareholder, the total number of shares of the entire group of shareholders, and their ownership percentage in the total shares of the Company; the issues to be examined, and the purpose of the examination;
- Proposals for inclusion in the agenda of the General Meeting of Shareholders. Proposals must be in writing and sent to the Company no later than 3 working days before the opening date. Proposals must clearly state the name of the shareholder, the number of each type of share held by the shareholder, and the proposed issues to be included in the agenda;
- Other rights as stipulated by law and this Charter.

5. Shareholders or groups of shareholders specified in Clause 4 of this Article have the right to request the convening of a General Meeting of Shareholders in the following cases:

- The Board of Directors seriously violates the rights of shareholders, the obligations of managers, or makes decisions exceeding its delegated authority;
- Other cases as stipulated in the Enterprise Law;
- The request to convene a meeting of the Shareholders' Meeting must be in writing and must include the full name, contact address, and legal document number of the individual shareholder; the name, business registration number or legal document number of the organization, and the head office address of the organization shareholder; the number of shares and the registration date of each shareholder, the total number of shares of the entire group of shareholders, and the ownership percentage in the total number of shares of the company, the basis and reasons for requesting the convening of the Shareholders' Meeting. The request must be

accompanied by documents and evidence regarding the violations of the Board of Directors, the extent of the violations, or decisions exceeding its authority..

Article 11: Obligations of ordinary shareholders

1. Pay the full amount of shares committed to purchase within ninety days from the date the company is granted its Business Registration Certificate; be responsible for the company's debts and other financial obligations to the extent of the capital contributed to the company. Shareholders are not allowed to withdraw contributed capital in the form of common shares from the company in any form, except in cases where the shares are repurchased by the company or another party. If a shareholder withdraws part or all of their contributed capital contrary to the provisions of this clause, that shareholder and any related parties in the company shall be jointly and severally liable for the company's debts and other financial obligations to the extent of the value of the withdrawn shares and any resulting damages.
2. Comply with the company's Articles of Association and Internal Management Regulations.
3. Abide by the resolutions and decisions of the General Meeting of Shareholders and the Board of Directors.
4. Fulfill other obligations as stipulated by the Enterprise Law and these Articles of Association.
5. Ordinary shareholders shall be held personally liable when acting on behalf of the company in any way to perform any of the following acts:
 - Conducting business and other transactions for personal gain or to serve the interests of other organizations or individuals;
 - Paying debts before they are due, risking potential financial losses for the company.
6. Maintain the confidentiality of information provided by the company in accordance with the company's charter and the law; use the provided information only to exercise and protect your legitimate rights and interests; it is strictly prohibited to disseminate, copy, or send information provided by the company to other organizations or individuals

Article 12: Common shares of founding shareholders

- Founding shareholders must jointly subscribe to at least 20% of the total number of common shares offered and must pay in full for the subscribed shares within ninety days from the date the company is granted its Business Registration Certificate.
- Within three years from the date the company is granted its Business Registration Certificate, founding shareholders have the right to freely transfer their common shares to other founding shareholders, but may only transfer their common shares to non-founding shareholders with the approval of the General Meeting of Shareholders. In this case, the shareholder intending to transfer shares does not have the right to vote

on the transfer of those shares.

- After three years from the date the company is granted its Business Registration Certificate, all restrictions on the common shares of founding shareholders are lifted. The limitations of this regulation do not apply to shares acquired by founding shareholders after the company's registration and shares transferred by founding shareholders to individuals who are not founding shareholders of the company.

Article 13: Shares

1. A stock certificate is a document issued by a joint-stock company, or a book entry or electronic data document, confirming ownership of one or more shares of the company. A stock certificate must contain the following essential information:

- Name, business registration number, and registered office address of the company;
- Number and date of issuance of the Business Registration Certificate;
- Number of shares and type of shares;
- Par value of each share and total par value of shares recorded on the share certificate;
- Full name, contact address, and legal document number of the individual shareholder. Name, registered office address, business registration number or legal document number of the organization shareholder;
- Sample signature of the legal representative and company seal;
- Registration number in the company's shareholder register and date of share issuance;
- Other contents as prescribed by the Enterprise Law.

2. In the event of errors in the content and form of the shares issued by the company, the rights and interests of the holder will not be affected. The Chairman of the Board of Directors and the General Director of the company shall be jointly liable for damages caused by such errors.

3. In the event that the shares are lost, damaged, or otherwise destroyed, the shareholder shall be reissued the shares upon the shareholder's request.

The shareholder's request must include a declaration regarding the following:

- Information about the lost, damaged, or otherwise destroyed shares;
- A commitment to be responsible for any disputes arising from the reissue of the new shares.

Article 14: Shareholder Register

1. Joint-stock companies must establish and maintain a shareholder register from the time they are granted a Certificate of Business Registration. The shareholder register may be a paper document or an electronic data file recording information about the share ownership of the company's shareholders.
2. The shareholder register must contain the following main contents:
 - Name and registered office address of the company;
 - Total number of shares authorized for sale, types of shares authorized for sale, and the

- number of shares authorized for sale of each type;
- Total number of shares sold of each type and the value of contributed capital;
 - Full name, contact address, nationality, and legal document number of individual shareholders; name, business registration number or legal document number of organizational shareholders, and registered office address;
 - Number of shares of each type held by each shareholder, and the share registration date.
3. The shareholder register is kept at the company's head office or other organizations authorized to maintain shareholder registers. Shareholders have the right to check, search, or extract and copy the names and contact addresses of company shareholders in the shareholder register.
 4. If a shareholder changes their contact address, they must promptly notify the company to update the shareholder register. The company is not responsible for the inability to contact a shareholder due to failure to notify them of the change in contact address.
 5. The company must promptly update changes to shareholders in the shareholder register upon the request of the relevant shareholder as stipulated in the company's charter.

Article 15: Offering and Transfer of Shares

1. Public offerings of shares are conducted in accordance with the provisions of securities law.
2. Shares are freely transferable, except as stipulated in Clause 3, Article 120 of the Enterprise Law and in the company's charter which may restrict the transfer of shares. If the company's charter contains restrictions on the transfer of shares, these restrictions are only effective when clearly stated in the share certificate of the corresponding shares.
3. Transfers are carried out by contract in the usual manner or through transactions on the securities market. In the case of transfer by contract, the transfer documents must be signed by the transferor and the transferee or their authorized representatives. In the case of transfer through transactions on the securities market, the procedures for transfer are carried out in accordance with the provisions of securities law.
4. In the event of the death of an individual shareholder, the heir according to the will or the law of that shareholder becomes a shareholder of the company.
5. In the event that a shareholder who is an individual dies without an heir, or the heir refuses to accept the inheritance, or is disinherited, the shares shall be handled according to the provisions of civil law.
6. Shareholders have the right to donate a part or all of their shares in the company to other individuals or organizations; or to use shares to pay off debts. Individuals or organizations receiving shares as a donation or debt repayment will become shareholders of the company.

7. Individuals or organizations receiving shares in the cases stipulated in this article only become shareholders of the company from the time their information as stipulated in Clause 2, Article 122 of the Enterprise Law is fully recorded in the shareholder register.
8. The company must register changes to shareholders in the shareholder register at the request of the relevant shareholder within 24 hours of receiving the request as stipulated in the company's charter.
9. Shareholders who only pay for a portion of the registered shares have voting rights, receive dividends, and other rights corresponding to the number of shares paid for; they are not allowed to transfer the right to purchase the unpaid shares to others.

Article 16: Issuance of bonds

1. Joint-stock companies have the right to issue bonds, convertible bonds, and other types of bonds as prescribed by law.
2. The Board of Directors has the right to decide on the type of bonds, the total value of bonds, and the issuance date, but must report to the General Meeting of Shareholders at the nearest meeting. The report must be accompanied by documents and records explaining the Board of Directors' decision on bond issuance.

Article 17: Purchase of shares and bonds

Shares and bonds of joint-stock companies can be purchased with Vietnamese Dong, freely convertible foreign currency, gold, land use rights, intellectual property rights, technology, and technical know-how, and must be paid in full in one lump sum.

Article 18: Repurchase of shares at the request of shareholders

1. Shareholders who voted against a resolution on the reorganization of the company or changes to the rights and obligations of shareholders as stipulated in the company's charter have the right to request the company to repurchase their shares. The request must be in writing, clearly stating the shareholder's name and address, the number of shares of each type, the intended selling price, and the reason for requesting the company to repurchase. The request must be sent to the company within 10 days from the date the General Meeting of Shareholders approves the Resolution on the matters stipulated in this clause.
2. The company must repurchase the shares as requested by the shareholder as stipulated in Clause 1 of this Article at market price or at a price calculated according to the principles stipulated in the company's charter within ninety days from the date of receipt of the request. If an agreement on the price cannot be reached, the parties may request a valuation organization to determine the price. The company shall introduce at least three valuation organizations for the shareholder to choose from, and that choice shall be final.

Article 19: Repurchase of shares at the company's discretion.

The company has the right to repurchase no more than 30% of the total number of

common shares sold, or a portion or all of the dividend-preferred shares sold, subject to the following regulations:

1. The Board of Directors has the right to decide to repurchase no more than 10% of the total number of shares of each class sold within a twelve-month period. In other cases, the repurchase of shares shall be decided by the General Meeting of Shareholders;
2. The Board of Directors shall determine the repurchase price of shares. For common shares, the repurchase price shall not be higher than the market price at the time of repurchase, except as stipulated in Clause 3 of this Article. For other classes of shares, unless the company's charter stipulates otherwise or the company and the relevant shareholders have agreed otherwise, the repurchase price shall not be lower than the market price.
3. The company may repurchase shares from each shareholder in proportion to their shareholding in the company according to the following procedures:

The company's decision to repurchase shares must be notified to all shareholders by a secure means within thirty days of the date the decision is made. The notification must include the company's name and registered office address, the total number and type of shares to be repurchased, the repurchase price or pricing principles, the payment procedures and deadlines, and the procedures and deadlines for shareholders to offer their shares to the company.

Shareholders agreeing to sell their shares must send a written consent to the company by a secure means within thirty days of the notification. The consent must include the full name, contact address, and legal document number of the individual shareholder; the name, business registration number or legal document number of the organization, and registered office address of the organization shareholder; the number of shares owned and the number of shares agreed to sell; the payment method; and the signature of the shareholder or their legal representative. The company will only repurchase shares within the aforementioned timeframe.

Article 20: Payment conditions and handling of repurchased shares

1. The company is only entitled to pay for repurchased shares to shareholders as stipulated in Articles 132 and 133 of the Enterprise Law if, immediately after paying for all repurchased shares, the company can still ensure sufficient payment of all debts and other financial obligations.
2. Shares repurchased as stipulated in Articles 132 and 133 of the Enterprise Law are considered unsold shares as stipulated in Clause 4, Article 112 of the Enterprise Law. The company must carry out procedures to reduce its charter capital corresponding to the total par value of the repurchased shares within 10 days from the date of completion of the share repurchase payment, unless otherwise provided by securities law.
3. Share certificates confirming ownership of repurchased shares must be destroyed

immediately after the corresponding shares have been fully paid for. 4. The Chairman of the Board of Directors and the General Director shall be jointly liable for damages caused to the company by the failure to destroy or the delay in destroying the repurchased shares.

4. After the full payment for the repurchased shares has been made, if the total value of the company's assets recorded in the accounting books decreases by more than 10%, the company must notify all creditors within 15 days from the date of full payment for the repurchased shares.

Article 21: Dividend Payment

1. Dividends paid on preferred shares are subject to specific conditions applicable to each type of preferred share.
2. Dividends paid on common shares are determined based on the net profit earned, and the dividend payment is deducted from the company's retained earnings. A joint-stock company may only pay dividends on common shares when the following conditions are met:
 - The company has fulfilled its tax obligations and other financial obligations as required by law;
 - It has set aside company funds and fully offset previous losses as required by law and the company's charter;
 - Immediately after paying the agreed-upon dividends, the company must still ensure that it has sufficient funds to pay all debts and other financial obligations due.
3. Dividends may be paid in cash, in company shares, or in other assets as stipulated in the company's charter. If paid in cash, it must be in Vietnamese Dong and in accordance with the payment methods prescribed by law.
4. Dividends must be paid in full within 6 months from the date of the conclusion of the annual general meeting of shareholders. The Board of Directors shall prepare a list of shareholders entitled to receive dividends, determine the dividend amount to be paid per share, the payment deadline and method at least 30 days before each dividend payment. Notices regarding dividend payments shall be sent by registered mail to shareholders at their registered addresses at least 15 days before the dividend payment. The notice must contain the following information:
 - Company name and registered office address;
 - Full name, contact address, nationality, and legal document number of individual shareholders;
 - Name, business registration number, or legal document number of organizational shareholders, and registered office address;
 - Number of shares of each type held by the shareholder; dividend rate for each share and total dividends to be received;

- Time and method of dividend payment;
 - Full name and signature of the Chairman of the Board of Directors and the legal representative of the company.
5. If a shareholder transfers their shares between the time the shareholder list is finalized and the time the dividend is paid, the transferor is the recipient of the dividend from the company.
6. In the case of dividend payment in shares, the company is not required to follow the procedures for offering shares as stipulated in Articles 123, 124, and 125 of the Enterprise Law. The company must register an increase in charter capital corresponding to the total par value of the shares used to pay dividends within 10 days from the date of completion of dividend payment.

Article 22: Recovery of payments for repurchased shares or dividends

In the event that the payment for repurchased shares is contrary to the provisions of Clause 1, Article 20 of these Charters, or the payment of dividends is contrary to the provisions of Article 21 of these Charters, the shareholders must return to the company the money and other assets received; if the shareholders are unable to return the money and other assets to the company, all members of the Board of Directors shall be jointly and severally liable for the company's debts and other financial obligations to the extent of the value of the money and assets paid to the shareholders that have not yet been returned.

CHAPTER III
COMPANY ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE AND MANAGEMENT

Article 23: Organizational Structure of the Company

The organizational management structure of the Company comprises:

General Meeting of Shareholders;

Board of Directors;

General Director;

Supervisory Board.

Article 24: Responsibilities of Company Managers

Members of the Board of Directors, the General Director, and other managers have the following responsibilities:

- a) Perform assigned rights and obligations in compliance with the Law on Enterprises, relevant laws, Company Charter, and resolutions of the General Meeting of Shareholders;
- b) Exercise assigned rights and obligations honestly, carefully, and to the best of their ability to ensure the maximum legitimate interests of the Company and its shareholders;
- c) Be loyal to the interests of the Company and its shareholders; not use information, secrets, or business opportunities of the Company, nor abuse their positions, roles, and

Company assets for personal benefit or to serve the interests of other organizations or individuals;

d) Notify the Company fully, accurately, and in a timely manner of the information specified in Clause 2, Article 164 of the Law on Enterprises.

In addition to the obligations specified in Clause 1 of this Article, the Board of Directors and the General Director shall not increase salaries or pay bonuses when the Company is unable to pay its due debts.

Other responsibilities as stipulated by the Law on Enterprises and this Charter.

Members of the Board of Directors, the General Director, and other managers who violate the provisions of Clause 1 of this Article shall be personally or joint-and-severally liable to compensate for lost benefits, return received benefits, and compensate for all damages caused to the Company and third parties.

Article 25: Rights and Obligations of the General Meeting of Shareholders

The General Meeting of Shareholders consists of all voting shareholders and is the highest decision-making body of the Joint Stock Company.

The General Meeting of Shareholders has the following rights and obligations:

Pass the development orientation of the Company;

Decide on the types of shares and total number of authorized shares for each type; decide on annual dividend rates for each type of share;

Elect, dismiss, or remove members of the Board of Directors and members of the Supervisory Board;

Decide on investments or asset sales valued at 35% or more of the total asset value recorded in the Company's most recent financial statements;

Decide to amend and supplement the Company Charter, except in cases of charter capital adjustments due to the sale of new shares within the limit of authorized shares as specified in the Charter;

Approve annual financial statements;

Decide on the repurchase of more than 10% of the total sold shares of each type;

Consider and handle violations committed by members of the Board of Directors or Supervisory Board causing damage to the Company and its shareholders;

Decide on reorganization or dissolution of the Company;

Decide on the budget or total remuneration, bonuses, and other benefits for the Board of Directors and Supervisory Board;

Approve the internal governance regulations and operational regulations of the Board of Directors and Supervisory Board;

Approve the list of independent auditing firms; decide on independent auditing firms to inspect Company operations, and dismiss independent auditors when necessary;

Other rights and duties as prescribed by the Law on Enterprises.

Article 26: Authority to Convene General Meeting of Shareholders

1. The General Meeting of Shareholders shall hold an annual meeting once a year. In addition to the annual meeting, the General Meeting of Shareholders may hold extraordinary

meetings. The location of the General Meeting of Shareholders shall be determined as the place where the Chairperson attends the meeting and must be within the territory of Vietnam.

2. The annual General Meeting of Shareholders must be held within four (04) months from the end of the financial year. The Board of Directors shall decide to extend the time limit for holding the annual General Meeting of Shareholders in necessary cases, but not exceeding six (06) months from the end of the financial year.

The annual General Meeting of Shareholders shall discuss and pass the following matters:

- The annual business plan of the Company;
- The annual financial statements;
- The report of the Board of Directors on governance and the operating results of the Board of Directors and each member of the Board of Directors;
- The report of the Board of Supervisory Officers on the business results of the Company and the operating results of the Board of Directors and the General Director;
- The self-assessment report on the operating results of the Board of Supervisory Officers and the members of the Board of Supervisory Officers;
- The dividend rate for each share of each class;
- Other matters within its authority.

3. The Board of Directors must convene an extraordinary General Meeting of Shareholders in the following cases:

- The Board of Directors deems it necessary in the best interests of the Company;
- The remaining number of members of the Board of Directors or the Board of Supervisory Officers is fewer than the minimum number required by law;
- Upon the request of a shareholder or a group of shareholders as specified in Clause 2, Article 115 of the Law on Enterprises;
- Upon the request of the Board of Supervisory Officers;
- Other cases as prescribed by law and the Company's Charter.

4. Unless otherwise provided in the Charter of the Company, the Board of Directors must convene a General Meeting of Shareholders within thirty (30) days from the date on which the remaining number of members of the Board of Directors or the Board of Supervisory Officers becomes fewer than the minimum number required by law, or from the date of receipt of a request to convene a meeting from a shareholder or a group of shareholders as specified in Clause 2, Article 115 of the Law on Enterprises, or upon the request of the Board of Supervisory Officers.

In the event that the Board of Directors fails to convene the General Meeting of Shareholders as prescribed, the Chairperson of the Board of Directors and the members of the Board of Directors shall be held responsible before the law and must compensate for any damages incurred by the Company.

5. In the event that the Board of Directors fails to convene the General Meeting of Shareholders in accordance with Clause 4 of this Article, within the next thirty (30) days, the Board of Supervisory Officers shall, in place of the Board of Directors, convene the General Meeting of Shareholders in accordance with the Law on Enterprises.

In the event that the Board of Supervisory Officers fails to convene the General Meeting of

Shareholders as prescribed, the Board of Supervisory Officers shall be held responsible before the law and must compensate for any damages incurred by the Company.

6. In the event that the Board of Supervisory Officers fails to convene the General Meeting of Shareholders in accordance with Clause 5 of this Article, the shareholder or group of shareholders specified in Clause 2, Article 115 of the Law on Enterprises shall have the right to represent the Company to convene the General Meeting of Shareholders in accordance with the Law on Enterprises.

In this case, the shareholder or group of shareholders convening the General Meeting of Shareholders may request the business registration authority to supervise the convening and conducting of the meeting if deemed necessary.

7. The convenor must perform the following tasks to organize the General Meeting of Shareholders:

- Compile a list of shareholders entitled to attend the meeting;
- Provide information and resolve complaints related to the list of shareholders;
- Prepare the meeting agenda and contents;
- Prepare documents for the meeting;
- Draft resolutions of the General Meeting of Shareholders according to the proposed contents of the meeting; list and detailed information of candidates in the case of electing members of the Board of Directors or members of the Board of Supervisory Officers;
- Determine the time and venue for the meeting;
- Send notices of invitation to each shareholder entitled to attend the meeting in accordance with the Law on Enterprises;
- Perform other tasks serving the meeting.

8. Expenses for convening and conducting the General Meeting of Shareholders in accordance with Clauses 4, 5, and 6 of this Article shall be reimbursed by the Company.

Article 27: Conditions for Conducting the General Meeting of Shareholders

1. The General Meeting of Shareholders shall be conducted when attended by shareholders representing at least 51% of the total voting shares.

2. If the first meeting does not meet the quorum condition specified in Clause 1 of this Article, a second meeting shall be convened within 30 days from the intended date of the first meeting. The second General Meeting of Shareholders shall be conducted when attended by shareholders representing at least 33% of the total voting shares.

3. If the second meeting does not meet the quorum condition specified in Clause 2 of this Article, a third meeting shall be convened within 20 days from the intended date of the second meeting. In this case, the General Meeting of Shareholders shall be conducted regardless of the total number of voting shares of the attending shareholders.

4. Only the General Meeting of Shareholders has the right to decide on changing the meeting agenda sent attached to the meeting invitation in accordance with Article 142 of the Law on Enterprises.

Article 28: Procedures for Conducting Meetings and Voting at the General Meeting of Shareholders

The procedures for conducting meetings and voting at the General Meeting of Shareholders

are carried out as follows:

1. Before the opening of the meeting, registration of shareholders attending the General Meeting of Shareholders must be conducted until full registration of eligible shareholders is ensured. Registered attendees shall be issued voting cards corresponding to the number of voting items on the agenda.

2. The Chair, secretary, and vote-counting committee of the General Meeting of Shareholders are defined as follows:

- The Chairman of the Board of Directors shall act as Chair or authorize another Boardmember to act as Chair of the General Meeting of Shareholders convened by the Board of Directors; in case the Chairman is absent or temporarily incapacitated, the remaining Board members shall elect one of them as Chair by majority vote; if a Chair cannot be elected, the Head of the Supervisory Board shall lead the meeting to let the General Meeting of Shareholders elect a Chair, and the person with the highest votes shall serve as Chair;

- In other cases, the signatory convening the meeting shall direct the General Meeting of Shareholders to elect a Chair, and the person with the highest votes shall serve as Chair;

- The Chair shall designate one to three persons as meeting secretaries;

- The General Meeting of Shareholders shall elect a vote-counting committee of no more than three persons upon the proposal of the Chair.

3. The agenda and contents of the meeting must be passed by the General Meeting of Shareholders during the

opening session. The agenda must clearly and specifically define the time allocated for each item in the agenda.

4. The Chair has the authority to implement necessary and reasonable measures to direct the meeting in an orderly

manner, adhering to the approved agenda, and reflecting the wishes of the majority of attendees.

5. The General Meeting of Shareholders shall discuss and vote on each item in the agenda. Voting shall be conducted by agreeing, disagreeing, or abstaining. Vote-counting results shall be announced by the Chair immediately before the closing of the meeting.

6. Shareholders or authorized representatives arriving after the opening of the meeting may register and have the right to participate in voting immediately after registration. The Chair shall not suspend the meeting for latecomers to register; in this case, the validity of votes already cast shall not be affected.

7. The convener or Chair of the General Meeting of Shareholders has the right to:

Require all attendees to undergo lawful and reasonable security inspections or measures;

Request competent authorities to maintain order at the meeting; expel individuals who fail to comply with the Chair's direction, intentionally disrupt order, hinder the normal progress of the meeting, or fail to comply with security check requirements from the meeting.

8. The Chair has the right to adjourn a General Meeting of Shareholders that has a sufficient quorum registered for a maximum of no more than 03 working days from the scheduled opening date, and may only adjourn or change the meeting location in the following cases:

The meeting venue lacks convenient seating for all attendees;

Communication facilities at the venue fail to ensure shareholder participation, discussion, and voting;

An attendee engages in obstructive behavior or disrupts order, threatening to prevent the meeting from being conducted fairly and lawfully.

9. If the Chair adjourns or suspends the General Meeting of Shareholders contrary to Clause 8 of this Article, the General Meeting of Shareholders shall elect another person from among the attendees to replace the Chair in directing the meeting until its conclusion, and all votes cast at that meeting shall be valid and effective.

Article 29: List of Shareholders Entitled to Attend the General Meeting of Shareholders

1. The list of shareholders entitled to attend the General Meeting of Shareholders is compiled based on the Company's shareholder register. The list shall be compiled when the decision to convene is made and completed no later than thirty days before the opening date of the General Meeting of Shareholders.

2. The list of shareholders entitled to attend must include full name, contact address, nationality, legal document number for individual shareholders; name, enterprise code or legal document number, head office address for organizational shareholders; number of shares of each class, shareholder registration number, and registration date of each shareholder.

3. Shareholders have the right to inspect, look up, extract, and copy names and contact addresses of shareholders in the list; request correction of incorrect information or addition of necessary personal information in the list. Company managers must provide information from the shareholder register in a timely manner and correct/supplement erroneous information upon shareholder request; and are responsible for compensating damages arising from non-provision or untimely/inaccurate provision of shareholder register information. Procedures for requesting information from the shareholder register shall comply with the Company's Charter.

Article 30: Agenda and Content of the General Meeting of Shareholders

1. The convener of the General Meeting of Shareholders must compile the list of shareholders entitled to attend and vote; prepare the meeting agenda, contents, documents, and draft resolutions for each item on the agenda; set the meeting time and venue, and send meeting invitations to eligible shareholders.

2. Shareholders or groups of shareholders specified in Clause 2, Article 115 of the Law on Enterprises have the right to propose items to be included in the agenda. The proposal must be in writing and submitted to the Company no later than 03 working days before the opening date. The proposal must specify the shareholder's name, number of shares of each class held, and the proposed agenda item.

3. If the convener rejects a proposal specified in Clause 2 of this Article, a written response stating the reasons must be sent no later than 02 working days before the opening date. The convener may only reject proposals falling under one of the following cases:

- The proposal is submitted not in compliance with Clause 2 of this Article;
- The proposed matter does not fall within the authority of the General Meeting of Shareholders;
- Other cases specified in the Company's Charter.

4. The convener must accept and include proposals specified in Clause 2 of this Article into

the proposed agenda and contents, except for cases specified in Clause 3 of this Article; the proposal shall be officially added to the agenda and contents if approved by the General Meeting of Shareholders.

Article 31: Invitation to the General Meeting of Shareholders

1. The convener must send meeting invitations to all shareholders on the list of eligible attendees at least 21 days prior to the opening date. The notice must contain the Company's name, head office address, enterprise code; shareholder's name and contact address, time, location, and other requirements for attendees.

2. Notices shall be sent by guaranteed delivery to the contact address of shareholders, and simultaneously published on the Company's website and in daily central or local newspapers when deemed necessary.

3. The invitation must be accompanied by the following documents:

Meeting agenda, materials to be used in the meeting, and draft resolutions for each item;

Voting ballot.

4. If the Company has a website, sending meeting materials along with the invitation as specified in Clause 3 of this

Article may be substituted by publishing them on the Company's website. In this case, the invitation notice must clearly state where and how to download the documents.

Article 32: Passing of Resolutions of the General Meeting of Shareholders and Request for Annulment of Resolutions of the General Meeting of Shareholders

1. The General Meeting of Shareholders shall pass resolutions within its authority by voting at the meeting or by obtaining written opinions.

2. The authority and procedures for obtaining written opinions of shareholders to pass a Resolution of the General Meeting of Shareholders shall be carried out in accordance with the following regulations:

a. The Board of Directors has the right to obtain written opinions of shareholders to pass resolutions of the General Meeting of Shareholders whenever deemed necessary in the best interests of the Company, except for the cases specified in Clause 2, Article 147 of the Law on Enterprises.

b. The Board of Directors must prepare opinion collecting forms, draft resolutions of the General Meeting of Shareholders, and explanatory documents for the draft resolutions, and send them to all shareholders entitled to vote no later than ten (10) days prior to the deadline for returning the opinion collecting forms.

c. The opinion collecting form must contain the following primary contents:

- Name, head office address, and enterprise identification number;

- Purpose of collecting opinions;

- Full name, contact address, nationality, and legal identification document number of individual shareholders; name, enterprise identification number or legal identification document number, and head office address of institutional shareholders, or full name, contact address, nationality, and legal identification document number of the authorized representative of institutional shareholders; quantity of shares of each class and total number of votes of the shareholder;

- Matters requiring opinions to pass a decision;

- Voting options, including "in favor", "against", and "abstain" for each matter;
- Deadline for returning the completed opinion collecting form to the Company;
- Full name and signature of the Chairperson of the Board of Directors.

d. Shareholders may return their completed opinion collecting forms to the Company by mail, fax, or email in accordance with the following regulations:

- In the case of mailing, the completed opinion collecting form must bear the signature of the individual shareholder, or the authorized representative, or the legal representative of the institutional shareholder. The opinion collecting form sent to the Company must be enclosed in a sealed envelope, and no one has the right to open it prior to the vote counting;
- In the case of fax or email, the opinion collecting form sent to the Company must be kept confidential until the time of vote counting;
- Opinion collecting forms returned to the Company after the deadline specified in the form, or opened prior to counting in the case of mail, or disclosed in the case of fax or email, shall be invalid. An opinion collecting form that is not returned shall be considered as not participating in the vote.

e. The Board of Directors shall count the votes and prepare a vote counting minutes under the supervision of the Board of Supervisory Officers or shareholders who do not hold management positions in the Company. The vote counting minutes must contain the following primary contents:

- Name, head office address, and enterprise identification number;
- Purpose and matters requiring opinions to pass the resolution;
- Number of shareholders with the total number of votes participating in the voting, classified into valid votes, invalid votes, and method of vote submission, attached with an appendix listing participating shareholders;
- Total number of votes "in favor", "against", and "abstain" for each matter;
- Matters passed and the corresponding approval percentage;
- Full name and signature of the Chairperson of the Board of Directors, the vote counter, and the vote counting supervisor. Members of the Board of Directors, the vote counter, and the vote counting supervisor shall be jointly responsible for the truthfulness and accuracy of the vote counting minutes; and shall be jointly liable for any damages arising from decisions passed due to untruthful or inaccurate vote counting.

f. The vote counting minutes and resolutions must be sent to shareholders within fifteen (15) days from the date of completion of the vote counting. The sending of the vote counting minutes and resolutions may be substituted by publishing them on the Company's website within twenty-four (24) hours from the time of completion of the vote counting.

g. The returned opinion collecting forms, vote counting minutes, passed resolutions, and related documents attached to the opinion collecting forms must be archived at the head office of the Company.

3. Resolutions of the General Meeting of Shareholders on the following matters must be passed by voting at a meeting of the General Meeting of Shareholders:

- Amendments and supplements to the contents of the Company's Charter;
- Development orientation of the Company;
- Classes of shares and total number of shares of each class;

- Election, relief from duty, and dismissal of members of the Board of Directors and the Board of Supervisory Officers;
- Decisions on investment or sale of assets with a value equal to or greater than 35% of the total asset value recorded in the most recent financial statement of the Company;
- Approval of annual financial statements;
- Reorganization or dissolution of the Company.

4. A resolution on any of the following contents shall be passed if approved by a number of shareholders representing at least 65% of the total voting shares of all attending shareholders, except for the cases specified in Clauses 6, 7, and 9 of this Article:

- Classes of shares and total number of shares of each class;
- Change of business lines and sectors;
- Change of organizational and managerial structure of the Company;
- Investment projects or sale of assets with a value equal to or greater than 35% of the total asset value recorded in the most recent financial statement of the Company;
- Reorganization or dissolution of the Company.

5. Other resolutions shall be passed when approved by a number of shareholders representing at least 51% of the total voting shares of all attending shareholders, except for the cases specified in Clauses 4, 6, 7, and 9 of this Article.

6. The voting to elect members of the Board of Directors and the Board of Supervisory Officers must be conducted by cumulative voting, whereby each shareholder has a total number of votes corresponding to the total number of shares owned multiplied by the number of members to be elected to the Board of Directors or the Board of Supervisory Officers, and the shareholder has the right to cast all or part of their total votes for one or more candidates. The elected members of the Board of Directors or members of the Board of Supervisory Officers shall be determined by the number of votes counted from high to low, starting from the candidate with the highest number of votes until the required number of members specified in the Company's Charter is fulfilled. In cases where two (02) or more candidates receive an equal number of votes for the last position of the Board of Directors or the Board of Supervisory Officers, a re-election shall be conducted among the candidates with equal votes or a selection shall be made according to the election regulation criteria or the Company's Charter.

7. In cases where a resolution is passed by obtaining written opinions, the resolution of the General Meeting of Shareholders shall be passed if approved by a number of shareholders representing at least 51% of the total voting shares.

8. Resolutions of the General Meeting of Shareholders must be notified to shareholders entitled to attend the General Meeting of Shareholders within fifteen (15) days from the date of approval. In cases where the Company has a website, the resolution shall be published on the Company's website within twenty-four (24) hours.

9. A resolution of the General Meeting of Shareholders on contents that adversely change the rights and obligations of preferred shareholders shall only be passed if approved by attending preferred shareholders owning 75% or more of the total preferred shares of the same class, or approved by preferred shareholders owning 75% or more of the total preferred shares of the same class in cases where the resolution is passed by obtaining written opinions.

10. Within ninety (90) days from the date of receipt of the resolution or minutes of the General Meeting of Shareholders, or the minutes of vote counting results of obtaining written opinions of the General Meeting of Shareholders, shareholders or a group of shareholders specified in Clause 2, Article 115 of the Law on Enterprises have the right to request a Court or an Arbitration body to consider and annul the resolution or a part of the resolution of the General Meeting of Shareholders in the following cases:

- The order and procedures for convening the meeting and making decisions of the General Meeting of Shareholders seriously violate the provisions of the Law on Enterprises and the Company's Charter, except for cases specified in Clause 2, Article 152 of the Law on Enterprises;
- The content of the resolution violates the law or the Company's Charter.

Article 33: Minutes of the General Meeting of Shareholders

1. The General Meeting of Shareholders must be recorded in minutes and may be audio-recorded or recorded and stored in other electronic forms. The minutes must be prepared in Vietnamese and include the following principal contents:

- Name, head office address, enterprise code, date of issuance, and place of registration of the Business Registration Certificate;
- Time and location of the General Meeting of Shareholders;
- Agenda and contents of the meeting;
- Full names of the chairperson and the secretary;
- A summary of the meeting proceedings and opinions expressed at the General Meeting of Shareholders regarding each matter included in the meeting agenda;
- The total number of shareholders and total voting rights of the attending shareholders, an appendix listing the registered shareholders and shareholders' authorized representatives attending the meeting along with their corresponding number of shares and votes;
- The total number of votes for each voted matter, clearly stating the voting method, the total number of valid and invalid votes, the total number of votes in favor, against, and abstentions; and their corresponding percentages to the total number of votes of the attending shareholders;
- Matters approved and the corresponding voting approval percentages;
- Full names and signatures of the chairperson and the secretary. In the event that the chairperson or the secretary refuses to sign the meeting minutes, such minutes shall be effective if signed by all other attending members of the Board of Directors and contain all the required contents specified in this Clause. The meeting minutes must clearly state the refusal of the chairperson or secretary to sign;
- The minutes of the General Meeting of Shareholders must be completed and approved prior to the adjournment of the meeting;
- The chairperson and secretary of the meeting or other persons signing the minutes shall be jointly responsible for the truthfulness and accuracy of the contents of the minutes;
- Minutes prepared in Vietnamese and foreign languages shall have equal legal validity. In the event of any discrepancy between the contents of the Vietnamese minutes and those of the foreign language minutes, the Vietnamese content shall prevail;
- The minutes of the General Meeting of Shareholders must be sent to all shareholders

within 15 days from the date the meeting ends; in cases where the company has a website, the meeting minutes shall be published on the company's website within 24 hours.

- The minutes of the General Meeting of Shareholders, the appendix listing the shareholders registered to attend the meeting together with the shareholders' signatures, the full text of the approved resolutions, and relevant documents attached to the meeting invitation notice must be archived at the head office of the company.

Article 34: Board of Directors

1. The Board of Directors is the governing body of the company, possessing full authority on behalf of the company to decide and exercise the rights and obligations of the company, except for those falling under the jurisdiction of the General Meeting of Shareholders.

2. The Board of Directors has the following rights and obligations:

- To decide on the strategy, medium-term development plans, and annual business plans of the company;
- To recommend classes of shares and the total number of authorized shares to be offered for each class;
- To decide on the sale of unissued shares within the scope of authorized shares of each class; to decide on raising additional capital in other forms;
- To decide on the offering prices of shares and bonds of the company;
- To decide on the redemption of shares in accordance with Clause 1 and Clause 2, Article 133 of the Law on Enterprises;
- To decide on investment plans and investment projects within its authority and limits as prescribed by law;
- To decide on market development, marketing, and technology solutions;
- To approve contracts for purchase, sale, borrowing, lending, and other contracts with a value equal to or greater than 35% of the total asset value recorded in the company's most recent audited consolidated financial statements, except for contracts and transactions falling under the decision-making authority of the General Meeting of Shareholders as prescribed in Point d, Clause 2, Article 138 and Clause 1, Clause 3, Article 167 of the Law on Enterprises;
- To elect, dismiss, and remove the Chairperson of the Board of Directors; to appoint, dismiss, discharge, sign contracts with, and terminate contracts with the General Director and other key managers; to decide on the salaries, remuneration, bonuses, and other benefits of such managers; to designate authorized representatives to participate in the Board of Members or the General Meeting of Shareholders of other companies, and to decide on the remuneration and other benefits of such representatives;
- To supervise and direct the General Director and other managers in running the daily business operations of the company;
- To decide on the organizational structure and internal management regulations of the company; to decide on the establishment of subsidiaries, branches, and representative offices, as well as the capital contribution to or purchase of shares in other enterprises;
- To approve the agenda and contents of documents for the General Meeting of Shareholders, to convene meetings of the General Meeting of Shareholders, or to solicit written opinions for the General Meeting of Shareholders to pass resolutions;

- To submit annual financial statements to the General Meeting of Shareholders;
 - To recommend dividend payout levels; to decide on the timelines and procedures for paying dividends or handling losses incurred during business operations;
 - To recommend the reorganization, dissolution, or petition for bankruptcy of the company;
- Other rights and duties as prescribed by law.

3. The Board of Directors passes resolutions and decisions by voting at meetings, soliciting written opinions, or other forms as prescribed by the Company's Charter. Each member of the Board of Directors has one vote.

4. In the event that a resolution or decision passed by the Board of Directors violates the law, resolutions of the General Meeting of Shareholders, or the Company's Charter, causing damage to the company, the members who voted in favor of passing such resolution or decision shall be jointly and personally liable for that resolution or decision and must compensate the company for damages; members who voted against the passage of the aforementioned resolution or decision shall be exempted from liability. In this case, shareholders of the company have the right to request the Court to suspend the implementation of or invalidate the aforementioned resolution or decision.

5. Unless otherwise provided by law and this Charter, the Board of Directors may authorize subordinate personnel and other executives to represent and handle affairs on behalf of the Company

Article 35: Term of office and number of members of the Board of Directors

1. The Board of Directors shall have no fewer than three members and no more than eleven members. The term of office of the Board of Directors and its members shall be five (05) years; members of the Board of Directors may be re-elected for an unlimited number of terms. An individual may only be elected as an independent member of the Board of Directors of a company for a maximum of two (02) consecutive terms.

2. The Board of Directors whose term has just expired shall continue its operations until a new Board of Directors is elected and takes over the work.

3. In cases where a member is elected to supplement or replace a member who has been dismissed or removed during a term, the term of office of such replacement member shall be the remaining duration of the Board of Directors' term.

4. Members of the Board of Directors are not required to be shareholders of the company.

Article 36: Organizational structure, standards, and conditions for members of the Board of Directors

1. A member of the Board of Directors must satisfy the following standards and conditions:

- Not fall under the categories specified in Clause 2, Article 17 of the Law on Enterprises;
- Possess professional qualifications and experience in business administration or in the company's business sectors and lines, and is not required to be a shareholder of the company;
- A member of the Board of Directors of the company may concurrently serve as a member of the Board of Directors of other companies, but only at a maximum of five (05) other companies.

2. Where the company operates under the model specified in Point a, Clause 1, Article 137 of the Law on Enterprises, the structure of the company's Board of Directors must ensure

that at least one-third (1/3) of the total number of Board members are non-executive members.

Article 37: Meetings of the Board of Directors

1. The Chairperson of the Board of Directors shall be elected at the first meeting of the Board of Directors within seven (07) working days from the date of completion of the election of such Board of Directors. This meeting shall be convened and chaired by the member who received the highest number of votes or the highest percentage of votes. If two or more members receive an equal highest number or percentage of votes, the members shall vote on a majority basis to select one (01) person among them to convene the meeting of the Board of Directors.

2. The Board of Directors shall meet at least once every quarter and may hold extraordinary meetings.

3. The Chairperson of the Board of Directors must convene a meeting of the Board of Directors in any of the following cases:

- Upon the request of the Board of Supervisory Officers or an independent member of the Board of Directors;
- Upon the request of the General Director or at least five (05) other managers;
- Upon the request of at least two (02) members of the Board of Directors;
- Other cases as prescribed by law and the Company's Charter.

The request must be made in writing, specifying the purpose and the matters to be discussed and decided within the authority of the Board of Directors.

4. The Chairperson must convene a meeting of the Board of Directors within seven (07) working days from the date of receipt of the request specified in Clause 3 of this Article. If the Chairperson fails to convene a meeting of the Board of Directors as requested, the Chairperson shall be held responsible for any damages caused to the Company; and the requester(s) shall have the right to convene the meeting of the Board of Directors in place of the Board of Directors.

5. The Chairperson of the Board of Directors or the convenor of the Board of Directors' meeting must send the notice of invitation at least three (03) working days prior to the date of the meeting. The notice of invitation must specify the exact time, venue, agenda, and matters for discussion and decision. The notice of invitation must be accompanied by documents to be used at the meeting and voting slips for the members.

The notice of invitation to the meeting of the Board of Directors may be sent by invitation letter, telephone, fax, electronic means, or other methods, provided that it is guaranteed to reach the address of each member of the Board of Directors as registered with the Company.

6. The Chairperson of the Board of Directors or the convenor must send the notice of invitation and accompanying documents to the members of the Board of Supervisory Officers and the General Director in the same manner as to the members of the Board of Directors.

Members of the Board of Supervisory Officers and the General Director who are not members of the Board of Directors shall have the right to attend meetings of the Board of Directors; and shall have the right to discuss but not to vote.

7. A meeting of the Board of Directors shall be conducted where three-quarters (3/4) or more of the total number of members attend. In the event that a meeting convened in

accordance with this Clause does not have a sufficient quorum as prescribed, it shall be convened for a second time within seven (07) days from the intended date of the first meeting. In this case, the meeting shall be conducted if more than half (1/2) of the total number of members of the Board of Directors attend the meeting.

8. A member of the Board of Directors shall be deemed to have attended and voted at a meeting in the following cases:

- Attending and voting directly at the meeting;
- Authorizing another person to attend the meeting and vote in accordance with Clause 11 of this Article;
- Participating and voting via online conference, electronic voting, or other similar forms;
- Sending a voting slip to the meeting by mail, fax, or email.

9. In the case of sending a voting slip to the meeting by mail, the voting slip must be placed in a sealed envelope and delivered to the Chairperson of the Board of Directors at least one (01) hour prior to the opening of the meeting. The voting slip shall only be opened in the presence of all attendees.

10. Resolutions and decisions of the Board of Directors shall be passed if approved by a majority of the attending members; in the event of a tie, the casting vote shall belong to the side with the opinion of the Chairperson of the Board of Directors.

11. Members must fully attend all meetings of the Board of Directors. A member may authorize another person to attend the meeting and vote if approved by a majority of the members of the Board of Directors

Article 38: Chairman of the Board of Directors.

1. The Chairman of the Board of Directors is elected, dismissed, or removed from office by the Board of Directors from among its members.
2. The Chairman of the Board of Directors may not also hold the position of General Director of the Company.
3. The Chairman of the Board of Directors has the following rights and duties:
 - Develop the agenda and activity plan of the Board of Directors;
 - Prepare or organize the preparation of the agenda, content, and documents for meetings; convene, preside over, and chair meetings of the Board of Directors;
 - Organize the adoption of resolutions and decisions of the Board of Directors;
 - Supervise the implementation of resolutions and decisions of the Board of Directors;
 - Chair the General Meeting of Shareholders;
 - Other rights and duties as prescribed by the Enterprise Law and the Articles of Association.
4. In the absence of the Chairman of the Board of Directors or inability to perform his/her duties, he/she shall authorize another member in writing, in accordance with the principles stipulated in the company's charter, to exercise the rights and duties of the Chairman of the Board of Directors. If there is no authorized person, or if the Chairman of the Board of Directors dies, goes missing, is detained, is serving a prison sentence, is undergoing administrative sanctions at a compulsory rehabilitation center or compulsory education

facility, has absconded from his/her residence, is restricted or incapacitated, has difficulties in understanding or controlling his/her actions, or is prohibited by the Court from holding office, practicing a profession, or performing a certain job, the remaining members shall elect one of them to hold the position of Chairman of the Board of Directors by a majority vote until a new decision is made by the Board of Directors.

5. When deemed necessary, the Board of Directors shall appoint a company secretary. The company secretary has the following rights and obligations:

- Assisting in organizing and convening General Meetings of Shareholders and Board of Directors, and recording meeting minutes;
- Assisting members of the Board of Directors in exercising their assigned rights and obligations;
- Assisting the Board of Directors in applying and implementing corporate governance principles;
- Assisting the company in building shareholder relations and protecting the legitimate rights and interests of shareholders;
- Assisting the company in complying with obligations to provide information, disclose information, and follow administrative procedures;
- Other rights and obligations as stipulated in the company's charter.

Article 39: Minutes of the Board of Directors Meeting

1. Meetings of the Board of Directors must be recorded in minutes and may be audio-recorded, recorded, and stored in other electronic forms. Minutes must be written in Vietnamese and include the following main contents:

- Name, registered office address, number and date of issuance of the Business Registration Certificate, place of business registration;
- Purpose, agenda and content of the meeting;
- Time and place of the meeting;
- Full name of each member attending the meeting or authorized representative; full names of members absent from the meeting and reasons;
- Issues discussed and voted on at the meeting;
- Summary of the opinions expressed by each member attending the meeting in chronological order;
- Voting results clearly stating which members approved, disapproved, and abstained;
- Issues approved and the corresponding voting percentage;
- Full name and signature of the chairperson and the person recording the minutes, except as stipulated in Clause 3 of this Article.

The chairperson, the person recording the minutes, and those signing the minutes are responsible for the truthfulness and accuracy of the content of the Board of Directors

meeting minutes

2. Minutes of the Board of Directors meeting and documents used in the meeting must be kept at the company's head office.
3. If the chairperson or the person recording the minutes refuses to sign the meeting minutes, but if all other members of the Board of Directors present at the meeting sign and the minutes contain all the information as stipulated in points a, b, c, d, e, g, and h of Clause 1, Article 158 of the Enterprise Law, then these minutes are valid.
4. Minutes prepared in Vietnamese and in a foreign language have the same legal effect. In case of discrepancies in content between the minutes in Vietnamese and the minutes in a foreign language, the content in the Vietnamese minutes shall prevail.

Article 40: Dismissal, removal, replacement, and appointment of members of the Board of Directors

1. The General Meeting of Shareholders shall dismiss a member of the Board of Directors in the following cases:

- Failure to meet the qualifications and conditions stipulated in Article 155 of the Enterprise Law;
- Submission of resignation letter which is accepted.

2. The General Meeting of Shareholders shall dismiss a member of the Board of Directors in the following cases:

- Failure to participate in the activities of the Board of Directors for 06 consecutive months, except in cases of force majeure.

3. The Board of Directors must convene a General Meeting of Shareholders to elect additional members of the Board of Directors in the following cases:

- If the number of Board of Directors members is reduced by more than one-third compared to the number stipulated in the Company's Charter, the Board of Directors must convene a General Meeting of Shareholders within 60 days from the date the number of members is reduced by more than one-third to elect additional Board of Directors members;
- If the number of independent Board of Directors members is reduced and does not meet the ratio stipulated in point b, clause 1, Article 137 of the Enterprise Law.

Other cases, at the nearest meeting, the General Meeting of Shareholders shall elect new members to replace Board of Directors members who have been dismissed or removed from office.

4. When deemed necessary, the General Meeting of Shareholders shall decide to replace Board of Directors members; dismiss or remove Board of Directors members in cases other than those stipulated in clauses 1 and 2 of this Article.

Article 41: General Director, Rights and Responsibilities, Standards

1. The Board of Directors shall appoint a member of the Board of Directors or hire another

person to serve as the General Director. The General Director is the legal representative of the company.

2. The General Director is responsible for managing the company's day-to-day business operations, is subject to the supervision of the Board of Directors, and is accountable to the Board of Directors and to the law for the exercise of assigned rights and obligations.

The term of office for the General Director shall not exceed 5 years and may be reappointed for an unlimited number of terms.

3. The General Director has the following rights and obligations:

- Deciding on matters related to the company's daily business operations that are not within the authority of the Board of Directors;
- Organizing the implementation of resolutions and decisions of the Board of Directors;
- Organizing the implementation of the company's business plan and investment plan;
- Proposing organizational structure plans and internal management regulations for the company;
- Appointing, dismissing, and removing management positions within the company, except for those within the authority of the Board of Directors;
- Deciding on salaries and other benefits for employees in the company, including managers appointed by the General Director;
- Recruiting employees;
- Proposing dividend payment plans or handling business losses;
- Other rights and obligations as stipulated by law, the company's charter, and resolutions and decisions of the Board of Directors.

4. The General Director must manage the company's daily business operations in accordance with the law, the company's charter, the employment contract signed with the company, and the resolutions and decisions of the Board of Directors. If the General Director acts contrary to these regulations and causes damage to the company, he/she shall be held legally responsible and liable for compensation to the company.

Article 42: Remuneration, salaries, bonuses and other benefits of members of the Board of Directors and the General Director

1. The company has the right to pay remuneration and bonuses to members of the Board of Directors, and to pay salaries and bonuses to the General Director and other managers based on business results and performance.
2. Members of the Board of Directors are entitled to remuneration and bonuses. Remuneration is calculated based on the number of working days required to complete the tasks of the Board member and the daily rate. The Board of Directors determines the remuneration for each member based on consensus. The total amount of remuneration and bonuses for the Board of Directors is decided by the General Meeting of Shareholders at the annual meeting.
 - Members of the Board of Directors are entitled to reimbursement for food, accommodation, travel, and other reasonable expenses incurred while performing their

assigned duties.

3. The General Director receives a salary and bonuses. The General Director's salary and bonuses are determined by the Board of Directors. Remuneration of Board members and salaries of the General Director and other managers are included in the company's business expenses in accordance with the law on corporate income tax and must be shown as a separate item in the company's annual financial statements, and must be reported to the General Meeting of Shareholders at the annual meeting.

Article 43: Contracts and transactions must be approved by the General Meeting of Shareholders or the Board of Directors

1. Contracts and transactions between the company and the following parties must be approved by the General Meeting of Shareholders or the Board of Directors:

- Shareholders, authorized representatives of shareholders who are organizations owning more than 10% of the total common shares of the company, and their related parties;
- Members of the Board of Directors, the General Director, and their related parties;
- Enterprises in which members of the Board of Directors, members of the Supervisory Board, the Director or General Director, and other managers of the company are required to declare their assets as stipulated in Clause 2, Article 164 of the Enterprise Law.

2. The Board of Directors approves contracts and transactions in accordance with Clause 1 of this Article and with a value less than 35% of the total value of the company's assets as recorded in the most recent financial statement. In this case, the company representative signing the contract or transaction must notify the members of the Board of Directors and the members of the Supervisory Board about the parties involved in that contract or transaction. A draft contract or the main contents of the transaction must also be included. The Board of Directors shall decide on the approval of the contract or transaction within 15 days from the date of receiving the notification; members of the Board of Directors with an interest related to the parties in the contract or transaction do not have the right to vote.

3. The General Meeting of Shareholders approves the following contracts and transactions:

- Contracts and transactions other than those stipulated in Clause 2 of this Article;
- Contracts and transactions involving borrowing, lending, or selling assets with a value exceeding 10% of the total asset value of the enterprise as recorded in the most recent financial statement between the company and shareholders owning 51% or more of the total voting shares or related parties of those shareholders.

In case of approval of the contract or transaction, the company representative signing the contract must notify the Board of Directors and the Supervisory Board members of the related parties to that contract or transaction; and simultaneously include a draft contract or notification of the main contents of the transaction. The Board of Directors shall present the draft contract or transaction or an explanation of the main contents of the contract or transaction at the General Meeting of Shareholders or obtain shareholder opinions in writing. In this case, shareholders with interests related to the

parties in the contract or transaction do not have the right to vote. Contracts and transactions are approved in accordance with Clauses 1 and 4 of Article 148 of the Enterprise Law.

4. Contracts and transactions shall be invalidated by court decision and processed according to law if they were signed in violation of the provisions of this Article; the signatories, shareholders, members of the Board of Directors, or the General Director concerned shall be jointly liable for compensation for damages incurred and reimburse the company for any profits obtained from the execution of such contracts and transactions.
5. The company must publicly disclose relevant contracts and transactions in accordance with relevant laws

Article 44: Supervisory Board

1. The Supervisory Board shall have 3 (three) members; the term of office of a Supervisory Board member shall not exceed 5 years and may be re-elected for an unlimited number of terms.
2. The Head of the Supervisory Board shall be elected by the Supervisory Board from among its members; the election, dismissal, and removal shall be by majority vote. The rights and obligations of the Head of the Supervisory Board shall be stipulated in the company's charter. More than half of the members of the Supervisory Board must be residents of Vietnam. The Head of the Supervisory Board must have a university degree or higher in one of the following majors: economics, finance, accounting, auditing, law, business administration, or a major related to the business activities of the enterprise.
3. In the event that a new member of the Supervisory Board has not been elected at the end of their term, the former member shall continue to exercise their rights and obligations until a new member of the Supervisory Board is elected and assumes their duties.

Article 45: Standards and conditions for membership in the Supervisory Board

1. Members of the Supervisory Board must meet the following standards and conditions:
 - Not subject to the provisions of Clause 2, Article 17 of the Enterprise Law;
 - Trained in one of the following majors: economics, finance, accounting, auditing, law, business administration, or a major relevant to the business activities of the enterprise;
 - Not a family member of a member of the Board of Directors, General Director, or other managers;
 - Not holding any management positions in the company: Not necessarily a shareholder or employee of the company;
 - Other standards and conditions as prescribed by relevant laws and the company's charter.

Article 46: Rights and obligations of the Supervisory Board

1. The Supervisory Board supervises the Board of Directors and the General Director in the management and operation of the company; and is accountable to the General Meeting of Shareholders for the performance of its assigned duties.

2. It examines the reasonableness, legality, honesty, and prudence in the management and operation of business activities; the systematic, consistent, and appropriate nature of accounting, statistics, and financial reporting.
 3. It assesses the completeness, legality, and honesty of the company's annual and semi-annual business performance reports, financial statements, and management evaluation reports of the Board of Directors, and presents the assessment report at the annual General Meeting of Shareholders. It reviews contracts and transactions with related parties within the approval authority of the Board of Directors or the General Meeting of Shareholders and makes recommendations on contracts and transactions requiring approval from the Board of Directors or the General Meeting of Shareholders.
 4. Review, examine, and evaluate the effectiveness and efficiency of the company's internal control system, internal audit, risk management, and early warning system.
 5. Review the company's accounting books and other documents, and its management and operational activities whenever deemed necessary, or as per a resolution of the General Meeting of Shareholders, or at the request of a shareholder or group of shareholders as stipulated in Clause 2, Article 115 of the Enterprise Law.
 6. Upon request from a shareholder or group of shareholders as stipulated in Clause 2, Article 115 of the Enterprise Law, the Supervisory Board shall conduct an inspection within 7 working days from the date of receiving the request. Within 15 days from the date of completion of the inspection, the Supervisory Board must submit a report explaining the issues requested for inspection to the Board of Directors and the requesting shareholder or group of shareholders.
- The inspections conducted by the Supervisory Board as stipulated in this clause shall not hinder the normal functioning of the Board of Directors or disrupt the company's business operations.
7. To propose to the Board of Directors or the General Meeting of Shareholders measures to amend, supplement, and improve the organizational structure for managing, supervising, and operating the company's business activities.
 8. Upon discovering that a member of the Board of Directors or the General Director has violated the duties of a company manager as stipulated in Article 165 of the Enterprise Law, the Supervisory Board must immediately notify the Board of Directors in writing, request the person committing the violation to cease the violation, and take measures to remedy the consequences.
 9. To have the right to attend and participate in discussions at the General Meeting of Shareholders, the Board of Directors, and other company meetings.
 10. To have the right to use independent consultants and the company's internal audit department to perform assigned tasks.
 11. The Supervisory Board may consult with the Board of Directors before submitting reports, conclusions, and recommendations to the General Meeting of Shareholders.
 12. To exercise other rights and obligations as stipulated in the Enterprise Law, the company's charter, and resolutions of the General Meeting of Shareholders.

Article 47: Right of the Supervisory Board to be provided with information

1. Documents and information must be sent to members of the Supervisory Board at the same time and in the same manner as to members of the Board of Directors, including:

- Meeting notices, ballots for soliciting opinions from Board members, and accompanying documents;
 - Resolutions, decisions, and minutes of meetings of the General Meeting of Shareholders and the Board of Directors;
 - Reports from the General Director to the Board of Directors or other documents issued by the company.
2. Members of the Supervisory Board have the right to access company records and documents kept at the head office, branches, and other locations; and have the right to visit locations where company managers and employees are present during working hours.
 3. The Board of Directors, members of the Board of Directors, the General Director, and other managers must provide complete, accurate, and timely information and documents regarding the management, operation, and business activities of the company upon request from members of the Supervisory Board or the Supervisory Board itself.

Article 48: Responsibilities of the Supervisory Board Members

1. Strictly comply with the law, the company's charter, resolutions of the General Meeting of Shareholders, and professional ethics in performing assigned rights and duties.
2. Perform assigned rights and obligations honestly, carefully, and to the best of their ability to ensure the maximum legitimate interests of the company and its shareholders.
3. Be loyal to the interests of the company and its shareholders; do not use the company's information, know-how, or business opportunities, or abuse the company's position, title, or assets for personal gain or to serve the interests of other organizations or individuals.
4. Other obligations as stipulated in the Enterprise Law and the company's charter.
5. In case of violation of the obligations stipulated in clauses 1, 2, 3, and 4 of this Article that causes damage to the company or others, the members of the Supervisory Board shall be held personally or jointly liable for compensation for such damage. 5. Any income and other benefits obtained by a member of the Supervisory Board through violations must be returned to the company.
6. If a member of the Supervisory Board is found to have violated their assigned rights and obligations, a written notification must be sent to the Supervisory Board; the person committing the violation must be required to cease the violation and remedy the consequences.

Article 49: Salaries, remuneration, bonuses and other benefits of members of the Supervisory Board

1. Members of the Supervisory Board are paid salaries, remuneration, bonuses, and other benefits as decided by the General Meeting of Shareholders. The General Meeting of Shareholders decides on the total annual remuneration and operating budget of the Supervisory Board based on the estimated number of working days, the quantity and nature of the work, and the average daily remuneration of the members.
2. Members of the Supervisory Board are reimbursed for reasonable expenses for food,

accommodation, travel, and the use of independent consulting services. The total amount of these remuneration and expenses shall not exceed the total annual operating budget of the Supervisory Board approved by the General Meeting of Shareholders, unless the General Meeting of Shareholders decides otherwise.

3. The remuneration and operating expenses of the Supervisory Board are included in the Company's business expenses in accordance with the law on corporate income tax and other relevant laws, and must be presented as a separate item in the Company's annual financial statements

Article 50: Dismissal and dismissal of the Control Board

1. The General Meeting of Shareholders shall dismiss a member of the Control Board in the following cases:

- No longer meet the criteria and conditions for being a member of the Control Board as prescribed in Article 169 of the Law on Enterprises;
- Have a letter of resignation and be approved;
- Other cases as prescribed by law and the company's charter.

2. The General Meeting of Shareholders dismisses a member of the Supervisory Board in the following cases:

- Failing to complete assigned tasks and tasks;
- Failing to exercise their rights and obligations for 06 consecutive months, except for force majeure cases;
- Serious violations or repeated violations of obligations of members of the Supervisory Board in accordance with the provisions of the Law on Enterprises and the company's charter;
- According to the decision of the General Meeting of Shareholders.

3. In case the Supervisory Board seriously breaches its obligations and threatens to cause damage to the company, the Board of Directors shall convene the General Meeting of Shareholders to consider and dismiss the incumbent Supervisory Board and elect a new Supervisory Board to replace it.

Article 51: Submission of annual reports

1. At the end of the fiscal year, the Board of Directors must submit the following report to the General Meeting of Shareholders:

- Company's Business Results Report;
- Financial Statements;
- Report on the evaluation of the management and administration of the Company;
- Appraisal report of the Supervisory Board.

2. The reports and documents specified at Points a, b and c, Clause 1, Article 175 of the Law on Enterprises must be sent to the Control Board for appraisal at least thirty days before the opening date of the annual meeting of the General Meeting of Shareholders.

3. The reports specified in Clauses 1, 2 and 4 of this Article, the appraisal report of the Supervisory Board and the audit report must be kept at the head office of the Company at least 10 days before the opening date of the Annual General Meeting of

Shareholders.

Shareholders who own shares of the company for at least one consecutive year shall have the right to review the reports specified in this Article directly or together with lawyers, accountants and auditors with practicing certificates.

4. For joint-stock companies which are required to be audited by law, the annual financial statements of joint-stock companies must be audited before being submitted to the General Meeting of Shareholders for consideration and approval

Article 52: Disclosure of information

1. The company must send the annual financial statements approved by the General Meeting of Shareholders to the competent state agency in accordance with the law on accounting and other relevant laws.

2. The joint stock company announces on its website the following information:

- Company Charter;
- Curriculum vitae, educational qualifications and professional experience of members of the Board of Directors, Members of the Supervisory Board, General Director;
- Annual financial statements approved by the General Meeting of Shareholders;
- Annual performance evaluation report of the Board of Directors and the Supervisory Board.

3. A joint-stock company that is not a listed company must notify the business registration authority of the locality where the company is headquartered within 03 working days after having information or changing information about full name, nationality, passport number, contact address, etc. number of shares and types of shares of shareholders being foreign individuals; Name, enterprise code, head office address, number of shares and type of shares of shareholders being foreign organizations and full names, nationalities, passport numbers, contact addresses of authorized representatives of shareholders being foreign organizations.

Article 53: Regime of archiving documents of the company

1. The company stores the following types of documents:

- Charter of the company; amending and supplementing the company's charter; the company's internal management regulations; Register of Shareholders;
- Business registration certificate; Certificate of registration of business change; Certificate of industrial property rights; Product Quality Registration Certificate;
- Documents and papers confirming the ownership of the company's assets;
- Minutes of the General Meeting of Shareholders and the Board of Directors; Decisions that have been adopted;
- Prospectus for issuance of securities;
- Report of the Control Board; conclusions of inspection agencies, conclusions of independent audit organizations;

- Accounting books, accounting vouchers, annual financial statements;
- Other documents as prescribed by law.

2. The company must keep the above documents at the head office or another place but must notify the shareholders and the business registration authority. The archival duration shall comply with the provisions of law.

Article 54: Principles of dispute settlement

1. In case of disputes or complaints related to the rights and obligations of shareholders as prescribed in the company's charter, the Law on Enterprises, other laws or current regulations between:

- Shareholders with the company;
- Shareholders with the Board of Directors, Supervisory Board, General Director or senior managers.

The parties involved try to resolve that dispute through negotiation and mediation. The Chairman of the Board of Directors presides over and resolves disputes and shall require each party to present practical factors related to the dispute within 10 working days from the date the dispute arises.

Except for disputes involving the Board of Directors or the Chairman of the Board of Directors, an independent expert will be invited as an arbitrator for the dispute resolution process.

2. In case the mediation decision is not reached within 06 (six) weeks from the start of the mediation process or if the decision of the mediation center is not approved by the parties, any party may bring the dispute to Economic Arbitration or the Economic Court.

3. The parties bear their own costs related to the negotiation and mediation procedures. The payment of the Court's expenses shall be made according to the Court's decision.

CHAPTER IV

PROFIT DISTRIBUTION FINANCIAL ACCOUNTING STATISTICS

Article 55: Fiscal year and annual, semi-annual and quarterly financial statements

1. The Company's fiscal year starts from 01/01 calendar and ends on 31/12.
2. The first financial year of the company will start from the date of issuance of the Business Registration Certificate by the business registration authority to December 31 of that year.
3. The company must prepare annual financial statements and annual financial statements must be audited in accordance with the provisions of law. The company announces the audited annual financial statements in accordance with the law on information disclosure on the securities market and submits them to the competent state agency.
4. Annual financial statements must include all reports, appendices and explanations in accordance with the law on corporate accounting. The annual financial statement must honestly and objectively reflect the Company's operations.

5. The company must prepare and publish reviewed semi-annual financial statements and quarterly financial statements in accordance with the law on information disclosure on the securities market and submit them to competent state agencies.

Article 56.: Accounting regime

1. The accounting regime used by the company is the Vietnamese accounting regime or other accounting regimes and accounting standards (VAS) approved by the Ministry of Finance.

2. The company prepares accounting books in Vietnamese. The company keeps accounting records according to the type of business activities in which the company is engaged. These records must be accurate, up-to-date, systematic, and must be sufficient to substantiate and account for the company's transactions.

3. The company uses Vietnamese dong (or freely convertible foreign currency in case it is approved by a competent State agency) as the currency used in accounting.

Article 57: Distribution of profits and establishment of funds

1. The General Meeting of Shareholders decides on the dividend payment level and the form of annual dividend payment from the company's retained profits.

2. The Board of Directors may decide to advance the interim dividend if it considers that this payment is suitable for the company's profitability.

3. The Company does not pay interest on dividend payments or payments related to a type of stock.

4. The Board of Directors may propose the General Meeting of Shareholders to approve the payment of all or part of dividends in shares and the Board of Directors is the agency that implements this decision.

5. In case dividends or other amounts related to a stock are paid in cash, the Company must pay in Vietnamese dong. The payment can be made directly or through banks on the basis of bank details provided by shareholders. In case the company has transferred the money according to the bank details provided by the shareholder but the shareholder does not receive the money, the company is not responsible for the amount of money the company has transferred to the beneficiary shareholder. The payment of dividends for stocks listed on the Stock Exchange may be conducted through securities companies or the Vietnam Securities Depository and Clearing Corporation.

6. Pursuant to the Law on Enterprises and the Law on Securities, the Board of Directors passed a resolution to determine a specific date to finalize the list of shareholders. Based on that date, those who register as shareholders or holders of other securities are entitled to receive dividends, interest, profit distributions, receive shares, receive notices or other documents.

7. Other matters related to profit distribution shall be carried out in accordance with the provisions of law.

Article 58: Recovery of shares

1. In case a shareholder fails to fully and punctually pay the amount payable to purchase shares, the Board of Directors shall notify and request such shareholder to pay the remaining amount together with the interest on such amount and expenses incurred due to the failure to fully pay to the company.

2. The above-mentioned payment notice must clearly state the new payment deadline (at least 07 days from the date of sending the notice), the place of payment and the notice must clearly state that in case of non-payment as required, the number of shares that have not been fully paid up will be withdrawn.
3. The Board of Directors reserves the right to recover the unpaid shares in full and on time in the event that the requirements in the above-mentioned notice are not fulfilled.
4. The withdrawn shares are considered as shares entitled to be offered. The Board of Directors may directly or authorize the sale, redistribution or settlement to persons who already own the recovered shares or other entities under such conditions and in such manner as the Board of Directors deems appropriate.
5. Shareholders holding the withdrawn shares must renounce their shareholder status in respect of such shares, but must still pay all relevant amounts plus proportional interest at the time of recovery at the decision of the Board of Directors from the date of recovery until the date of payment. The Board of Directors has the full right to decide on the coercive payment of the entire value of shares at the time of recovery.
6. The notice of revocation shall be sent to the holder of the revoked shares before the time of revocation. The revocation remains valid even in the event of an error or negligence in the delivery of the notice.

CHAPTER V

ESTABLISHMENT, REORGANIZATION AND DISSOLUTION

Article 59: Establishment

- The company is established after the first Charter is approved by the company's founding shareholders and granted a Business Registration Certificate by the business registration authority.
- All expenses associated with the establishment of the company are recorded in the company's expenses section and are reimbursed to the expenses of the first financial year.

Article 60: Separation of companies and consolidation, merger and transformation of companies

The Company shall carry out the division, separation, consolidation, merger or transformation of the Company in accordance with the provisions of the Law on Enterprises.

Article 61: Dissolution and liquidation of assets of the company

1. The company is dissolved in the following cases:
 - Termination of the operation term stated in the Charter without an extension decision;
 - According to the decision of the General Meeting of Shareholders;
 - The company no longer has the minimum number of members as prescribed by the Law on Enterprises for a period of 6 consecutive months without carrying out procedures for converting the type of enterprise;
 - Revocation of business registration certificates.
2. Procedures for dissolution under the Law on Enterprises.

CHAPTER VI

SUPPLEMENTS AND AMENDMENTS TO THE CHARTER

Article 62: Modalities for amending and supplementing the provisions of the Charter

1. The supplementation and amendment of this Charter must be considered and decided by the General Meeting of Shareholders.
2. In case there are provisions of law related to the operation of the Company which are not mentioned in this Charter, or in case there are new provisions of law that are different from the provisions of this Charter, the provisions of such law shall naturally apply and regulate the operation of the Company..

Article 63: Effective Date

- The 2026 Annual General Meeting of Shareholders has unanimously approved authorizing the Board of Directors to issue a Resolution to amend the charter. Pursuant to Resolution No. 59/NQ/2026/HDQT dated 20/07/2026 of the Board of Directors on amending the 4th charter to replace the charter dated 12/10/2023 approved by the Extraordinary General Meeting of Shareholders in 2023.
- This Charter takes effect from July 20, 2026, including 6 chapters and 63 articles made into 10 copies of the same validity: 01 copy registered at the business registration office; 01 copy to be sent to the State Securities Commission; 02 copies archived at the company's headquarters; 03 members of the Board of Directors 01 copy each and 03 members of the Supervisory Board 01 copy each.
- All copies and extracts must be signed and certified by at least two members of the Board of Directors, either by the Chairman of the Board of Directors, or by the General Director of the company.

Dong Thap, July 20, 2026

Legal representative of the company

General Director

