Vietnam National Coal- Mineral Industries Holding Corporation Limited

VINACOMIN - MINERALS HOLDING CORPORATION

SAPARATE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Quarter 2/2026

Includes:

1. Statement of Finacial Position	Form B01a- DN
2. Statement of Profit or Loss	Form B02a- DN
3. Cash Flow Statement	Form B03a- DN
4. Notes the Financial Statements	Form B09- DN

To :..…

Ha noi, June , 2026

Signature Not Verified

Ký bởi: NGÔ QUỐC TRUNG

Ký ngày: 29/7/2026 10:36:58

Form B01a - DN
(Attached to Circular No. 99/2025/TT-BTC dated October 27, 2025 of the Minister of Finance)

INTERIM SEPARATE STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

As at June 30, 2026

Unit: VND

ASSETS	Code	Note	As at 30/06/2026	As at 01/01/2026
1	*2*	*3*	*4*	*5*
A - CURRENT ASSETS (110+120+130+140+150)	**100**		**8.256.070.946.009**	**5.092.934.784.875**
I. Cash and cash equivalents	**110**	**V.1**	**857.049.130.076**	**502.032.344.104**
1. Cash	111		857.049.130.076	202.032.344.104
2. Cash equivalents	112		-	300.000.000.000
II. Current financial investments	**120**	**V.2**	**2.200.000.000.000**	**100.000.000.000**
1. Trading securities	121		-	-
2. Provision for devaluation of held for trading securities (*)	122		-	-
3. Held-to-maturity investments	123		2.200.000.000.000	100.000.000.000
4. Provision for held-to-maturity short-term investments (*)	124		-	-
III. Short-term receivables	**130**		**2.881.990.230.164**	**2.540.125.882.812**
1. Short-term trade receivables	131	V.3	2.379.763.243.641	2.412.592.569.782
2. Short-term advances to suppliers	132		335.936.029.582	18.091.786.626
3. Short-term intra-company receivables	133		-	-
4. Receivables upon construction progress	134		-	-
5. Other short-term receivables	135	V.4	166.290.956.941	109.441.526.404
6. Provision for short-term doubtful debts (*)	136		-	-
7. Shortage of assets awaiting solution	137	V.5	-	-
IV. Inventories	**140**		**2.305.016.047.337**	**1.943.784.630.492**
1. Inventories	141	V.7	2.306.632.474.935	1.943.784.630.492
2. Provision for devaluation in value of inventories (*)	142		(1.616.427.598)	-
VI. Other current assets	**160**		**12.015.538.432**	**6.991.927.467**
1. Short-term prepayment	161	V.14	11.432.866.867	3.190.048.356
2. Value-added tax deductible	162		-	-
3. Tax and other receivables from the State	163		582.671.565	3.801.879.111
4. Govement bond repurchase transaction	164		-	-
5. Other current assets	165	V.15	-	-
B - NON-CURRENT ASSETS	**200**		**2.547.751.992.314**	**2.913.908.119.738**
I. Long-term receivables	**210**		**110.240.924.279**	**78.626.546.437**
1. Long-term trade receivables	211		-	-
2. Long-term advances to supplier	212		-	-
3. Business investment in affiliated units	213		-	-
4. Short-term intra-company receivables	214		-	-
5. Other long-term receivables	215		110.240.924.279	78.626.546.437
6. Provision for long-term doubtful debts (*)	216		-	-
II. Fixed assets	**220**		**1.675.016.199.991**	**2.173.824.122.025**
1. Tangible fixed assets	221	V.9	1.533.176.679.242	1.972.252.994.433
- Historical cost	222		8.006.191.289.305	7.994.392.628.228
- Accumulated depreciation (*)	223		(6.473.014.610.063)	(6.022.139.633.795)
2. Finance lease fixed asset	224	V.11	133.211.615.356	191.901.614.080
- Historical cost	225		410.255.678.446	409.687.483.927
- Accumulated depreciation (*)	226		(277.044.063.090)	(217.785.869.847)
3. Intangible fixed assets	227	V.10	8.627.905.393	9.669.513.512
- Historical cost	228		20.744.748.239	20.613.108.518
- Accumulated amortization (*)	229		(12.116.842.846)	(10.943.595.006)
V. Non-current asset-in-progress	**250**	**V.8**	**207.125.496.689**	**79.607.697.526**

1. Long-term work-in-progress	251		-	-
2. Construction-in-progress	252		207.125.496.689	79.607.697.526
VI. Long-term financial investments	**260**		**371.718.862.087**	**384.789.549.918**
1. Investments in subsidiaries	261		584.277.306.952	584.277.306.952
2. Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures	262		10.734.227.958	10.734.227.958
3. Investment in other entities	263		35.438.345.640	35.438.345.640
4. Provision for long-term investments (*)	264		(258.731.018.463)	(245.660.330.632)
5. Held-to-maturity investments	265		-	-
6. Provision for held-to-maturity short-term investments (*)	266		-	-
VII. Other non-current assets	**270**		**183.650.509.268**	**197.060.203.832**
1. Long-term prepayment	271	V.14	143.850.369.476	159.426.556.284
2. Deferred corporate income tax assets	272	V.26	39.800.139.792	37.633.647.548
3. Capital spare parts	273		-	-
4. Other non-current assets	274	V.15	-	-
TOTAL ASSETS (270=100+200)	**280**		**10.803.822.938.323**	**8.006.842.904.613**
			-	-
C - LIABILITIES	**300**		**4.252.859.209.272**	**2.951.572.025.931**
I. Current liabilities	**310**		**3.716.143.514.288**	**2.231.979.180.216**
1. Short-term trade account payables	311	V.17	723.250.960.667	657.004.804.862
2. Short-term advances from customers	312		80.275.847.796	10.284.672.720
3. Dividends and profits payable	313	V.18	810.632.316.450	700.625.250
4. Taxes and other payables to The State	314	V.19	361.819.527.921	463.950.519.797
5. Payable to employees	315		336.819.555.312	307.743.069.649
6. Short-term accrued expenses	316	V.20	610.593.433.972	9.919.748.815
7. Short-term intra-company payables	317		-	-
8. Construction contract progress payment due to customers	318		-	-
9. Current deferred revenue	319	V.22	-	-
10. Other short-term payables	320	V.21	166.902.147.771	90.342.893.882
11. Short-term loans and finance lease liabilities	321	V.16	515.612.416.231	630.464.615.744
12. Provision for short-term payables	322	V.25	-	-
13. Bonus and welfare funds	323		110.237.308.168	61.568.229.497
14. Price stabilization fund	324		-	-
15. Government bond repurchase transactions	325		-	-
II. Non-current liabilities	**330**		**536.715.694.984**	**719.592.845.715**
1. Long-term trade account payables	331	V.17	-	-
2. Long-term deferred revenue	332		-	-
3. Long-term taxes and payables to the State	333	V.19	-	-
4. Long-term accrued expenses	334	V.20	-	-
5. Internal payables on working capital	335		-	-
6. Long-term intra-company payables	336		-	-
7. Non-current deferred revenue	337	V.22	-	-
8. Other long-term payables	338	V.21	-	-
9. Long-term loans and finance lease liabilities	339	V.16	454.240.931.028	682.232.410.743
10. Convertible Bond	340	V.23	-	-
11. Preferred Shares	341	V.24	-	-
12. Deferred Income Tax	342	V.26	-	-
13. Provision for long-term payables	343	V.25	76.030.163.956	37.360.434.972
14. Science and Technology Development fund	344		6.444.600.000	-
D - OWNERS' EQUITY	**400**		**6.550.963.729.051**	**5.055.270.878.682**
1. Owner's equity	411	V.27	2.000.000.000.000	2.000.000.000.000
- Common shares with voting rights	411a		2.000.000.000.000	2.000.000.000.000
- Preferred Shares	411b		-	-
2. Capital surplus	412		-	-
3. Bond conversion option	413		-	-
4. Other owners' capital	414		-	-
5. Treasury shares (*)	415		-	-
6. Revaluation surplus	416	V.28	-	-
7. Exchange rate differences	417	V.29	-	-

8. Development and Investment fund	418		579.792.617.619	579.792.617.619
9. Other equity funds	419		-	-
10. Retained earnings	420		3.971.171.111.432	2.475.478.261.063
- Accumulated retained earnings to the end of previous period	*420a*		*1.567.092.105.079*	*530.097.666.396*
- Current period retained earnings	*420b*		*2.404.079.006.353*	*1.945.380.594.667*
			-	-
TOTAL RESOURCES (440=300+400)	**440**		**10.803.822.938.323**	**8.006.842.904.613**

PREPARER	CHIEF ACCOUNTANT	GENERAL DIRECTOR
(Signature, full name)	*(Signature, full name)*	*(Signature, full name, seal)*
		M.S.D.N: 0100103087 C.T.C.P TỔNG CÔNG TY KHOÁNG SẢN - TKV VIMICO
Pham Thi Ngoc Linh	**Nguyen Van Vien**	**Trinh Van Tue**

Vietnam National Coal- Mineral Industries Holding Corporation Limited

VINACOMIN - MINERALS HOLDING CORPORATION

Form B02a - DN

(Issued under Circular No. 99/2025/TT-BTC dated October 27, 2025 of the Minister of Finance)

INTERIM SEPARATE STATEMENT OF PROFIT OR LOSS

For the fiscal period from January 01, 2026 to June 30, 2026

Unit: VND

ITEMS	Code	Note	#SPILL!		Year-to-date cumulative	
			Current Year	Previous Year	Current Year	Previous Year
1	*2*	*3*	*4*	*5*	*6*	*7*
1. Revenue from sales of goods and rendering of services	**1**	VII.1	4.191.247.750.069	3.733.433.019.390	9.072.361.524.891	6.559.964.254.339
2. Revenue deductions	2	VII.2	-	-	-	-
3. Net revenue from sales of goods and rendering of services (10 = 01 - 02)	**10**		**4.191.247.750.069**	**3.733.433.019.390**	**9.072.361.524.891**	**6.559.964.254.339**
4. Cost of sales	11	VII.3	2.121.660.361.338	2.913.850.880.435	5.728.338.310.568	5.139.509.325.450
5. Gross profit from sales of goods and rendering of services (20=10-11)	**20**		**2.069.587.388.731**	**819.582.138.955**	**3.344.023.214.323**	**1.420.454.928.889**
7. Financial income	22	VII.5	93.913.286.048	38.840.376.368	99.537.825.767	41.114.757.306
8. Financial expenses	23	VII.6	13.175.831.154	137.756.160.740	60.487.191.162	179.638.488.416
- In which: Interest expenses	24		23.626.199.808	37.960.728.569	47.416.503.331	79.764.973.489
9. Selling expenses	25	VII.9	21.199.013.700	21.308.944.888	33.855.803.376	36.533.991.214
10. General and Administrative Expenses	26	VII.9	241.068.080.898	78.670.976.866	360.815.757.177	187.623.632.476
11. Net operating profit {30 = 20 +21 + 22 - (23 + 25 + 26)}	**30**		**1.888.057.749.027**	**620.686.432.829**	**2.988.402.288.375**	**1.057.773.574.089**
12. Other income	31	VII.7	600.168.292	780.955.387	750.042.185	1.310.558.547
13. Other expenses	32	VII.8	117.923.743	3.371.677.414	145.579.803	3.391.271.516
14. Other profit (40 = 31 - 32)	**40**		**482.244.549**	**(2.590.722.027)**	**604.462.382**	**(2.080.712.969)**
15. Accounting profit before tax (50 = 30 + 40)	**50**		**1.888.539.993.576**	**618.095.710.802**	**2.989.006.750.757**	**1.055.692.861.120**
16. Current corporate income tax expense	51	VII.11	367.000.885.212	136.131.483.812	587.094.236.648	223.650.913.876
17. Deferred corporate income tax expense	52	VII.11	2.537.719.053	(19.214.874.249)	(2.166.492.244)	(19.214.874.249)
18. Net profit after corporate income tax (60 = 50 - 51 - 52)	**60**		**1.519.001.389.311**	**501.179.101.239**	**2.404.079.006.353**	**851.256.821.493**
19. Basic earnings per share*	70		-	-	-	-
20. Diluted Earnings per Share*	71		-	-	-	-

PREPARER	**CHIEF ACCOUNTANT**	**GENERAL DIRECTOR**
(Signature, full name)	*(Signature, full name)*	*(Signature, full name, seal)*
		TỔNG CÔNG TY KHOÁNG SẢN TKV VIMICO
Pham Thi Ngoc Linh	**Nguyen Van Vien**	**Trinh Van Tue**

Vietnam National Coal- Mineral Industries Holding Corporation Limited

VINACOMIN - MINERALS HOLDING CORPORATION

Form B03a - DN
(Issued under Circular No. 99/2025/TT-BTC dated October 27, 2025 of the Minister of Finance)

INTERIM SEPARATE STATEMENT OF CASH FLOW

(Indirect method) (*)

For the 6 months ended June 30, 2026

Unit: VND

ITEMS	Code	Note	Year-to-date cumulative	
			6 months to 30/06/2026	**6 months to 30/06/2025**
1	*2*	*3*	*4*	*5*
I. CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES				
1. Profit before tax	***1***		***2.989.006.750.757***	***1.055.692.861.120***
2. Adjusted for:			-	-
- Depreciation of fixed assets and investment properties	2		516.309.254.488	514.679.529.874
- Provisions	3		(23.982.613.555)	702.296.065.689
- Exchange gains arising from revaluation of monetary items denominated in foreign currencies	04		-	(171.219)
- (Gains)/losses from investment activities	05		(97.606.427.137)	(37.501.561.336)
- Interest expenses	6		47.416.503.331	79.764.973.489
- Other adjustments	7		-	-
			-	-
3. Operating profit before changes in working capital	***8***		***3.431.143.467.884***	***2.314.931.697.617***
- (Increase)/decrease in receivables	09		(373.478.725.194)	(323.688.060.382)
- (Increase)/decrease in inventories	10		(362.847.844.443)	(516.283.040.941)
- Increase/(decrease) in payables	11		855.316.961.175	(179.961.419.655)
- (Increase)/decrease in prepaid expenses	12		7.333.368.297	50.448.783.973
- (Increase)/decrease in trading securities	13		-	-
- Interest paid	14		(47.790.634.754)	(81.548.687.927)
- Corporate income tax paid	15		(705.729.561.061)	(139.544.349.632)
- Other receipts from operating activities	16		149.740.409.035	409.957.144
- Other payments for operating activities	17		(171.968.686.078)	(27.246.950.911)
Net cash flows from operating activities	***20***		***2.781.718.754.861***	***1.097.517.929.286***
			-	-
II. Cash flows from investing activities			-	-
1. Acquisition of fixed assets and other non-current assets	21		8.114.525.640	(49.919.966.807)
2. Proceed from disposal of fixed assets and other non-current assets	22		-	348.880.000
3. Loans to other entities and payment for purchase of debt instruments of other entities	23		(2.200.000.000.000)	-
4. Collections from loans and proceeds from sale of debt instrument of other entities	24		100.000.000.000	-
5. Payment for investments in other entities	25		-	(28.157.320.000)
6. Proceed from sale of investments in other entities	26		-	-
7. Interests, dividends and distributed profit received	27		8.027.184.699	25.034.746.836
Net cash flows from investing activities	***30***		***(2.083.858.289.661)***	***(52.693.659.971)***

ITEMS	Code	Note	Year-to-date cumulative	
			6 months to 30/06/2026	6 months to 30/06/2025
1	*2*	*3*	*4*	*5*
III. Cash flows from financing activities			-	-
1. Proceeds from issuing shares, capital contribution	31		-	-
2. Repayment of owners' contributed capital, repurchase of issued shares	32		-	-
3. Proceeds from borrowings	33		33.015.263.636	938.628.787.391
4. Repayment of borrowings principal	34		(342.708.764.972)	(1.819.666.162.531)
5. Repayment of finance lease principal	35		(33.150.177.892)	(25.210.728.680)
6. Dividend, profit distributed to shareholders	36		-	(10.643.800)
Net cash flows from financing activities	***40***		***(342.843.679.228)***	***(906.258.747.620)***
Net cash flows during the period (50 = 20+30+40)	**50**		**355.016.785.972**	**138.565.521.695**
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the period	**60**		**502.032.344.104**	**261.197.343.122**
Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates	61		-	171.219
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the period (70=50+60+61)	**70**		**857.049.130.076**	**399.763.036.036**

Date of Approval: June , 2026

PREPARER	CHIEF ACCOUNTANT	GENERAL DIRECTOR
(Signature, full name)	*(Signature, full name)*	*(Signature, full name, seal)*
		M.S.D.N: 0100103087 C.T.C.P TỔNG CÔNG TY KHOÁNG SẢN - TKV VIMICO
Pham Thi Ngoc Linh	**Nguyen Van Vien**	**Trinh Van Tue**

NOTES TO THE SEPARATE INTERIM FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(For the six months ended 30 June, 2026)

I. General Infromation

1. Structure of ownership.

Vinacomin - Minerals Holding Corporation, formerly known as Vietnam Minerals Holding Corporation, is a State-owned Corporation, established under Decision No. 1118/QĐ-TCCBDT dated October 27, 1995 of the Ministry of Heavy Industry (currently the Ministry of Industry and Trade).

In 2005, Vietnam National Coal and Mineral Industries Holding Corporation Limited (Vinacomin) was established under Decision No. 345/2005/QĐ-TTg dated December 26, 2005, by the Prime Minister, based on the merger of the Vietnam Coal Group and the Vietnam Minerals Holding Corporation and operates according to the Charter approved by the Prime Minister in Decision No. 228/2006/QĐ-TTg dated October 11, 2006. Accordingly, the Vietnam Minerals Holding Corporation was transformed into Vinacomin Minerals Holding Corporation and became a subsidiary of the Vietnam National Coal and Mineral Industries Holding Corporation Limited.

In 2006, Vinacomin Minerals Holding Corporation transitioned to operate under the parent-subsidiary model according to Decision No. 12/2006/QĐ-BCN dated April 27, 2006, by the Ministry of Industry (now the Ministry of Industry and Trade), and operates under the State-owned Enterprise Business Registration Certificate No. 0106000168, with the third amendment registered on May 3, 2007, with the Corporation's charter capital being VND 719,749,730,244.

In 2010, the Corporation changed its name to Vinacomin Minerals Holding Corporation - One Member Company Limited, with the abbreviated name Vinacomin Minerals Holding Corporation and it operates under Business Registration Certificate No. 0100103087, initially issued by the Hanoi Department of Planning and Investment on July 1, 2010, with the fourth amendment on August 21, 2012, and a charter capital of VND 1,350,000,000,000.

In 2015, the Corporation officially transitioned from a State-owned enterprise to a joint-stock company, now known as Vinacomin - Minerals Holding Corporation, and operates under Business Registration Certificate No. 0100103807, with the fifth amendment on October 6, 2015.

The charter capital of the Corporation, according to Business Registration Certificate No. 0100103807, amended for the 9th time on May 26, 2025, is VND 2,000,000,000,000 (In words: Two trillion Vietnam dong (only)). The Corporation's head office is located at 193 Nguyen Huy Tuong, Thanh Xuan Ward, Ha Noi City, Vietnam.

On July 28, 2016, the Corporation's shares were officially listed on the Unlisted Public Company Market (UPCOM) with the stock trading code KSV.

The Corporation's shares are listed on the Hanoi Stock Exchange (HNX) with the stock trading code KSV according to Decision No. 856/QĐ-SGDHN dated December 20, 2022, issued by the Hanoi Stock Exchange.

On December 28, 2022, the HNX issued Decision No. 872/QD-SGDHN regarding the cancellation of trading registration for VIMICO shares on the UPCOM due to the approval for listing on the HNX. Accordingly, the final trading day on UPCOM was January 16, 2023.

2. Business line.

The Corporation operates across various business sectors, in which mining and mineral processing constitute the core business

3. Business Activities:

- Production of non-ferrous and precious metals (Core business);
- Residential nursing care activities (excluding those prohibited by the State; operations only commence upon fulfillment of all statutory requirements);
- Mining of iron ore;
- Mining of other metal ores not containing iron;
- Mining of precious and rare metal ores;
- Mining of stone, sand, gravel, and clay;
- Mining of chemical and fertilizer minerals;
- Production of coke;
- Manufacture of basic chemicals;
- Manufacture of fertilizers and nitrogen compounds;
- Manufacture of refractory products;
- Casting of non-ferrous metals;
- Manufacture of fabricated metal products;
- Forging, stamping, pressing, and rolling of metals; powder metallurgy;
- Mechanical processing, treatment, and coating of metals;
- Manufacture of bearings, gears, gearing, and driving elements;
- Manufacture of other specialized machinery;
- Manufacture of cables and optical fiber cables;
- Manufacture of electrical and electronic wires and cables;
- Manufacture of electrical equipment and conductors of all types;
- Manufacture of other electrical equipment;
- Other education activities not elsewhere classified;
- Manufacture of cement, lime, and gypsum (Detail: gypsum production);
- Wholesale of construction materials and installation equipment (Detail: gypsum trading);
- Other specialized wholesale activities not elsewhere classified (specifically: wholesale of industrial oxygen in gaseous and liquid form).

4. Normal operating cycle:

The normal operating cycle of the Corporation is generally no more than 12 months.

5. Operating characteristics of the business during the year that affect the consolidated financial statements:

Vinacomin – Minerals Holding Corporation currently does not meet the conditions for maintaining public company status because it has not yet ensured the shareholder structure (at least 10% of voting shares must be held by at least 100 investors who are not major shareholders) as stipulated in Point a, Clause 1, Article 32 of the Securities Law No. 54/2019/QH14, amended and supplemented by Clause 11, Article 1 of Law No. 56/2024/QH15 on public companies regarding public companies.

6. Corporate structure:

The Corporation has 07 subsidiaries, 01 associates company and 03 dependent accounting units, detailed as follows:

- List of Subsidiaries

+ Minerals JSC N03 – Vimico;

+ Vimico - Thai Nguyen Non-Ferrous Metal JSC;

+ Cao Bang Minerals and Metallurgy JSC;

+ Vimico – Cao Bang Bang Giang Travel And Trading JSC;

+ Cao Bang Cast Iron And Steel JSC;

+ Lao Cai Iron and Steel Investment JSC – Vimico;

+ Lai Chau Vimico Rare Earth JSC;

- Danh sách các công ty liên doanh, liên kết:

+ Ha Noi Gem and Gold JSC;

- List of Dependent accounting units:

+ Sin Quyen Copper Mine Branch, Lao Cai - Vimico;

+ Lao Cai Copper Smelting Branch - Vimico;

+ Viet Nhat Gem Branch - Vimico.

7. Employees:

The total number of employees of the Corporation as of June 30, 2026 is 2,745 people.

8. Declaration on comparability of information on consolidated financial statements:

The comparative figures are presented based on the data from the interim separate financial statements for the six months ended June 30, 2025.

9. Other explanatory information in the financial statements is presented in accordance with relevant legal requirements, including the Law on Enterprises, the Law on Securities, and other applicable regulations.

II. Accounting period and Accounting currency

1. Accounting period:

The accounting period starts on January 01 and ends on December 31 of the calendar year.

2. Accounting currency:

The accounting currency is Vietnam dong (VND).

III. Applicable accounting policies and accounting standards

1. Basis of preparing separate financial statements and accounting policies:

The Corporation applies Vietnamese Corporate Accounting System issued with Circular No. 99/2025/TT-BTC dated October 27, 2025. Circular No. 202/2014/TT-BTC dated December 22, 2014 of the Ministry of Finance guiding methods of preparing and presenting consolidated financial statements.

The separate financial statements are prepared in accordance with Vietnamese Accounting Standards. The accompanying separate financial statements are not intended to present the separate financial position, separate results of operations and separate cash flows in accordance with accounting principles and practices generally accepted in countries and jurisdictions other than Vietnam.

2. Declaration on compliance with Accounting Standards and Accounting System:

The Board of Management has prepared and presented the Corporation's separate financial statements in accordance with Vietnamese Accounting Standards, Vietnamese Corporate

Accounting System and other prevailing legal regulations regarding the preparation and presentation of separate financial statements.

IV. Significant Accounting Policies, Accounting Estimates, and Relevant Statutory Regulations

Here are the main accounting policies applied by the Corporation in preparing these separate financial statements. The accounting policies applied by the Corporation in preparing these separate financial statements for the fiscal period are consistent with those applied in preparing the separate financial statements for the most recent fiscal year.

1. Principles for converting Financial Statements prepared in foreign currencies into Vietnam Dong (In case the accounting currency is different from Vietnam Dong); Effects (if any) of the conversion of Financial Statements from foreign currencies into Vietnam Dong.

2. Types of exchange rates applied when recognizing transactions

Commercial bank selected by the Corporation for applied exchange rates: The bank where transactions occur or where foreign currency balances are maintained at the end of the period.

Types of exchange rates applied when recognizing transactions:

- Exchange rates applied in transaction recording comprises:

Shall be used to convert into the accounting currency for transaction recorded increase: Revenue, Other income, Operating expenses, other expenses, Assets, Owners' equity, Receivable, Cash, Advances to suppliers, Payables, Advances from customers.

In case of sale of goods or rendering of services related to unearned revenue or receipts in advance from customers: Revenue, income corresponding to the amount received in advance shall be applied at the actual transaction exchange rate at the time of advances received.

In case of asset procurement related to advance transactions to suppliers: The value of assets corresponding to the advance amount shall be applied the actual transaction exchange rates at the time of advances to the suppliers.

- Specific identification bookkeeping exchange rate:

This will be used to convert into the accounting currency for transactions recorded decrease: Receivables, Advances from customers due to the transfer of products, goods, fixed asets, services, accepted volume, Collaterals, Prepaid expenses, Payables, Advances to suppliers for products, goods, fixed assets, services received, accepted volume.

In cases where multiple receivables or payables arise in foreign currencies with the same counterparty during the period, the specific identification book exchange rate for each counterparty is determined based on the moving weighted average of transactions with that counterparty

- Weighted average exchange rate: Used to convert into the currency recorded in the accounting books on the credit side of cash accounts when making payments in foreign currency.

- Exchange rate applied for revaluation at the end of the period:

Demand deposits in USD: The average mid-rate (transfer buying and selling rate) of the commercial bank where the Company maintains its deposit accounts at the end of the accounting period is applied.

Receivables, payables, cash on hand, and loans denominated in foreign currencies (converted to USD): The average mid-rate (transfer buying and selling rate) of the commercial bank where the Company frequently conducts transactions at the end of the accounting period is applied.

Note: The average mid-rate is determined as the arithmetic means of the transfer buying rate and the transfer selling rate.

3. Principles for determining the effective interest rate used for cash flow discounting.

4. Recognition of cash and cash equivalents.

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash on hand, demand deposits, cash in transit, and other cash equivalents of the entity. Cash equivalents may include bank notes, treasury bills, term deposits with original maturities of three months or less, and other short-term investments with maturities of three months or less from the date of acquisition, which are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

The determination of cash equivalents is made in accordance with the requirements of Vietnamese Accounting Standard No. 24 "Cash Flow Statements".

5. Recognition of financial investments

a) Trading securities

b) Recognition of financial investments:

Held-to-maturity investments are investments that the Board of Management intends and has the ability to hold until maturity.

Held-to-maturity investments are initially recognized at cost. After initial recognition, if no provision for doubtful debts has been established according to other regulations, these investments are recorded at their recoverable amount. Any impairment losses on these investments, if they arise, are accounted for as financial expenses in the Statement of Profit or Loss and directly deducted from the investment's carrying amount.

c) Investments in subsidiaries and associates:

Subsidiaries are entities over which the Corporation has the power to govern the financial and operating policies, represented by holding more than half of the voting rights.

Associates are all entities over which the Corporation has significant influence but not control, typically expressed through holding between 20% and 50% of the voting rights in those entities.

For the purposes of these separate financial statements, investments in subsidiaries and associates are initially recognized at cost. Distributions of profits received by the Corporation from the accumulated profits of subsidiaries after the date the Corporation took control is recognized in the separate statement of profit or loss of the Corporation. Other distributions are considered as a return of the investments and are deducted from the investment value.

After initial recognition, these investments are measured at cost less allowance for diminution in investment value. A allowance for diminution is made when the investee incurs losses. The provision for investment devaluation is recognized in the separate statement of profit or loss for the year.

d) Investments in other entities.

Investments in other entities are initially recognized at historical cost. After initial recognition, these investments are measured at cost less allowance for diminution in value. Provisions for diminution in investment value are made when the investee has a loss. Provisions for diminution in investment value are recognized in the separate statement of profit or loss for the year.

The provision for investment losses is applied appropriately according to the opinion of the State Audit and is determined by the smaller difference between [(Ownership ratio at the Investee Company * (capital contribution of the owner of the Investee Company (code 411) minus (-) equity of the Investee Company (code 410)].

đ) Accounting methods for other transactions related to financial investments.

6. Recognition of receivables

Receivables are amounts that can be collected from customers or other entities. Receivables are stated at carrying amount less provisions for doubtful debts.

Receivables shall be recorded specifically to original terms and remaining recovery terms as at the reporting date, original currencies and each object. At the separated financial statements' preparation date, receivables which have remaining recovery terms of no more than 12 months or a business cycle are classified as current receivables, receivables which have remaining recovery terms of over 12 months or a business cycle are classified as non-current receivables.

Provisions for doubtful debts represent the amounts of outstanding receivable at the separated statement of financial position date that the Corporation expected to be non-recoverable. Increases and decreases to the provision balances are recorded as general and administrative expenses in the separated statement of profit or loss. Provision for each receivable is made on the basis of overdue period according to the principal contract (exclusive of the debt rescheduling between contracting parties) or estimated irrecoverable losses.

7. Recognition of Inventories

- Inventories are determined based on the lower cost and net realizable value. The determination complies with the provisions of Accounting Standard No. 02 - "Inventories", namely: the price of inventories comprises all costs of purchases, costs of conversion and other costs directly related to bringing the inventories to the current location and status. The net realizable value is determined as the estimated selling price minus (-) the estimated costs to complete the product and the estimated costs necessary for consumption.

- Inventory valuation method: Weighted average.

- Method of inventory accounting: Perpetual inventory count.

- Method for inventory devaluation reserves: Provision for devaluation of inventories is made by the Corporation in accordance with prevailing accounting regulations. Accordingly, provision is made, where necessary, for obsolete, broken, poor quality items and in case the cost of inventory is higher than net realizable value at the end of the fiscal period. Increases and decreases in the provision balance are recorded in cost of goods sold during the year.

- Basis for allocation of raw materials and supplies:

- Method of determining work in progress at the end of the period: The cost of work in progress at the end of the period is determined by the prodution in progress output at each stage multiplied (x) by the unit production price incurred in the period, and by multiplying the quantity of unfinished products by (x) the unit cost of main raw materials (copper concentrate) at the smelting stage.

8. Recognition of Non-current Assets

Recognition of Tangible fixed assets and Depreciation (TFA):

Tangible fixed assets are measured at historical cost less accumulated depreciation.

The historical cost of tangible fixed asset comprises of its purchase price and any directly attributable costs to bring the tangible fixed assets into work condition for its intended use. The identification of the historical cost of each category of tangible fixed assets is in accordance with Vietnamese Accounting Standard No. 03 "Tangible fixed assets".

Expenditures incurred after the initial recognition (costs of upgrading, renovation, maintenance etc.) are recognized as operating expenses in the period. Where it can be clearly demonstrated that these expenses increase the expected future economic benefits of the use of fixed assets that exceed the standard operating level initially assessed, these expenses are capitalized as additional costs of the fixed assets.

When a tangible fixed asset is sold or disposed of, its historical cost and accumulated depreciation are removed from the separate statement of financial position, and any gain or loss resulted from the disposal of the asset is included in the Corporation's separate statement of profit or loss.

Depreciation of tangible fixed assets is calculated on a straight-line method over estimated useful lives. The estimated useful lives are classified by asset class as follows:

Fixed assets	**Useful life**
Buildings, structures	05 - 50 years
Machinery, equipment	05 - 20 years
Means of transport, transmission	05 - 15 years
Management equipment	03 - 10 years
Other tangible assets	03 - 10 years

Recognition of Intangible fixed assets and Amortization (IFA):

Intangible fixed assets are stated at historical cost less accumulated amortization.

Land use rights include:

- Land use rights allocated by the State with the collection of land use fees.
- The right to use land leased prior to the effective date of the Land Law (2003) for which the land rent has been paid for a lease period of more than 5 years and issued with a certificate of land use rights by the competent authority.

The historical cost of a land use right includes all costs directly attributable to the acquisition of the land use right. Fixed-term land use rights are amortized on a straight-line basis over the validity period of the land use right certificates. Indefinite land use rights are not amortized.

Computer software:

The cost of acquiring new computer software that is not an integral part of the related hardware is accounted for as an intangible fixed asset. The Corporation's software program includes accounting software. Computer software is amortized using the straight-line method over a period of 03 - 05 years.

Recognition of finance lease fixed assets:

Finance lease fixed assets are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation.

The cost of a finance lease fixed asset is recognized at the present value of the minimum lease payment plus initial costs incurred in connection with a finance lease. If the input VAT is deductible, the present value of the minimum lease payments does not include the amount of VAT payable to the lessor.

The interest rate applied to calculate the present value of the minimum rental payment for the lease of the property: Interest rate stated in the lease agreement.

Finance lease fixed assets are depreciated based on applying a depreciation policy consistent with that of similar assets owned by the Corporation.

9. Recognition of Biological Assets.

10. Recognition of Business Cooperation Contracts

11. Recognition of prepayments.

Prepayments are expenses which have actually incurred yet they are related to operation results of several accounting periods.

Prepayments expenses mainly include the value of tools and instruments, costs of mining rights, exploration information usage fees, goodwill, fixed asset repair costs and other costs incurred in the business operations of the Corporation, which are considered to provide future economic benefits to the Corporation. These expenses are allocated to the separate statement of profit or loss based on the straight-line method, according to the estimated period of use or recovery of the costs by the Corporation.

Prepayments shall be recorded in detail of allocation period. As at separate reporting date, prepaid expenses which have allocation period of no more than 12 months or a business cycle since the date of prepayment are classified as current prepaid expenses, expenses which have period over 12 months or over a business cycle since the date of prepayment are classified as non-current prepaid expenses.

3. Recognition of payables.

Payables are stated at historical cost. Payables shall be recorded especially on original terms and remaining terms as at reporting date, original currencies and each object. At separate financial statements' preparation date, payables that have remaining repayment terms of no more than 12 months or a business cycle are classified as current payables, the payables that have remaining repayment terms of over 12 months or a business cycle are classified as non-current payables.

13. Recognition of Dividend and Profit Payables

The timing for recognizing dividend and profit payables in cash or non-monetary assets is when the enterprise has no discretion to avoid the obligation to distribute dividends or profits to its shareholders or contributing members, in accordance with relevant statutory regulations

14. Recognition of accrued expenses

Accrued expenses include expenses that have been recorded in the operating cost but not actually paid at the end of the fiscal period to ensure the consistency between revenues and expenses. Accrued expenses are recorded based on the reasonable estimation of amount payable for received goods and services. Accrued expenses at the end of the period include Interest expenses and operating expenses for which supporting documents have not yet been received.

Basis for determining accrued expenses:

- Accrued interest expenses: Based on the principal balance, overdue debt (for late payment interest), maturity and applicable interest rate.

- Accrued operating expenses but no supporting documents yet: Based on documents to determine debt obligations and costs that may be incurred.

15. Recognition of deferred revenue.

Deferred revenue is recognized when the Corporation receives advance payments from customers related to lease payments for space.

The method of allocating deferred revenue involves recognizing it as income in the financial results of the period, based on the time and term associated with the advance payments received.

16. Principles and Methods for recognizing provisions for liabilities

Provisions are recognized when the Corporation has a current obligation (legal or constructive) resulting from a past event; there is a probable outflow of economic benefits to settle the obligation; and a reliable estimate of the obligation's value can be made. Provisions for liabilities are recognized when they meet the conditions specified in Accounting Standard No. 18 "Provisions, Contingent Assets, and Contingent Liabilities".

Method of recognizing provisions for liabilities

Provisions for liabilities are to be increased (or reversed) based on the significant difference between the provisions that need to be made this period and the provisions that were established last year and not yet utilized, as recorded in the accounting books.

The provisions for liabilities of the Corporation include: provisions for environmental restoration costs for operating mines based on the annual amount deposited as required.

17. Principles of deferred income tax accounting

- ***Deferred income tax assets:***

Deferred corporate income tax assets are corporate income tax amounts that will be recovered in the future, determined based on deductible temporary differences, the carry-forward value of unused tax losses and tax incentives.

Deferred corporate income tax assets are recognized only when it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which the temporary differences can be utilized. At the end of the year, deferred corporate income tax assets are reviewed and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profit will be available to allow all or part of the deferred tax asset to be utilized. Previously unrecognized deferred corporate income tax assets are also reviewed and recognized - to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which the deferred corporate income tax assets can be utilized.

Deferred corporate income tax expenses are recognized for all taxable temporary differences. Deferred corporate income tax expense is measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the year when the asset is realised or the liability is settled. Deferred corporate income tax expense is recognized in the separate statement of profit or loss, except when it relates to items charged or credited directly to equity.

- Deferred corporate income tax liabilities:

Deferred corporate income tax liabilities are the amount of corporate income tax that will be payable in the future, determined based on deductible temporary differences and corporate income tax rates.

- ***Tax rate:*** Deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period when the asset is realized or the liability is settled. The applicable tax rate is 20%.

- ***Offset:*** When preparing and presenting the separate financial statements, deferred corporate income tax assets and deferred corporate income tax expenses are offset only to the extent that they relate to the calculation of corporate income tax levied by the same tax authority.

18. Recognition of loans and finance lease liabilities.

Loans and finance lease liabilities shall be specially recorded to each object, terms, original currencies. As at the separate financial statement's preparation date, loans and finance lease liabilities that have remaining repayment terms of less than 12 months or a business cycle are classified as short-term loans and finance lease liabilities, ones that have remaining repayment terms of over 12 months or a business cycle are classified as long-term loans and finance lease liabilities.

19. Recognition of borrowing costs and capitalization.

Borrowing costs include interest expenses. Borrowing costs are recognized as financial expenses in the period when they are incurred (except for cases where they are capitalized in accordance with Vietnamese Accounting Standard No. 16 "Borrowing costs").

Borrowing costs directly related to the construction or production of work-in-progress assets shall be accounted into the value of such assets (capitalized) after deducted gains from temporary investment activities of such borrowings. These borrowing costs are capitalized as part of the cost of assets when it is probable that they will result in future economic benefits to the Corporation and the costs can be measured reliably.

For general borrowings that are partly used for the construction or production of qualifying assets under construction, borrowing costs eligible for capitalization are determined based on the capitalization rate in accordance with Vietnamese Accounting Standard No. 16 – "Borrowing Costs".

Capitalization of borrowing costs should be ceased when the necessary activities to bring the qualifying asset to its intended use or sale are complete. Borrowing costs then incurred are recognized as financial expenses during the year.

20. Recognition of Convertible Bond

21. Recognition of owners' equity:

- Owners' equity: Share capital is recognized according to the actual amount of capital contributed by shareholders. The contributed capital of the shareholders is recorded at the actual price of the issue of shares in detail of two items: the owner's contributed capital and the share premiums.

- Principles for Recognition of Revaluation Surplus: Revaluation surplus reflects the difference between the fair value and the carrying amount of an asset when the entity performs a revaluation in accordance with applicable regulations.

When the revalued amount of an asset increases, the surplus is recognized in equity under Revaluation surplus.

When the revalued amount decreases, the reduction is recognized either by reducing any existing revaluation surplus in equity related to that asset, or in profit or loss, depending on the circumstances.

Revaluation adjustments are recognized only when there is a valid decision by the competent authority or in accordance with the relevant accounting standards.

- Recognition of retained earnings:

Retained earnings reflect the business results (profit, loss) after corporate income tax and profit-sharing situation or dealing with loss of the Corporation. Retained earnings shall be recorded in detail with the operational results of each financial period (previous period, current period) and with each profit-sharing content (funds distribution, additional investment capital of the owner, dividends, profits for shareholders and investors).

22. Recognition of revenue:

- Revenue from sales of goods and rendering of services:

+ Revenue from selling ores and goods:

Revenue from selling ores and goods are recognized in the separate statement of profit or loss when the significant risks and benefits of ownership of the ores or goods have been transferred to the buyer. Revenue is not recognized if there are material uncertainties regarding the recovery of the receivables or the possibility of sales returns. Sales revenue is recognized at the net amount after deducting the discount on the sales invoice.

+ Revenue from rendering of services:

Revenue from rendering of services is recognized in the separate statement of profit or loss based on the percentage of completion method. The percentage of completion is assessed by evaluating the work that has been performed. Revenue is not recognized if there are significant uncertainties regarding the recoverability of the receivables.

- Financial income:

Financial incomes include Interest from deposits, interest on advance payments, interest on environmental margin, dividends received, foreign exchange gains.

Interest from deposits, interest on advance payments, interest on environmental margin: Recognized based on time and actual interest rates each period, unless the recoverability of interest is uncertain.

Dividends and profit distributions: These are recognized when the Corporation has the right to receive dividends or profit distributions from its investments. Stock dividends are not recognized as income but are only tracked down as an increase in the number of shares held.

Foreign exchange gains: These are recognized based on the differences between the settlement exchange rate and the carrying exchange rate upon settlement of foreign currency–denominated receivables and payables, as well as from the revaluation of exchange rate differences at the end of the period.

23. Recognition of Revenue deductions

24. Recognition of cost of goods sold:

Cost of goods sold is recognized according to the principle of the matching between revenue and expenses.

To ensure the principle of prudence, the costs exceeding the normal level of inventories are recognized as expenses in the period (after deducting the compensation, if any), including: cost of raw materials directly consumed in excess of normal levels, labor costs, overall fixed manufacturing costs not allocated to the production cost, loss and missing inventory and etc.

The Corporation did not incur any reductions in cost of goods sold during the period.

25. Recognition of financial expenses

Financial costs include interest costs, foreign exchange losses.

Interest expenses (including accrued interests) of the reporting period are fully recognized in the period.

26. Selling and general and administrative expenses

Selling expenses are actual expenses incurred in the sale of products, goods and services, including instrument and tool costs and other monetary costs.

General and administrative expenses: include administrative employees expenses (salaries, wages, allowances, etc.); social insurance, health insurance, trade union funds, unemployment insurance of administrative employees; expenses of office supplies, labor tools, depreciation of fixed assets used for enterprise management; land rental, excise; provision for doubtful debts; outsourced services (electricity, water, telephone, fax, asset insurance, explosion, etc.); other monetary expenses (guest reception, customer conference, etc).

27. Principles for Accounting of Disposal of Property, Plant and Equipment and Investment Property.

28. Principles and Methods for Recognition of Income Tax Expense.

- Current income tax expense: Current income tax expense is determined on the basis of taxable income and corporate income tax rate for the current year (20%).

- Other taxes are applied in accordance with applicable tax laws in Vietnam. Tax reports of the Corporation is subject to the examination of tax agency. Due to the various explanations of tax law and regulations application for different transactions, tax amount in the financial statements will be adjusted according to final decision of the tax agency.

V. Additional information for items on the Separate Statement of Financial Position

(In accordance with the attached Form B09)

VII. Additional information for items on the Separate Statement of Profit or Loss

(In accordance with the attached Form B09B, B09C)

VIII. Additional information for items presented in the Statement of Cash Flows

IX. Other Information

Adjustment to the opening balances resulting from changes introduced under Circular No. 99/2025/TT-BTC (as detailed in Appendix 01-B09 attached).

X. Modifications and additions to the templates, titles, and contents of the financial statement line items compared with the financial statement formats prescribed by the Ministry of Finance (if any).”

Date of Approval: June , 2026

PREPARER	CHIEF ACCOUNTANT	GENERAL DIRECTOR
(Signature, full name)	*(Signature, full name)*	*(Signature, full name, seal)*
		TỔNG CÔNG TY KHOÁNG SẢN - TKV VIMICO
	Nguyễn Văn Viên	Trịnh Văn Tuệ

NOTES TO THE SEPARATE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the fiscal period from January 01, 2026 to June 30, 2026

Items	Closing balance	Opening balance				
01. Cash and cash equivalents	**857 049 130 076**	**202 032 344 104**				
- Cash on hand	1 657 566 892	2 035 570 031				
- Cash at bank	855 391 563 184	199 996 774 073				
- Cash in transit	0	0				
	Closing balance			**Opening balance**		
	Cost	**Fair value**	**Provision**	**Cost**	**Fair value**	**Provision**
02. Financial investments	**2 830 449 880 550**	**371 718 862 087**	**- 158 731 018 463**	**612 192 349 549**	**506 414 782 122**	**- 105 777 567 427**
a/ Trading securities	***0***	***0***	***0***	***0***	***0***	***0***
(Refer to Sheet 02A-TM)						
	Closing balance		**Opening balance**			
	Cost	**Fair value**	**Cost**	**Fair value**		
b/ Held-to-maturity investments	***2 200 000 000 000***	***0***	***100 000 000 000***	***0***		
b1/ Short-term	***2 200 000 000 000***	***0***	***100 000 000 000***	***0***		
- Term deposits	2 200 000 000 000	0	100 000 000 000	0		
- Bonds	0	0	0	0		
- Other investments	0	0	0	0		
b2/ Long-term	***0***	***0***	***0***	***0***		
- Term deposits	0	0	0	0		
- Bonds	0	0	0	0		
- Other investments	0	0	0	0		
	Closing balance			**Opening balance**		
	Cost	**Fair value**	**Provision**	**Cost**	**Fair value**	**Provision**
c/ Investment in other entities	***630 449 880 550***	***371 718 862 087***	***- 258 731 018 463***	630 449 880 550	384 789 549 918	- 245 660 330 632
(Refer to Sheet 02C-TM và PB01-TKV)						
	Closing balance			**Opening balance**		
	Cost	**Fair value**	**Provision**	**Cost**	**Fair value**	**Provision**
03. Trade receivables	**2 379 763 243 641**	**2 379 763 243 641**	**0**	**2 412 592 569 782**	**2 412 592 569 782**	**0**
(Refer to Sheet 03A-TM)						
	Closing balance		**Opening balance**			
	Cost	**Provision**	**Cost**	**Provision**		
04. Other receivables	**5 793 323 149 683**	**0**	**188 068 072 841**	**0**		
(Refer to Sheet 04-TM)						
	Closing balance		**Opening balance**			
	Quantity	**Value**	**Quantity**	**Value**		
05. Shortage of assets awaiting solution	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**		
a/ Cash	0	0	0	0		
b/ Inventories	0	0	0	0		
c/ Fix assets	0	0	0	0		

d/ Other assets	0	0	0	0		
	Closing balance		**Opening balance**			
	Cost	**Recoverable value**	**Cost**	**Recoverable value**		
06. Bad debts	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**		
(Refer to Sheet 06-TM)						
	Closing balance		**Opening balance**			
	Cost	**Provision**	**Cost**	**Provision**		
07. Inventories	**2 306 632 474 935**	**1 616 427 598**	**1 943 784 630 492**	**0**		
- Purchased goods in transit	0	0	0	0		
- Raw materials	249 346 297 126	0	125 248 266 267	0		
- Tools, supplies	1 846 330 859	0	1 389 864 224	0		
- Work in progress	1 356 566 425 155	0	1 343 830 326 041	0		
- Finished goods	667 455 317 419	-	473 284 525 318	0		
- Goods	31 418 104 376	1 616 427 598	31 648 642	0		
- Goods on consignment	0	0	0	0		
- Goods in tax-suspension warehouse	0	0	0	0		
In which:	0	0	0	0		
- Tax-exempt inventory.	0	0	0	0		
- Inventory for tax protection.	0	0	0	0		
	Closing balance		**Opening balance**			
	Cost	**Recoverable value**	**Cost**	**Recoverable value**		
08. Non-current assets in progress	**207 125 496 689**	**207 125 496 689**	**79 607 697 526**	**79 607 697 526**		
a/ Long-term work-in-progress	0	0	0	0		
	Closing balance	**Opening balance**				
b/ Construction in progress	*207 125 496 689*	*79 607 697 526*				
(Refer to Sheet 08-TM)						
	Closing balance	**Opening balance**				
09. Change in Tangible fixed assets	**1 533 176 679 242**	**1 972 252 994 433**				
(Refer to Sheet 09-TM)						
	Closing balance	**Opening balance**				
10. Change in Intangible fixed assets	**8 627 905 393**	**9 669 513 512**				
(Refer to Sheet 10-TM)						
	Closing balance	**Opening balance**				
11. Change in Finance lease fixed asset	**133 211 615 356**	**191 901 614 080**				
(Refer to Sheet 11-TM)						
	Closing balance	**Opening balance**				
12. Change in Investment Property	**0**	**0**				
(Refer to Sheet 12-TM)						
	Closing balance	**Opening balance**				
13. Prepayment	**155 283 236 343**	**162 616 604 640**				
(Refer to Sheet 13-TM)						
	Closing balance	**Opening balance**				
14. Other assets	**0**	**0**				
a/ Short-term	0	0				

b/ Long-term	0	0				
	Closing balance		Change in the period		Opening balance	
	Amount	Ability-to-pay amount	Increase	Decrease	Amount	Ability-to-pay amount
15. Borrowings and finance lease liabilities	**969 853 347 259**	**969 853 347 259**	**294 022 006 987**	**636 865 686 215**	**1 312 697 026 487**	**1 312 697 026 487**
a/ Short-term borrowings	0	0	0	114 491 099 340	114 491 099 340	114 491 099 340
b/ Long-term borrowings	***969 853 347 259***	***969 853 347 259***	***294 022 006 987***	***522 374 586 875***	***1 198 205 927 147***	***1 198 205 927 147***
- Long-term borrowings with maturity date less than 1 year	515 612 416 231	515 612 416 231	261 006 743 351	261 367 843 524	515 973 516 404	515 973 516 404
- Maturity period of 1-3 years	7 111 407 960	7 111 407 960	0	1 754 212 080	8 865 620 040	8 865 620 040
- Maturity period of 3-5 years	8 597 527 512	8 597 527 512	0	1 294 000 000	9 891 527 512	9 891 527 512
- Maturity period of 5-10 years	438 531 995 556	438 531 995 556	33 015 263 636	257 958 531 271	663 475 263 191	663 475 263 191
- Maturity period of more than 10 years	0	0	0	0	0	0
Term	This year			Last year		
	Total finance lease payments	Lease interest payments	Principal repayment	Total finance lease payments	Lease interest payments	Principal repayment
c/ Settled finance lease liabilities	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*
- Due within 1 year	0	0	0	0	0	0
- Due between 1 and 5 years	0	0	0	0	0	0
- Due after 5 years	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Closing balance		Opening balance			
	Principal amount	Loan interest	Principal amount	Loan interest		
d/ Outstanding overdue borrowings and finance lease liabilities	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*		
- Borrowings	0	0	0	0		
- Finance lease liabilities	0	0	0	0		
	Closing balance		Opening balance			
	Amount	Ability-to-pay amount	Amount	Ability-to-pay amount		
16. Trade account payables	**723 250 960 667**	**723 250 960 667**	**657 004 804 862**	**657 004 804 862**		
(Refer to Sheet 03A-TM)						
	Closing balance			Opening balance		
	Cost	Interest	Term	Cost	Interest	Term
17. Bonds issued	0	0	0	0	0	0
(Refer to Sheet 17-TM)						
	Closing balance			Opening balance		
	Cost	Interest	Term	Cost	Interest	Term
18. Preferred stocks classified as liabilities						
- Par value	0	0	0	0	0	0
- Repurchased preferred stock value for the period	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Closing balance	Opening balance				

19. Taxes and other payables to State Budget	**361 819 527 921**	**463 950 519 797**				
(Refer to Sheet 19-TM)						
	Closing balance		**Opening balance**			
	Amount	**Ability-to-pay amount**	**Amount**	**Ability-to-pay amount**		
20. Accrued expenses	**610 593 433 972**	**573 789 979 964**	**9 919 748 815**	**6 858 521 489**		
- Accrued wages during leave period	0	0	0	0	0	0
- Accrued costs during the downtime period	0	0	0	0	0	0
- Accrued expenses for estimated cost of goods sold	0	0	0	0	0	0
- Accrued interest	2 467 839 018	14 385 010	3 077 579 347	16 352 021	0	0
- Other accured expenses	608 125 594 954	573 775 594 954	6 842 169 468	6 842 169 468		
+ *Subcontractor payables*	0	0	0	0	0	0
+ *Cost to complete project according to the contract*	50 676 607	50 676 607	0	0	0	0
+ *Loading, exploitation and transportation costs*	412 651 791 136	412 651 791 136	- 432 417	- 432 417	0	0
+ *Accrued electricity expenses*	0	0	0	0	0	0
+ *Fees for mineral exploitation rights*	34 350 000 000	0	0	0	0	0
+ *Fee for using geological documents*	0	0	0	0	0	0
+ *Others*	161 073 127 211	161 073 127 211	6 842 601 885	6 842 601 885	0	0
	Closing balance		**Opening balance**			
	Amount	**Ability-to-pay amount**	**Amount**	**Ability-to-pay amount**		
21. Other payables	**166 902 147 771**	**166 902 147 771**	**90 342 893 882**	**90 342 893 882**		
a/ Short-term	***166 902 147 771***	***166 902 147 771***	***90 342 893 882***	***90 342 893 882***		
- Tài sản thừa chờ giải quyết	0	0	0	0	0	0
- Trade Union fee	3 065 700 413	3 065 700 413	1 469 056 244	1 469 056 244	0	0
- Social insurance	1 930 363	1 930 363	0	0	0	0
- Health Insurance	3 782 802	3 782 802	6 037 835	6 037 835	0	0
- Unemployment insurance	281 670	281 670	0	0	0	0
- Payables for equitization	0	0	0	0	0	0
- Short-term deposits received	83 449 471 993	83 449 471 993	50 197 884 913	50 197 884 913	0	0
- Dividends and profits payable	0	0	0	0	0	0
- Others	80 380 980 530	80 380 980 530	38 669 914 890	38 669 914 890	0	0
b/ Long-term	***0***	***0***	***0***	***0***		
- Long-term deposits received	0	0	0	0	0	0
- Others	0	0	0	0	0	0
c/ Unpaid overdue liabilities	***0***	***0***	***0***	***0***	***0***	***0***
	Closing balance	**Opening balance**				
22. Deferred revenue	0	0				
a/ Short-term	***0***	***0***				

- Deferred revenue	0	0				
- Revenue from traditional customer programs	0	0				
- Others	0	0				
b/ Long-term	***0***	***0***				
- Deferred revenue	0	0				
- Revenue from traditional customer programs	0	0				
- Others	0	0				
c/ Risk of non-performance of contract with customers	0	0				
	Closing balance	**Opening balance**				
23. Provision for payables	**76 030 163 956**	**37 360 434 972**				
a/ Short-term	***0***	***0***				
- Warranty provision for goods	0	0				
- Provision for construction warranty	0	0				
- Restructuring provision	0	0				
- Others	0	0				
+ Provision for repair and overhaul costs of machinery and equipment	0	0				
+ Provision for Tunnel drilling meters below the planned target	0	0				
+ Provision for Excavation soil not meeting the planned target	0	0				
+Provision for transport capacity below the planned target	0	0				
+ Others	0	0				
b/ Long-term	***76 030 163 956***	***37 360 434 972***				
- Warranty provision for goods	0	0				
- Provision for construction warranty	0	0				
- Restructuring provision	0	0				
- Others	76 030 163 956	37 360 434 972				
	Closing balance	**Opening balance**				
24. Deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities						
a/ Deferred tax assets:	***39 800 139 792***	***37 633 647 548***				
- Corporate income tax rate used to determine the value of deferred tax assets	20%	20%				
- Deferred tax asset related to deductible temporary differences	39 800 139 792	37 633 647 548				
- Deferred tax asset related to unused tax losses	0	0				
- Deferred tax asset related to unused tax credits	0	0				

- Amount offset against deferred tax liabilities	0	0				
b/ Deferred tax liabilities	***0***	***0***				
- Corporate income tax rate used to determine the value of deferred tax liabilities	0	0				
- Deferred tax liabilities arising from taxable temporary differences	0	0				
- Amount offset against deferred tax assets	0	0				
	Closing balance	**Opening balance**				
25. Owner's Equity	**6 550 963 729 051**	**5 055 270 878 682**				
(Refer to Sheet B09A)						
	Closing balance	**Opening balance**				
26. Revaluation surplus						
(Refer to Sheet B09A)	**Closing balance**	**Opening balance**				
27. Foreign exchange difference	**0**	**0**				
- Due to the conversion of financial statements prepared in foreign currency to VND	0	0				
- Due to sales, exchanges, and settlements during the period	0	0				
- Due to the revaluation of monetary items denominated in foreign currency	0	0				
	Closing balance	**Allocated**	**Expended funds**	**Opening balance**		
28. Funding source	0	0	0	0		
	Closing balance	**Opening balance**				
29. Off-balance-sheet item						
a/ Operating lease assets: Total future minimum lease payments of non-cancellable operating lease agreements over the periods	***0***	***0***				
- Từ 1 năm trở xuống;	0	0				
- Trên 1 năm đến 5 năm;	0	0				
- Trên 5 năm;	0	0				
b/ Assets held in custody	***0***	***0***				
c/ Foreign currencies	0	0				
- USD	403	416				
- EUR	0	0				
d/ Precious metals and gemstones	***0***	***0***				
đ/ Doubtful debts written off	***0***	***0***				
e/ Others	***0***	***0***				

SCHEDULE OF OPENING BALANCE ADJUSTMENTS AS AT 1 JANUARY 2026
UNDER CIRCULAR NO. 99/2025/TT-BTC (SEPARATE STATEMENT)
(Attached to Notes to the Financial Statements - Form B09)

Unit: VND

No.	Circular 200			Circular 99		
	Items	Code on Form B01	Amount	Items	Code on Form B01	Amount
1	Other short-term payables	319	700.625.250	Dividends and profit payable	313	700.625.250
2	Non-business Activity Funding	431	1.346.582.892	Other short-term payables	320	1.346.582.892
3	Fund for form Fixed assets	432	15.210.749.132	Bonus and welfare funds	323	15.210.749.132

C.T.C.P TY TKV