

AUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For financial year ended 31 December 2024

**STEEL STRUCTURE MANUFACTURE JOINT STOCK
COMPANY**



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STEEL STRUCTURE MANUFACTURE JOINT STOCK COMPANY

REPORT OF THE BOARD OF MANAGEMENT

For financial year ended 31 December 2024

The Board of Management of Steel Structure Manufacture Joint Stock Company has the honor of submitting this Report together with the audited Financial Statements for the financial year ended 31 December 2024.

1. General information about the Company

Establishment

Steel Structure Manufacture Joint Stock Company (hereinafter referred to as “the Company”) was established under Decision No. 85/QĐ-BCN dated 01 September 2004 by the Minister of Industry on transforming Da Nang Steel Structure Manufacture Factory into Da Nang Steel Structure Manufacture Joint Stock Company and since 21 March 2006, it has been known as Steel Structure Manufacture Joint Stock Company under the Decision No. 973/QĐ/SSM-TCTDHC by the Management Board of Da Nang Steel Structure Manufacture Joint Stock Company. The Company was granted the first Business Registration Certificate No. 3203000479 on 26 October 2004 and the 9th amended Business Registration Certificate on 12 October 2020 by Da Nang Department of Planning and Investment.

Form of ownership

Joint Stock Company

The Company's business activities:

Mechanical engineering manufacture, zinc coating service, construction, commodity trading and transport, Constructing grid system and power transformer stations.

Transaction name in

English: Steel Structure Manufacture Joint Stock Company

In short: VNECO.SSM

Listing code: SSM

Head office: Hoa Khanh Industrial Zone, Lien Chieu District, Da Nang City

2. Financial position and results of its operation

The Company's financial position and results of its operation for the year are presented in the accompanying Financial Statements.

3. Members of the Board of Directors, Board of Supervisors, Board of Management, and Chief Accountant

Members of the Board of Directors, Board of Supervisors, Board of Management, and Chief Accountant of the Company during the year and at the reporting date include:

Board of Management

Mr. Nguyen Van Tinh	Chairman
Mr. Ho Thai Hoa	Member
Mr. Nguyen Tat Anh	Member
Mr. Phan Anh Phi	Member
Mr. Nguyen Thanh Cong	Member

Board of Supervisors

Mr. Nguyen Quang Vinh	Supervisors
Ms. Tran Thi Tien	Member
Mr. Pham Dinh Hong	Member

Board of Management và Chief Accountant

Mr. Ho Thai Hoa	Director
Mr. Dao Ngoc Hung	Phó Director
Mr. Nguyen Tat Anh	Chief Accountant

The legal representative of the Company during the year and to the date of the Financial Statements is as follows:

Mr. Ho Thai Hoa	Director
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4. Independent Auditor

Branch of MOORE AISC Auditing and Informatics Services Company Limited has been appointed as an independent auditor for the financial year ended 31 December 2024.

STEEL STRUCTURE MANUFACTURE JOINT STOCK COMPANY
REPORT OF THE BOARD OF MANAGEMENT

For financial year ended 31 December 2024

5. Commitment of the Board of Management

The Board of Management is responsible for the preparation of the Financial Statements which give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Company as at 31 December 2024, its results of operation and cash flows for the financial year then ended. In order to prepare these Financial Statements, the Board of Management has considered and complied with the following matters:

- Selected appropriate accounting policies and applied them consistently;
- Made judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- Prepared the Financial Statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the Company continue in business.

The Board of Management is responsible for ensuring that proper accounting records are kept and maintained which disclose, with reasonable accuracy at any time, the financial position of the Company and that the Financial Statements are prepared in compliance with the accounting regime stated in Notes to the Financial Statements. The Board of Management is also responsible for safeguarding the Company's assets, and hence taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of frauds and other irregularities.

6. Confirmation

The Board of Management, in their opinion, confirmed that Financial Statements including the Balance Sheet as at 31 December 2024, Income Statement, Cash Flow Statement, and accompanying Notes, which expressed a true and fair view of the financial position of the Company as well as its operating results and cash flows for the financial year ended 31 December 2024.

The Company's Financial Statements are prepared in compliance with Vietnamese Accounting Standards and System.

For and on behalf of the Board of Management



Ho Thai Hoa

Director

Da Nang, 07 March 2025

No. A0724087/MOOREAISHN-TC

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

**To: BOARD OF MANAGEMENT VÀ BOARD OF MANAGEMENT
STEEL STRUCTURE MANUFACTURE JOINT STOCK COMPANY**

We have audited the accompanying Financial Statements of Steel Structure Manufacture Joint Stock Company ("hereinafter referred to as "the Company") as prepared on 07 March 2025 from pages 05 to 32 which comprise the Balance Sheet as at 31 December 2024, Income Statement, Cash Flow Statement for the financial year then ended and Notes to the Financial Statements.

Responsibility of the Board of Management

The Company's Board of Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the Financial Statements in accordance with Vietnamese Accounting Standards, Vietnamese Corporate Accounting System and prevailing regulations applicable to the preparation and presentation of the Financial Statements and also for the internal control which the Board of Management considers necessary for the preparation and fair presentation of the Financial Statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

Responsibility of the Auditor

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Financial Statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with Vietnamese Auditing Standards. Those standards require that we comply with ethical standards and requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance whether the Financial Statements are free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the Financial Statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgment, including an assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the Financial Statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the Company's preparation and fair presentation of the Financial Statements in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates made by the Board of Management as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the Financial Statements.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion.

Auditor's opinion

In our opinion, the Financial Statements give a true and fair view, in all material respects, of the financial position of Steel Structure Manufacture Joint Stock Company as at 31 December 2024 as well as the results of operation and its cash flows for the financial year then ended in compliance with Vietnamese Accounting Standards, Vietnamese Corporate Accounting System and other statutory requirements related to the preparation and presentation of the Financial Statements.

Hanoi, 07 March 2025

Branch of MOORE AISC Auditing and Informatics Services Co., Ltd



Nguyen Thanh Tung

Deputy Director

Audit Practicing Registration Certificate

No. 4981-2024-005-1

Phan Cong Van

Auditor

Audit Practicing Registration Certificate

No. 5298-2021-005-1

BALANCE SHEET

As at 31 December

Unit: VND

ASSETS	Code	Notes	31/12/2024	01/01/2024
A. CURRENT ASSETS	100		96,598,918,499	122,058,217,338
I. Cash and cash equivalents	110	V.01	3,867,798,998	2,953,904,718
1. Cash	111		3,867,798,998	2,953,904,718
II. Short-term financial investments	120	V.02	90,171,900	144,052,896
1. Trading securities	121		144,052,896	144,052,896
2. Provision for devaluation of trading securities	122		(53,880,996)	-
III. Short-term receivables	130		36,055,954,161	43,851,254,212
1. Short-term trade receivables	131	V.03	33,720,386,608	39,525,007,322
2. Short-term prepayment to suppliers	132	V.04	241,982,800	840,102,251
3. Other short-term receivables	136	V.05	2,686,959,845	3,486,144,639
4. Provision for short-term doubtful receivables	137	V.05	(593,375,092)	-
IV. Inventories	140	V.06	55,159,256,437	71,976,782,666
1. Inventories	141		55,298,846,676	72,116,372,905
2. Provision for devaluation of inventories	149		(139,590,239)	(139,590,239)
V. Other current assets	150		1,425,737,003	3,132,222,846
1. Short-term prepaid expenses	151	V.09	259,354,988	175,109,294
2. Deductible value added tax	152		654,778,555	2,445,510,092
3. Taxes and other receivables from the State	153	V.13	511,603,460	511,603,460
B. LONG-TERM ASSETS	200		22,334,380,173	21,605,024,336
I. Fixed assets	220		21,893,947,575	20,697,191,789
1. Tangible fixed assets	221	V.07	19,681,234,249	18,464,165,963
- Cost	222		97,798,020,522	94,250,474,535
- Accumulated depreciation	223		(78,116,786,273)	(75,786,308,572)
2. Intangible fixed assets	227	V.08	2,212,713,326	2,233,025,826
- Cost	228		2,425,372,798	2,425,372,798
- Accumulated amortization	229		(212,659,472)	(192,346,972)
II. Other long-term assets	260		440,432,598	907,832,547
1. Long-term prepaid expenses	261	V.09	440,432,598	907,832,547
TOTAL ASSETS	270		118,933,298,672	143,663,241,674

BALANCE SHEET

As at 31 December

Unit: VND

RESOURCES	Code	Notes	31/12/2024	01/01/2024
C. LIABILITIES	300		54,773,903,490	84,053,212,382
I. Current liabilities	310		54,773,903,490	84,053,212,382
1. Short-term trade payables	311	V.11	14,906,093,363	47,044,048,065
2. Short-term advances from customers	312	V.12	7,834,968,589	7,968,954,891
3. Payables to employees	314		1,026,973,837	633,712,366
4. Short-term accrued expenses	315	V.14	966,396,719	1,546,506,019
5. Other short-term payables	319		4,500,000	4,500,000
6. Short-term borrowings and finance lease liabilities	320	V.10	28,707,638,358	26,854,739,253
7. Provision for short-term payables	321	V.15	1,326,580,836	-
8. Bonus and welfare fund	322		751,788	751,788
D. OWNERS' EQUITY	400		64,159,395,182	59,610,029,292
I. Owners' equity	410	V.16	64,159,395,182	59,610,029,292
1. Owners' contributed capital	411		55,010,240,000	55,010,240,000
- Common shares with voting rights	411a		55,010,240,000	55,010,240,000
2. Share premium	412		10,127,562,000	10,127,562,000
3. Other owners' capital	414		19,402,067,674	19,402,067,674
4. Treasury shares	415		(6,168,057,201)	(6,168,057,201)
5. Undistributed profit after tax	421		(14,212,417,291)	(18,761,783,181)
- Undistributed profit accumulated to the end of the previous period	421a		(18,761,783,181)	(20,248,018,550)
- Undistributed profit after tax of the current period	421b		4,549,365,890	1,486,235,369
TOTAL RESOURCES	440		118,933,298,672	143,663,241,674



Tran Thi Tien
Preparer

Da Nang, 07 March 2025

Nguyen Tat Anh
Chief Accountant

Ho Thai Hoa
Director

INCOME STATEMENT

For the financial year ended 31 December 2024

Unit: VND

ITEMS	Code	Notes	Year 2024	Year 2023
1. Revenue from goods sold and services rendered	01	VI.1	369,577,441,141	137,557,264,548
3. Net revenue from goods sold and services rendered	10	VI.	369,577,441,141	137,557,264,548
4. Cost of goods sold	11	VI.2	344,552,193,131	123,593,289,080
5. Gross profit from goods sold and services rendered	20		25,025,248,010	13,963,975,468
6. Financial income	21	VI.3	16,281,208	63,164,204
7. Financial expenses	22	VI.4	3,258,081,243	2,146,971,147
expense	23		2,486,257,647	2,146,971,147
8. Selling expenses	25	VI.5	8,277,723,252	3,881,347,907
9. General and administrative expenses	26		10,527,797,550	6,533,445,878
10. Net profit from operating activities	30		2,977,927,173	1,465,374,740
11. Other income	31	VI.6	1,571,593,403	21,050,869
12. Other expenses	32	VI.7	154,686	190,240
13. Other profit	40		1,571,438,717	20,860,629
14. Total accounting profit before tax	50		4,549,365,890	1,486,235,369
15. Current corporate income tax expense	51	VI.9	-	-
17. Profit after Corporate income tax	60		4,549,365,890	1,486,235,369
18. Basic earnings per share	70	VI.10	920	300



Tran Thi Tien
Preparer

Da Nang, 07 March 2025

Nguyen Tat Anh
Chief Accountant

Ho Thai Hoa
Director

CASH FLOW STATEMENT

(under direct method)

For the financial year ended 31 December 2024

Unit: VND

ITEMS	Code	Notes	Year 2024	Year 2023
I. CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES				
1. Revenue from goods sold and services rendered and other revenues	01		337,207,654,604	124,164,367,349
2. Cash paid to suppliers	02		(304,765,102,818)	(102,735,597,420)
3. Cash paid to employees	03		(18,389,951,620)	(11,645,613,034)
4. Loan interest paid	04		(2,480,850,556)	(2,154,043,258)
5. Other income from operating activities	06		3,849,809,928	385,232,059
6. Other payments for operating activities	07		(12,828,744,277)	(9,378,409,698)
<i>Net cash flows from operating activities</i>	<i>20</i>		<i>2,592,815,261</i>	<i>(1,364,064,002)</i>
II. CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES				
1. Purchase and construction of fixed assets and other long-term assets	21		(3,547,545,987)	(9,727,135,467)
2. Loans granted, purchases of debt instruments of other entities	23		(2,700,000,000)	-
3. Collection of loans, proceeds from sales of debt instruments of other entities	24		2,700,000,000	-
4. Proceeds from interests, dividends and profits received	27		15,725,901	88,976,039
<i>Net cash flows from investing activities</i>	<i>30</i>		<i>(3,531,820,086)</i>	<i>(9,638,159,428)</i>
III. CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES				
1. Proceeds from borrowings	33		291,512,469,115	109,564,242,682
2. Repayments of principal	34		(289,659,570,010)	(103,371,878,735)
<i>Net cash flows from financing activities</i>	<i>40</i>		<i>1,852,899,105</i>	<i>6,192,363,947</i>
Net cash flows during the year	50		913,894,280	(4,809,859,483)
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	60		2,953,904,718	7,763,356,928
Effect of exchange rate fluctuations	61		-	407,273
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	70	V.01	3,867,798,998	2,953,904,718

Tran Thi Tien
Preparer

Da Nang, 07 March 2025

Nguyen Tat Anh
Chief Accountant

Ho Thai Hoa
Director



NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the financial year ended 31 December 2024

Unit: VND

I. BUSINESS HIGHLIGHTS**1. Establishment**

Steel Structure Manufacture Joint Stock Company (hereinafter referred to as “the Company”) was established under Decision No. 85/QĐ-BCN dated 01 September 2004 by the Minister of Industry on transforming Da Nang Steel Structure Manufacture Factory into Da Nang Steel Structure Manufacture Joint Stock Company and since 21 March 2006, it has been known as Steel Structure Manufacture Joint Stock Company under the Decision No. 973/QĐ/SSM-TCTDHC by the Management Board of Da Nang Steel Structure Manufacture Joint Stock Company. The Company was granted the first Business Registration Certificate No. 3203000479 on 26 October 2004 and the 9th amended Business Registration Certificate on 12 October 2020 by Da Nang Department of Planning and Investment.

Form of ownership

Joint Stock Company

Transaction name in

English:

Steel Structure Manufacture Joint Stock Company

In short:

VNECO.SSM

Listing code:

SSM

Head office:

Hoa Khanh Industrial Zone, Lien Chieu District, Da Nang City

2. Business sector

Mechanical engineering manufacture, zinc coating service, construction, commodity trading and transport, Constructing grid system and power transformer stations.

3. Principal Business lines

The Company's principal activities include:

Designing, and manufacturing steel structures, steel rods, pre-fabricated building frames, other mechanical Mechanical galvanizing and galvanization service;

Constructing grid system projects and power transformer stations up to 500KV, power sourcing projects, industrial, civil, traffic, and irrigation constructions;

Goods transportation;

Exporting and importing electrical materials, construction materials, means of transport, and construction

Trading and developing infrastructural housing and urban technology, industrial zone, export processing zone, hi-tech zone, new economic zone and real estate service;

Consulting, supervising and site clearance compensation;

Designing, manufacturing and installing telecommunication poles, and television tower;

Investing, constructing and leasing telecommunication and information infrastructure (BTS Station).

4. Normal operating cycle

Normal operating cycle of the Company lasts 12 months of the normal financial year beginning on 01 January and ending on 31 December annually.

5. The Company's activities during the financial year which affect the financial statements:

None.

6. The total number of employees to 31 December 2024: 99 persons. (31/12/2023: 87 persons).**8. Disclosure of comparability of information in the Financial Statements**

The selection of figures and information needs to be presented in the Financial Statements based on the principles of comparability among corresponding accounting periods.

II. FINANCIAL YEAR AND REPORTING CURRENCY**1. Financial year**

The financial year of the Company begins on 01 January and ends on 31 December annually.

2. Reporting currency

Vietnamese Dong (VND) is used as a currency unit for accounting records.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

*For the financial year ended 31 December 2024**Unit: VND***III. APPLICABLE ACCOUNTING STANDARDS AND SYSTEM****1. Applicable Accounting Regime**

The Company applies the Vietnamese Corporate Accounting System in accordance with the guidance of Circular No. 200/2014/TT-BTC dated 22 December 2014 by the Ministry of Finance and Circular No. 53/2016/TT-BTC on amending, supplementing a number of articles of No. 200/2014/TT-BTC

2. Disclosure of compliance with Vietnamese Accounting Standards and system

We conducted our accounting, preparation, and presentation of the Financial Statements in accordance with Vietnamese Accounting Standards and System and other relevant statutory regulations. The Financial Statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Company and the results of its operations as well as its cash flows.

The selection of figures and information presented in the notes to the Financial Statements complies with the material principles in Vietnamese Accounting Standard No. 21 - "Presentation of the financial statements".

APPLICABLE ACCOUNTING POLICIES**1. Foreign currency transactions**

Transactions in foreign currencies are converted at the exchange rate at the transaction date. The balance of monetary items denominated in foreign currencies at the end of the accounting period is converted at the exchange rates ruling at the end of the accounting period.

Foreign exchange differences arising during the period from transactions in foreign currencies are recorded in financial income or financial expenses. Foreign exchange differences due to the revaluation of the monetary items in foreign currencies at the end of the financial year after offsetting their positive differences against negative differences shall be recorded in the financial income or financial expenses.

Principles for determining actual exchange rates

Closing balance of monetary items (cash, cash equivalents, payables and receivables, except for prepayments to suppliers, advances from customers, pre-paid expenses, deposits and unearned revenue) denominated in foreign currencies should be revalued at the actual rate ruling at the balance sheet date.

- The actual exchange rates upon revaluation of monetary items denominated in foreign currencies which have been classified as assets will be the buying rate of the Joint Stock Commercial Bank for Investment and Development of Vietnam (BIDV) – Hai Van Branch. The buying rate converted as at 31 December 2024 is 25,360 VND/USD.

- The actual exchange rates upon revaluation of monetary items denominated in foreign currencies which have been classified as liabilities will be the selling rate of the Joint Stock Commercial Bank for Investment and Development of Vietnam (BIDV) – Hai Van Branch. The selling rate converted as at 31 December 2024 is 25,360 VND/USD.

Foreign exchange differences arising during the period from transactions in foreign currencies are recorded in the operating result. Foreign exchange differences due to the revaluation of the monetary items in foreign currencies at the end of the financial year after offsetting their positive differences against negative differences shall be recorded in the operating result.

Principles for determining book rate

When recovering receivables, deposits, collaterals or payments for payables in foreign currencies, the Company uses specific identification book rate.

When making payments in foreign currencies, the Company uses a moving weighted average rate.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the financial year ended 31 December 2024

Unit: VND

2. Principles for recording cash and cash equivalents

Cash includes cash on hand, demand deposits, and cash in transit

3. Principles for accounting financial investments**Principles for accounting trading securities**

Trading securities comprise stocks and bonds listed on the stock exchange, as well as other securities and financial instruments held for trading purposes, including those with maturity periods exceeding 12 months that are bought and sold for profit.

Trading securities are recorded at cost, including purchase price plus (+) purchase costs (if any) such as brokerage, transaction, information provision, taxes, fees, and banking charges. The original cost of trading securities is determined based on the fair value of the payments at the time of transactions. The time to recognize trading securities is the time when investors have ownership rights, specifically as follows:

- Listed securities are recorded at the time of order matching (T+0);
- Unlisted securities are recognized at the time of official ownership in accordance with the law.

Provision for devaluation of trading securities is made for a possible loss in value when there is firm evidence that the market value of securities held by the Company for trading purposes is impaired. decrease from book value. Provision is made based on the market value of trading securities at the time of preparation of the financial statements.

4. Principles for recording trade receivables and other receivables

Principle for recording receivables: At the cost less provision for doubtful debts.

The classification of the receivables as trade receivables, internal receivables and other receivables depends on the nature of the transaction or relationship between the company and the debtor.

Method of making provision for doubtful receivables: Provision for doubtful debts is estimated for the loss value of the receivables, other held-to-maturity investments similar to doubtful debts that are overdue and undue, but are likely to become possibly irrecoverable due to insolvency of debtors who go bankruptcy, making procedures for dissolution, go missing or run away, etc.

5. Principles of recording inventories

Principle of recording inventories: Inventories are stated at cost less provision for devaluation and provision for obsolete and deteriorated inventories.

Costs of inventories are determined as follows:

- Raw materials and merchandise: consists of purchase cost and transportation costs, and other direct costs incurred to bring inventory to its present location and condition.
- Finished products: comprise costs of Raw materials, direct labor, and related overheads allocated based on the direct raw material costs/normal activity levels/land use rights costs and other related overheads incurred during the construction and development of real estate.
- Cost of work-in-progress: includes direct materials, direct labor, and overhead costs incurred during the construction of unfinished works.

Method of calculating inventories' value: Weighted average method

Method of accounting for the inventories: Perpetual method

Method of making provision for the devaluation of inventories: Provision for the devaluation of inventories is made when the net realizable value of inventories is lower than their original cost. Net realizable value is the estimated selling price less the estimated costs of completion and selling expenses. Provision for the devaluation of inventories is the difference between the cost of inventories greater than their net realizable value. Provision for the devaluation of inventories is made for each inventory with the cost greater than the net realizable value.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

*For the financial year ended 31 December 2024**Unit: VND***6. Principles for recording and depreciating fixed assets****Principles for recording tangible fixed assets**

Tangible fixed assets are stated at the original cost less accumulated depreciation. The original cost of a tangible fixed asset comprises all expenditures of bringing the asset to its working condition and location for its intended use. The expenditures incurred beyond their originally assessed standard of performance are capitalized as an additional cost of tangible fixed assets when they have resulted in an increase in the future economic benefits expected to be obtained from the use of those tangible fixed assets. The expenditures which do not meet the above conditions are charged to the expenses in the period.

When the assets are sold or disposed of, their original costs and the accumulated depreciation which have been written off, and any gain or loss from the disposal of assets are recorded as income or expense during the period.

Determination of original cost in each case:

Tangible fixed assets purchased

The original cost of purchased tangible fixed assets consist of the actual purchase price (less trade discounts or reduction), taxes (excluding taxes to be refunded) and relevant expenses calculated to the time when such fixed assets are put into operation such as fees for installation and trial operations, specialists and other direct costs.

The original cost of fixed assets formed from capital construction under the mode of tendering shall be the finalization price of the construction project, other relevant fees plus registration fee (if any).

Fixed assets are buildings, and structures attached to land use rights, the value of land use rights is computed separately and recorded as intangible fixed assets.

Principles for recording intangible fixed assets:

Intangible fixed assets are stated at the original cost less accumulated amortization. The original cost of an intangible fixed asset comprises all costs incurred by the enterprise to acquire that asset from the date of its operation as expected.

Determination of original cost in each case:

Land use right

The original cost of intangible fixed assets, which are land use rights, is the amount paid when acquiring legitimate land use rights from others, compensation costs, land clearance costs, ground leveling costs, registration fees, etc. (or the value of land use rights received as joint venture capital contributions).

Computer software

Computer software includes all expenses the company incurred to obtain software for use.

Method of depreciating fixed assets

Fixed assets are depreciated on straight-line basis over their estimated useful lives. Useful life means the duration in which the tangible fixed assets produce their effect on production and business.

Estimated useful lives of the fixed assets are as follows:

<i>Factories and structures</i>	<i>5 - 50 years</i>
<i>Machinery and equipment</i>	<i>3 - 20 years</i>
<i>Means of transportation</i>	<i>4 - 30 years</i>
<i>Management equipment, tools</i>	<i>3- 10 years</i>
<i>Intangible fixed assets</i>	<i>8 years</i>

Land use rights with a definite term are depreciated under the term stated on the land use right certificate.

Land use rights with an indefinite term are recorded at cost and are not depreciated

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the financial year ended 31 December 2024

Unit: VND

7. Principles for recording construction in progress

Construction in progress is recorded at cost. This cost includes all costs necessary to purchase fixed assets, build or repair, renovate, expand or re-equip technical works such as construction costs; equipment costs; compensation, support and resettlement costs; project management costs; construction investment consulting costs and other costs.

This cost is carried forward to increase asset value when the project is completed, the assets are handed over and put into a ready-to-use state.

8. Principles for recording prepaid expenses

The Company's prepaid expenses are all expenses incurred but related to the operating result of several accounting periods. The Company's prepaid expenses include the following expenses: Insurance costs (fire and explosion insurance, car insurance, property insurance, etc.); tools and instruments; fixed asset repair costs; prepaid land rental fee; business advantages; goodwill, etc.

Method of allocating prepaid expenses: The determination and allocation of prepaid expenses into the operating cost of each period is on a straight-line basis. Based on the nature and level of each expense, the term of allocation is defined as follows: short-term prepaid expenses should be allocated within 12 months; Long-term prepaid expenses should be allocated from 12 months to 36 months.

9. Principles for recording liabilities

Liabilities are recorded at the original cost and not lower than the payment obligation.

The Company classifies liabilities into trade payables, internal payables and other payables depending on the nature of transactions and the relationship between the Company and debtors.

Liabilities must be recorded in detail according to the payment schedule, creditor, original currency (including the revaluation of liabilities that meet the definition of monetary items denominated in foreign currencies) and other factors as per the Company's management

At the reporting date, if it is evident that there is an unavoidable loss, an amount payable will be immediately recorded under prudent principles.

10. Principles for recording borrowings and finance lease liabilities

Borrowings are the total amounts the Company owes to banks, institutions and other entities (excluding borrowings under the form of bonds or preferred stock issuance which require the issuer to repurchase at a certain time in the future).

Financial lease liabilities are recorded as the total payable amount calculated by the present value of minimum lease payment amounts or fair value of leased assets.

Borrowings and financial lease liabilities are monitored in detail according to creditor, agreement and borrowed asset.

11. Principles for recording and capitalizing borrowing costs

Principles for recording borrowing costs: Loan interest and other costs incurred in direct relation to borrowings of an enterprise are recognized as a business and production cost in the period, except where these costs incurred from the borrowings directly related to the construction investment or production of uncompleted assets are computed in these assets' value (capitalized) when they satisfy conditions stipulated in the VAS No. 16 "Borrowing costs".

The capitalization rate is used to determine the borrowing costs capitalized during the period: In the case of joint borrowings involving construction investment purposes or the production of an unfinished asset, the amount of borrowing costs eligible for capitalization in each accounting period is determined based on the capitalization rate for the weighted average accumulated costs incurred for the construction investment or production of that asset. The capitalization rate is calculated based on the weighted average interest rate of the loans outstanding during the period. Borrowing costs capitalized must not exceed the total borrowing costs incurred during that period.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

*For the financial year ended 31 December 2024**Unit: VND***12. Principles for recording accrued expenses**

Accrued expenses include costs incurred during the production and business suspension; interest expenses; provisions for cost of goods sold and finished real estate products; accrued annual leave pay, which have been incurred during the reporting period but not yet settled. These expenses are recorded based on reasonable estimates of the amounts payable pursuant to specific contracts and agreements.

13. Principles and methods for recording revenues and other income**Principles and methods for recording revenue from goods sold**

Revenue from the goods sold should be recognized when all the five (5) following conditions have been satisfied:

1. The enterprise has transferred to the buyer the significant risks and rewards of ownership of the goods; 2. The enterprise retains neither continuing managerial involvement as an owner nor effective control over the goods sold; 3. The amount of revenue can be measured reliably; When the contract specifies that buyers are entitled to return products, goods they have bought under specific conditions, the enterprise will record the revenue only when those conditions no longer exist and the buyers do not have right to return products, goods (except for changing to other goods, services) 4. The economic benefits associated with the transaction has flown or will flow to the enterprise; 5. The costs incurred or to be incurred in respect of the transaction can be measured reliably.

Principles and methods for recording revenue from services rendered

Revenue from a service rendered is recognized when the transaction results can be measured reliably. In a case where the services are rendered in several periods, the revenue will be recorded by the part of completed works at the end of the financial year. Revenue from services rendered is recognized when all four (4) of the following conditions are satisfied simultaneously: 1. The revenue is determined firmly. When the contract specifies that buyers are entitled to return the service they have bought under specific conditions, the enterprise will record the revenue only when those conditions no longer exist and the buyers do not have the right to return service; 2. The economic benefits associated with the transaction have flown or will flow from the supply of the provided service; 3. Part of completed works can be determined at the balance sheet date; 4. The costs incurred or to be incurred in respect of the transaction can be measured reliably.

If the contract result cannot be determined reliably, revenue will only be recognized at the recoverable amounts of the recognized costs.

Principles for recording revenue from processing

Revenue from processing materials, goods is the received amount from processing excluding the value of materials, goods received for processing.

Principles for recording revenue from construction contracts

Revenue from a construction contract comprises: Initial revenue recognized in the contract; and increases or decreases when executing the contract, bonuses and other payments if these items are likely to change revenue and can be reliably determined. Revenue from a construction contract is measured at the fair value of the amounts received or to be received. The determination of contract revenue is affected by many uncertain factors because they depend on future events. Estimates often need to be revised as these events occur and uncertainties are resolved. Therefore, contract revenue may increase or decrease over time.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the financial year ended 31 December 2024

Unit: VND

Revenue and expenses of construction contracts are recognized under two cases:

- 1. For contracts stipulating payments to contractors based on schedules:** when the results of contract performance are reliably estimated, revenue and expenses related to the contract are recognized proportionally to the completed work as determined by the contractor on the date of financial statements preparation, regardless of whether payment invoices based on the schedule have been issued or not, and regardless of invoiced amounts.
- 2. For contracts stipulating payment based on the value of work performed:** when the results of contract performance are reliably determined and confirmed by the customer, revenue, and expenses related to the contract are recognized proportionally to the completed work confirmed by the customer in the reporting period stated on the issued invoice.

For fixed price construction contracts, the outcome of the contract can be estimated reliably when all four conditions are met: 1. The total contract revenue can be measured reliably; 2. The enterprise can obtain economic benefits from the contract; 3. The costs to complete the contract and the part of the work completed at the reporting date can be measured reliably; 4. The costs related to the contract can be clearly identified and calculated reliably so that the actual total contract costs can be compared with the total budget.

For a cost plus construction contract, the outcome of the contract can be reliably estimated when both of the following conditions are met: 1. The enterprise obtains economic benefits from the contract; 2. The costs related to the contract can be clearly identified and reliably measured, regardless of whether they are reimbursed or not.

Principles and methods for recording financial income

Financial Income includes interests, royalties, dividends and profit received, and other financial income (investment in trading securities, liquidation of joint venture capital contributions, investment in associates, subsidiaries, other capital investments; foreign exchange gains; and capital transfer gains), etc.

Revenue from interest, royalties, dividends and profit received is recognized when both of the two following conditions are satisfied: 1. It is possible to obtain benefits from the transaction; 2. Revenue is determined with relative certainty.

- Interest income is recognized based on the time and actual interest rates in each period.
- Royalties are recognized on an accrual basis in accordance with the contract.
- Dividends and profits received are recorded when shareholders are entitled to receive dividends or capital contributors are entitled to receive profits from capital contribution.

When an amount that has been recorded as an income becomes irrecoverable, such irrecoverable or uncertainly recoverable amount must be recorded as an expense incurred in the period, but not recorded as an income decrease.

14. Principles and methods of recording cost of goods sold

The cost of goods sold reflects the costs of goods, products and services, investment properties; the production cost of construction products (for construction companies) sold in the period; Costs related to real estate business activities, and other costs recorded in the cost of goods sold or recorded as a decrease in the cost of goods sold in the reporting period. The cost of goods sold is recorded at the date the transaction incurs or is likely to incur in the future regardless of whether payment has been made or not. The cost of goods sold and revenue shall be recorded simultaneously on the matching principle. Expenses exceeding normal consumption levels are recorded immediately to the cost of goods sold on a prudent principle.

15. Principles and methods for recording financial expenses

Financial expenses include: Expenses or losses from financial investment activities, loan interest expenses, borrowing costs, capital contribution expense in joint venture and associate, short-term securities trading losses, and securities trading transaction costs. Provisions for devaluation of financial investments, loss from sales of foreign currencies, foreign exchange losses, and other financial expenses.

Financial expenses are recorded in detail by their content of actual expenses incurred in the period and determined reliably when there is reliable evidence of these expenses.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

*For the financial year ended 31 December 2024**Unit: VND***16. Principles and methods for recording Corporate income tax expense**

Corporate income tax expense includes current corporate income tax expense and deferred corporate income tax expenses arising in the year, which serves as the basis for determining operating results after tax of the Company in the current fiscal year.

Current Corporate tax expense is the tax payable on the taxable income and tax rate enacted in the current year.

17. Principles for recording earnings per share

Earnings Per Share (EPS) is calculated by dividing the profit or loss attributable to common shareholders, after deducting the Bonus and Welfare Fund established during the period, by the weighted-average number of common shares outstanding during that period.

Diluted EPS is calculated by dividing profit or loss after tax attributable to common shareholders (after adjusting for dividends on preferred convertible shares) by the weighted average number of common shares outstanding during the period and the weighted average number of the common shares will be issued in the case where all dilutive potential common are converted into common shares.

18. Financial instruments**Initial recognition:*****Financial assets***

According to Circular No. 210/2009/TT-BTC dated 06 November 2009 (Circular No. 210) by the Ministry of Finance, financial assets are classified properly, for the purpose of presentation in the financial statements, into the financial assets which are stated at fair value through the Income Statement, loans and receivables, held-to-maturity investments and available-for-sale financial assets. The Company decides to classify these assets at the date of initial recognition.

At the date of initial recognition, financial assets are recognized at cost plus directly related transaction costs.

Financial assets of the Company comprise cash, short-term deposits, trade receivables and other receivables, loans, listed and unlisted financial instruments and derivative financial instruments.

Financial liabilities

Financial liabilities under Circular 210, for financial statement disclosure purposes, are appropriately classified into financial liabilities recognized through the Income Statement and financial liabilities measured at amortized cost. The Company determines the classification of financial liabilities at the time of initial recognition.

All financial liabilities are initially recognized at cost plus directly related transaction costs.

Financial liabilities of the Company comprise trade payables, other payables, borrowings and liabilities and derivative financial instruments.

Value after initial recognition

Currently, there are no requirements for the re-measurement of the financial instruments after initial recognition.

Offsetting of financial instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and the net amount reported in the financial statements if, and only if, there is a currently enforceable legal right to offset the financial assets against financial liabilities or vice-versal and there is an intention to settle on a net basis or to realize the assets and settle the liability simultaneously.

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the financial year ended 31 December 2024

Unit: VND

19. Related parties

Related parties include enterprises and individuals that directly or indirectly through one or more intermediaries, control, or are under control of the Company. Associates and individuals owning, directly or indirectly, an interest in the voting power of the Company that gives them significant influence over the enterprise, key management personnel such as Board of Directors, Board of Management and close members of the family of these individuals and companies associated with these individuals also constitute related parties. In considering each possible related party relationship, attention is directed to the substance of the relationship, and not merely the legal form.

20. Other accounting principles and methods

Value added tax: The Company registered to pay tax on a deductible basis.

Other types of taxes and fees are implemented under regulations on current taxes, and fees by the State.

V. ADDITIONAL INFORMATION FOR ITEMS SHOWN IN THE BALANCE SHEET**1. Cash and cash equivalents**

	31/12/2024	01/01/2024
Cash		
Cash on hand	4,399,697	43,132,969
Demand deposits	3,863,399,301	2,910,771,749
<i>Joint Stock Commercial Bank for Investment and Development of Vietnam (BIDV) - Hai Van Branch</i>	3,223,025,331	2,007,300,974
<i>Vietnam Maritime Commercial Joint Stock Bank (MSB) - Da Nang Branch</i>	95,721,017	361,262,666
<i>Vietnam Joint Stock Commercial Bank for Industry and Trade (Vietinbank) - Song Han Branch</i>	3,854,995	-
<i>Asia Pacific Securities Joint Stock Company</i>	540,797,958	542,208,109
	3,867,798,998	2,953,904,718

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the financial year ended 31 December 2024

Unit: VND

2. Financial investments

b) Trading securities

	31/12/2024			01/01/2024		
	Cost	Fair value	Provision	Cost	Fair value	Provision
- Total value of shares	144,052,896	90,171,900	(53,880,996)	144,052,896	169,554,000	-
Vietnam Electricity Construction Joint Stock Corporation (VNECO) - Listing code: VNE	144,052,896	90,171,900	(53,880,996)	144,052,896	169,554,000	-
	<u>144,052,896</u>	<u>90,171,900</u>	<u>(53,880,996)</u>	<u>144,052,896</u>	<u>169,554,000</u>	<u>-</u>

* The number of VNE shares held by the Company as at 31/12/2023: 25,690 shares.

* Closing price of VNE shares on HOSE as at 31/12/2023: VND 6,600.

* The number of VNE shares held by the Company as at 31/12/2024: 25,690 shares.

* Closing price of VNE shares on HOSE as at 31/12/2024: VND 3,510.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the financial year ended 31 December 2024

Unit: VND

3. Trade receivables

	31/12/2024		01/01/2024	
	Value	Provision	Value	Provision
a) Short-term				
Central Vietnam Power Projects Management Board - National Power Transmission Corporation	21,810,014,747	-	130,969,584	-
Bien Hoa -Thanh Long Joint Stock Company	-	-	2,299,999,999	-
The Southern Vietnam Power Projects Management Board - National Power Transmission Corporation	3,006,418,679	-	32,903,636,489	-
- Others	8,903,953,182	-	4,190,401,250	-
	33,720,386,608	-	39,525,007,322	-

4. Prepayments to suppliers

	31/12/2024		01/01/2024	
	Value	Provision	Value	Provision
a) Short-term				
Phap Viet Environmental Technology Joint Stock Company	101,700,000	-	-	-
IPC Group Joint Stock Company	-	-	507,973,579	-
Van Lien Company Limited (VNJ)	-	-	219,494,500	-
- Others	140,282,800	-	112,634,172	-
	241,982,800	-	840,102,251	-

5. Other receivables

	31/12/2024		01/01/2024	
	Value	Provision	Value	Provision
a) Short-term				
- Advances	1,716,184,590	(14,136,285)	1,899,427,523	-
- Deposits, collaterals	-	-	828,358,508	-
- Trade union fee	266,440,157	-	143,230,812	-
- Le Canh Giang	579,238,807	(579,238,807)	-	-
- Others	125,096,291	-	615,127,796	-
	2,686,959,845	(593,375,092)	3,486,144,639	-

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the financial year ended 31 December 2024

Unit: VND

6. Inventories

	31/12/2024		01/01/2024	
	Cost	Provision	Cost	Provision
- Raw materials	45,108,596,570	-	28,694,552,307	-
- Tools and instruments	74,179,720	-	83,550,491	-
- Work in progress (*)	9,882,870,127	-	43,094,427,750	-
- Finished products	233,200,259	(139,590,239)	243,842,357	(139,590,239)
	55,298,846,676	(139,590,239)	72,116,372,905	(139,590,239)

(*) 'Work in progress in detail:

	31/12/2024	01/01/2024
<i>Southern Power Corporation (DZ110kV transmission line Thanh An 110kV substation - Ben Cat 220kV substation, Binh Duong)</i>	8,431,013,062	-
<i>Central Power Corporation (Duy Xuyen 220kV Substation - Tam Thang 110kV Substation) - Contract No. 2307G02.</i>	-	19,212,167,184
<i>Central Power Corporation (Tuy Hoa 2 110kV transmission line - Phu Hoa 110kV substation) - Contract No. HD2306G02.</i>	-	8,590,143,189
<i>Dong Nai Power Company Limited (An Phuoc 220kV Substation).</i>	-	6,241,364,771
<i>Other projects</i>	1,451,857,065	9,050,752,606
Total	9,882,870,127	43,094,427,750

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the financial year ended 31 December 2024

Unit: VND

7 . Tangible fixed assets

	Buildings and structures	Mechinary, equipment	Means of transportation	Management fixed assets	Total
Original cost					
Opening balance	27,380,877,815	58,660,065,857	7,107,609,353	1,101,921,510	94,250,474,535
- Purchased for the year	-	3,516,570,987	-	30,975,000	3,547,545,987
Closing balance	27,380,877,815	62,176,636,844	7,107,609,353	1,132,896,510	97,798,020,522
Accumulated depreciation					
Opening balance	15,828,567,419	52,318,802,080	6,537,017,563	1,101,921,510	75,786,308,572
- Depreciated for the year	607,431,521	1,540,365,035	181,713,176	967,969	2,330,477,701
Closing balance	16,435,998,940	53,859,167,115	6,718,730,739	1,102,889,479	78,116,786,273
Net book value					
Opening balance	11,552,310,396	6,341,263,777	570,591,790	-	18,464,165,963
Closing balance	10,944,878,875	8,317,469,729	388,878,614	30,007,031	19,681,234,249

* Net book value of tangible fixed assets used as collateral for loans: VND 13,061,924,598.

* Original cost of tangible fixed assets fully depreciated at the end of the year but still in use: VND 62,747,099,878.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the financial year ended 31 December 2024

Unit: VND

8. Intangible fixed assets

	Land use rights	Computer software	Total
Original cost			
Opening balance	2,176,216,798	249,156,000	2,425,372,798
Closing balance	<u>2,176,216,798</u>	<u>249,156,000</u>	<u>2,425,372,798</u>
Accumulated amortization			
Opening balance	-	192,346,972	192,346,972
- Amortization for the year	-	20,312,500	20,312,500
Closing balance	<u>-</u>	<u>212,659,472</u>	<u>212,659,472</u>
Net book value			
Opening balance	2,176,216,798	56,809,028	2,233,025,826
Closing balance	<u>2,176,216,798</u>	<u>36,496,528</u>	<u>2,212,713,326</u>

- Net book value of intangible fixed assets used as collateral for loans: VND 2,212,713,326.

9. Prepaid expenses

	31/12/2024	01/01/2024
a) Short-term		
- Tools and instruments used	221,897,766	161,843,539
- Car insurance	37,457,222	13,265,755
	<u>259,354,988</u>	<u>175,109,294</u>
b) Long-term		
- Fixed asset repair cost	440,432,598	513,854,497
- Others	-	393,978,050
	<u>440,432,598</u>	<u>907,832,547</u>

STEEL STRUCTURE MANUFACTURE JOINT STOCK COMPANY
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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For the financial year ended 31 December 2024

Unit: VND

10. Borrowings and finance lease liabilities

	31/12/2024		During the year			01/01/2024
	Value	Recoverable amount	Increase	Decrease	Value	Recoverable amount
a) Short-term borrowings						
- Short-term borrowings	28,707,638,358	28,707,638,358	291,512,469,115	289,659,570,010	26,854,739,253	26,854,739,253
BIDV - Hai Van Branch (*)	28,707,638,358	28,707,638,358	205,268,432,576	193,642,825,985	17,082,031,767	17,082,031,767
MSB	-	-	86,244,036,539	96,016,744,025	9,772,707,486	9,772,707,486
	28,707,638,358	28,707,638,358	291,512,469,115	289,659,570,010	26,854,739,253	26,854,739,253

Borrowings from banks in detail:

(*) Loan from BIDV - Hai Van Branch under Credit Limit Contract No. 01/2024/242744/HDDTHM signed on 15 March 2024, including the following contents:

The granted credit limit is VND 145 billion, with short-term loan, L/C, and payment guarantee balances not exceeding VND 55 billion at any time.

- Purpose: Supplement working capital, guarantee, and open L/C.

- Term: 12 months from the contract signing date.

- Secured assets: The list of secured assets attached to the Amendment and Supplement to the Mortgage Contract No. 001/2007/HD dated 29 October 2007, No. 05/001/2007/PLHD dated 12 March 2020, between the Company and BIDV- Hai Van Branch.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the financial year ended 31 December 2024

Unit: VND

11. Trade payables

	31/12/2024		01/01/2024	
	Value	Recoverable amount	Value	Recoverable amount
a. Short-term				
- Bao Linh Steel Joint Stock Company	4,552,017,690	4,552,017,690	25,975,281,412	25,975,281,412
- Viet Vuong Joint Stock Company	2,308,731,301	2,308,731,301	-	-
- Central Area Electrical Mechanical Joint Stock Company	1,848,086,735	1,848,086,735	-	-
- SOJITZ CORPORATION (NISSHO IWAI CORPORATION)	-	-	14,150,448,666	14,150,448,666
- Others	6,197,257,637	6,197,257,637	6,918,317,987	6,918,317,987
	14,906,093,363	14,906,093,363	47,044,048,065	47,044,048,065

12. Advances from customers

	31/12/2024	01/01/2024
a) Short-term		
- Southern Power Corporation Limited	7,343,765,353	-
- Central Power Corporation	-	6,410,721,603
- Dong Nai Electricity Company Limited	-	1,287,265,544
- Others	491,203,236	270,967,744
	7,834,968,589	7,968,954,891

13. Taxes and payables to the State

	01/01/2024	Payable in the year	Paid in the year	31/12/2024
a. Payables				
- Value added tax	1,604,651,807	1,413,283,227	3,017,935,034	-
- Personal income tax fee	-	102,288,264	102,288,264	-
- Other taxes	-	2,898,095	2,898,095	-
- Other taxes	-	3,000,000	3,000,000	-
Total	1,604,651,807	1,521,469,586	3,126,121,393	-
b. Receivables				
- Corporate income tax	511,603,460	-	-	511,603,460
Total	511,603,460	-	-	511,603,460

14. Accrued expenses

	31/12/2024	01/01/2024
a) Short-term		
- Accrued expenses for works	928,997,470	1,514,513,861
- Accrued interest expense	37,399,249	31,992,158
	966,396,719	1,546,506,019

15. Provision for payables

	31/12/2024	01/01/2024
	VND	VND
a) Short-term		
- Provision for product warranty	1,326,580,836	-
	1,326,580,836	-

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the financial year ended 31 December 2024

Unit: VND

16 Owners' equity

a) Comparison table for changes in Owners' equity

	Owners' equity contributed capital	Share premium	Treasury shares	Other owners' capital	Investment & Development fund	Undistributed profit	Total
Previous year opening balance	55,010,240,000	10,127,562,000	(6,168,057,201)	15,577,999,258	3,824,068,416	(20,248,018,550)	58,123,793,923
Profit	-	-	-	-	-	1,486,235,369	1,486,235,369
Previous year closing balance	55,010,240,000	10,127,562,000	(6,168,057,201)	15,577,999,258	3,824,068,416	(18,761,783,181)	59,610,029,292
Current year opening balance	55,010,240,000	10,127,562,000	(6,168,057,201)	15,577,999,258	3,824,068,416	(18,761,783,181)	59,610,029,292
Profit	-	-	-	-	-	4,549,365,890	4,549,365,890
Current year closing balance	55,010,240,000	10,127,562,000	(6,168,057,201)	15,577,999,258	3,824,068,416	(14,212,417,291)	64,159,395,182

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the financial year ended 31 December 2024

Unit: VND

16. Owners' equity (continued)

b) Owners' equity in detail

	Closing balance	Proportion	Opening balance	Proportion
	VND	%	VND	%
Contributed capital of shareholders	49,474,770,000	89.94%	49,474,770,000	90%
Treasury shares	5,535,470,000	10.06%	5,535,470,000	10%
	55,010,240,000	100%	55,010,240,000	100%

c. Capital transactions with owners and distributed dividends and profit

	Year 2024	Year 2023
Owners' contributed capital		
- At the beginning of the year	55,010,240,000	55,010,240,000
- At the end of the year	55,010,240,000	55,010,240,000
- Dividends and profits payable at year-end	-	-

d. Shares

	31/12/2024	01/01/2024
Number of registered shares	5,501,024	5,501,024
Number of issued shares and fully contributed	5,501,024	5,501,024
- Common shares	5,501,024	5,501,024
Number of treasury shares	553,547	553,547
- Common shares	553,547	553,547
Number of shares in circulation	4,947,477	4,947,477
- Common shares	4,947,477	4,947,477
Par value of share in circulation	10,000	10,000

17. Foreign currencies

	31/12/2024		01/01/2024	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
USD	-	-	342.18	8,249,960.00
Total	-	-	342.18	8,249,960

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the financial year ended 31 December 2024

Unit: VND

VI. ADDITIONAL INFORMATION FOR ITEMS IN THE INCOME STATEMENT

1. Revenue from goods sold and services rendered

	Year 2024	Year 2023
Revenue from finished products sold	350,962,682,933	132,252,595,820
Other revenues	18,614,758,208	5,304,668,728
	369,577,441,141	137,557,264,548

2. Cost of goods sold

	Year 2024	Year 2023
Cost of goods sold and finished products sold	330,852,560,153	123,527,096,300
Others	13,699,632,978	66,192,780
	344,552,193,131	123,593,289,080

3. Financial income

	Year 2024	Year 2023
Interest on term deposits	15,725,901	62,642,243
Foreign exchange gains during the year	555,307	-
Foreign exchange gains from revaluation at the year end	-	521,961
	16,281,208	63,164,204

4. Financial expenses

	Year 2024	Year 2023
Foreign exchange losses during the year	717,942,600	-
Provision for devaluation of trading securities and investment losses	53,880,996	-
Interest expense	2,486,257,647	2,146,971,147
	3,258,081,243	2,146,971,147

5. Selling expenses and General and administrative expenses

a. Selling expenses

	Year 2024	Year 2023
Warranty expenses for construction projects	1,558,721,860	-
External service costs	6,719,001,392	3,881,347,907
	8,277,723,252	3,881,347,907

b. General and administrative expenses

	Year 2024	Year 2023
Staff cost	4,787,737,450	3,497,668,368
Office supplies	189,223,569	220,220,662
Fixed asset depreciation	272,724,757	380,831,788
Taxes, fees, and charges	7,004,576	3,000,000
Provision expenses	593,375,092	-
External service costs	3,791,822,267	1,984,835,439
Other expenses	885,909,839	446,889,621
	10,527,797,550	6,533,445,878

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the financial year ended 31 December 2024

Unit: VND

6. Other income

	Year 2024	Year 2023
Income from breach of contract	1,571,588,059	-
Others	5,344	21,050,869
	1,571,593,403	21,050,869

7. Other expenses

	Year 2024	Year 2023
Others	154,686	190,240
	154,686	190,240

8. Business cost by factors

	Year 2024	Year 2023
Raw materials	191,429,719,022	112,617,458,628
Labor cost	19,765,854,400	11,238,794,085
Fixed asset depreciation	2,350,790,201	1,915,567,071
External service costs	98,354,977,549	6,597,838,993
Other costs in cash	3,564,139,571	1,714,975,588
Total	315,465,480,743	134,084,634,366

9. Current corporate income tax expense

	Year 2024	Year 2023
<i>Corporate income tax from main operating activities</i>		
Total accounting profit before Corporate income tax	4,549,365,890	1,486,235,369
Adjustments to increase	178,211,109	183,840,240
- <i>Adjustments to increase</i>	178,211,109	183,840,240
Taxable income	4,727,576,999	1,670,075,609
Corporate income tax rate	20%	20%
- <i>Loss carried forward</i>	(4,727,576,999)	(1,670,075,609)
Assessable income	-	-
Current Corporate income tax expense (at a rate of 20%)	-	-

10. Basic earnings per share

	Year 2024	Year 2023
	VND	VND
Net profit after tax	4,549,365,890	1,486,235,369
Adjustments:	-	-
Profit attributable to common shareholders	4,549,365,890	1,486,235,369
Average number of common shares outstanding during the year	4,947,477	4,947,477
Basic earnings per share	920	300

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

*For the financial year ended 31 December 2024**Unit: VND***VII. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT POLICIES AND OBJECTIVES**

The risks from financial instruments include market risk, credit risk and liquidity risk.

The Board of Management considers the application of management policies for the above risks as follows:

1. Market risk

Market risk is the risk that the fair value of future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate due to changes in market prices. There are three market risks: interest rate risk, foreign exchange risk and other price risks, for example, risk of stock price. Financial instruments affected by the market risks include borrowings and liabilities, deposits, and available-for-sale investments.

The following sensitivity analyses relate to the financial position of the Company as at 31 December 2024 and 31 December 2023.

These sensitivity analyses have been prepared assuming that the value of net liabilities, the ratio of fixed-rate to floating-rate debt, and the correlation between financial instruments denominated in foreign currency remain unchanged.

When calculating these sensitivity analyses, the Board of Management assumes that the sensitivity of debt instruments classified as available-for-sale on the balance sheet and related items in the income statement is affected by changes in assumptions regarding the corresponding market risks. This analysis is based on the financial assets and liabilities held by the Company at 31 December 2024 and 31 December 2023.

Foreign exchange risk

Foreign exchange risk is the risk that the fair value of future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate due to changes in the exchange rate. The Company bears risks due to changes in the exchange rate of currencies other than VND related directly to the Company's operating activities.

The Company manages foreign currency risk by considering current and expected market conditions when planning future transactions in foreign currencies. The Company does not use any derivative financial instruments to hedge its foreign currency risks.

Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate due to changes in market prices. Market risks due to changes in the interest rate of the Company mainly relate to: borrowings and liabilities, cash, and short-term deposits.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the financial year ended 31 December 2024

Unit: VND

2. Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk that one party to a financial instrument or customer contract will cause a financial loss for the other party by failing to discharge an obligation. The Company bears credit risks from operating activities (mainly trade receivables) and from its financial activities (including bank deposits, loans and other financial instruments).

Trade receivables

The Company minimizes the credit risk by only doing business with entities that have a good financial capacity and closely keeping track of the liabilities to speed up the recovery of debts. On the basis of this method and receivables related to different customers, the credit risk does not concentrate on a certain customer.

Bank deposits

The company mainly maintains deposits at large and prestigious banks in Vietnam. The Company finds that the concentration of credit risk on bank deposits is low.

The Company's Board of Management considers that the majority of financial assets are within limit and not impaired as these financial assets relate to reputable customers with good creditworthiness.

3. Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that arises from difficulty in fulfilling financial obligations due to a lack of capital. The liquidity risk of the Company mainly arises from the difference in the maturity of the financial assets and liabilities.

The Company supervises liquidity risk by maintaining an amount of cash, cash equivalents and borrowings from banks at the level that the Board of Management considers sufficient to satisfy the Company's activities and minimize influences of changes in cash flows.

The following table summarizes liquidity deadline of the Company's financial liabilities on the basis of estimated payments in accordance with contract which are not discounted:

	Less than 1 year	From 1 to 5 years	Over 5 years	Total
As at 31/12/2024				
Borrowings and liabilities	28,707,638,358	-	-	28,707,638,358
Trade payables, other payables	14,910,593,363	-	-	14,910,593,363
Accrued expenses	967,896,719	-	-	967,896,719
	44,586,128,440	-	-	44,586,128,440
As at 01/01/2024				
Borrowings and liabilities	26,854,739,253	-	-	26,854,739,253
Trade payables, other payables	47,048,548,065	-	-	47,048,548,065
Other payables and accrued expenses	1,548,006,019	-	-	1,548,006,019
	75,451,293,337	-	-	75,451,293,337

The Company has ability to access capital sources and borrowings due within 12 months can be renewed with current customers.

The fair value of financial assets and financial liabilities is stated at the value that the financial instruments are convertible in present transaction among partners

The Company uses the following methods and assumptions to estimate the fair value:

The fair value of cash on hand and short-term deposits, trade receivables, trade payables and other short-term liabilities is equivalent to the book value of these

Fair value of listed securities and financial debt instruments is determined at market value.

For unlisted securities that are frequently traded, the fair value is determined as the average price quoted by three independent securities companies at the end of the

Fair value of securities and financial investments for which fair value cannot be determined with certainty due to the lack of a highly liquid market for these

Except for the items mentioned above, fair value of long-term financial assets and long-term financial liabilities has not been formally assessed and determined at

The table below presents the book value and fair value of the financial instruments presented in the Company's financial statements

	Book value		Fair value	
	31/12/2024	01/01/2024	31/12/2024	01/01/2024
	Value	Provision	Value	Provision
Financial assets				
- Held-to-maturity investments	144,052,896	(53,880,996)	144,052,896	-
- Trade receivables	33,720,386,608	-	39,525,007,322	-
- Other receivables	704,335,098	(579,238,807)	-	-
- Cash and cash equivalents	3,867,798,998	-	2,953,904,718	-
TOTAL	38,436,573,600	(633,119,803)	42,622,964,936	-
Financial liabilities				
- Borrowings and liabilities	28,707,638,358	-	28,707,638,358	26,854,739,253
- Trade payables	14,906,093,363	-	14,906,093,363	47,044,048,065
- Other payables and accrued expenses	967,896,719	-	967,896,719	1,548,006,019
TOTAL	44,581,628,440	-	44,581,628,440	75,446,793,337

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the financial year ended 31 December 2024

Unit: VND

VIII. OTHER INFORMATION

1. Contingent liabilities, commitments, and other financial information

There are no significant events occurring after the end of the accounting period that require adjustment and presentation in this financial statements.

2. Transaction with related parties

Related parties of the Company include: key management members, individuals related to key management members and other related parties.

	Position	Content	Year 2024
Remuneration of members of the Board of Management			
- Mr. Ho Thai Hoa	Director	Salary, bonus	384,156,327
- Mr. Dao Ngoc Hung	Deputy Director	Salary, bonus	297,287,696
- Mr. Nguyen Van Tinh	Chairman of the Board of Directors	Board of Directors' remuneration	96,000,000
- Mr. Ho Thai Hoa	Member of the Board of Directors	Board of Directors' remuneration	24,000,000
- Mr. Nguyen Tat Anh	Member of the Board of Directors	Board of Directors' remuneration	24,000,000
- Mr. Phan Anh Phi	Member of the Board of Directors	Board of Directors' remuneration	24,000,000
- Mr. Nguyen Thanh Cong	Member of the Board of Directors	Board of Directors' remuneration	24,000,000
			873,444,023

Remuneration of the Board of Supervisors

- Mr. Nguyen Quang Vinh	Head of the Board of Supervisors	Board of Supervisors' remuneration	24,000,000
- Ms. Tran Thi Tien	Member of the Board of Supervisors	Board of Supervisors' remuneration	18,000,000
- Mr. Pham Dinh Hong	Member of the Board of Supervisors	Board of Supervisors' remuneration	18,000,000

3. Comparative information

Comparative figures on the Balance Sheet on 31 December 2023, Income Statement, Cash Flow Statement and accompanying notes for the fiscal year ended 31 December 2023 were audited by Branch of MOORE AISC Auditing and Informatics Services Company Limited.

4. Information on the going-concern operation: The Company will continue to operate in the future.



Tran Thi Tien
Preparer

Da Nang, 07 March 2025

Nguyen Tat Anh
Chief Accountant




Ho Thai Hoa
Director