

**SONG DA
CORPORATION - JSC**

THE SOCIALIST REPUBLIC OF VIETNAM
Independence – Freedom – Happiness

No.: 517/TCT-TCKT
Re: Disclosure of Consolidated
Financial Statements for Q2
2025 of SDC, JSC

Ha Noi, 30 July 2025

To: Hanoi Stock Exchange

1. Company's name : Song Da Corporation - JSC
- Stock code : SJG
- Address : G10 Building, No. 493 Nguyen Trai Street, Thanh Liet Ward, Hanoi City, Vietnam.
- Tel : (84-024)38541164
- Fax : (84-024)38541161
- Website: <https://songda.vn>

2. Content of the information disclosure:

- Consolidated Financial Statements for The 2nd Quarter of 2025:

☐ Separate Financial Statements (Parent company has no subsidiaries, and the parent company's accounting unit does not have any subordinate units);

☒ Consolidated Financial Statements (Parent company has subsidiaries);

☐ Consolidated Financial Statements (Parent company has subordinate accounting units with separate accounting systems);

+ The profit after corporate income tax in the profit or loss statement for the reporting period has changed by 10% or more compared to the same period of the previous year:

☒ Yes

☐ No

The explanatory document in the case of an increase is as follows:

☒ Yes

☐ No

+ The profit after tax in the reporting period shows a loss, switching from profit in the same period of the previous year to a loss in the current period, or vice versa:

☐ Yes

☒ No

The explanatory document in the case of a positive change:

☐ Yes

☐ No

This information has been disclosed on the company's electronic information page on 30 July 2025, at the following link: <https://songda.vn>

We hereby commit that the disclosed information above is true and accurate, and we fully accept legal responsibility for the content of the disclosed information.

Attached documents:

- Consolidated Financial Statements for Q2 2025
- Explanatory document for the variance.

SONG DA CORPORATION – JSC

Authorized Information Disclosure Person



Mr. Vũ Đức Quang

**CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR
THE SECOND QUARTER OF FISCAL YEAR 2025**

SONG DA CORPORATION - SJC

SONG DA CORPORATION - SJC

Address: G10 Buiding, No.493 Nguyen Trai, Thanh Liet Ward, Hanoi City, Vietnam

CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEET**

As of 30 June 2025

Unit: VND

ASSETS	Code	Note	Ending balance	Beginning balance
A - CURRENT ASSETS	100		11,327,791,230,119	10,976,200,581,479
I. Cash and cash equivalents	110	V.1	1,499,347,699,595	1,764,827,369,623
1. Cash	111		1,014,392,699,595	1,358,452,369,623
2. Cash equivalents	112		484,955,000,000	406,375,000,000
II. Short-term financial investments	120		2,339,746,205,840	1,992,449,429,387
1. Trading securities	121	V.2a	172,618,561	172,618,561
2. Provisions for devaluation of trading securities	122		-	-
3. Investments held until maturity date	123	V.2b	2,339,573,587,279	1,992,276,810,826
III. Short-term accounts receivable	130		5,328,927,496,194	5,262,338,848,196
1. Receivable from customers	131	V.3a	2,415,204,244,309	2,495,244,435,174
2. Short-term prepayments to suppliers	132	V.4	314,626,796,030	470,754,147,199
3. Short-term inter-company receivable	133		-	-
4. Receivable according to the progress of construction contracts	134		-	-
5. Receivable on short-term loans	135	V.5a	3,383,327,726,875	3,172,398,486,840
6. Other receivable	136	V.6a	1,525,618,627,276	1,322,363,393,952
7. Provision for short-term bad debts	137		(2,319,679,533,533)	(2,208,251,250,206)
8. Deficient assets to be treated	139		9,829,635,237	9,829,635,237
IV. Inventories	140	V.7	1,935,845,926,205	1,739,938,865,736
1. Inventories	141		1,935,845,926,205	1,739,938,865,736
2. Provisions for devaluation of inventories	149		-	-
V. Other current assets	150		223,923,902,285	216,646,068,537
1. Short-term prepaid expenses	151	V.8	29,999,314,264	28,565,737,769
2. VAT deductible	152		168,712,015,453	162,937,801,897
3. Taxes and accounts receivable from the State	153	V.17	25,212,572,568	25,142,528,871
4. Transaction of repurchasing the Government's bonds	154		-	-
5. Other current assets	155		-	-

SONG DA CORPORATION - SJC

Address: G10 Buiding, No.493 Nguyen Trai, Thanh Liet Ward, Hanoi City, Vietnam

CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**Consolidated balance sheet (cont.)**

ASSETS	Code	Note	Ending balance	Beginning balance
B - LONG - TERM ASSETS	200		11,357,174,333,633	11,282,338,885,301
I. Long-term accounts receivable	210		1,348,162,874,465	1,254,624,687,925
1. Long-term accounts receivable from customers	211	V.3b	800,207,996,177	717,300,752,042
2. Long-term prepayments to suppliers	212		-	-
3. Working capital in affiliates	213		-	-
4. Long-term inter-company receivable	214		-	-
5. Receivable on long-term loans	215	V.5b	541,786,870,397	526,961,104,892
6. Other long-term receivable	216	V.6b	6,168,007,891	10,362,830,991
7. Provision for long-term bad debts	219		-	-
II. Fixed assets	220		6,767,955,182,565	7,069,419,166,562
1. Tangible assets	221	V.9	6,700,021,288,867	6,995,524,803,852
<i>Historical costs</i>	222		17,375,768,196,335	17,472,894,960,956
<i>Accumulated depreciation</i>	223		(10,675,746,907,468)	(10,477,370,157,104)
2. Financial leasehold assets	224	V.10	58,726,185,519	64,891,386,463
<i>Historical costs</i>	225		91,876,223,479	95,393,691,019
<i>Accumulated depreciation</i>	226		(33,150,037,960)	(30,502,304,556)
3. Intangible assets	227	V.11	9,207,708,179	9,002,976,247
<i>Historical costs</i>	228		15,734,356,668	15,392,116,668
<i>Accumulated depreciation</i>	229		(6,526,648,489)	(6,389,140,421)
III. Investment property	230		-	-
<i>Historical costs</i>	231		-	-
<i>Accumulated depreciation</i>	232		-	-
IV. Long-term assets in progress	240		208,992,429,015	204,740,779,185
1. Long-term operating expenses in progress	241	V.12	-	-
2. Construction in progress	242	V.12	208,992,429,015	204,740,779,185
V. Long-term financial investments	250		2,782,825,653,241	2,552,459,899,566
1. Investments in subsidiaries	251		-	-
2. Investments in associates and joint ventures	252	V.2c	2,708,934,847,063	2,433,679,829,640
3. Investments, capital contribution in other entities	253	V.2d	237,332,867,826	236,263,182,826
4. Provision for long-term financial investments	254	V.2d	(164,442,061,648)	(118,483,112,900)
5. Investments held until maturity date	255	V.2b	1,000,000,000	1,000,000,000
VI. Other long-term assets	260		249,238,194,347	201,094,352,063
1. Long-term prepaid expenses	261	V.8	83,964,509,598	63,443,376,049
2. Deferred income tax assets	262		36,936,156,102	55,313,215,429
3. Long-term equipment, materials, spare parts	263		25,168,788,122	26,063,902,115
4. Other long-term assets	268		-	-
5. Trade advantage	269		103,168,740,525	56,273,858,470
TOTAL ASSETS	270		22,684,965,563,752	22,258,539,466,780

SONG DA CORPORATION - SJC

Address: G10 Buiding, No.493 Nguyen Trai, Thanh Liet Ward, Hanoi City, Vietnam

CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**Consolidated balance sheet (cont.)**

CAPITAL SOURCES	Code	Note	Ending balance	Beginning balance
C - LIABILITIES	300		13,319,411,883,676	13,145,317,451,774
I. Current liabilities	310		8,797,667,761,790	8,579,387,706,058
1. Short-term payable to suppliers	311	V.13a	1,218,155,095,797	1,154,916,716,339
2. Short-term prepayments from customers	312	V.14	907,379,732,706	881,290,704,116
3. Taxes and other obligations to the State Budget	313	V.15	247,577,834,818	239,483,450,674
4. Payable to employees	314		114,355,775,774	155,279,630,251
5. Short-term accrued expenses	315		1,465,564,296,806	1,333,738,904,236
6. Short-term inter-company payable	316		-	-
7. Payable according to the progress of construction contracts	317		6,219,181,295	-
8. Short-term unrealized revenue	318		130,653,831,963	216,671,514,532
9. Other payable	319	V.16a	1,574,082,429,476	1,338,073,109,371
10. Short-term loans and financial lease debts	320	V.17a	3,075,942,540,307	3,220,915,297,845
11. Provision for current liabilities	321		-	-
12. Bonus and welfare funds	322		57,737,042,848	39,018,378,694
13. Price stabilization fund	323		-	-
14. Transaction of repurchasing the Government's bonds	324		-	-
II. Long-term liabilities	330		4,521,744,121,886	4,565,929,745,716
1. Long-term accounts payable to suppliers	331	V.13b	286,531,676,065	286,130,495,889
2. Long-term prepayments from customers	332		2,389,750,380	2,389,750,380
3. Long-term accrued expenses	333		532,854,304,843	532,854,304,843
4. Inter-company payable on working capital	334		-	-
5. Long-term inter-company payable	335		-	-
6. Long-term unrealized revenue	336		79,910,249,593	91,160,583,537
7. Other long-term payable	337	V.16b	80,624,080,534	78,478,210,481
8. Long-term loans and financial lease debts	338	V.17b	3,336,754,891,154	3,395,044,263,387
9. Transferable bonds	339		-	-
10. Preferred shares	340		-	-
11. Deferred income tax payable	341		202,679,169,317	179,872,137,199
12. Provision for long-term liabilities	342		-	-
13. Scientific and technological development fund	343		-	-

SONG DA CORPORATION - SJC

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CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Consolidated balance sheet (cont.)

CAPITAL SOURCES	Code	Note	Ending balance	Beginning balance
D - OWNER'S EQUITY	400		9,365,553,680,076	9,113,222,015,006
			-	-
I. Owner's equity	410	V.18	9,365,519,084,479	9,113,187,419,409
1. Owner's contribution capital	411		4,495,371,120,000	4,495,371,120,000
- Common shares with voting right	411a		4,495,371,120,000	4,495,371,120,000
- Preferred shares	411b		-	-
2. Share premiums	412		114,555,713,822	114,555,713,822
3. Option on converting shares	413		-	-
4. Owner's other capital	414		16,333,971,248	16,333,971,248
5. Treasury stocks	415		-	-
6. Differences on asset revaluation	416		(975,375,230,342)	(975,375,230,342)
7. Foreign exchange rate differences	417		-	-
8. Business promotion fund	418		1,513,555,095,487	1,426,475,537,620
9. Business reorganization support fund	419		-	-
10. Other funds	420		6,798,115,744	6,798,115,744
11. Retained profit after tax	421		1,967,614,627,976	1,446,619,252,419
- Retained profit after tax accumulated to the end of previous period	421a		1,647,941,636,636	772,078,020,759
- Retained profit after tax of the current period	421b		319,672,991,340	674,541,231,660
12. Capital sources for construction	422		9,749,706	9,749,706
13. Interest of non-controlling shareholders	429		2,226,655,920,838	2,582,399,189,192
			-	-
II. Other sources and funds	430		34,595,597	34,595,597
1. Sources of expenditure	431		34,595,597	34,595,597
2. Fund to form fixed assets	432		-	-
TOTAL CAPITAL SOURCES	440		22,684,965,563,752	22,258,539,466,780

Prepared on 30 July 2025

Prepared by

Chief Accountant

General Director ✓

Le Thi Mai Huong

Vu Duc Quang

Tran Anh Duc



CONSOLIDATED INCOME STATEMENT

The Second Quarter of 2025

Items	Code	Year 2025		Year 2024	
		Second Quarter	Cumulative amount from the beginning of the year to the end of the quarter	Second Quarter	Cumulative amount from the beginning of the year to the end of the quarter
1. Sales	1	1,841,280,174,233	3,148,221,177,676	1,531,969,517,794	2,569,174,755,658
2. Deductions	2				769,164,396
3. Net sales	10	1,841,280,174,233	3,148,221,177,676	1,531,969,517,794	2,568,405,591,262
4. Costs of goods sold	11	1,523,091,066,396	2,662,669,752,651	1,269,431,039,784	2,100,351,669,902
5. Gross profit	20	318,189,107,837	485,551,425,025	262,538,478,011	468,053,921,360
6. Financial income	21	160,898,566,500	335,753,110,211	121,062,908,170	213,125,752,313
7. Financial expenses	22	263,052,232,213	427,653,361,850	208,645,680,525	385,285,081,851
In which: Loan interest expenses	23	112,243,928,036	216,470,036,185	151,395,675,284	278,310,113,588
8. Profits or losses in joint ventures, associates	24	274,941,485,857	275,262,165,069	161,240,687,396	161,154,304,248
9. Selling expenses	25	27,548,380	58,608,709	30,446,703	54,655,023
10. Administrative overheads	26	149,006,476,599	252,898,064,806	156,112,744,775	233,159,287,145
11. Net operating profit	30	341,942,903,002	415,956,664,940	180,053,201,574	223,834,953,902
12. Other income	31	8,326,013,895	13,788,730,932	13,905,179,758	19,288,141,555
13. Other expenses	32	9,985,548,634	12,835,788,429	15,943,505,541	23,404,707,564
14. Other profit	40	-1,659,534,739	952,942,503	-2,038,325,783	-4,116,566,009
15. Profit before tax	50	340,283,368,263	416,909,607,443	178,014,875,791	219,718,387,893
16. Current corporate income tax	51	33,749,487,388	46,707,263,473	21,211,918,085	35,548,895,433
17. Deferred corporate income tax	52	-8,854,342,140	-8,216,656,480	7,221,699,571	7,327,704,293
18. Profit after tax	60	315,388,223,015	378,419,000,450	149,581,258,135	176,841,788,167
19. Profit after tax of the Holding Company	61	259,772,666,569	306,739,916,788	136,627,137,438	139,845,473,400
20. Profit after tax of non-controlling shareholders	62	55,615,556,446	71,679,083,662	12,954,120,697	36,996,314,767
21. Basic earnings per share	70	578	682	304	311
22. Declined interest per share	71	578	682	304	311

Prepared by




Le Thi Mai Huong

Chief Accountant



Vu Duc Quang

Prepared on 30 July 2025

General Director 

Tran Anh Duc

SONG DA CORPORATION - SJC

Address: G10 Buiding, No.493 Nguyen Trai, Thanh Liet Ward, Hanoi City, Vietnam

CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**CONSOLIDATED CASH FLOW STATEMENT**

(Under indirect method)

For the fiscal year ended 30 June 2025

Unit: VND

ITEMS	Code	Note	Cumulative from the beginning of the year 2025	Cumulative from the beginning of the year 2024
I. Cash flows from operating activities				
1. Profit before tax	01		416,909,607,443	219,718,387,893
2. Adjustments				
- Depreciation of fixed assets and investment property	02		313,345,727,209	257,351,090,972
- Provisions	03		124,550,341,197	76,979,118,056
- Gain/ loss from exchange rate differences due to revaluation of monetary items in foreign currencies	04		(139,759,283,254)	830,607,145
- Gain/ loss from investing activities	05		171,595,158,371	(136,938,169,324)
- Loan interest expenses	06		216,470,036,185	278,310,113,588
- Others	07		-	-
3. Operating profit before changes of working capital	08		1,103,111,587,151	696,251,148,330
- Increase/ decrease of accounts receivable	09		(33,267,310,251)	(548,759,683,961)
- Increase/ decrease of inventories	10		(195,011,946,476)	130,060,205,333
- Increase/ decrease of accounts payable	11		(50,157,750,201)	293,857,352,691
- Increase/ decrease of prepaid expenses	12		(19,626,019,556)	9,661,751,640
- Increase/ decrease of trading securities	13		-	-
- Loan interests already paid	14		(118,980,724,405)	(202,998,741,445)
- Corporate income tax already paid	15		(192,164,440,148)	(74,888,297,670)
- Other gains	16		1,351,736,774	2,517,917,638
- Other disbursements	17		(9,067,517,273)	(31,112,702,240)
Net cash flows from operating activities	20		486,187,615,615	274,588,950,316
II. Cash flows from investing activities				
1. Purchases and construction of fixed assets and other long-term assets	21		(21,210,934,136)	(22,718,394,191)
2. Gains from disposal and liquidation of fixed assets and other long-term assets	22		7,643,190,169	4,871,394,707
3. Loans given and purchases of debt instruments of other entities	23		(372,093,093,160)	(632,842,186,409)
4. Recovery of loan given and disposals of debt instruments of other entities	24		71,738,872,246	46,858,005,146
5. Investments in other entities	25		(1,069,685,000)	(1,360,537,000)
6. Withdrawals of investments in other entities	26		-	17,248,357,900
7. Receipts of loans given, dividends and profit shared	27		133,610,290,473	136,988,398,826
Net cash flows from investing activities	30		(181,381,359,408)	(450,954,961,021)

This statement should be read in conjunction with the notes to the consolidated financial statements

SONG DA CORPORATION - SJC

Address: G10 Buiding, No.493 Nguyen Trai, Thanh Liet Ward, Hanoi City, Vietnam

CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**Consolidated cash flow statement (cont.)**

ITEMS	Code	Note	Cumulative from the beginning of the year 2025	Cumulative from the beginning of the year 2024
III Cash flows from financial activities				
1. Gains from stock issuance and capital contributions from shareholders	31		-	-
2. Repayments of capital contributions to owners and re-purchase of stocks already issued	32		-	-
3. Receipts from loans	33		385,392,504,210	368,268,724,486
4. Payment of loan principal	34		(877,486,143,636)	(540,250,102,120)
5. Payment of financial lease debts	35		(8,339,770,360)	(9,257,536,998)
6. Dividends and profit shared to the owners	36		(78,134,784,000)	(50,625,887,623)
Net cash flows from financial activities	40		(578,568,193,786)	(231,864,802,255)
Net cash flows during the year	50		(273,761,937,579)	(408,230,812,960)
Beginning cash and cash equivalents	60	V.1	1,764,827,369,623	1,548,418,426,150
Effects of fluctuations in foreign exchange rates	61		8,282,267,551	11,619,482,025
Ending cash and cash equivalents	70	V.1	1,499,347,699,595	1,151,807,095,215

Prepared by

Chief Accountant

Prepared on 30 July 2025

General Director



Le Thi Mai Huong



Vu Duc Quang



Tran Anh Duc

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENT

For the period ended 30 June 2025

I. GENERAL INFORMATION

1 OWNERSHIP STRUCTURE

Song Da Corporation - JSC (hereinafter referred to as “the Corporation”) is a JSC.

2 BUSINESS FIELDS

The Corporation’s operating fields are construction and installation.

3 BUSINESS LINES

The main business activities of the Corporation are:

- Main operations: General contractor for construction (EPC general contractor) and construction and installation of traffic, industrial, civil, electricity, irrigation, complex underground works; Construction and foundation treatment of works; Construction of houses of all kinds; Trading in commercial electricity; Manufacturing and trading in equipment, construction materials; Manufacture and install industrial equipment and machinery; Investment, development and business in urban areas, industrial parks and economic zones; Renting office;
- Related operations: Transport of goods by inland waterways and roads; Organizing scientific research, application and technology transfer; Training and development of specialized human resources in real estate and construction; Labor export; Travel agency; Tour operator; Hotel; Blasting service./.

4 NORMAL PRODUCTION AND BUSINESS CYCLE

The normal production and business cycle of the Corporation does not exceed 12 months.

5 STRUCTURE OF THE CORPORATION

The Corporation consists of the Parent Company and 12 subsidiaries under the direct control of the Parent Company and 07 companies under the direct control of the Subsidiaries. All subsidiaries are consolidated in this Consolidated Financial Statement. List of Subsidiaries are consolidated

Subsidiaries directly invested by the Parent Company		Main operation	Rate of interest		Rate of voting right	
			Closing balance	Opening balance	Closing balance	Opening balance
Company	Head office address					
1. Nam Chien Hydropower JSC	Sub-zone 5, Muong La town, Son La province	Commercial electricity	74.41%	74.41%	74.41%	74.41%
2. Can Don Hydropower JSC	Thanh Thuy hamlet, Thien Hung town, Dong Nai province	Commercial electricity	50.96%	50.96%	50.96%	50.96%
3. Se San 3A Electricity Investment & Development JSC	No. 96 Pham Van Dong street, Pleiku ward, Gia Lai province	Commercial electricity	51.00%	51.00%	51.00%	51.00%
4. Song Da 3 JSC	Group 4, Vo Nguyen Giap street, Mang Den town, Kon Tum province	Construction and installation	51.00%	51.00%	51.00%	51.00%

SONG DA CORPORATION - JSC

Add: No. 493 Nguyen Trai Street, Thanh Liet Ward, Hanoi

THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENT FOR THE 2nd QUARTER OF 2025

Subsidiaries directly invested by the Parent Company			Rate of interest		Rate of voting right	
Company	Head office address	Main operation	Closing balance	Opening balance	Closing balance	Opening balance
5. Song Da 4 JSC	Van Khe urban area, Ha Dong ward, Hanoi	Construction and installation	65.00%	65.00%	65.00%	65.00%
6. Song Da 5 JSC	HH4 building, Song Da My Dinh urban area, Tu Liem ward, Hanoi	Construction and installation	64.16%	64.16%	64.16%	64.16%
7. Song Da 6 JSC	TM Building, La Khe urban area, Ha Dong ward, Hanoi	Construction and installation	65.00%	65.00%	65.00%	65.00%
8. Song Da 9 JSC	Song Da Building 9, Tu Liem ward, Hanoi	Construction and installation	58.50%	58.50%	58.50%	58.50%
9. Song Da 10 JSC	Song Da Building, Tu Liem ward, Hanoi	Construction and installation	62.27%	62.27%	62.27%	62.27%
10. Song Da Consulting JSC	G9 Building, Thanh Liet ward, Hanoi	Consulting service	51.01%	51.01%	51.01%	51.01%
11. Song Da Investment Construction and Fire Prevention JSC	P501 5th floor, 121 Tran Dang Ninh, Dich Vong ward, Hanoi	Construction and installation	51.00%	51.00%	51.00%	51.00%
12. Song Da Infrastructure Sole Member Co., Ltd.	G10 Building, 493 Nguyen Trai street, Thanh Liet ward, Hanoi	Road toll collection	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%
Subsidiaries indirectly invested by the Parent Company			Rate of interest		Rate of voting right of Subsidiary	
Company	Head office address	Main operation	Closing balance	Opening balance	Closing balance	Opening balance
1. Song Da 3 – Daklo Hydropower JSC	Mang Den Village, Dak Long Commune, Kon Plong, Kon Tum	Hydropower business	50.48%	50.48%	98.97%	98.97%
2. Nam Mu Hydropower JSC	Tan Thanh Commune, Tuyen Quang Province	Hydropower business	29.83%	29.83%	51.00%	51.00%
3. Song Da Tay Do JSC	Song Da 9 Building, Pham Hung Street, Tu Liem ward, Hanoi	Construction	22.65%	22.65%	75.90%	75.90%
4. Song Da No 10.1 One Member Limited Company	Ia Ly Commune, Gia Lai Province	Construction	62.27%	62.27%	100.00%	100.00%
5. Nam He Hydropower JSC	Muong Tung village, Muong Tung commune, Dien Bien	Hydropower business	34.92%	34.92%	56.09%	56.09%

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THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENT FOR THE 2nd QUARTER OF 2025**Subsidiaries indirectly invested by the Parent Company**

Company	Head office address	Main operation	Rate of interest		Rate of voting right of Subsidiary	
			Closing balance	Opening balance	Closing balance	Opening balance
6. Song Da Tay Nguyen Hydropower JSC	Ha Tay, Chu Pah, Gia Lai	Hydropower business	41.41%	41.41%	81.25%	81.25%
7. Song Da Urban and Rural Development JSC	Thanh Thuy, Hai Phong	Construction	37.48%	37.48%	73.48%	73.48%

List of Associated reflected in the Consolidated Financial Statements for the 2nd quarter of 2025 according to the equity method

Names	Head office address	Main Operations	Rate of interest		Rate of voting right	
			Closing balance	Opening balance	Closing balance	Opening balance
1. Viet Lao Power JSC	9th floor, area B, HH4 building, Tu Liem ward, Hanoi	Commercial electricity production	35.11%	38,29%	35.11%	38,29%
2. Song Da 2 JSC	Km 10, Nguyen Trai Street, Ha Dong Ward, Hanoi	Construction and installation	40.77%	40.77%	40.77%	40.77%
3. Khanh Hoa Housing Development JSC	03 Nguyen Thien Thuat, Nha Trang ward, Khanh Hoa province	Trading real estate	36.00%	36.00%	36.00%	36.00%
4. Song Da Urban Investment Construction and Development JSC	19 Truc Khe Street, Lang Ward, Hanoi	Real estate	30.00%	30.00%	30.00%	30.00%
5. Songda - Ucrin Consulting Engineering Company, Ltd.	5th floor, G10 Building, Nguyen Trai Street, Thanh Liet ward, Hanoi	Consulting service	50.00%	50.00%	50.00%	50.00%
6. Song Da 12 JSC	No. V5A-01, Van Phu Urban Area, Ha Dong Ward, Hanoi	Construction and installation	49.00%	49.00%	49.00%	49.00%
7. Song Da Mechanical - Asembling JSC	Lot A38, Dong Dua service area, Ha Dong ward, Hanoi	Construction and installation	46.15%	46.15%	46.15%	46.15%
8. Song Da 27 JSC	No. 155, Tran Phu Street, Tran Phu Ward, Ha Tinh Province	Construction	37,23%	37,23%	37,23%	37,23%
9. Phu Rieng - Kratie Rubber JSC	Phu Rieng commune, Dong Nai province	Production, import and export of rubber	25.00%	25.00%	25.00%	25.00%

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THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENT FOR THE 2nd QUARTER OF 2025*List of Associated reflected in the Consolidated Financial Statements according to the cost method*

Names	Head office address	Main Operations	Rate of interest		Rate of voting right	
			Closing balance	Opening balance	Closing balance	Opening balance
1. National Road No. 2 Bot JSC	Toll station No. 2 Km26+200 Highway 2, Binh Nguyen district, Vinh Phuc province	Road toll collection	28.65%	28.65%	28.65%	28.65%

On 06 October 2020, the Directorate for Roads of Vietnam sent an official letter No. 7230/TCDBVN-TC requesting National Road No. 2 BOT JSC to temporarily suspend toll collection at toll station under the BOT National Road No. 2 renovation and upgrading project of Noi Bai - Vinh Yen section Km7 + 880 - Km29 + 800 in the form of a BOT contract. The company has suspended toll collection since 0 o'clock on 14 October 2020. From the time of suspension of toll collection, the Company operates without revenue and will be dissolved in the future. Accordingly, Song Da Corporation will not consolidate the Financial Statements of National Road No. 2 Bot JSC according to the equity method.

6. Disclosure of comparability of information on Consolidated Financial Statements

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

II. FISCAL YEAR AND CURRENCY APPLIED IN ACCOUNTING**1. Fiscal year**

The financial year of the Corporation begins from 01 January and ends on 31 December of the calendar year.

2. Currency applied in accounting

Currency applied in accounting is Vietnamese Dong (VND), as the operations are mainly carried out in VND.

III. ACCOUNTING STANDARDS AND REGIMES APPLIED**1. Accounting regime applied**

The Corporation applies Vietnamese Accounting Standards, Vietnamese Enterprise Accounting Regime issued under Circular No. 200/2014/TT-BTC dated 22 December 2014 and circulars guiding the implementation of accounting standards of the Ministry of Finance in the preparation and presentation of Interim Consolidated Financial Statements.

2. Declaration of compliance with accounting standards and accounting regime

The Board of General Directors ensures compliance with the requirements of Vietnamese Accounting Standards, Corporate Accounting System promulgated according to Circular No. 200/2014/TT-BTC dated 22 December 2014, Circular No. 202/2014/TT-BTC dated 22 December 2014 as well as circulars guiding the implementation of accounting standards of the Ministry of Finance in the preparation and presentation the Interim Consolidated Financial Statements.

IV. ACCOUNTING POLICIES APPLIED**1. Basis for Preparation of Consolidated Financial Statements**

Consolidated Financial Statements are prepared on the basis of accrual accounting (excluding information related to cash flows).

2. Basis for consolidation

Consolidated financial statements include the Parent Company's Consolidated Financial Statements and the Subsidiaries' Financial Statements. A subsidiary is a unit under the control of the parent company. Control exists when the parent company has the ability to directly or indirectly influence the financial policies and operations of the subsidiary in order to derive economic benefits from these activities. When determining control, take into account the potential voting rights arising from call options or debt instruments and instruments that can be converted into common stock at the end of the fiscal year.

A subsidiary is a unit under the control of the parent company. Control exists when the parent company has the ability to directly or indirectly influence the financial policies and operations of the subsidiary in order to derive economic benefits from these activities. When determining control, take into account the potential voting rights arising from call options or debt instruments and instruments that can be converted into common stock at the end of the fiscal year.

The results of business operations of subsidiaries that are acquired or sold during the year are presented in the Consolidated Income Statement from the date of purchase or until the date of sale of the investment in that subsidiary.

The combined financial statements of the parent company and its subsidiaries used for consolidation are prepared for the same accounting period and uniform accounting policies apply to transactions and events of the same type under similar circumstances. In case the accounting policy of the subsidiary is different from the accounting policy uniformly applied in the Corporation, the financial statements of the subsidiary shall have appropriate adjustments before being used for the preparation of the consolidated financial statements.

The balance of accounts on the balance sheet between the parent company and its subsidiaries and between subsidiaries, internal transactions and unrealized internal profits arising from these transactions must be completely excluded. Unrealized losses arising from internal transactions are also eliminated unless the cost of incurring the loss is irrecoverable.

The interests of non-controlling shareholders represent the profit or loss in the results of business and the net assets of the subsidiaries that are not held by the Corporation and its subsidiaries and are presented in separate items on the Consolidated Statement of Business Results and on the Consolidated Balance Sheet (belonging to the equity). Non-controlling shareholders' interests include the value of the non-controlling shareholders' interests at the date of the initial business consolidation and the non-controlling shareholder's interest in the fluctuation of equity from the date of the business consolidation. Losses incurred in subsidiaries shall be allocated in proportion to the ownership of non-controlling shareholders, even if such losses are greater than the ownership of non-controlling shareholders in the net assets of the subsidiary.

When the Corporation invests to increase the percentage of interest held in the subsidiary, the difference between the fee price of the additional investment and the book value of the net assets of the subsidiary purchased at the date of purchase shall be recorded directly in the item "Undistributed profit after tax" on the Consolidated Balance Sheet.

When the Corporation divests part of its capital in a subsidiary:

- If, after the divestment, the Corporation retains control: the result of the divestment is recorded in the item "Undistributed profit after tax" on the Consolidated Balance Sheet.
- If, after divestment, the Corporation loses control and the subsidiary becomes a joint venture or associate: the remaining investment is presented in the item "Investment in a joint venture or associate" on the consolidated financial statements by the equity method and the results of the divestment are recorded in the Statement of Operating Results business consolidation.
- If, after the divestment, the Corporation loses control and the subsidiary becomes an ordinary investment: the remaining investment is presented at the book value on the consolidated financial statements, and the results of the divestment are recorded in the Consolidated Statement of Business Results.

In case the subsidiary mobilizes additional contributed capital from the owners, if the ratio of the additional contributed capital of the parties does not correspond to the current ratio, the difference

between the additional contributed capital of the Corporation and the additional ownership in the net assets of the subsidiary shall be recorded in the item "Undistributed profit after tax" on the Balance Sheet for consolidated accounting.

3. Foreign currency transactions

The exchange rate to convert transactions arising during the year in foreign currencies is the exchange rate with the Joint Stock Commercial Bank where the Corporation has such transaction at the time of arising.

The exchange rate when re-evaluating monetary items denominated in foreign currencies at the time of preparation of the Combined financial statements is the exchange rate announced by the Joint Stock Commercial Bank where the foreign currency account is opened at the time of preparation of the Combined financial statements:

In which:

- The exchange rate when revaluation of items denominated in foreign currencies that are classified as assets is the buying exchange rate of the Joint Stock Commercial Bank where the foreign currency account is opened at the time of preparing the Combined financial statements.
- The exchange rate when re-evaluating items denominated in foreign currencies that are classified as liabilities is the selling exchange rate of the Joint Stock Commercial Bank where such foreign currency account is opened or has regular transactions at the time of preparation of the Combined financial statements.

4. Cash and cash equivalents

Cash includes non-term and term bank deposits. Cash equivalents are short-term investments with a redemption period or maturity of no more than 3 months from the date of purchase, are easily convertible into a specified amount of cash, and carry minimal risk of value fluctuation upon conversion at the date of reporting.

5. Financial investments

Trading securities

Trading securities are securities held by the Corporation for trading purposes, meaning they are bought and sold by the Corporation for profit. The Corporation is holding securities for trading which are securities and other financial instruments.

Trading securities are initially recorded at cost, including: Purchase price plus (+) directly related expenses (if any) such as brokerage, transaction, information provision, taxes and fees. Bank fees and charges... The time to record 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.

Interests, dividends and profits of the periods prior to the acquisition of trading securities are recorded as a decrease in the value of such trading securities. Interest, dividends and profits of the periods after the acquisition of trading securities are recognized as revenues. Dividends received in shares are only tracked for the number of additional shares, not the value of shares received.

Provisions for devaluation of trading securities are made for each type of securities on the market of which fair market value is lower than the historical cost. The fair value of trading securities is determined as follows:

- For securities listed on the stock market: Closing price on the latest trading day up to the reporting date.
- For shares registered for trading on the trading market of unlisted public companies and state-owned enterprises which are equitized in the form of a public offering of securities (Upcom):

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Average reference price in the last 30 consecutive trading days before the end of the accounting period announced by the Stock Exchange.

- In case the shares of a JSC registered for trading on the Upcom market have not been traded within 30 days before the date of making provision, the listed shares have been delisted or suspended from trading, discontinued: Provision is made based on the loss of the invested company, the level of provision is equal to the difference between the actual invested capital of the owners and the equity at the end of the period multiplied by the ratio of ownership of the Corporation's charter capital to the total actual contributed charter capital.

Increases, decreases in provision for devaluation of trading securities which need appropriating as of the balance sheet date are recognized into financial expenses.

Gain on or loss from transfer of trading securities is recognized into financial income or financial expenses. Historical costs are determined in accordance with the weighted average method..

Particularly, Trading securities of the Corporation are securities received when withdrawing investment capital from the Vietnam Investment Fund (VIF Fund). The number of securities is recorded according to the Asset Return Minute dated 13 May 2016 between BIDV Vietnam Partners Investment Management Joint Venture Company and Song Da Corporation. The historical costs of trading securities is determined according to the market value on the March 2016 Portfolio Report of BIDV Vietnam Partners Investment Management Joint Venture Company (for securities with transaction prices) or book value as of 13 May 2016.

Held-to-maturity investment

Held-to-maturity investments include those that the Corporation has the intention and ability to hold to maturity. Held-to-maturity investments include: term deposits with banks (including bills and promissory notes), bonds, and preference shares that the issuer is required to redeem at a certain time in the future and other held-to-maturity investments.

Held-to-maturity investments are recognized beginning on the date of acquisition and are initially measured at the purchase price and costs associated with the acquisition of the investments. Interest income from investments held to maturity after the acquisition date is recognized in the income statement on an accrual basis. Interest earned before the Company holds it is deducted from the original cost at the time of purchase.

When there is definite evidence that part or all of the investment may not be recovered and the loss can be measured reliably, the loss is recognized in financial expenses for the period and as a direct reduction in the investment value.

Loans

Loans are measured at cost less provisions for bad debts.

Provisions for bad debts of loans are made based on the expected loss.

Investments in joint ventures, associates and other entities

Joint ventures

A joint-venture company is an enterprise established on the basis of an agreement on a contract whereby the Corporation and its subsidiaries and participating parties carry out economic activities on the basis of co-control. Co-control is understood to mean that the making of strategic decisions related to the operational and financial policies of the joint venture company must have the consensus of the parties involved in the joint venture.

The Corporation and its subsidiaries recognize their interests in the co-controlled business under the equity method. Accordingly, the capital contribution in the joint venture is initially recorded at the original price, then adjusted according to the changes in the ownership of the Corporation and its subsidiaries in the net assets of the co-controlled business establishment. The consolidated statement of business results reflects the ownership of the Corporation and its subsidiaries in the results of business operations of the joint-controlled business establishment. The Corporation and its subsidiaries cease to use the equity method from the date of termination of the right of co-control or have no significant influence on the co-controlled business establishment.

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The financial statements of the co-controlled business establishments shall be prepared in the same fiscal year as the consolidated financial statements of the Corporation and its subsidiaries. When the accounting policy of the co-controlling business establishment is different from the accounting policy uniformly applied in the parent company and its subsidiaries, the financial statements of the co-controlling business establishment shall have appropriate adjustments before being used for the preparation of the consolidated financial statements.

Unrealized profits and losses arising from transactions with co-controlled business establishments shall be excluded corresponding to the portion belonging to the Corporation when making the consolidated financial statements.

Associates

An associated company is an enterprise in which the Corporation and its subsidiaries have significant influence but have no control over financial and operational policies. Significant influence is reflected in the right to participate in the making of financial and operational policy decisions of the investee but not control these policies.

Investments in affiliated companies are recorded according to the equity method. Accordingly, the investment in the associated company is reflected in the Consolidated Financial Statements according to the initial investment cost and adjusted for changes in the interest on the net assets of the associated company after the investment date. If the interest of the Parent Company and its subsidiaries in the loss of the associated company is greater than or equal to the book value of the investment, the value of the investment presented in the Consolidated Financial Statements is zero unless the Corporation and its subsidiaries have obligations to make payments on behalf of the associated company.

The financial statements of the associated company shall be prepared in the same fiscal year as the consolidated financial statements of the Corporation and its subsidiaries. When the accounting policy of the associated company is different from the accounting policy uniformly applied in the Corporation and its subsidiaries, the financial statements of the associated company shall have appropriate adjustments before being used for the preparation of the consolidated financial statements.

Unrealized profits and losses arising from transactions with associated companies shall be excluded corresponding to the portion belonging to the Corporation and its subsidiaries when making the consolidated financial statements.

Investments in equity instruments of other entities

Investments in other entities' equity instruments include equity instrument investments where the Corporation and its subsidiaries do not control, jointly control or have significant influence over the investee.

Investments in equity instruments of another entity are initially recognized at cost, including the purchase price or capital contribution plus any directly attributable costs of the investment. Dividends and profits of the periods prior to the acquisition of the investment are accounted for as a decrease in the value of the investment itself. Dividends and profits of the periods after the investment is purchased are recognized as revenue. Dividends received in shares are only tracked for the number of additional shares, not the value of shares received.

Provision for impairment of investments in equity instruments of other entities is made as follows:

- For an investment in a listed stock or a fair value of an investment that is determined to be reliable, the provision is based on the market value of the stock.
- For an investment whose fair value is not determined at the time of reporting, the provision shall be made on the basis of the loss of the invested unit, with the amount set aside equal to the difference between the actual investment capital of the parties in the unit and the actual equity at the end of the accounting period multiplied by the ownership ratio the actual contributed charter capital of the Corporation and its subsidiaries at that unit.

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Increases, decreases in the amount of provision for investment losses in equity instruments of other entities that need to be set aside at the closing date of the Financial Statements are recognized as financial expenses.

6. Receivables

Accounts receivable are stated at carrying amount less provisions for doubtful debts.

The classification of receivables as receivables from customers and other receivables is made according to the following principles:

- Trade receivables reflect trade receivables arising from purchase - sale transactions between the Corporation and the buyer who is an independent unit of the Corporation.
- Other receivables reflect non-commercial receivables unrelated to purchase and sale transactions.

Provision for bad debts shall be set aside by the Corporation for overdue receivables stated in economic contracts, contractual commitments or debt commitments, enterprises that have demanded many times but have not yet recovered, the determination of the overdue period of receivables shall be determined based on the principal repayment time according to the original purchase and sale contract, the debt extension between the parties is not taken into account; or for receivables that are not yet due but the debtor has fallen into bankruptcy or is carrying out procedures for dissolution, disappearance, absconding and being reimbursed when the debt is recovered.

The increase or decrease in the provision for doubtful debts at the balance sheet date is charged to general and administrative expenses.

7. Inventories

Inventory is determined on the basis of the lower price between the original price and the net realizable value. The cost of inventory includes the costs of obtaining inventory in its current location and state, including: Purchase price, non-refundable taxes, costs of transportation, loading and unloading, storage during purchase, loss of norms, and other costs directly related to the purchase of inventory.

Net realizable value is the estimated selling price of inventories in the normal production and business period minus the estimated cost of completion and the estimated cost necessary for their consumption. The company applies the regular declaration method to account for inventory. The method of calculating the export price of inventory is selected in accordance with each type of inventory.

Provisions for inventory price reduction shall be made for each inventory item at subsidiaries whose original price is greater than the net realizable value. For unfinished services, the provision for price reductions shall be calculated according to each type of service with a separate price. Increase or decrease in the reserve balance for inventory price reduction that needs to be set aside at the end of the fiscal year shall be recorded in the cost of goods sold.

8. Prepaid expenses

Prepaid expenses include actual expenses that have been incurred but are related to the results of production and business activities of many accounting periods. Prepaid expenses include: tools and instruments that have been exported pending allocation, expenses for repair of fixed assets, advance payments for land rents, business advantages, commercial advantages, establishment expenses and other prepaid expenses.

Tools and tools: Tools and tools that have been put into use shall be allocated to the cost according to the straight-line method with an allocation period of not more than 3 years.

Fixed asset repair costs: One-time property repair costs of large value are appropriately allocated to straight-line costs.

9. Operating leases

An asset lease is classified as an operating lease if the majority of the risks and benefits associated with the ownership of the property belong to the lessor. Operating lease costs are reflected in straight-line costs for the entire lease term, regardless of the method of rent payment.

10. Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets are expressed at historical cost minus accumulated wear and tear. The historical cost of tangible fixed assets includes all costs incurred by the Company to acquire fixed assets up to the time of putting them in a ready-to-use state. Expenses incurred after the initial recognition shall only be recorded as an increase in the historical cost of a fixed asset if these expenses are certain to increase future economic benefits due to the use of such assets. Expenses incurred that do not satisfy the above conditions are recorded as production and business expenses in the year.

When tangible fixed assets are sold or liquidated, the historical cost and accumulated wear and tear value are wiped out and profits and losses arising from liquidation are recorded in income or expenses in the year.

The tangible fixed assets of the parent company are re-evaluated at the time of determining the value of the enterprise for equitization. The historical cost and accumulated wear and tear value shall be adjusted according to the re-assessment results approved by competent agencies as prescribed. The depreciation period of these assets is the estimated remaining useful life.

Tangible fixed assets are depreciated in a straight-line method based on estimated useful life. Accounting for tangible fixed assets is classified according to a group of assets of the same nature and purpose of use in the company's production and business activities.

11. Financial leased fixed assets

Leasing an asset is classified as a financial leasing if the majority of the risks and benefits associated with the ownership of the property belong to the lessee. Fixed assets leased finance is expressed at historical cost minus accumulated depreciation. The historical cost of a financial leased fixed asset is the lower price between the fair value of the leased asset at the time of the start of the lease contract and the current value of the minimum rent payment. The discount rate for calculating the current value of the minimum rent payment for the lease of the property is the implied interest rate in the property lease contract or the interest rate stated in the contract. In case it is not possible to determine the implied interest rate in the lease contract, the loan interest rate at the time of starting the lease of the property shall be used.

Fixed assets leased finance is depreciated on a straight-line basis based on estimated useful life. In the event of uncertainty that the Corporation and its subsidiaries will have ownership of the assets upon the expiration of the lease agreement, the fixed assets will be depreciated in the shorter time between the lease period and the estimated useful life.

12. Investment property

Investment real estate is the right to use land, houses, parts of houses or infrastructure owned by the Corporation or financial leases used for the purpose of profiting from leasing or waiting for price increases. Investment real estate for lease is expressed at historical cost minus accumulated depreciation. Investment real estate awaiting price increase is presented at historical cost minus value impairment. The historical cost of investment real estate is the total costs that the Corporation and its subsidiaries have to spend or the fair value of the amounts given for exchange in order to obtain the investment real estate up to the time of purchase or completion of construction.

Expenses related to investment real estate incurred after initial recognition shall be recorded in expenses, unless these costs are likely to cause the investment real estate to generate more economic benefits in the future than the level of activity initially assessed, shall be recorded as an increase in the original price.

When the investment real estate is sold, the historical cost and accumulated depreciation are written off and any profits and losses incurred are accounted for in income or expenses in the year.

The transfer from owner-occupied real estate or inventory to investment real estate only when the owner ceases to use the property and begins to lease operations to another party or at the end of the

construction phase. The transfer from investment property to owner-occupied real estate or inventory only when the owner begins to use the property or begins to deploy it for sale purposes. The transfer from investment real estate to real estate used by the owner or inventory does not change the historical cost or residual value of the real estate on the date of conversion.

Investment real estate used for lease is depreciated on a straight-line basis based on estimated useful life.

Investment real estate held pending price increase is not depreciated. In case there is solid evidence that the investment real estate held pending price increase is depreciated compared to the market value and the discount is reliably determined, the investment real estate held pending price increase shall be recorded as a decrease in the historical cost and the loss shall be recorded in the cost of goods sold.

13. Intangible fixed assets

Intangible fixed assets are recorded at historical cost, reflected on the balance sheet according to historical cost indicators, accumulated wear and tear and residual value.

The historical cost of intangible fixed assets includes all costs that the Company must incur to acquire fixed assets up to the time of putting such assets into a state of readiness for use. Expenses related to intangible fixed assets incurred after initial recognition are recognized as production and business expenses in the period unless these expenses are associated with a specific intangible fixed asset and increase the economic benefits from these assets.

When intangible fixed assets are sold or liquidated, the historical cost and accumulated depreciation value are wiped out and profits and losses arising from liquidation are recorded in income or expenses in the year.

The Corporation's intangible fixed assets including land use rights, Song Da brand, computer software and other intangible fixed assets are depreciated in a straight line based on the estimated useful life.

14. Construction in progress

The cost of unfinished capital construction of the Corporation is the cost of major repair of fixed assets and capital construction works in the process of construction that have not yet been accepted and put into use at the time of closing the book for making the consolidated financial statements. These assets are recorded at the original price. This principal price includes: the cost of goods and services to be paid to contractors and suppliers, related interest expenses in the investment period and other reasonable expenses directly related to the formation of assets later. These expenses will be transferred to the historical cost of fixed assets at the temporarily calculated price (if there is no approved settlement) when the assets are handed over and put into use.

15. Business combination and goodwill

The business consolidation is accounted for by the purchase method. The business consolidation fee price includes: the fair value on the date of the exchange of the assets to be exchanged, liabilities incurred or recognized and capital instruments issued by the Corporation in exchange for control of the purchased party and expenses directly related to the business consolidation. Assets purchased, identifiable liabilities and potential liabilities incurred in the business combination are recorded at fair value at the date of holding control.

For a business consolidation transaction through multiple stages, the business consolidation fee price is calculated as the sum of the investment fee price on the date of gaining control of the subsidiary plus the investment fee price of the previous exchanges that have been re-evaluated at fair value at the date of gaining control of the subsidiary. The difference between the revaluation price and the original price of the investment is recorded in the results of business operations if before the date of gaining control of the Corporation does not have a significant influence on the subsidiary and the investment is presented according to the original price method. If, before the date of gaining control, the Corporation has significant influence and the investment is presented by the equity method, the difference between the revaluation price and the value of the investment by the equity method is recorded in the results of business operations and the difference between

the value of the investment by the method equity and the original price of the investment shall be recorded directly in the item "Undistributed after-tax profit" on the Consolidated Balance Sheet.

The higher difference between the business consolidation fee price and the Corporation's ownership portion in the net fair value of the assets, identifiable liabilities and potential liabilities recorded on the date of acquisition of control of the subsidiary are recognized as goodwill. If the Corporation's ownership in the net fair value of assets and liabilities is identifiable and the potential liabilities recorded on the date of acquisition of control of the subsidiary exceed the price of the business consolidation fee, the difference shall be recorded in the results of business operations.

The goodwill is distributed according to the straight-line method for 10 years. When there is evidence that the loss of goodwill advantage is greater than the allocation amount, the allocation amount in the year is the amount of loss incurred.

The interests of the non-controlling shareholders at the date of the initial business combination are determined on the basis of the ratio of the non-controlling shareholders to the fair value of the assets, liabilities and potential liabilities recorded.

16. Liabilities and accrued expenses

Payables and accrued expenses are recognized for future amounts payable in relation to goods and services received. Costs to be paid are recorded based on reasonable estimates of the amount to be paid.

The classification of payables as payables to supplies, accrued expenses and other payables is made according to the following principles:

- Payables to suppliers represent trade payables arising from purchase and sale transaction of goods, services and assets with suppliers who are independent units against the Corporation, including payables between the parent company and subsidiaries, joint ventures and associates.
- Accrued expenses reflect the amounts payable for goods and services received from the seller or provided to the buyer but not yet paid due to lack of invoices or insufficient accounting records and documents, including loan interest expenses, bond interest, construction costs, late payment for the business arrangement support fund and other accrued expenses.
- Other payables include non-commercial payables that are unrelated to the purchase and sale transaction of goods and services.

17. Provisions

Provisions are recognized when the Corporation and its subsidiaries have existing debt obligations (legal obligations or joint obligations) as a result of an event that has occurred, the payment of this debt obligation is likely to result in a decrease in the economic benefits and the value of such debt obligation can be estimated reliably.

If the effect of time is material, the provision will be determined by discounting the amount of money that must be spent in the future to pay the debt obligation at a pre-tax discount rate and reflecting current market assessments of the time value of the money and the specific risks of that debt. The increase in the amount of provisions due to the passage of time is recorded as a financial expense.

18. Ordinary bonds

Ordinary bonds are bonds that do not have the right to convert into shares.

The book value of a bond is usually reflected on a net basis equal to the value of the bond at par value minus the discount of the bond plus the excess of the bond.

The cost of bond issuance is gradually allocated in accordance with the bond maturity according to the straight-line method or the actual interest rate method and recorded in financial costs or capitalization. At the time of initial recognition, the cost of issuance of convertible bonds shall be recorded as a decrease in the principal portion of the bond if the allocation is made by the straight-

line method or an increase in the principal portion of the bond if the allocation is made according to the actual interest rate method. Periodically, the cost of issuance of convertible bonds shall be allocated by recording an increase in the value of the principal and recording it in the financial expense or capitalization in accordance with the recognition of the interest payable of the bond.

19. Owner's equity

Owner's equity

The owner's equity shall be recorded according to the actual contributed capital of the Corporation's shareholders and shall be adjusted for increase or decrease according to the Note IV.5 of this notes.

Share premium

Share premium is recognized according to the difference between the issue price and par value of shares upon initial issue, additional issue, the difference between the re-issuance price and the book value of treasury shares and the capital portion of the convertible bonds at maturity. Direct expenses related to the additional issuance of shares and the re-issuance of treasury shares are recorded as a decrease in share premium.

Other owners' equity

Other owners' equity is formed by additions from business results, revaluation of assets and the residual value between the fair value of donated, gifted or sponsored properties after deducting tax payables (if any) in connection with these assets.

Treasury shares

Upon the repurchase of shares issued by subsidiaries, the payment including the costs associated with the transaction is recorded as treasury shares and is reflected as a deduction in equity. When re-issuance, the difference between the reissue price and the book price of treasury shares shall be recorded in the item "Share premium".

Difference in asset revaluation

It is the difference in the revaluation of assets at the time of determining the value of the enterprise for the equitization of the parent company - Song Da Corporation – JSC.

Capital sources for capital construction investment

The capital construction investment capital reflects the existing number and the increase and decrease of the Corporation's capital construction investment capital. The Corporation's capital construction investment capital is formed by the budget or its superior units. The Corporation's capital construction investment capital is used for investment in new construction, renovation and expansion of production and business establishments and procurement of fixed assets for technological innovation.

20. Profit distribution

Profits after corporate income tax are distributed to shareholders after setting aside funds in accordance with the Charter of the Corporation as well as the provisions of law and approved by the General Meeting of Shareholders.

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

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

21. Revenue recognition

Revenue from the sale of goods

Revenue from the sale of goods and finished products is recognized when all five (5) of the following conditions are satisfied simultaneously:

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- The Corporation and its Subsidiaries have transferred substantially all the risks and benefits of ownership of the products or goods to the purchaser;
- The Corporation and its Subsidiaries no longer hold the right to manage the goods as the owner or control the goods;
- The revenue can be measured reliably. When contracts define that buyers are entitled to return products, goods purchased under specific conditions, revenue are recognized only when such specific conditions no longer exist and buyers are not entitled to return products, goods (except the case that buyers are entitled to return goods, products in the form of exchange for other goods, services);
- The Corporation and its Subsidiaries have received or shall receive economic benefits from from the sales of goods; and
- Costs related to sales transactions are identifiable.

Revenue from the rendering of services

Revenue from a service transaction is recognized when the outcome of a service transaction is determined when all four (4) of the following conditions are satisfied:

- The revenue can be measured reliably; Where the contract stipulates that the buyer is entitled to return the purchased service under specific conditions, revenue is recognized only when those specific conditions no longer exist and the buyer is not entitled to return the service provided;
- It is probable that economic benefits will be achieved from the transaction for the provision of such services;
- The stage of completion at the closing date of the Consolidated financial statements can be determined; and
- The costs incurred for transactions and the costs to complete transactions can be measured reliably.

In case, the service is performed over several periods, the revenue recorded in the period is based on the results of the work completed at the end of the accounting period.

Revenue from real estate sales

Revenue from the sale of real estate in which the Corporation and its subsidiaries are investors is recognized when all five (5) of the following conditions are satisfied simultaneously:

- The real estate has been completed in its entirety and handed over to the buyer, the enterprise has transferred the risks and benefits of ownership of the real estate to the buyer;
- The business no longer holds the right to manage the real estate as the owner of the property or to control the real estate;
- The revenue can be measured reliably;
- Costs associated with the sale of real estate can be identified;
- The Corporation has obtained or will receive economic benefits from the sale of real estate;

Revenue from the sale of real estate divided into plots for sale

Revenue from the sale of real estate in subdivisions for sale of plots for non-irrevocable contracts shall be recorded when all four (4) of the following conditions are satisfied simultaneously:

- Risks and benefits associated with land use rights have been transferred to buyers.
- Revenue is determined relatively certainly.
- Determine the costs related to the sale of land.
- The Corporation and Subsidiaries have obtained or will certainly derive economic benefits from the sale of the land.

Revenue from leasing of operating assets

Revenue from leasing operating assets is recorded in a straight line method throughout the lease period. Prepaid leases of multiple periods are allocated to revenue in accordance with the lease period.

In case the lease period accounts for more than 90% of the useful use time of the asset, the turnover shall be recorded once for the entire amount of the lease amount received in advance if the following conditions are satisfied simultaneously:

- The lessee has no right to cancel the lease and the Corporation has no obligation to return the amount received in advance in any case and in any form.
- The amount received in advance from the lease shall not be less than 90% of the total amount of rent expected to be collected under the contract throughout the lease term, and the lessee must pay the entire rent amount within 12 months from the time of commencement of the lease of the property.
- Almost all risks and benefits associated with ownership of leased assets have been transferred to the lessee.
- The cost of leasing activities is estimated to be relatively complete.

Financial income

Interest on bank deposits is recognized on the basis of time and actual interest rate for each period.

Dividends and profits distributed

Dividends and distributed profits are recognized when the Corporation is entitled to receive dividends or profits from capital contribution. Dividends received in shares are only tracked according to the number of additional shares, not the value of shares received.

22. Construction Contracts

A construction contract is a contract agreed upon for the construction of an asset or a combination of assets that are closely related or interdependent in terms of their design, technology, function, or basic use.

When the performance of the contract is reliably estimated:

- For construction contracts, it is stipulated that the contractor shall be paid according to the planned schedule: the revenue and expenses related to the contract shall be recorded in proportion to the part of the work completed by the Corporation and its subsidiaries determined by themselves at the end of the fiscal year.
- For construction contracts, the contractor is paid according to the value of the volume performed: the revenue and costs related to the contract are recorded in proportion to the completed work confirmed by the customer and reflected on the invoice made.

Increases and decreases in construction and installation volumes, compensation revenues and other revenues shall only be recorded as revenues when they have been agreed with customers.

When the results of the construction contract performance cannot be reliably estimated:

- Revenue is only recorded equivalent to the cost of the contract incurred, and the reimbursement is relatively certain.
- The cost of the contract shall only be recorded in the expense when it has been incurred.
- The difference between the total accumulated revenue of the recorded construction contract and the accumulated amount stated on the payment invoice according to the planned schedule of the contract shall be recorded as receivable or payable according to the planned schedule of the construction contracts.

23. Revenue deductions

It is a returned sale arising in the same period of consumption of goods subject to a decrease in revenue of the arising period.

In case goods have been consumed in previous years, and only this year there is a reduction in the price of goods sold, a decrease in turnover shall be recorded according to the following principles:

- If the return arose before the date of issuance of the Consolidated Financial Statements: record a decrease in revenue on the Consolidated Financial Statements for the current year.
- If the return arises after the date of issuance of the consolidated financial statements: record the decrease in revenue on the consolidated financial statements of the following year.

24. Borrowing costs

Borrowing costs include loan interest and other expenses incurred directly related to loans.

Borrowing costs are recorded in expenses when incurred. In case borrowing expenses are directly related to the construction investment or production of unfinished assets that need a sufficiently long period (over 12 months) to be put into use for predetermined purposes or sold, these borrowing expenses shall be included in the value of such assets. For private loans for the construction of fixed assets and investment real estate, the loan interest is capitalized even if the construction period is less than 12 months. Income arising from the temporary investment of loans shall be recorded as a decrease in the historical cost of the relevant assets.

For common loans, which are used for the purpose of construction investment or production of unfinished assets, the capitalized borrowing expenses shall be determined according to the capitalization ratio of the weighted average accumulated expenses incurred for the investment in capital construction or production of such assets. The capitalization ratio is calculated according to the weighted average interest rate of outstanding loans in the year, except for separate loans serving the purpose of forming a specific asset.

25. Expenses

Expenses are those that reduce economic benefits recorded at the time the transaction arises or when it is likely to be relatively certain to arise in the future, regardless of whether the money has been spent or not.

The expenses and revenues generated by it must be recognized simultaneously according to the appropriate principle. In case the principle of conformity conflicts with the principle of prudence, the costs shall be recorded based on the nature and provisions of accounting standards to ensure that the transaction is reflected in an honest and reasonable manner.

26. Corporate income tax

Corporate income tax represents the sum of the current tax payable and the deferred tax amount.

Current income tax

The current income tax is calculated based on taxable income for the year. Taxable profit differs from net profit as reported in the Combined statement of Income because it excludes items of income or expense that are taxable or deductible in other years (including losses carried forward, if any) and further excludes items that are not taxable or deductible.

Deferred tax

Deferred income tax is the amount of corporate income tax that will be payable or will be refunded due to a temporary difference between the book value of assets and liabilities for the purpose of making financial statements and income tax calculation bases. Deferred income tax payable is recognized for all taxable temporary differences. Deferred income tax assets are recognized only when it is certain that there will be a taxable profit in the future to use these deductible temporary differences.

The book value of deferred corporate income tax assets is reviewed at the end of the fiscal year and will be recorded down to the extent that there is sufficient taxable profit to allow the benefit of part or all of the deferred income tax assets to be used. Previously unrecognized deferred corporate

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income tax assets are reviewed at the end of the fiscal year and recognized when there is sufficient taxable profit to be able to use these unrecognized deferred income tax assets.

Deferred income tax assets and deferred income tax payable are determined at the estimated tax rate that will apply to the year in which the recovered property or liabilities are paid based on the tax rates in effect at the end of the fiscal year. Deferred income tax is recorded in the Statement of Business Results and is recorded directly in equity only when the tax relates to items recorded directly in equity.

Deferred income tax assets and deferred income tax liabilities payable shall be cleared when:

- The Corporation and its subsidiaries have the lawful right to offset between the current income tax assets and the current income tax payable; and
- These deferred income tax assets and deferred income tax payable are related to corporate income tax administered by the same tax authority.
 - + For the same taxable unit; or
 - + The Corporation and its subsidiaries intend to pay the applicable income tax payable and the applicable income tax assets on a net basis or recover the assets concurrently with the payment of liabilities in each future period when the material amounts of the deferred income tax payable or the deferred income tax assets are paid, or revoke

27. Related parties

Parties are considered involved if one party has the ability to control or have significant influence over the other in decision-making of financial and operational policies. The parties are also considered related parties if they are under common control or are under common significant influence.

In considering the relationship of stakeholders, the nature of the relationship is more focused than the legal form.

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

	<u>Closing balance</u>	<u>Opening balance</u>
Cash on hand	11,812,012,901	7,520,205,392
Cash at bank	1,002,580,686,694	1,346,664,614,231
Cash in transit		4,267,550,000
Cash equivalents	484,955,000,000	406,375,000,000
Total	<u>1,499,347,699,595</u>	<u>1,764,827,369,623</u>

2. Financial investments

Financial investments of the Corporation and Subsidiaries include trading securities, held-to-maturity investment, investments in joint ventures and associates and investment, capital contribution in other entities. Information about financial investments of the Corporation and Subsidiaries is as follows:

2a. Trading securities

	<u>Closing balance</u>	<u>Opening balance</u>
Investment value	172,618,561	172,618,561
Provision	0	0

2b. Held-to-maturity investment

	<u>Closing balance</u>		<u>Opening balance</u>	
	<u>Historical cost</u>	<u>Book value</u>	<u>Historical cost</u>	<u>Book value</u>
<i>Short-term</i>	2,339,573,587,279	2,339,573,587,279	1,992,276,810,826	1,992,276,810,826

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	Closing balance		Opening balance	
	Historical cost	Book value	Historical cost	Book value
Term deposits bank	2,339,573,587,279	2,339,573,587,279	1,992,276,810,826	1,992,276,810,826
Long-term	1,000,000,000	1,000,000,000	1,000,000,000	1,000,000,000
Bonds	1,000,000,000	1,000,000,000	1,000,000,000	1,000,000,000
Total	2,340,573,587,279	2,340,573,587,279	1,993,276,810,826	1,993,276,810,826

2c. Investment in joint-ventures and associates

	Closing balance	Opening balance
Viet Lao Power JSC	2,377,007,125,396	2,117,090,357,973
Song Da Urban Investment Construction and Development JSC	150,989,752,360	136,164,987,301
Songda - Ucrin Consulting Engineering Company, Ltd	2,290,147,231	2,290,147,231
Song Da 2 JSC	29,316,257,759	28,441,717,916
Khanh Hoa Housing Development JSC	17,115,655,304	17,476,710,205
National Road No2. Bot JSC	128,215,909,014	128,215,909,014
Phu Rieng Kratie Rubber JSC	4,000,000,000	4,000,000,000
Total	2,708,934,847,063	2,433,679,829,640

2d. Investment, capital contribution in other entities

	Closing balance	Opening balance
Vinaconex Energy Investment and Development JSC	55,396,800,278	55,396,800,278
Dakdrinh Hydropower JSC	13,082,914,986	13,082,914,986
Son Tra Hydropower JSC	1,536,000,000	1,536,000,000
Dung Quat Investment and Development JSC	538,200,000	538,200,000
Song Da - Dat Vang JSC	5,000,000,000	5,000,000,000
Song Da Sao Consulting JSC	300,000,00	300,000,00
Song Da Nha Trang JSC	5,930,749,831	5,930,749,831
COECO Rubber Industry JSC	4,573,200,000	4,573,200,000
Song Da Mineral Mining and Processing JSC	25,724,000,000	25,724,000,000
Song Da Electrical Engineering JSC	165,300,000	165,300,000
Ho Bon Hydropower JSC	2,951,350,000	2,951,350,000
Huong Son Hydropower JSC	6,390,500,000	6,390,500,000
Song Da 11 JSC	51,820,100,000	51,820,100,000
Ha Thanh Corporation	110,000,000	110,000,000
Song Da Infrastructure Construction JSC	18,628,000,000	18,628,000,000
Song Da 1 JSC	5,784,940,000	5,784,940,000
Van Phong Investment and Development JSC	9,450,000,000	9,450,000,000
Vinh Son Investment JSC	102,000,000	102,000,000
Song Da Investment and Trading JSC	550,134,564	550,134,564
Dak sor 3 Hydropower JSC	500,000,000	500,000,000
Cam Lo - Tuy Loan BT Investment Co., Ltd.	11,297,368,894	10,227,683,894
Song Da Hanoi JSC	4,900,000,000	4,900,000,000
Global Petro Power JSC	6,200,000,000	6,200,000,000
Song Da 10.9 JSC	4,560,000,000	4,560,000,000
Ry Ninh II DakPsi Hydropower JSC	1,841,309,273	1,841,309,273
Total	237,332,867,826	236,263,182,826

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THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENT FOR THE 2nd QUARTER OF 2025**3. Short-term/long-term trade receivables****3a Short-term trade receivables**

	Closing balance	Opening balance
Trade receivables from related parties	473,666,104,323	504,094,930,644
Song Da 12 JSC	1,302,179,139	1,302,179,139
Song Da Mechanical - Asembling JSC	23,117,479,216	24,948,994,661
Song Da 2 JSC	3,641,970,250	3,502,000,101
Viet Lao Power JSC	6,535,176,775	5,610,812,092
Song Da Urban Investment Construction and Development JSC	407,426,143	407,426,143
Songda - Ucrin Consulting Engineering Company, Ltd.	4,660,610,956	4,516,279,202
Xekaman 1 Power Co., Ltd	147,546,288,879	164,438,685,799
Xekaman 3 Power Co., Ltd	286,454,972,965	299,368,553,507
Others	1,941,538,139,986	1,991,149,504,530
Total	2,415,204,244,309	2,495,244,435,174

3b. Long-term trade receivables

	Closing balance	Opening balance
<i>Trade receivables from related parties</i>	511,867,623,814	503,075,473,639
Viet Lao Power JSC	19,858,329,399	19,858,329,399
Song Da 2 JSC	1,574,123	5,615,400
Xekaman 1 Power Co., Ltd	134,089,795,448	133,855,924,989
Xekaman 3 Power Co., Ltd	357,917,924,844	349,355,603,851
<i>Others</i>	288,340,372,363	214,225,278,403
Total	800,207,996,177	717,300,752,042

4. Prepayments to suppliers

	Closing balance	Opening balance
<i>Advanced payments for related parties</i>	18,661,348,653	17,879,682,908
Song Da 12 JSC	1,961,835,591	1,961,835,591
Song Da Mechanical – Asembling JSC	16,699,513,062	15,917,847,317
<i>Others</i>	295,965,447,377	452,874,464,291
Total	314,626,796,030	470,754,147,199

5. Short-term/Long-term loans receivables

	Closing balance	Opening balance
<i>a. Short-term loans receivables</i>	3,383,327,726,875	3,172,398,486,840
<i>Receivables from related parties</i>	743,282,997,954	729,149,386,696
Viet Lao Power JSC	743,282,997,954	729,149,386,696
<i>Receivables from other entities and individuals</i>	2,640,044,728,921	2,443,249,100,144
<i>b. Long-term loans receivables</i>	541,786,870,397	526,961,104,892

6. Other short-term/long-term receivables**a. Other short-term receivables**

	Closing balance	Opening balance
<i>Receivables from related parties</i>	43,040,553,581	69,005,795,219
<i>Receivables on dividends and profits are shared</i>	2,332,410,036	2,382,639,538
Songda - Ucrin Consulting Engineering Company, Ltd	1,597,410,036	1,647,639,538
Song Da 12 JSC	735,000,000	735,000,000
<i>Others</i>	40,708,143,545	66,623,155,681

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	Closing balance	Opening balance
Viet Lao Power JSC	22,553,803,606	48,277,743,036
Song Da Mechanical – Asembling JSC	18,037,781,180	18,223,427,249
Xekaman 1 Power Company, Ltd	116,558,759	116,558,759
Songda - Ucrin Consulting Engineering Co, Ltd	-	5,426,637
<u>Receivables from other entities and individuals</u>	<u>1,482,578,073,695</u>	<u>1,253,357,598,733</u>
Total	<u>1,525,618,627,276</u>	<u>1,322,363,393,952</u>
b. Other long-term receivables		
	Closing balance	Opening balance
Long-term mortgages or deposits	6,168,007,891	7,036,990,991
Others		3,325,840,000
Total	<u>6,168,007,891</u>	<u>10,362,830,991</u>
7. Inventories		
	Closing balance	Opening balance
	Historical cost	Historical cost
Goods in transit		-
Materials	203,833,537,698	181,829,787,466
Tools and supplies	9,314,609,939	31,924,968,883
Work in progress	1,710,456,685,679	1,361,736,898,935
Finished goods		
Real estate goods	12,241,092,889	164,447,210,452
Total	<u>1,935,845.926,205</u>	<u>1,739,938,865,736</u>
8. Short-term/long-term prepaid expenses		
	Closing balance	Opening balance
Short-term prepaid expenses	29,999,314,264	28,565,737,769
Long-term prepaid expenses	83,964,509,598	63,443,376,049
Total	<u>113,963,823,862</u>	<u>92,009,113,818</u>
9. Tangible fixed assets		
	Closing balance	Opening balance
Historical cost	17,375,768,196,335	17,472,894,960,956
Accumulated depreciation	10,675,746,907,468	10,477,370,157,104
Net book value	<u>6,700,021,288,867</u>	<u>6,995,524,803,852</u>
10. Finance leased fixed asset		
	Closing balance	Opening balance
Historical cost	91,876,223,479	95,393,691,019
Accumulated depreciation	33,150,037,960	30,502,304,556
Net book value	<u>58,726,185,519</u>	<u>64,891,386,463</u>
11. Intangible fixed assets		
	Closing balance	Opening balance
Historical cost	15,734,356,668	15,392,116,668
Accumulated amortization	6,526,648,489	6,389,140,421
Net book value	<u>9,207,708,179</u>	<u>9,002,976,247</u>
12. Construction in progress		
	Closing balance	Opening balance
<i>Acquisition of fixed asset</i>		
<i>Constructon in progress</i>	<u>196,838,094,837</u>	<u>195,349,119,493</u>

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	<u>Closing balance</u>	<u>Opening balance</u>
National Highway 1A project to bypass Ha Tinh town	25,295,169,288	25,295,169,288
Se Kong 3 Hydropower Project	48,849,426,755	48,849,426,755
Dak Lo Hydropower Project	78,064,854,416	69,151,233,936
Other Projects	44,628,644,378	52,053,289,514
<i>Major repair expense for fixed assets</i>	<i>12,154,334,178</i>	<i>9,391,659,692</i>
Total	208,992,429,015	204,740,779,185
13. Short-term/Long-term trade payable		
a. Short-term trade payable		
	<u>Closing balance</u>	<u>Opening balance</u>
<i>Trade payables to related parties</i>	<i>90,808,096,316</i>	<i>98,941,559,086</i>
Songda - Ucrin Consulting Engineering Company, Ltd	3,104,921,357	8,740,868,305
Khanh Hoa House Development JSC	335,286,730	4,243,178,875
Xekaman 3 Power Company, Ltd	3,752,740,048	2,300,494,936
Song Da Mechanical – Asembling JSC	7,280,403,146	11,460,682,178
Song Da 2 JSC	73,342,347,329	69,617,277,567
Song Da 2 E&C One Member Company Limited	206,349,684	206,349,684
Song Da 12 JSC	410,052,481	
Song Da 27 JSC	2,375,995,541	2,372,707,541
<i>Others</i>	<i>1,127,346,999,481</i>	<i>1,055,975,157,253</i>
Total	1,218,155,095,797	1,154,916,716,339
b. Long-term trade payables		
	<u>Closing balance</u>	<u>Opening balance</u>
<i>Trade payables to related parties</i>	<i>90,706,823,655</i>	<i>96,722,872,161</i>
Songda - Ucrin Consulting Engineering Company, Ltd	712,189,586	822,909,017
Song Da 2 JSC	559,308,050	559,308,050
Song Da Mechanical – Asembling JSC	88,819,745,285	94,711,434,270
Song Da 12 JSC	364,421,130	364,421,130
Xekaman 3 Power Company, Ltd	251,159,604	264,799,694
<i>Others</i>	<i>195,824,852,410</i>	<i>189,407,623,728</i>
Total	286,531,676,065	286,130,495,889
14. Prepayment from customers		
	<u>Closing balance</u>	<u>Opening balance</u>
<i>Prepayments from related parties</i>	<i>33,224,006,341</i>	<i>34,012,320,707</i>
Xekaman 3 Power Company, Ltd.	33,079,006,341	33,867,320,707
Xekaman 1 Power Company, Ltd.		
Song Da 2 JSC	145,000,000	145,000,000
<i>Others</i>	<i>874,155,726,365</i>	<i>847,278,383,409</i>
Total	907,379,732,706	881,290,704,116
15. Taxes and other payables to the state budget		
	<u>Closing balance</u>	<u>Opening balance</u>
VAT on domestic sales	95,724,409,665	80,985,380,525
Corporate Income Tax	56,991,108,611	84,012,378,033
Personal Income Tax	8,147,565,261	11,038,637,469
Natural resources Tax	25,192,026,059	12,936,086,049
Environmental protection Tax		

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	<u>Closing balance</u>	<u>Opening balance</u>
Property tax, land rental	7,246,517,891	823,676,540
Other taxes	25,389,063,442	4,129,131,617
Fees, charges and other duties	28,887,143,889	45,558,160,441
Total	<u>247,577,834,818</u>	<u>239,483,450,674</u>
16. Other short-term/long-term payables		
a. Other short-term payables		
	<u>Closing balance</u>	<u>Opening balance</u>
<i>Payables to related parties</i>	8,034,980,196	8,221,132,925
Xekaman 3 Power Company, Ltd.	5,029,034,191	5,029,034,191
Song Da 2 JSC	3,005,946,005	3,005,946,005
Songda - Ucrin Consulting Engineering Company, Ltd.		186,152,729
<i>Payables to other entities and individuals</i>	1,566,047,449,280	1,329,851,976,446
Total	<u>1,574,082,429,476</u>	<u>1,338,073,109,371</u>
b. Other long-term payables		
	<u>Closing balance</u>	<u>Opening balance</u>
Other long-term payables	80,624,080,534	78,478,210,481
Total	<u>80,624,080,534</u>	<u>78,478,210,481</u>
17. Short-term/long-term borrowings and financial lease liabilities		
a. Short-term borrowings and financial lease liabilities		
	<u>Closing balance</u>	<u>Opening balance</u>
Loans from banks	718,711,294,351	678,362,462,082
Loans from other entities and individuals	13,824,963,007	45,307,662,246
Long-term loan due for repayment	2,326,724,753,632	2,491,840,980,964
Finance lease liabilities due for repayment	16,681,529,317	5,404,192,553
Total	<u>3,075,942,540,307</u>	<u>3,220,915,297,845</u>
b. Long-term loans		
	<u>Closing balance</u>	<u>Opening balance</u>
Loans from banks	3,320,973,207,826	3,372,877,795,494
Long-term financial lease liabilities	15,781,683,328	22,166,467,893
Total	<u>3,336,754,891,154</u>	<u>3,395,044,263,387</u>
18. Owner's equity		
a. Changes in owners' equity		
	<u>Closing balance</u>	<u>Opening balance</u>
Owner's investment capital	4,495,371,120,000	4,495,371,120,000
Share premium	114,555,713,822	114,555,713,822
Owners' other capital	16,333,971,248	16,333,971,248
Difference in asset revaluation	(975,375,230,342)	(975,375,230,342)
Exchange rate differences		
Development and investment funds	1,513,555,095,487	1,426,475,537,620
Other equity funds	6,798,115,744	6,798,115,744
Undistributed profit after tax	1,967,614,627,976	1,446,619,252,419
Capital construction in investment funds	9,749,706	9,749,706
Non-controlling interest	2,226,655,920,838	2,582,399,189,192
Total	<u>9,365,519,084,479</u>	<u>9,113,187,419,409</u>
b. Share premium		

SONG DA CORPORATION - JSC

Add: No. 493 Nguyen Trai Street, Thanh Liet Ward, Hanoi

THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENT FOR THE 2nd QUARTER OF 2025

	Closing balance	Opening balance
Total share premium of the consolidated subsidiaries	246,919,154,370	246,919,154,370
Exclusion of intra-group investments	(28,927,298,277)	(28,927,298,277)
Interest of non-controlling shareholders	(103,436,142,271)	(103,436,142,271)
Share premiums of the Corporation	114,555,713,822	114,555,713,822

VI. ADDITIONAL INFORMATION FOR THE ITEMS PRESENTED IN THE CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF BUSINESS RESULTS

1. Revenue from sales and services

	2nd quarter of 2025	2nd quarter of 2024
Revenue	1,841,280,174,233	1,531,969,517,794
Revenue from industrial production	510,984,702,328	365,318,117,675
Revenue from materials and goods	96,633,772,698	106,717,224,668
Revenue from construction activities	1,202,702,100,600	1,048,943,249,632
Revenue from other trading activities	30,959,598,607	10,990,925,819
Deductions		
Net revenue	1,841,280,174,233	1,531,969,517,794

2. Cost of goods sold

	2nd quarter of 2025	2nd quarter of 2024
Cost of industrial production	251,843,435,956	182,034,241,698
Cost of materials, goods, services	83,721,840,663	77,690,105,718
Cost of construction activities	1,166,163,799,683	1,000,759,944,033
Cost of other trading activities	21,361,990,094	8,946,748,335
Total	1,523,091,066,396	1,269,431,039,784

3. Administrative expenses

	2nd quarter of 2025	2nd quarter of 2024
Expenses for staff	41,969,772,947	45,507,820,253
Expenses for materials, tools	4,439,514,518	2,784,743,574
Depreciation of fixed assets	2,778,786,625	1,595,736,507
Taxes, fees and charges	3,527,166,922	1,064,085,868
Provisional for doubtful debts	51,599,840,707	71,089,358,236
Outsource service expenses	6,729,912,794	10,419,521,632
Other montary expenses	37,961,482,086	23,651,478,704
Total	149,006,476,599	156,112,744,775

Hanoi, 30 July 2025

Prepared by



Le Thi Mai Huong

Chief Accountant



Vu Duc Quang

General Director



Tran Anh Duc