

NOTES TO THE COMBINED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONT'D)

(These notes are an integral part of and should be read in conjunction with the accompanying combined financial statements)

3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONT'D)

3.5 FINANCIAL INVESTMENTS (CONT'D)

Investment in other entities

Investments in equity instruments of other entities include equity investments where the Company does not have control, joint control or significant influence over the investees.

These investments are initially recognized at cost, which includes purchase price or contributed capital plus directly attributable investment-related costs. Dividends and profits from periods prior to the investment acquisition are recorded as a reduction in the investment's value. Dividends and profits from subsequent periods earned after the acquisition are recognized as revenue. Dividends received in the form of shares are only recorded as an increase in the number of shares held and are not recognized as an increase in the investment's value.

Provision for impairment of investments in equity instruments of other entities is recognised at the reporting date when there is a decline in the value of investments compared to the original cost. The Company makes provision as follows:

- For an investment in listed shares or an investment with a reliably determinable fair value, the provision is based on the market value of the shares.
- For an investment without a determinable fair value at the reporting date, the provision is calculated as the difference between the actual capital contributed by all parties to that entity and the actual equity of the investee, multiplied by the Company's ownership percentage in the investee's total contributed capital.

Any increase or decrease in the required provision for impairment of investments in equity instruments of other entities at the reporting date is recorded under financial expenses.

3.6 RECEIVABLES

Receivables are presented at carrying value, net of allowances for doubtful debts. The classification of receivables into trade receivables and other receivables is based on the following principles:

- Trade receivables represent commercial receivables arising from selling transactions between the Company and independent buyers.
- Other receivables include non-commercial receivables that are not related to buy-sell transactions.

The allowance for doubtful debts is established for receivables that are past due, as specified in economic contracts, contractual commitments, or debt agreements, and have been subject to multiple collection attempts but remain unrecovered. The determination of overdue periods is based on the original payment schedule in the initial sales contract, disregarding any subsequent debt restructuring between the parties. An allowance is also recognized for receivables that are not yet due if the debtor has declared bankruptcy, is undergoing dissolution procedures, has gone missing, or has absconded. The allowance is reversed when the receivable is successfully collected.

Any increase or decrease in the allowance for doubtful debts at the reporting date is recorded as administrative expenses.

NOTES TO THE COMBINED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONT'D)

(These notes are an integral part of and should be read in conjunction with the accompanying combined financial statements)

3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONT'D)

3.7 INVENTORIES

Inventories are measured at the lower of cost or net realizable value.

The cost of inventories includes all expenses incurred to bring the inventories to their current location and condition, including purchase costs, non-refundable taxes, transportation costs, loading and unloading costs, storage costs during the purchasing process, standard wastage, and other directly related costs:

Work-in-progress production costs include direct raw material costs, direct labor costs, and other directly related costs. These costs are determined for each project as follows:

$$\begin{array}{rcccl}
 \text{Ending work in} & & \text{Production costs} & & \\
 \text{progress} & = & \text{for work in} & + & \text{Production costs} & - & \text{Cost of goods} \\
 \text{production costs} & & \text{progress at the} & & \text{incurred during} & & \text{sold during the} \\
 & & \text{beginning of the} & & \text{the year} & & \text{year} \\
 & & \text{year} & & & &
 \end{array}$$

In which: The cost of goods sold for a project is calculated as the recognized revenue during the period multiplied by the allocated cost ratio of the project.

Ex-warehouse prices of materials and tools are determined in accordance with the weighted average method and recorded in line with the perpetual recording method.

The net realizable value is the estimated selling price of inventory under normal business operations, less estimated completion costs and necessary selling expenses.

Provision for inventory devaluation: Inventory devaluation provisions are made for each inventory item that has suffered a decline in value (i.e., when the original cost exceeds its net realizable value). For unfinished services, provisions are determined based on individual service types with distinct pricing. Any increase or decrease in the inventory devaluation provision at the reporting date is recorded under cost of goods sold during the period.

3.8 TANGIBLES FIXED ASSETS

Tangible fixed assets are stated at historical cost less accumulated depreciation. The historical cost of tangible fixed assets includes all costs incurred by the Company to acquire the asset up to the point when it is ready for use. Subsequent expenditures are only capitalised as part of the historical cost of the fixed asset if they are certain to increase the future economic benefits derived from its use. Expenditures that do not meet this condition are recognised as production and business expenses in the year incurred.

When a tangible fixed asset is sold or disposed of, its historical cost and accumulated depreciation are derecognised, and any gain or loss arising from the disposal is recorded as income or expense for the year.

Tangible fixed assets are depreciated using the straight-line method over their estimated useful lives. The accounting for tangible fixed assets is classified based on groups of assets with similar nature and usage purposes in the Company's production and business activities. The specific depreciation periods are as follows:

NOTES TO THE COMBINED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONT'D)

(These notes are an integral part of and should be read in conjunction with the accompanying combined financial statements)

3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONT'D)

3.8 TANGIBLES FIXED ASSETS (CONT'D)

<i>Fixed assets</i>	<i>Useful lives (years)</i>
- Buildings and structures	10 - 25
- Machines and equipment	05 - 10
- Vehicles and transmission equipment	06 - 10
- Management equipment	03 - 05

3.9 PREPAID EXPENSES

Prepaid expenses include actual costs incurred that relate to the business operations of multiple accounting periods. These expenses include: Tools and equipment issued for use but awaiting allocation, fixed asset repair costs, prepaid land rental payments, business goodwill, commercial goodwill, company establishment costs, other prepaid expenses.

Tools and equipment: Once put into use, tools and equipment are allocated to expenses using the straight-line method over a period not exceeding 24 months.

Fixed asset repair costs: One-time major repair costs for fixed assets are allocated to expenses using the straight-line method over a period of 36 months.

3.10 LIABILITIES AND PAYABLE EXPENSES

Liabilities and accrued expenses are recognized for future payment obligations related to goods and services received. Accrued expenses are recorded based on reasonable estimates of amounts payable.

The classification of payables into trade payables, accrued expenses, and other payables follows these principles:

- Trade payables include commercial payables arising from the purchase of goods, services, and assets, where the supplier is an independent entity from the Company. This also includes payables between the parent company and its subsidiaries, joint ventures, and associates.
- Accrued expenses reflect amounts payable for goods and services received from suppliers or provided to buyers, where payment has not yet been made due to missing invoices or incomplete accounting documentation.
- Other payables include non-commercial payables that are not related to the purchase, sale, or supply of goods and services.

3.11 BORROWING AND FINANCIAL LEASE LIABILITIES

Loans and finance lease liabilities are recognized based on receipts, bank documents, promissory notes, and loan agreements.

Loans and finance lease liabilities are monitored individually by counterparty and loan term.

NOTES TO THE COMBINED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONT'D)

(These notes are an integral part of and should be read in conjunction with the accompanying combined financial statements)

3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONT'D)

3.12 BORROWING COSTS

Borrowing costs include loan interest and other directly related expenses incurred in connection with borrowings.

Borrowing costs are recognized as expenses in the period incurred, except when they are capitalized in accordance with the Accounting Standard on "Borrowing Costs". Under this standard, borrowing costs directly related to the acquisition, construction, or production of assets that require a substantial period to be completed and put into use or operation are included in the cost of the asset until the asset is ready for use or sale. Income earned from the temporary investment of borrowings is deducted from the cost of the related asset. For specific loans used for the construction of fixed assets or investment properties, interest is capitalized even if the construction period is less than 12 months.

For general borrowings used partially for the acquisition, construction, or production of work-in-progress assets, the capitalized borrowing cost is determined using a capitalization rate applied to the weighted average accumulated expenditures for the construction or production of the asset. The capitalization rate is calculated based on the weighted average interest rate of outstanding borrowings during the period, excluding specific loans dedicated to acquiring or constructing a particular asset.

3.13 OWNER'S EQUITY

Contributed capital is recognized based on the actual capital contributed by shareholders.

Other owner's capital is formed from additional contributions derived from business results, asset revaluation, and the remaining value between the fair value of donated, gifted, or sponsored assets after deducting any applicable taxes related to these assets.

Treasury shares are shares repurchased by the Company from its own issued shares. The purchase amount, including any related transaction costs, is recorded as treasury shares and presented as a deduction from owner's equity. Upon reissuance, the difference between the reissuance price and the book value of treasury shares is recorded under "Share Premium".

3.14 PROFIT DISTRIBUTION

After-tax profit is distributed to shareholders only after appropriating funds in accordance with the Company's Charter and legal regulations, and upon approval by the General Meeting of Shareholders.

The profit distribution to shareholders considers non-monetary items within undistributed after-tax profit that may affect cash flows and the Company's ability to pay dividends, i.e gains from the revaluation of contributed assets, gains from the revaluation of monetary items, other non-monetary financial instruments.

Dividends are recognized as liabilities when they are approved by the General Meeting of Shareholders, the list of entitled shareholders is finalized, and approval from the State Securities Commission (SSC) is obtained.

NOTES TO THE COMBINED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONT'D)

(These notes are an integral part of and should be read in conjunction with the accompanying combined financial statements)

3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONT'D)

3.15 REVENUE RECOGNITION

The Company's revenue includes revenue from consulting and design services.

Revenue from providing services

Revenue from service provision transaction is recognized when the outcome of the transaction can be measured reliably. If a service transaction spans multiple periods, revenue is recognized based on the stage of completion at the reporting date of that period's financial statements. The outcome of a service transaction is deemed reliably measurable when all four (4) conditions are met:

- Revenue can be measured reliably; when a contract grants the buyer the right to return the service under specific conditions, revenue is only recognized once these conditions no longer exist and the buyer no longer has the right to return the service provided.
- It is probable that economic benefits from the service transaction will flow to the Company.
- The stage of completion of the service can be reliably determined at the reporting date.
- The costs incurred and the costs necessary to complete the service transaction can be reliably measured.

Financial income

Interest from long-term investments is estimated and recognized when the Company establishes its entitlement to receive interest from the investee companies.

Interest from bank deposits is recognised based on periodic bank statements, loan interest is recognized on an accrual basis, considering the actual interest rate for each period.

Dividends and distributed profits

Dividends and distributed profits are recognized when the Company obtains the right to receive them from its equity investments. Dividends received in the form of shares are tracked as an increase in the number of shares held and not recorded as income or an increase in investment value.

3.16 TAXES AND OTHER PAYABLES TO THE STATE

Value-added tax (VAT)

The Company applies VAT declaration and calculation in accordance with the current tax laws and regulations.

Corporate income tax

Corporate income tax (if applicable) represents the total amount of current tax payable and the deferred tax amount.

NOTES TO THE COMBINED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONT'D)

(These notes are an integral part of and should be read in conjunction with the accompanying combined financial statements)

3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONT'D)

3.16 TAXES AND OTHER PAYABLES TO THE STATE (CONT'D)

Current tax payable is calculated based on the taxable income for the year. Taxable income differs from net profit presented in the income statement, as it excludes income and expenses that are taxable or deductible in different periods (including carried forward tax losses, if any) and items that are non-taxable or non-deductible.

Corporate income tax is calculated at the effective tax rate of 20% on taxable income at the end of the financial year.

The determination of the Company's income tax liability is based on prevailing tax regulations. However, these regulations change over time, and the final tax determination is subject to assessment by the competent tax authorities.

Other taxes

Other taxes and fees are declared and paid to the local tax authorities in accordance with Vietnam's applicable tax laws.

3.17 RELATED PARTIES

Parties are considered related if one party has the ability to control or exert significant influence over the other in making financial and operational policy decisions. Related parties include:

- Companies that have control, or are controlled directly or indirectly through one or more intermediaries, or are under common control with the Company including the parent company, subsidiaries within the Group, joint ventures, jointly controlled entities, associated companies.
- Individuals who have direct or indirect voting rights in the reporting companies leading to significant influence over these companies, key management personnel who have the authority and responsibility for planning, managing, and controlling the activities of the Corporation including close family members of these individuals.
- Companies in which the individuals mentioned above have direct or indirect voting rights or can have significant influence over the company.

When considering each relationship of related parties, the nature of the relationship is taken into account rather than just the legal form of these relationships. Accordingly, all transactions and balances with related parties are disclosed in the notes below.

NOTES TO THE COMBINED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONT'D)

(These notes are an integral part of and should be read in conjunction with the accompanying combined financial statements)

3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONT'D)

3.18 SEGMENT REPORTING

A reportable segment is a distinguishable component of the Company that is engaged in the production or supply of individual products or services, or a group of related products or services (business segment) or that operates within a specific economic environment (geographical segment) and is subject to risks and economic benefits different from those of other business segments.

The Company's primary segment reporting is based on geographical segments. Segment results include items directly attributable to a segment as well as those that are allocated to segments on a reasonable basis. Unallocated items include: Assets and liabilities, financial income and financial expenses, selling and administrative expenses, other gains and losses, corporate income tax.

4. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

	31/12/2024	01/01/2024
	VND	VND
- Cash on hand	76,613,591	27,878,227
- Cash at banks	8,059,983,129	1,043,146,677
Total	8,136,596,720	1,071,024,904

5. PREPAID EXPENSES

	31/12/2024	01/01/2024
	VND	VND
a) Short-term	92,753,770	117,846,637
- Tools and supplies	92,753,770	117,846,637
b) Long-term	1,398,807,010	457,607,735
- Tools and supplies	565,914,865	183,751,644
- Repair expenses	832,892,145	266,282,758
- Others	-	7,573,333
Total	1,491,560,780	575,454,372

NOTES TO THE COMBINED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONT'D)*(These notes are an integral part of and should be read in conjunction with the accompanying financial statements)***6. FINANCIAL INVESTMENTS****6.1 HELD-TO-MATURITY INVESTMENTS**

These are term deposits with maturities ranging from 3 months to 12 months. The term deposits are used as collateral for loans and guarantees at the bank, amounting to VND 3,900,000,000 (as of the beginning of the year, the amount was VND 3,900,000,000).

6.2 EQUITY INVESTMENTS IN ASSOCIATES

	31/12/2024				01/01/2024					
	Historical cost		Allowance		Fair Value		Historical cost		Allowance	
	VND		VND		VND		VND		VND	
Investments in subsidiaries	1,837,000,000	(1,394,712,247)		(*)	1,837,000,000	(1,245,146,569)				(*)
+ <i>Song Da Urban and Rural Development Joint Stock Company (1)</i>	1,837,000,000	(1,394,712,247)		(*)	1,837,000,000	(1,245,146,569)				(*)
Investments in other entities	2,950,134,564	(2,400,000,000)		(*)	2,950,134,564	(2,430,733,964)				(*)
+ <i>Phu Rieng Kratie Rubber Joint Stock Company (2)</i>	2,400,000,000	(2,400,000,000)		(*)	2,400,000,000	(2,400,000,000)				(*)
+ <i>Song Da Investment and Trading Joint Stock Company (3)</i>	550,134,564	-		645,553,322	550,134,564	(30,733,964)				519,400,600
Total	4,787,134,564	(3,794,712,247)			4,787,134,564	(3,675,880,533)				

- 1) According to the business registration certificate No.0800921560, amended for the fourth time on 22 July 2014, issued by the Department of Planning and Investment of Hai Duong city, the charter capital of Song Da Urban and Rural Development Joint Stock Company is VND 2,500,000,000. The Company invested VND 1,837,000,000 in this Company, equivalent to 183,700 shares, accounting for 73.5% of the charter capital (unchanged from the beginning of the year).
- 2) The investment in Phu Rieng Kratie Rubber Joint Stock Company through the entrusted investment activities for Song Da Corporation – JSC is VND 2,400,000,000. This investment has been fully provisioned.
- 3) The Company holds 88,034 shares, equivalent to 0.88% of the charter capital of Song Da Investment and Trade Joint Stock Company (as of the beginning of the year, the number of shares was 88,034, equivalent to 0.88% of the charter capital).

NOTES TO THE COMBINED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONT'D)

(These notes are an integral part of and should be read in conjunction with the accompanying financial statements)

- 6. FINANCIAL INVESTMENTS (CONT'D)**
- 6.2 EQUITY INVESTMENTS IN ASSOCIATES (CONT'D)**

Operational status of subsidiary

The subsidiary is in the process of normal operation, having no large changes compared to the previous year.

Transactions with subsidiary

The Company did not engage in any transactions with its subsidiary.

(*) As of 31 December 2024, the Company has not determined the fair value of these equity investments to disclose in the combined financial statements because Vietnamese Accounting Standards and the Vietnamese Enterprise Accounting System currently do not provide guidance on how to calculate fair value using valuation techniques. The fair value of these investments may differ from their book value.

NOTES TO THE COMBINED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONT'D)*(These notes are an integral part of and should be read in conjunction with the accompanying financial statements)***7. TRADE RECEIVABLES**

	31/12/2024		01/01/2024	
	Balance VND	Allowance VND	Balance VND	Allowance VND
a) Short-term	57,742,609,586	(23,530,889,989)	60,660,895,897	(23,522,120,888)
Trade receivables from related parties	27,622,704,245	(13,436,279,451)	30,417,944,499	(13,458,779,450)
- Song Da Corporation - Joint Stock Company	4,746,882,646	(4,169,424,085)	4,746,882,646	(4,169,424,085)
- Song Da Urban and Rural Development - Joint Stock Company	3,172,896,478	(3,172,896,478)	3,182,896,478	(3,182,896,478)
- Song Da 2 Joint Stock Company	442,433,090	-	517,548,245	-
- Song Da 3 Joint Stock Company	989,104,527	(604,150,312)	1,318,945,928	(604,150,312)
- Song Da 4 Joint Stock Company	925,975,381	-	1,190,911,742	-
- Song Da 5 Joint Stock Company	1,127,960,497	-	3,919,674,549	-
- Song Da 6 Joint Stock Company	3,155,385,775	-	2,873,872,386	-
- Song Da 9 Joint Stock Company	2,654,761,043	(176,777,832)	2,624,172,058	(176,777,832)
- Song Da 10 Joint Stock Company	3,654,064,600	(199,787,774)	3,191,574,258	(199,787,774)
- Nam He Hydropower Joint Stock Company	338,416,876	(338,416,876)	338,416,876	(338,416,876)
- Nam Mu Hydropower Joint Stock Company	94,448,063	-	-	-
- Nam Chien Hydropower Joint Stock Company	215,535,000	-	-	-
- Song Da 10.1 One-Member Limited Liability Company	-	-	258,209,064	-
- Song Da Infrastructure One-Member Limited Liability Company	17,582,000	-	17,582,000	-
- Viet Lao Power Joint Stock Company	5,605,812,092	(4,358,300,616)	5,605,812,092	(4,358,300,616)
- Xekaman 3 Power Limited Liability Company	351,604,776	(351,604,776)	351,604,776	(351,604,776)
- Song Da 3 - Daklo Hydropower Joint Stock Company	129,841,401	(64,920,702)	279,841,401	(77,420,701)
Other trade receivables	30,119,905,341	(10,094,610,538)	30,242,951,398	(10,063,341,438)

SONG DA CONSULTING JOINT STOCK COMPANY

Building G9, Thanh Xuan Nam Ward, Thanh Xuan District, Hanoi City.

FORM B09-DNIssued according to Circular No. 200/2014/TT-BTC
on 22 December 2014 of the Ministry of Finance**NOTES TO THE COMBINED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONT'D)***(These notes are an integral part of and should be read in conjunction with the accompanying financial statements)***7. TRADE RECEIVABLES (CONT'D)**

	31/12/2024		01/01/2024	
	Balance VND	Allowance VND	Balance VND	Allowance VND
b) Long-term	11,932,862,096	-	11,651,593,840	-
Trade receivables from related parties	7,350,677,299	-	5,843,288,338	-
- Song Da Corporation - Joint Stock Company	2,357,750,093	-	2,425,670,093	-
- Song Da 2 Joint Stock Company	5,615,400	-	1,574,123	-
- Song Da 5 Joint Stock Company	1,852,550,485	-	-	-
- Song Da 6 Joint Stock Company	244,562,929	-	207,546,599	-
- Song Da 9 Joint Stock Company	109,244,833	-	639,833,818	-
- Song Da 10 Joint Stock Company	964,370,670	-	752,080,816	-
- Nam He Hydropower Joint Stock Company	716,265,675	-	716,265,675	-
- Song Da Infrastructure One-Member Limited Liability Company	10,586,000	-	10,586,000	-
- Viet Lao Power Joint Stock Company	855,860,755	-	855,860,755	-
- Xekaman 3 Power Limited Liability Company	233,870,459	-	233,870,459	-
Other trade receivables	4,582,184,797	-	5,808,305,502	-
- Dak Drinh Hydropower Joint Stock Company	533,686,885	-	1,473,994,860	-
- Other customers	4,048,497,912	-	4,334,310,642	-
Total	69,675,471,682	(23,530,889,989)	72,312,489,737	(23,522,120,888)

NOTES TO THE COMBINED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONT'D)

(These notes are an integral part of and should be read in conjunction with the accompanying financial statements)

8. OTHER RECEIVABLES

	31/12/2024		01/01/2024	
	Balance VND	Allowance VND	Balance VND	Allowance VND
a) Short-term				
<i>Receivables from related parties</i>				
- Viet Lao Power Joint Stock Company - Loan interest	8,569,655,428	(5,060,599,165)	7,975,858,659	(5,060,599,165)
<i>Receivables from other enterprises and individuals</i>	7,375,437,958	(5,060,599,165)	7,313,715,885	(5,060,599,165)
- Advances to employees	7,375,437,958	(5,060,599,165)	7,313,715,885	(5,060,599,165)
- Interest on loans and bank deposits	1,194,217,470	-	662,142,774	-
- Mortgages or deposits	641,682,790	-	369,549,203	-
- Other short-term receivables	40,933,053	-	102,561,194	-
b) Long-term				
- Mortgages or deposits	402,930,601	-	51,213,750	-
	108,671,026	-	138,818,627	-
	61,000,000	-	30,000,000	-
	61,000,000	-	30,000,000	-
Total	8,630,655,428	(5,060,599,165)	8,005,858,659	(5,060,599,165)

NOTES TO THE COMBINED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONT'D)

(These notes are an integral part of and should be read in conjunction with the accompanying financial statements)

9. DOUBTFUL DEBTS

	31/12/2024		01/01/2024	
	Historical cost VND	Recoverable value VND	Allowance VND	Allowance value VND
Overdue receivables				
Related parties				
- Song Da Corporation - Joint Stock Company	26,294,438,687 4,169,424,085	7,604,283,586 -	(18,690,155,101) (4,169,424,085)	3,150,908,533 -
- Song Da Urban and Rural Development Joint Stock Company	3,172,896,478	-	(3,172,896,478)	-
- Viet Lao Power Joint Stock Company	12,981,250,050	3,562,350,269	(9,418,899,781)	2,362,422,143
- Other customers	5,970,868,074	4,041,933,317	(1,928,934,757)	788,486,390
Other enterprises and individuals	12,194,285,885	2,292,951,832	(9,901,334,053)	1,496,580,074
Total	38,488,724,572	9,897,235,418	(28,591,489,154)	4,647,488,607
				(28,582,720,053)

NOTES TO THE COMBINED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONT'D)

(These notes are an integral part of and should be read in conjunction with the accompanying financial statements)

10. TANGIBLE FIXED ASSETS

	Buildings and structures		Machinery and equipment		Means of transportation		Office equipment		Total	
	VND	VND	VND	VND	VND	VND	VND	VND	VND	VND
HISTORICAL COST										
01/01/2024	5,788,013,550	5,362,435,703	4,094,011,819	218,925,800	15,463,386,872					
- Purchase during the year	-	2,682,648,149	1,466,352,727	-	4,149,000,876					
- Disposals	-	(49,572,250)	(583,000,000)	-	(632,572,250)					
31/12/2024	5,788,013,550	7,995,511,602	4,977,364,546	218,925,800	18,979,815,498					
ACCUMULATED DEPRECIATION										
01/01/2024	(5,788,013,550)	(4,723,682,131)	(3,671,229,475)	(218,925,800)	(14,401,850,956)					
- Depreciation for the year	-	(594,760,702)	(385,231,824)	-	(979,992,526)					
- Disposals	-	49,572,250	583,000,000	-	632,572,250					
31/12/2024	(5,788,013,550)	(5,268,870,583)	(3,473,461,299)	(218,925,800)	(14,749,271,232)					
NET CARRYING AMOUNT										
01/01/2024	-	638,753,572	422,782,344	-	1,061,535,916					
31/12/2024	-	2,726,641,019	1,503,903,247	-	4,230,544,266					

- The net book value of tangible fixed assets used as mortgage, pledge or loan security as at 31 December 2024 was VND 1,503,903,247, (as at 01 January 2024, it was VND 422,782,344).

- The historical cost of tangible fixed assets that have been fully depreciated but are still in use as at 31 December 2024 is VND 12,396,319,992, (as at 01 January 2024, it was VND 10,300,910,326).