HD SECURITIES CORPORATION

CÔNG TY CỔ PHẦN CHỨNG KHOÁN HD

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Financial Statements

QUARTER 03/2026

HD SECURITIES CORPORATION

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

Unit: Vietnamese dong (VND)

ITEMS	Code	Notes	Ending balance	Opening balance
ASSETS				
A. CURRENT ASSETS (100 = 110 + 130)	**100**		**27,422,164,967,787**	**5,841,643,377,314**
I. Financial assets (110 = 111 ->129)	**110**		**27,414,723,552,002**	**5,838,177,261,373**
1. Cash and cash equivalents	111		722,490,332,915	1,035,721,037,704
1.1. Cash	111.1		222,490,332,915	1,035,721,037,704
1.2. Cash equivalents	111.2		500,000,000,000	
2. Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)	112		9,463,686,728,025	2,213,471,812,076
3. Held-to-maturity (HTM) investments	113		5,250,701,423,516	220,000,000
4. Loans	114		10,971,958,628,255	1,755,520,400,744
5. Receivables	117		232,621,554,526	411,279,301,757
5.1. Receivables from disposal of financial assets	117.1			383,405,300,000
5.2. Receivables and accruals from dividend and interest income of financial assets	117.2		232,621,554,526	27,874,001,757
5.2.2. Accruals for undue dividend and interest income	117.4		232,621,554,526	27,874,001,757
6. Advances to suppliers	118		9,927,896,463	39,414,241,677
7. Receivables from services provided by the securities company	119		782,870,454,463	318,748,932,684
8. Other receivables	122		97,000,000,000	109,665,753,425
9. Provision for impairment of receivables (*)	129		(116,533,466,161)	(45,864,218,694)
II. Other current assets (130 = 131->139)	**130**		**7,441,415,785**	**3,466,115,941**
1. Advances	131		7,441,415,785	3,466,115,941
B. NON-CURRENT ASSETS (200 = 210 + 220 + 230 + 240 + 250 - 260)	**200**		**327,801,895,486**	**107,591,618,238**
I. Long-term financial assets	**210**		**249,500,000,000**	**60,000,000,000**
1. Long-term receivables	211		249,500,000,000	60,000,000,000
II. Fixed assets	**220**		**28,625,953,646**	**9,195,421,793**
1. Tangible fixed assets	221		**880,257,728**	**832,631,981**
- Cost	222		11,701,689,801	12,117,402,632
- Accumulated depreciation (*)	223a		(10,821,432,073)	(11,284,770,651)
2. Intangible fixed assets	227		**27,745,695,918**	**8,362,789,812**
- Cost	228		57,161,855,813	30,581,943,964
- Accumulated amortisation (*)	229a		(29,416,159,895)	(22,219,154,152)
III. Investment properties	**230**		-	-
IV. Construction in progress	240		**11,287,882,922**	**21,884,992,807**
V. Other long-term assets	**250**		**38,388,058,918**	**16,511,203,638**
1. Long-term deposits, collaterals and pledges	251		1,808,246,994	535,921,450
2. Long-term prepaid expenses	252		8,874,762,942	4,859,036,169
3. Deferred income tax assets	253		14,608,377,852	
4. Contribution to Settlement Assistance Fund	254		13,096,671,130	11,116,246,019
VI. Provision for impairment of long-term assets	260			
TOTAL ASSETS (270 = 100 + 200)	**270**		**27,749,966,863,273**	**5,949,234,995,552**

ITEMS	Code	Notes	Ending balance	Opening balance
C. LIABILITIES (300 = 310 + 340)	**300**		**13,708,677,132,888**	**2,469,400,154,740**
I. Current liabilities	**310**		**13,708,677,132,888**	**2,467,672,862,599**
1. Short-term borrowings and finance lease liabilities	311		10,565,000,000,000	-
1.1. Short-term borrowings	312		10,565,000,000,000	
2. Payables for securities trading activities	318		411,660,000,000	54,000,000,000
3. Short-term trade payables	320		637,310,000	172,858,820,450
4. Taxation and statutory obligations	322		249,398,222,508	252,069,659,454
5. Payables to employees	323			23,347,296,602
6. Employee benefits	324			1,735,534
7. Short-term accrued expenses	325		25,543,958,901	4,535,253,962
8. Other short-term payables	329		2,456,436,512,202	1,960,827,767,320
9. Bonus and welfare fund	331		1,129,277	32,329,277
II. Non-current liabilities	**340**		-	**1,727,292,141**
1. Deferred income tax payables	356			1,727,292,141
A. OWNERS' EQUITY (400 = 410 + 420)	**400**		**14,041,289,730,385**	**3,479,834,840,812**
I. Owners' equity	**410**		**14,041,289,730,385**	**3,479,834,840,812**
1. Share capital	411		11,179,678,875,000	1,680,638,565,000
1.1. Capital contribution	411.1		10,960,692,820,000	1,461,425,710,000
a. Ordinary shares with voting rights	411.1a		10,960,692,820,000	1,461,425,710,000
1.2. Share premium	411.2		218,986,055,000	219,212,855,000
4. Supplementary charter capital reserve	414		13,099,353,197	13,099,353,197
5. Financial and operational risk reserve	415		13,099,353,197	13,099,353,197
7. Undistributed profit	417		2,835,412,148,991	1,772,997,569,418
7.1. Realized profit after tax	417.1		2,715,132,549,668	1,720,607,706,197
7.2. Unrealized profit	417.2		120,279,599,323	52,389,863,221
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND OWNERS' EQUITY	**440**		**27,749,966,863,273**	**5,949,234,995,552**

ITEMS	Code	Notes	Ending balance	Opening balance
OFF-BALANCE SHEET ITEMS				
A. ASSETS OF THE COMPANY AND ASSETS MANAGED UNDER AGREEMENTS				
1. Outstanding shares	006		1,096,069,282	146,142,571
2. Financial assets listed/registered for trading at VSD of the Company	008		7,543,272,070,000	1,863,420,160,000
3. Awaiting financial assets of the Company	010		411,660,000,000	
4. Financial assets which have not been deposited at VSD of the Company	012		3,043,050,000,000	22,692,920,000
5. Entitled financial assets of the Company	013		7,961,000,000	-
B. ASSETS AND PAYABLES UNDER AGREEMENT WITH INVESTORS				
1. Financial assets listed/registered for trading at VSD of investors	021		**131,138,966,280,000**	**69,765,498,260,000**
a. Unrestricted financial assets	021.1		107,046,615,920,000	64,823,683,980,000
b. Restricted financial assets	021.2		27,684,090,000	30,000,000
c. Mortgaged financial assets	021.3		15,533,443,170,000	4,941,784,280,000
d. Blocked and temporarily withheld financial assets	021.4		8,489,972,050,000	
2. Non-traded financial assets deposited at VSD of investors	022		-	**265,440,000**
a. Restricted and non-traded financial assets deposited at VSD	022.2			265,440,000
3. Entitled financial assets of investors	025		41,251,050,000	
4. Investors' deposits	026		**514,815,811,373**	**610,870,691,164**
4.1. Investors' deposits for securities trading activities managed by the Company	027		343,106,902,415	510,579,578,559
4.3. Clearing and settlement deposits for securities transactions	029		171,708,908,958	100,291,112,605
a. Clearing and settlement deposits for securities transactions of domestic investors	029.1		168,655,216,326	96,212,656,768
b. Clearing and settlement deposits for securities transactions of foreign investors	029.2		3,053,692,632	4,078,455,837
5. Payables to investors - investors' deposits for securities trading activities managed by the Company	031		**514,815,811,373**	**610,870,691,164**
5.1. Payables to domestic investors - investors' deposits for securities trading activities managed by the Company	031.1		511,762,118,741	608,621,726,029
5.2. Payables to foreign investors - investors' deposits for securities trading activities managed by the Company	031.2		3,053,692,632	2,248,965,135

Ho Chi Minh City, 10 October 2026

Preparer and Chief Accountant **Chief Executive Officer**

CÔNG TY CỔ PHẦN CHỨNG KHOÁN HD

Nguyễn Thị Ngọc Lành

TỔNG GIÁM ĐỐC
Nguyễn Hà Quỳnh

STATEMENT OF INCOME

Unit: VND

ITEMS	Code	3rd Quarter		Year to date	
		2026	2025	2026	2025
I. OPERATING INCOME					
1.1. Gain from financial assets at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)	**01**	**424,164,175,041**	**270,016,628,628**	**1,332,458,993,517**	**650,600,601,058**
a. Gain from disposal of financial assets	01.1	194,192,571,420	265,865,524,832	842,156,058,428	597,618,082,644
b. Gain from revaluation of financial assets at FVTPL	01.2	229,175,403,621	(14,894,967,214)	393,093,812,195	16,837,956,151
c. Dividend, interest income from financial assets at FVTPL	01.3	796,200,000	19,046,071,010	97,209,122,894	36,144,562,263
1.2. Gain from held-to-maturity (HTM) investments	02	103,785,227,296	29,226,017,910	144,351,901,792	61,787,911,113
1.3. Gain from loans and receivables	03	215,487,017,471	38,851,368,916	350,396,757,319	107,921,222,272
1.4. Revenue from brokerage services	06	11,887,116,541	6,809,207,465	55,353,745,870	15,655,529,860
1.5. Revenue from underwriting and issuance agency services	07	370,929,255,091	26,510,000,000	981,929,255,091	99,887,700,000
1.6. Revenue from securities custodian services	09	3,326,749,520	2,113,677,745	32,307,108,560	12,245,564,894
1.7. Revenue from financial advisory services	10	250,000,000	300,000,000	120,250,000,000	200,176,500,000
1.8. Revenue from other operating activities	11	403,451,500	20,702,306,000	1,403,451,500	23,102,306,000
Total operating revenue (20 = 01->11)	**20**	**1,130,232,992,460**	**394,529,206,664**	**3,018,451,213,649**	**1,171,377,335,197**
II. OPERATING EXPENSES					
2.1. Loss from financial assets at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)	21	151,354,873,369	46,110,371,245	347,068,119,283	173,873,909,062
a. Loss from disposal of financial assets	21.1	80,091,051,121	46,110,371,245	238,122,726,235	167,876,875,788
b. Loss from revaluation of financial assets at FVTPL	21.2	71,263,822,248		108,945,393,048	5,997,033,274
2.2. Expenses for proprietary trading activities	26	6,573,536,551	65,877,206,756	49,541,920,620	220,777,665,708
2.3. Expenses for brokerage services	27	26,349,051,687	17,730,326,602	62,111,591,488	35,232,169,561
2.4. Expenses for underwriting and issuance agency services	28	7,714,913,639	2,163,186,639	24,257,307,599	14,214,472,100
2.5. Expenses for securities custodian services	30	3,250,337,431	2,445,356,090	16,416,722,698	7,600,036,105
2.6. Expenses for financial advisory services	31		-	2,299,373,359	19,490,126,564
2.7. Expenses for other services	32		2,532,903,800	4,344,122,703	4,803,937,372
Total operating expenses (40 = 21->32)	**40**	**195,242,712,677**	**136,859,351,132**	**506,039,157,750**	**475,992,316,472**
III. FINANCE INCOME					
3.1. Interest income and dividends from demand deposits	42	948,712,832	902,633,513	4,525,271,256	3,534,631,813
3.2. Other investment income	44		12,253,150,684	137,359,306	**13,637,876,712**
Total finance income (50 = 41->44)	**50**	**948,712,832**	**13,155,784,197**	**4,662,630,562**	**17,172,508,525**
IV. FINANCE EXPENSES					
4.1. Borrowing costs	52	116,703,598,176	11,539,315,069	158,934,447,979	66,644,904,018
4.2. Other investment expenses	55		-	6,085,523,853	
Total finance expenses (60 = 51->56)	**60**	**116,703,598,176**	**11,539,315,069**	**165,019,971,832**	**66,644,904,018**
V. SELLING EXPENSES	61				
VI. GENERAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES	62	**49,892,883,506**	**9,249,352,946**	**111,181,044,385**	**31,264,427,502**
VII. OPERATING PROFIT (70 = 20 + 50 - 40 - 60 - 61 - 62)	**70**	**769,342,510,933**	**250,036,971,714**	**2,240,873,670,244**	**614,648,195,730**

ITEMS	Code	3rd Quarter		Year to date	
		2026	2025	2026	2025
VIII. OTHER INCOME AND EXPENSES					
8.1. Other income	71				
8.2. Other expenses	72	282,500,000	(18,000,000)	282,500,000	(942,500,000)
Total other operating profit (80 = 71 - 72)	**80**	**(282,500,000)**	**(18,000,000)**	**(282,500,000)**	**(942,500,000)**
IX. PROFIT BEFORE TAX (90 = 70 + 80)	**90**	**769,060,010,933**	**250,018,971,714**	**2,240,591,170,244**	**613,705,695,730**
9.1. Realized profit	91	611,148,429,560	264,913,938,928	1,956,442,751,097	596,867,739,579
9.2. Unrealized profit	92	157,911,581,373	(14,894,967,214)	284,148,419,147	16,837,956,151
X. CORPORATE INCOME TAX (CIT) EXPENSES	100	**153,812,002,186**	**51,203,200,998**	**436,955,342,969**	**125,422,285,722**
10.1. Current CIT expense	100.1	162,983,584,630	47,139,222,989	453,291,012,962	122,557,714,368
10.2. Deferred CIT expense	100.2	(9,171,582,444)	4,063,978,009	(16,335,669,993)	2,864,571,354
XI. PROFIT AFTER TAX (200 = 90 - 100)	**200**	**615,248,008,747**	**198,815,770,716**	**1,803,635,827,275**	**488,283,410,008**

Ho Chi Minh City, 10 October 2026

Preparer and Chief Accountant

Nguyễn Thị Ngọc Lành

Chief Executive Officer

TỔNG GIÁM ĐỐC
Nguyễn Hà Quỳnh

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS (Indirect method)

Unit: Vietnamese dong (VND)

ITEMS	Code	Notes	Year to date	
			2026	2025
I. Cash flows from operating activities				-
1. Profit before tax	01		**2,240,591,170,244**	**613,705,695,730**
2. Adjustments for:	**02**		**(946,822,477)**	**40,547,249,505**
- Depreciation and amortisation of fixed assets	03		6,733,667,165	6,662,995,210
- Provisions	04		70,669,247,467	
- Interest expenses	06		158,934,447,979	66,644,904,018
- Gain/loss from investment activities	07		(4,662,630,562)	(3,534,631,813)
- Accrued interest income	08		(232,621,554,526)	(29,226,017,910)
3. Increase in non-monetary expenses	**10**		**108,945,393,048**	**(5,997,033,274)**
- Loss from revaluation of financial assets at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)	11		108,945,393,048	(5,997,033,274)
4. Decrease in non-monetary revenue	**18**		**(393,093,812,195)**	**(16,837,956,151)**
- Gain from revaluation of financial assets at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)	19		(393,093,812,195)	(16,837,956,151)
5. Operating profit before changes in working capital	**30**		**(22,328,391,563,353)**	**1,301,604,719,825**
- (Increase)/decrease in financial assets at FVTPL	31		(6,966,066,496,802)	(459,014,568,477)
- (Increase)/decrease in held-to-maturity (HTM) investments	32		(5,250,481,423,516)	340,000,000,000
- (Increase)/decrease in loans	33		(9,216,438,227,511)	(304,534,429,946)
(-) Increase, (+) decrease in receivables from disposal of financial assets	35		(383,405,300,000)	-
(-) Increase, (+) decrease in receivables and accruals from dividend and interest income of financial assets	36		32,536,632,319	558,064,850,886
(-) Increase, (+) decrease in receivables from services provided by the securities company	37		(653,621,521,779)	371,307,924,130
(-) Increase, (+) decrease in other receivables	39		12,665,753,425	(119,913,424,658)
- Increase/(decrease) in other assets	40		(20,178,251,717)	(9,090,262,804)
- Increase/(decrease) in payable expenses (excluding interest expenses)	41		12,934,678,105	(66,719,177,991)
- Increase/(decrease) in prepaid expenses	42		(4,015,726,773)	295,775,934
(-) Corporate income tax paid	43		(417,136,879,853)	(58,098,597,568)
(-) Interest paid	44		(150,860,421,145)	(66,644,904,018)
- Increase/(decrease) in trade payables	45		(142,735,165,236)	(92,175,596,900)
- Increase/(decrease) in employee benefits	46			15,748,132
- Increase/(decrease) in taxes and statutory obligations (excluding corporate income tax paid)	47		(14,608,377,852)	14,114,485,625
- Increase/(decrease) in payables to employees	48		(23,349,032,136)	2,512,667,193
- Increase/(decrease) in other payables	50		856,368,197,118	1,193,668,538,973
- Other receipts from operating activities	51			(850,100,000)
- Other payments for operating activities	52		-	(1,334,208,686)
Net cash flows (used in) operating activities	**60**		**(20,372,895,634,733)**	**1,933,022,675,635**
II. Cash flows from investing activities				
1. Purchase and construction of fixed assets, investment properties and other assets	61		(4,375,380,056)	(2,060,000,000)
Net cash flows from/ (used in) investing activities	**70**		**(4,375,380,056)**	**(2,060,000,000)**

ITEMS	Code	Notes	Year to date	
			2026	2025
III. Cash flows from financing activities			**9,499,040,310,000**	-
1. Cash receipts from issuance of shares and capital contributions from owners	71		9,499,040,310,000	
2. Drawdown of borrowings	**73**		12,555,000,000,000	1,800,000,000,000
2.1. Other borrowings	73.2		12,555,000,000,000	1,800,000,000,000
3. Repayment of borrowings	**74**		(1,990,000,000,000)	(4,990,000,000,000)
3.1. Other repayment of borrowings	74.3		(1,990,000,000,000)	(4,990,000,000,000)
Net cash flows from financing activities	**80**		**20,064,040,310,000**	**(3,190,000,000,000)**
IV. Net increase/(decrease) in cash during the period	**90**		**(313,230,704,789)**	**(1,259,037,324,365)**
V. Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	101		**1,035,721,037,704**	**2,258,704,953,585**
- Cash	101.1		1,035,721,037,704	2,258,704,953,585
VI. Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the period	**103**		**722,490,332,915**	**999,667,629,220**
- Cash	103.1		**222,490,332,915**	**999,667,629,220**
- Cash equivalents	103.2		**500,000,000,000**	-
CASH FLOWS OF BROKERAGE AND ENTRUSTMENT ACTIVITIES				
I. Cash flows from brokerage and trust activities of the customers				-
1. Cash receipts from disposal of brokerage securities of customers	01		53,310,871,007,042	16,754,645,058,260
2. Cash payments for acquisition of brokerage securities of customers	02		(68,820,081,851,807)	(15,570,767,851,684)
3. Receipt of deposits for settlement of securities transactions of customers	07		57,669,053,976,889	22,426,724,338,063
4. Cash payments for settlement of securities transactions of customers	08		(53,092,637,803,841)	(23,829,134,863,489)
5. Cash payments for custodian fees of customers	11		(22,895,828,859)	(6,689,916,169)
6. Cash receipts from securities issuers	14		10,877,986,474,785	375,591,995,055
7. Cash payments to securities issuers	15		(18,350,854,000)	-
Net increase/(decrease) in cash during the period	**20**		**(96,054,879,791)**	**150,368,760,036**
II. Cash and cash equivalents of customers at the beginning of the year	30		**610,870,691,164**	**207,089,972,134**
Cash at banks at the beginning of the year:	31		**610,870,691,164**	**207,089,972,134**
- Investors' deposits for securities trading activities managed by the securities company, of which term deposits:	32		610,870,691,164	135,374,364,247
- Investors' synthesizing deposits for securities trading activities	33		608,621,726,029	
- Clearing and settlement deposits for securities transactions	34		2,248,965,135	71,715,607,887
III. Cash and cash equivalents of customers at the end of the period	**40**		**514,815,811,373**	**357,458,732,170**
- Investors' deposits for securities trading activities managed by the securities company of which term deposits:	42		514,815,811,373	357,458,732,170
- Investors' synthesizing deposits for securities trading activities	43		343,106,902,415	290,800,746,795
- Clearing and settlement deposits for securities transactions	44		171,708,908,958	66,657,985,375

Ho Chi Minh City, 10 October 2026

Preparer and Chief Accountant

Nguyễn Thị Ngọc Lành

Chief Executive Officer

CÔNG TY CỔ PHẦN CHỨNG KHOÁN HD

TỔNG GIÁM ĐỐC

Nguyễn Hà Quỳnh

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
For the period from 01 January 2026 30 September 2026

I. CHARACTERISTICS OF THE COMPANY'S OPERATIONS

1. Establishment

HD Securities Joint Stock Company (formerly HD Securities Joint Stock Company) was established under Business Registration Certificate No. 4103005804 dated 27/12/2006 and operates under Securities Trading License No. 47/UBCK-GPHĐKD issued by the State Securities Commission on 28/12/2006

English name: HD SECURITIES CORPORATION.

Abbreviated name: HDS

Head office: 23 A-B Nguyen Dinh Chieu and 9th Floor, 58 Nguyen Dinh Chieu, Sai Gon Ward, Ho Chi Minh City.

Charter: The Company has issued its Charter, which was amended and supplemented on 12 April 2022

2. Form of capital ownership: Joint stock company.

3. Business lines

Securities brokerage; securities investment advisory; securities custody; securities proprietary trading; securities underwriting

4. Capital scale of the securities company: Legal capital as at 31/12/2020 was VND 250,000,000,000.

5. The Company's operating objectives are:

(i) Maximize customers' profits
(ii) Increase shareholder value
(iii) Grow together with partners
(iv) Take care of the livelihoods of employees

6. Investment restrictions

Compliance with Article 28 of Circular 121/2020/TT-BTC issued by the Ministry of Finance on 31 December 2020. Specifically:

- A securities company is not allowed to purchase or contribute capital to purchase real estate, except for use as its head office, branches and transaction offices directly serving the professional business activities of the securities company.
- A securities company may invest in real estate as prescribed in Clause 1 of this Article and fixed assets on the principle that the carrying value of fixed assets and real estate must not exceed 50% of the total assets of the securities company.
- The total value of investments in corporate bonds of a securities company must not exceed 70% of owners' equity. A securities company licensed to conduct proprietary trading is allowed to trade listed bonds in repurchase transactions in accordance with relevant regulations on bond repurchase transactions.
- A securities company must not, by itself or by authorizing other organizations or individuals, do the following:

+ Invest in shares or capital contributions of a company that owns more than 50% of the charter capital of the securities company, except for the purchase of odd-lot shares at the request of customers;
+ Together with related persons, invest 5% or more of the charter capital of another securities company;
+ Invest more than 20% of the total outstanding shares or fund certificates of a listed organization;
+ Invest more than 15% of the total outstanding shares or fund certificates of an unlisted organization; this provision does not apply to member funds, exchange-traded funds and open-ended funds;
+ Invest or contribute capital of more than 10% of the total paid-up capital of a limited liability company or of a business project;
+ Invest or contribute capital of more than fifteen percent (15%) of owners' equity in a single organization or business project;
+ Invest or contribute capital of more than 15% of owners' equity in a single organization or business project;
+ Invest more than 70% of owners' equity in shares, capital contributions and business projects, of which no more than 20% of owners' equity may be invested in unlisted shares, capital contributions and business projects.

- A securities company is allowed to establish or acquire a fund management company as a subsidiary. In this case, the securities company is not required to comply with the regulations in points c, d and đ of Clause 4 of this Article. A securities company planning to establish or acquire a fund management company as a subsidiary must meet the following conditions:

+ Owners' equity after contributing capital to establish or acquire the fund management company must be at least equal to the minimum charter capital required for the business activities that the company is carrying out;

+ The available capital ratio after contributing capital to establish or acquire the fund management company must be at least 180%;

+ After contributing capital to establish or acquire the fund management company, the securities company must ensure compliance with the borrowing restrictions prescribed in Article 26 of this Circular and the investment restrictions prescribed in Clause 3 of this Article and Point e of Clause 4 of this Article.

- Where a securities company exceeds the investment limits due to underwriting on a firm commitment basis, due to merger or consolidation, or due to fluctuations in the assets or owners' equity of the securities company or of the investee organization, the securities company must apply the necessary measures to comply with the investment limits prescribed in Clauses 2, 3 and 4 of this Article within a maximum period of 01 year.

7. Characteristics of the Company's operations during the financial year that affect the financial statements: None

8. Total number of employees as at 30/09/2026: 202 personnel

II. ACCOUNTING PERIOD AND CURRENCY USED IN ACCOUNTING

1. Accounting year and accounting period

The Company's accounting year starts on 01 January and ends on 31 December each year.

The Company's first six-month accounting period starts on 01 January and ends on 30 June each year.

2. Currency used in accounting

Vietnamese dong (VND) is used as the currency for accounting records.

III. APPLICABLE ACCOUNTING STANDARDS AND SYSTEM

1. Applicable accounting system

The Company applies the accounting regime applicable to securities companies issued under Circular No. 210/2014/TT-BTC dated 30 December 2014 (replacing Circular No. 95/2008/TT-BTC dated 24 October 2008 of the Ministry of Finance guiding accounting for securities companies and Circular No. 162/2010/TT-BTC dated 20 October 2010) and applies Circular No. 334/2016/TT-BTC dated 27 December 2016 of the Ministry of Finance amending, supplementing and replacing Appendices 02 and 04 of Circular No. 210/2014/TT-BTC dated 30 December 2014.

2. Statement on compliance with accounting standards and accounting system

We have maintained the accounting records in accordance with the accounting guidance applicable to securities companies, Vietnamese accounting standards and relevant legal regulations. The financial statements present fairly in respect of the financial position, results of operations and cash flows of the Company.

The selection of data and information to be presented in the Notes to the financial statements is made in accordance with the materiality principle prescribed in Vietnamese Accounting Standard No. 21 "Presentation of Financial Statements".

The financial statements comprise: the separate statement of financial position, the separate statement of results of operations, the separate statement of cash flows, the separate statement of changes in owners' equity and the notes to the separate financial statements, which are presented in accordance with accounting principles and practices in Vietnam and are not intended to be presented in accordance with accounting principles and practices generally accepted in countries and territories other than Vietnam.

3. Applicable accounting form

Applicable accounting form: General journal

IV. APPLICABLE ACCOUNTING POLICIES

On 30 December 2014, the Ministry of Finance issued Circular No. 210/2014/TT-BTC guiding the accounting regime applicable to securities companies, which is more consistent with international financial reporting standards. Significant changes in Circular 210/2014/TT-BTC affecting the financial statements for the 2016 accounting year include:

On 27 December 2016, the Ministry of Finance issued Circular No. 334/2016/TT-BTC amending, supplementing and replacing Appendices 02 and 04 of Circular No. 210/2014/TT-BTC. Significant changes in Circular No. 334/2016/TT-BTC and Circular No. 210/2014/TT-BTC affecting the financial statements for 2016 include:

Changes in the forms, preparation and presentation of the financial statements, including: the separate statement of financial position, the separate statement of results of operations, the separate statement of cash flows, the separate statement of changes in owners' equity and the notes to the separate financial statements.

Financial assets are classified into four (4) categories: financial assets at fair value through profit or loss, available-for-sale financial assets, held-to-maturity financial assets and loans. The measurement of financial assets is as follows:

Circular No. 210/2014/TT-BTC and Circular No. 334/2016/TT-BTC provide regulations on accounting vouchers, the chart of accounts and the methods of preparing and presenting the financial statements of securities companies. The Company has restated the statement of financial position data as at 01 January 2016 in accordance with Circular No. 210/2014/TT-BTC and Circular No. 334/2016/TT-BTC when comparing with the statement of financial position data as at 31 December 2016.

1. Principles for translating financial statements prepared in foreign currencies into Vietnamese dong

When translating financial statements prepared in foreign currencies into Vietnamese dong, accountants translate the items of the financial statements according to the following principles:

- Assets and liabilities are translated into Vietnamese dong at the actual transaction exchange rate at the end of the period;

- Owners' equity is translated into Vietnamese dong at the actual transaction exchange rate on the date of capital contribution;

- Exchange rate differences and asset revaluation differences are translated into Vietnamese dong at the actual transaction exchange rate on the revaluation date;

- Undistributed profit after tax and funds appropriated from undistributed profit after tax arising after the investment date are translated into Vietnamese dong by calculation based on the items of the income statement (except that undistributed profit after tax as at 01/01/2015 is translated at the actual transaction exchange rate on 01/01/2015);

- Profits and dividends paid are translated into Vietnamese dong at the actual transaction exchange rate on the date of payment of profits and dividends;

- Items of the income statement and the statement of cash flows are translated into Vietnamese dong at the actual transaction exchange rate at the time the transaction occurs, or at the average exchange rate if the difference does not exceed 3% compared with the actual exchange rate at the time the transaction occurs.

Exchange differences arising from the translation of financial statements prepared in foreign currencies into Vietnamese dong are recognized in the item "Foreign exchange differences" under owners' equity in the balance sheet.

Types of exchange rates applied in accounting

The Company translates foreign currencies into Vietnamese dong based on the actual transaction exchange rate.

2. Principles for determining the actual transaction exchange rate

All foreign currency transactions arising during the period (recognition of advisory revenue) are recorded at the actual exchange rate at the time the transaction occurs.

Closing balances of monetary items (demand deposits) denominated in foreign currencies are revalued at the actual transaction exchange rate announced at the time of preparing the financial statements:

Exchange differences arising during the period from foreign currency transactions are recognized in the results of operations. Exchange differences from the revaluation of monetary items denominated in foreign currencies at the end of the accounting period, after netting increases against decreases, are recognized in the results of operations.

3. Principles for determining the book exchange rate

When collecting receivables and deposits or paying liabilities in foreign currencies, the Company uses the specific identification book exchange rate.

When paying in foreign currencies, the Company uses the moving weighted average book exchange rate.

4. Principles for determining the effective interest rate used to discount cash flows

The effective interest rate used to discount cash flows for items recognized at present value, amortized value, recoverable value, etc. is determined based on the market interest rate / the interest rate of the commercial bank with which the enterprise regularly transacts / the interest rate applicable to the enterprise's borrowings. (State the reason for the determination)

5. Principles for recognizing cash

Cash includes cash on hand and demand deposits at banks.

Demand deposits at banks include operating deposits, deposits from the sale of underwritten securities and deposits for clearing and settlement of securities transactions of the Company. Investors' deposits for securities transactions are presented separately in the off-balance sheet items.

Cash equivalents include term deposits and short-term investments with an original maturity of not more than three months, which are highly liquid, readily convertible into known amounts of cash and subject to an insignificant risk of conversion into cash.

6. Principles and methods of accounting for financial assets at fair value through profit or loss, held-to-maturity investments, available-for-sale financial assets, loans and receivables

7. Principles for recognition, classification and valuation of financial assets

8. **Principles for recognition and classification of financial assets.**

The Company recognizes financial assets only when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the financial instrument.

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL): A financial asset is classified as FVTPL when it is held for the purpose of buying and selling in the financial market with the expectation of making a profit.

At initial recognition, the Company classifies financial assets into the group measured at fair value through the income statement.

FVTPL financial assets are initially recognized at purchase price (the actual purchase price or matched price, excluding the costs of purchasing FVTPL financial assets, such as brokerage fees, transaction fees and bank fees). Any gain or loss arising from changes in the value of these financial assets is recognized in the income statement.

9. Principles for recognition and classification of financial assets (continued)

Financial assets are reclassified out of FVTPL where the financial asset is a loan or receivable and it is determined that the purpose will be to hold it for a determinable period in the future or until maturity, or where the financial asset is a deposit that is reclassified to cash and cash equivalents.

Financial assets of other categories must be reclassified to FVTPL when sold.

FVTPL financial assets that are debt instruments must, upon maturity, be transferred to receivables and a provision made as for a doubtful receivable (if any).

After initial recognition, FVTPL financial assets are recognized at market price or fair value (where no market price is available).

Held-to-maturity (HTM) financial assets: HTM assets are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments and fixed maturity that the Company has the positive intention and ability to hold to maturity, except for:

- Non-derivative financial assets that, upon initial recognition, the Company has classified as measured at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL);

- Non-derivative financial assets that the Company has classified as available-for-sale (AFS);

- Non-derivative financial assets that meet the definition of loans and receivables.

HTM financial assets are initially recognized at purchase price or issue price plus transaction costs directly attributable to the purchase or issue of these financial assets. After initial recognition, HTM financial assets are recognized at amortized cost using the effective interest method.

If, due to a change in intention or ability to hold, HTM financial assets must be reclassified to the AFS category, they must be remeasured at fair value. The difference between the carrying amount and the fair value is recognized in the income statement as a reclassification adjustment.

Available-for-sale (AFS) financial assets: are non-derivative financial assets that are designated as available for sale or are not classified as:

- Financial assets recognized at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)

- Held-to-maturity (HTM) investments

- Loans and receivables

AFS financial assets are initially recognized at purchase price plus transaction costs directly attributable to the purchase of these financial assets. After initial recognition, AFS financial assets are recognized at fair value.

Investments in equity instruments that do not have a quoted price in an active market and investments whose value cannot be reliably determined are carried at cost.

When preparing and presenting the financial statements, the difference between the carrying amount and the fair value of AFS financial assets arising from revaluation is recognized directly in owners' equity (in the statement of financial position) and in other comprehensive income (in the income statement), and no provision is made when the long-term securities investment declines in value.

Loans and receivables: are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in a perfect market.

The Company's loans include:

- Loans of financial assets at fair value through profit or loss, with collateral received from the Lender under borrowing contracts of financial assets ensuring liquidity under the lending commitment, where the Company may sell the collateral arising from this lending commitment;

- Loans with a commitment to settle the loan in cash or by transferring or issuing another financial instrument;

- Loans to customers to purchase securities under regulations on margin securities transactions under margin contracts, or under contracts for advances of customers' securities sale proceeds;

Loans are initially recognized at cost. After initial recognition, loans are recognized at amortized cost using the effective interest method, except for loans of financial assets recognized at fair value through profit or loss ...

Valuation of financial assets

a. Valuation principles

At the end of the accounting period, the Company must revalue financial assets according to the following principles:

For shares

For shares listed on the Hanoi Stock Exchange and the Ho Chi Minh City Stock Exchange, the market value is determined as the closing price on the most recent trading day up to the revaluation date.

For shares of companies not listed on the stock market but registered for trading on the Unlisted Public Company Market (UPCoM), the market value is determined as the average closing price on the most recent trading day up to the revaluation date.

For listed shares that are cancelled, suspended or have trading halted, from the sixth trading day onwards, the actual share price is the book value as at the most recent date of the balance sheet.

For shares that are neither listed nor registered for trading on the Unlisted Public Company Market (UPCoM), the actual securities price is the actual trading price on the over-the-counter (OTC) market at the time closest to the date of valuation of the securities.

The Company does not revalue shares that are neither listed nor registered for trading on the Unlisted Public Company Market (UPCoM) if there are no quotations from three (03) securities companies or no transactions within one month up to the revaluation date.

For listed bonds, the revaluation price is the price listed on the trading system of the Stock Exchange on the most recent trading day.

Convertible bonds are valued at the fair value of the shares into which the bonds are convertible.

For unlisted bonds and money market instruments, the revaluation of these financial assets at market value or fair value is performed using a valuation method consistent with legal regulations. Where there is no market price on the most recent trading day, the Company may use fair value to revalue the financial assets. Fair value is determined on the basis of respecting the principles, methods or theoretical models for valuing financial assets approved in writing by the Board of Management.

For lending investments, an assessment is required at the date of preparing the financial statements as to whether there is any objective evidence of impairment of one or a group of loan financial assets. If there is any evidence of impairment of this group of financial assets, the Company must recognize it in the income statement.

Objective evidence of impairment of one or a group of financial assets includes data collected on loss events through the classification of debts into 5 groups and the provision rates prescribed in Circular 210/2014/TT-BTC. Specifically:

+ The provision rate for group 1 debts is 0%.

+ The provision rate for group 2 debts is 5%.

+ The provision rate for group 3 debts is 20%.

+ The provision rate for group 4 debts is 50%.

+ The provision rate for group 5 debts is 100%.

+ The general provision rate is determined at 0.75% of the total balance of debts from group 1 to group 4.

b. Principles for handling differences arising from revaluation of financial assets

- Increases arising from revaluation of FVTPL are recognized on a non-offsetting basis and presented in the income statement under the item "Income", detailed as "Increase in revaluation of financial assets at fair value through profit or loss".

- Decreases arising from revaluation of FVTPL are recognized on a non-offsetting basis and presented in the income statement under the item "Losses and transaction costs of purchasing financial assets, proprietary trading activities at FVTPL", detailed as "Decrease in revaluation of financial assets at fair value through profit or loss".

b. Principles for handling differences arising from revaluation of financial assets (continued)

- Increases or decreases arising from revaluation of AFS are recognized on a non-offsetting basis and reflected directly in owners' equity in the statement of financial position under the item "Differences from revaluation of financial assets at fair value" and presented in the item "Gain/loss from revaluation of available-for-sale financial assets" in the separate income statement.

10. Principles for recognition and classification of financial liabilities.

Financial liabilities are appropriately classified into financial liabilities recognized through the income statement and financial liabilities measured at amortized cost. The Company determines the classification of financial liabilities at initial recognition.

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

The Company's financial liabilities include trade payables, other payables, borrowings and derivative financial instruments. Or

The Company's financial liabilities include borrowings, bonds issued, trade payables and liabilities arising from securities business activities.

Financial liabilities are derecognized when the Company no longer has a binding obligation to settle in cash, financial assets or equity instruments to another entity.

11. Principles for offsetting financial instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and the net amount presented in the financial statements if, and only if, the Company has a legally enforceable right to offset the recognized amounts and intends either to settle on a net basis, or to realize the assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously.

12. Principles for recognition and presentation of provisions for impairment of financial assets

At the end of the accounting period, the Company reviews and assesses the impairment of HTM financial assets. If impairment arises, a provision for impairment of financial assets must be made. If the financial asset is assessed as having recovered from the previously determined impairment, the provision made will be reversed.

For HTM financial assets: At the date of preparing the financial statements, the Company considers whether there is any objective evidence of impairment of one or a group of financial assets. If there is any evidence of impairment of these groups of financial assets, the Company must recognize it in the income statement - profit/loss section.

For AFS financial assets: At the date of preparing the financial statements, the Company considers whether there is any objective evidence of a decline in the fair value of one or a group of AFS financial assets. If there is any evidence of impairment of these groups of financial assets, the Company must determine the fair value of any impairment loss and recognize it directly in owners' equity.

Fair value of financial assets and financial liabilities

The fair value of cash and short-term deposits, trade receivables, trade payables and other short-term liabilities approximates the carrying amount of these items.

The fair value of listed securities is determined based on the prices published on trading markets.

For unlisted financial instruments whose fair value cannot be determined reliably due to the lack of a highly liquid market, fair value is determined based on quotations, or on the net asset value/book value of the issuer, or on the Company's assessment of the recoverability of the investment securities. Where there is insufficient reliable information to determine it, the fair value of unlisted instruments is reflected at cost.

13. Principles for recognition and depreciation of investment properties:

Principles for recognition of investment properties: recognized at cost less (-) accumulated depreciation.

Cost of investment properties: is all cash or cash-equivalent expenditures that the enterprise incurs, or the fair value of other considerations given in exchange, to acquire an investment property up to the time of its purchase or completion of construction.
The cost of a purchased investment property comprises the purchase price and directly attributable expenses such as: fees for related legal consulting services, registration tax and other related costs.

The cost of a self-constructed investment property is the actual cost and directly attributable expenses of the investment property up to the date the work is completed.

Expenses related to an investment property incurred after initial recognition are recognized as business expenses in the period, unless these expenses are certain to enable the investment property to generate more future economic benefits than the originally assessed level of performance, in which case they are added to the cost of the investment property.
When an investment property is sold, its cost and accumulated depreciation are written off, and any gain or loss arising is recorded in income or expenses for the period.

Depreciation method for investment properties: depreciation is recognized on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful life of the investment property.

The Company does not charge depreciation on investment properties held for capital appreciation. Where there is firm evidence that an investment property has declined in value relative to market value and the decline can be reliably determined, the Company writes down the cost of the investment property and recognizes the loss in cost of goods sold. When the investment property subsequently recovers in value, the Company reverses the write-down up to the maximum of the amount previously written down.

The estimated useful lives of investment properties are as follows:

Buildings and structures

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

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

14. Principles for recognition and depreciation of fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets are recognized at cost less (-) accumulated depreciation. Cost is all the expenses that the enterprise incurs to acquire a fixed asset up to the time the asset is brought to a state ready for its intended use. Expenses incurred after initial recognition are only added to the cost of the fixed asset if these expenses are certain to increase future economic benefits from the use of that asset. Expenses that do not satisfy the above conditions are recognized as expenses in the period.

When fixed assets are sold or disposed of, their cost and accumulated depreciation are written off and any gain or loss arising from the disposal is included in income or expenses for the period.

Determination of cost in each case

Purchased tangible fixed assets

The cost of a fixed asset comprises the purchase price (less (-) trade discounts or rebates), taxes (excluding refundable taxes) and expenses directly attributable to bringing the asset to a state ready for its intended use, such as installation, testing, expert fees and other directly attributable expenses.

Intangible fixed assets

Intangible fixed assets are recognized at cost less (-) accumulated amortization. The cost of an intangible fixed asset is all the expenses that the enterprise incurs to acquire the intangible fixed asset up to the time the asset is put into use as planned.

Determination of cost in each case

Separately purchased intangible fixed assets

The cost of a separately purchased intangible fixed asset comprises the purchase price (less (-) trade discounts or rebates), taxes (excluding refundable taxes) and expenses directly attributable to bringing the asset to a state ready for its intended use.
For an intangible fixed asset arising from an exchange paid for with instruments relating to the entity's equity ownership, the cost of the intangible fixed asset is the fair value of the instruments issued relating to equity ownership.

Intangible fixed assets acquired through a business combination

The cost of an intangible fixed asset arising in a business combination that is in the nature of an acquisition is the fair value of that asset at the acquisition date.

Intangible fixed assets that are land use rights

The cost of an intangible fixed asset that is a land use right is the amount paid when lawfully receiving the transfer of the land use right from others, compensation expenses, site clearance and levelling expenses, registration fees, etc. (or the value of land use rights received as a capital contribution to a joint venture).

Computer software

Computer software is all the expenses that the Company has incurred up to the time the software is put into use.

Intangible fixed assets increased from other sources

The cost of intangible fixed assets that are funded or donated is initially recognized at initial fair value. Where they are not recognized at initial fair value, the Company recognizes them at nominal value plus (+) expenses directly attributable to bringing the asset to a state ready for its intended use.

Intangible fixed assets acquired through exchange

The cost of an intangible fixed asset acquired through exchange for a dissimilar intangible fixed asset or other asset is determined at the fair value of the intangible fixed asset received, or the fair value of the asset given up, after adjusting for any additional cash or cash equivalents paid or received.

The cost of an intangible fixed asset acquired through exchange for a similar intangible fixed asset, or that may arise from being sold in exchange for ownership of a similar asset. In both cases no gain or loss is recognized in the exchange process.

Internally generated intangible fixed assets

The cost of an internally generated intangible fixed asset comprises all expenses incurred from the time the intangible asset meets the definition and recognition criteria of an intangible fixed asset until the asset is put into use.

15. Principles for recognition of finance lease fixed assets:

Principles for recognition of finance lease fixed assets: Finance lease fixed assets are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation. The cost of a finance lease fixed asset is the lower of the fair value of the leased asset at the inception of the lease and the present value of the minimum lease payments, plus initial direct costs related to the finance lease. All leases other than finance leases are treated as operating leases.

Depreciation method for fixed assets

Fixed assets are depreciated on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful life of the asset. The estimated useful life is the period over which the asset is effective for production and business.

The estimated useful lives of fixed assets are as follows:

Buildings and structures

Buildings and structures

Machinery and equipment

Means of transportation and transmission

Management equipment and tools

Other tangible fixed assets

16. Principles and methods of accounting for trade receivables

Receivables are recognized at cost less provision for doubtful receivables.

Principles and methods of accounting for receivables from disposal of financial assets

The entire value of receivables from the sale of financial assets in the Company's financial asset portfolio (not through the Stock Exchanges), including the maturity value of financial assets or the liquidation of these financial assets, is tracked through the item "Receivables from disposal of financial assets" in the separate statement of financial position.
The entire value of receivables from the sale of financial assets in the Company's financial asset portfolio through the Stock Exchanges uses account 321 - Clearing and settlement of financial asset transactions.

Principles and methods of accounting for receivables and accruals from dividend and interest income of financial assets

All receivables and accruals from dividends and interest on financial assets in the Company's financial asset portfolio arising during the period are tracked under the item "Receivables and accruals from dividend and interest income of financial assets" in the separate statement of financial position.
Principles and methods of accounting for provision for doubtful receivables: Doubtful receivables are considered for an estimated risk provision for the impaired portion of receivables that are difficult to recover and are overdue, or are not yet overdue but may not be recoverable because the debtor is unable to pay due to bankruptcy, undergoing dissolution procedures, being missing, having absconded, etc.

17. Principles for recognition of prepaid expenses

Prepaid expenses at the Company comprise expenses actually incurred but related to the results of business operations of several accounting periods. The Company's prepaid expenses comprise the following: expenses for purchasing tools and instruments and other deferred expenses awaiting allocation.
Method of allocating prepaid expenses: Prepaid expenses are calculated and allocated to business operating expenses of each period on a straight-line basis. Based on the nature and extent of each type of expense, the allocation periods are as follows: short-term prepaid expenses are allocated within 12 months; long-term prepaid expenses are allocated from 12 months to 36 months.

18. Principles and methods of accounting for borrowings

The value of borrowings is recognized as the total amount borrowed from banks, organizations, financial companies and other parties (excluding borrowings in the form of bond issuance or issuance of preference shares with terms requiring the issuer to repurchase at a specified future date).

19. Principles for recognition of liabilities

Liabilities are recognized at cost and not lower than the obligation to be settled.

Liabilities are tracked in detail by payment term, payee and other factors according to the Company's management needs.

At the date of preparing the financial statements, the Company immediately recognizes a liability when there is evidence that a loss is probable to occur, in accordance with the prudence principle.

Salary policy and compulsory insurance

Salaries are calculated and accrued into expenses for the period based on labor contracts and the Company's salary regulations. Accordingly, social insurance, health insurance and unemployment insurance are also accrued at rates of 25.5%, 4.5% and 2% respectively of employees' salaries. A rate of 21.5% will be included in social insurance, health insurance and unemployment insurance expenses for the period; and 10.5% will be deducted from employees' salaries.

Salaries paid to employees are stipulated in labor contracts.

20. Principles and methods of recognizing current corporate income tax expense

Corporate income tax expense comprises current corporate income tax expense and deferred corporate income tax expense arising during the year, used as the basis for determining the Company's after-tax business results for the current financial year.

Current corporate income tax expense is the corporate income tax payable calculated on taxable income for the year and the current corporate income tax rate.

Deferred corporate income tax expense is the corporate income tax that will be payable in the future, arising from the recognition of deferred income tax payables during the year and the reversal of deferred income tax assets recognized in prior years. The Company does not reflect in this account deferred income tax assets or deferred income tax payables arising from transactions recognized directly in owners' equity.
Deferred corporate income tax income is the reduction of deferred corporate income tax expense arising from the recognition of deferred income tax assets during the year and the reversal of deferred income tax payables recognized in prior years.

The Company only offsets deferred income tax assets and deferred income tax payables when the Company has a legally enforceable right to offset current income tax assets against current income tax payables, and the deferred income tax assets and deferred income tax payables relate to corporate income tax administered by the same tax authority for the same taxable entity, and the enterprise intends to settle current income tax payables and current income tax assets on a net basis.

Taxes payable to the state budget will be specifically finalized with the tax authorities. The difference between the tax payable per the books and the figures from tax inspection and finalization will be adjusted upon official finalization with the tax authorities.

The Company is obliged to pay corporate income tax at the rate of 20% applicable to the current year.

21. Principles for recognition of accrued expenses

Accrued expenses include bond brokerage expenses incurred in the reporting period but not yet actually paid. These expenses are recognized based on reasonable estimates of the amounts payable under contracts, agreements, etc.

22. Principles for recognition of owners' equity

Owners' capital contribution

Owners' capital contribution is formed from the initial capital contributed and additional contributions by shareholders. Owners' capital contribution is recognized at the amount actually contributed in cash or in assets, calculated at the par value of shares issued upon establishment, or raised additionally to expand the scale of the Company's operations.

Principles for recognition of share premium, conversion options on convertible bonds and other capital.

Share premium: Reflects the excess of the issue price of shares over par value upon initial issuance or additional issuance of shares, and the increase or decrease between the actual amount received and the repurchase price upon reissuance of treasury shares. Where shares are repurchased for immediate cancellation on the date of purchase, the value of the shares deducted from business capital on the date of purchase is the actual repurchase price, and the business capital must also be reduced in detail by par value and by the share premium portion of the repurchased shares.

The conversion option on bonds convertible into shares arises when the Company issues bonds that can be converted into a determinable number of shares as specified in the issuance plan. The equity component of a convertible bond (conversion option) is the difference between the total proceeds from issuing the convertible bond and the value of the debt component of the convertible bond at the time of issuance, and is recognized separately within Owners' invested capital. When the bonds mature, this option is reflected as Share premium.

Other capital: Reflects business capital formed by additions from business results, revaluation of assets, and the remaining value of the fair value of assets received as gifts, donations or grants after deducting taxes payable (if any) related to those assets.

22. Principles for recognition of treasury shares

Equity instruments reacquired by the Company (treasury shares) are recognized at cost and deducted from owners' equity. The Company does not recognize any gain/(loss) on the purchase, sale, issuance or cancellation of its own equity instruments. Upon reissuance, the difference between the reissue price and the carrying amount of the treasury shares is recorded in the item "Share premium"

23. Principles and methods of accounting for revenue and income

Revenue is recognized when the Company is likely to receive economic benefits that can be determined reliably. Revenue is measured at the fair value of amounts received or receivable. The following recognition conditions must also be met when recognizing revenue:

24. Principles and methods of accounting for revenue and income (continued)

Revenue from a service transaction is recognized when the outcome of the transaction can be measured reliably. Where a service transaction spans several periods, revenue is recognized in the period based on the stage of completion at the date of the statement of financial position of that period. The outcome of a service transaction is determined when all four (4) conditions are met: 1. Revenue can be measured reliably; 2. It is probable that economic benefits will flow from the service transaction; 3. The stage of completion at the date of the statement of financial position can be determined; 4. The costs incurred for the transaction and the costs to complete the service transaction can be determined.

If the outcome of the contract cannot be determined reliably, revenue is recognized only to the extent of the recoverable recognized expenses.

25. Principles and methods of recognizing revenue and accruals of dividends and interest from financial assets

a. Income from FVTPL and HTM financial assets

Income from the sale of FVTPL financial assets is determined based on the difference between the selling price and the weighted average cost of the securities sold.

Interest income arising from FVTPL and HTM financial assets and loans is recognized on an accrual basis over time and at the effective interest rate of each accounting period, except for interest accrued before the purchase date (recorded as a reduction of the cost of the securities) or where the collectability of interest is uncertain.
Dividends and profits distributed arising from FVTPL and HTM financial assets and loans are recognized when the Company's right of ownership of the investments is established before the ex-dividend date and a dividend announcement is made by the issuer.

Bonus shares only increase the number of shares and do not increase revenue.

b. From long-term financial investments (investments in subsidiaries, joint ventures and associates)

Dividends and profits distributed arising from investments in subsidiaries, joint ventures, associates or other long-term investments are recognized when the Company's right of ownership of the investments is established before the ex-dividend date and a dividend announcement is made by the issuer.

26. Principles and methods of recognizing revenue from services and other revenue

Revenue from securities brokerage activities is determined based on the brokerage fee that investors must pay to the Company when securities transactions are executed.

Revenue from securities investment advisory services is the fee earned from investment advisory services performed during the period.

Revenue from securities custodian services is the fee collected from customers for providing securities custodian services.

Revenue from financial advisory activities is revenue arising from providing advisory services on bond issuance and certificates of deposit to customers.

27. Principles and methods of accounting for recognition of expenses

Expenses are decreases in economic benefits, recognized at the time the transaction occurs or when it is reasonably certain that they will arise in the future, regardless of whether cash has been paid.

Expenses recognized in the income statement must comply with the matching principle between revenue and expenses.

28. Principles for recognition of finance income and finance expenses

Finance income reflects revenue from interest on demand deposits and foreign exchange gains.

Revenue arising from the enterprise's interest income is recognized when both of the following 2 conditions are met: 1. It is probable that economic benefits will be obtained from the transaction; 2. Revenue can be measured reliably.

29. Principles for recognition of finance income and finance expenses (continued)

- Interest is recognized on the basis of time and the effective interest rate of each period.

- Royalties are recognized on an accrual basis in accordance with the contract.

- Dividends and profits distributed are recognized when shareholders are entitled to receive dividends or the contributing parties are entitled to receive profits from their capital contributions.

When an amount previously recorded as revenue cannot be recovered, the amount that is likely to be unrecoverable or whose recovery is uncertain must be accounted for as an expense incurred in the period and must not be recorded as a reduction of revenue.

Finance expenses include interest expenses and foreign exchange losses.

Finance expenses are recognized in detail for each item of expense when actually incurred in the period and can be determined reliably when there is sufficient evidence of these expenses.

30. Principles for recognition of earnings per share

Basic earnings per share is calculated by dividing the profit or loss attributable to the Company's ordinary shareholders, after deducting the Bonus and welfare fund appropriated in the period, by the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding during the period.

Diluted earnings per share is calculated by dividing the profit or loss after tax attributable to the Company's ordinary shareholders (after adjusting for dividends on convertible preference shares) by the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding during the period and the weighted average number of ordinary shares that would be issued if all potential dilutive ordinary shares were converted into ordinary shares.

Related parties

Related parties are enterprises and individuals that, directly or indirectly through one or more intermediaries, control or are controlled by the Company. Associates, and individuals who directly or indirectly hold voting rights and have significant influence over the Company, key management personnel such as the Board of Management and the Board of Directors, close family members of such individuals, or associates or companies affiliated with such individuals are also considered related parties. In considering each relationship between related parties, attention is paid to the substance of the relationship rather than its legal form.

V. ADDITIONAL INFORMATION FOR ITEMS IN THE STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

1. Cash and cash equivalents	Ending balance	Opening balance
Cash	**722,490,332,915**	**1,035,721,037,704**
Cash on hand		
Bank deposits for the operations of the Company	209,896,407,537	953,218,807,070
Investors' bank deposits		
Clearing and settlement deposits for securities transactions	12,593,925,378	82,502,230,634
Cash equivalents	500,000,000,000	-
Total	**722,490,332,915**	**1,035,721,037,704**

2. Value and volume of trading during the period

	Volume of trading during the period	Value of trading during the period Unit: VND million
a. The company	**204,918,047**	**120,563,300**
- Shares, fund certificates	20,000,000	200,000.000
- Bonds	184,918,047	120,363,299.732
b. Of investors	**585,400,156**	**113,439,504**
- Shares, fund certificates	484,482,210	13,132,204.527
- Bonds	100,917,946	100,307,299.787
Total	**790,318,203**	**234,002,804.046**

3. Financial assets

Items	Ending balance		Opening balance	
	Cost	Fair value	Cost	Fair value
3.1 Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss				
a. Listed securities	**582,658,682,152**	**626,150,259,052**	**139,228,731,652**	**194,807,956,257**
+ Listed shares	170,998,682,152	214,490,259,052	50,016,281,652	104,516,961,052
+ Listed bonds	411,660,000,000	411,660,000,000	89,212,450,000	90,290,995,205
b. Unlisted securities	**8,421,341,013,852**	**8,637,536,468,973**	**1,682,085,521,793**	**1,709,537,485,619**
+ Unlisted shares	9,731,915,733	9,331,915,733	400,000,000	
+ Unlisted bonds	8,411,609,098,119	8,628,204,553,240	1,681,685,521,793	1,709,537,485,619
c. Fund certificates	**200,000,000,000**	**200,000,000,000**	**309,126,370,200**	**309,126,370,200**
Total	**9,203,999,696,004**	**9,463,686,728,025**	**2,130,440,623,645**	**2,213,471,812,076**
3.2 Held-to-maturity investments				
+ Bank deposits with terms over 03 months	4,800,701,423,516	4,800,701,423,516	220,000,000	220,000,000
+ Certificates of deposit	450,000,000,000	450,000,000,000		
Total	**5,250,701,423,516**	**5,250,701,423,516**	**220,000,000**	**220,000,000**
3.3 Loans and receivables	**10,971,958,628,255**	**10,971,958,628,255**	**1,755,520,400,744**	**1,755,520,400,744**
Margin lending to customers	10,745,657,611,232	10,745,657,611,232	1,750,650,119,813	1,750,650,119,813
Advances against customers' securities sale proceeds	226,301,017,023	226,301,017,023	4,870,280,931	4,870,280,931
Total	**25,426,659,747,775**	**25,686,346,779,796**	**3,886,181,024,389**	**3,969,212,212,820**

4 Advances to suppliers	Ending balance	Opening balance
Other	**9,927,896,463**	**48,746,654,063**

5 Receivables from services provided by the securities company	**763,336,988,302**	**527,718,376,916**
a. Receivables from securities brokerage activities	4,964,522,874	47,168,108
b. Receivables from services provided by the securities company	**777,905,931,589**	**318,748,932,684**
c. Receivables from other financial assets	**(19,533,466,161)**	**54,135,781,306**
Receivables from other financial assets	*97,000,000,000*	*100,000,000,000*
Provision for doubtful receivables	*(116,533,466,161)*	*(45,864,218,694)*
Total	**773,264,884,765**	**576,465,030,979**

6 Advances	Ending balance	Opening balance
Short-term	7,441,415,785	4,248,300,000
7 Prepaid expenses	**Ending balance**	**Opening balance**
a. Short-term prepaid expenses	**8,874,762,942**	**6,005,089,823**
Tools and instruments expenses	8,874,762,942	6,005,089,823

8 Other long-term assets	Ending balance	Opening balance
a. Long-term deposits, collaterals and pledges	**1,808,246,994**	**641,021,450**
Deposits for office and house rental	1,591,825,544	350,000,000
Other long-term deposits and collaterals	216,421,450	291,021,450
b. Contribution to Settlement Assistance Fund	**13,096,671,130**	**11,116,246,019**
Initial contribution	120,000,000	120,000,000
Additional contribution in the period	10,890,320,784	9,047,254,979
Interest allocated in the period	2,086,350,346	1,948,991,040
Total	**14,904,918,124**	**11,757,267,469**

9 Tangible fixed assets:

Item	Machinery and equipment	Means of transportation	Management equipment and tools	Total
Cost				
Opening balance	4,740,456,326	4,501,570,000	2,875,376,306	**12,117,402,632**
Ending balance	4,900,080,326	4,501,570,000	2,300,039,475	**11,701,689,801**
Accumulated depreciation				
Opening balance	*4,684,823,149*	3,724,571,196	2,170,046,548	**10,579,440,893**
Depreciation for the period	*26,622,073*	*640,721,411*	*600,147,861*	**1,267,491,345**
Other decreases			*(1,025,500,165)*	**(1,025,500,165)**
Ending balance	4,711,445,222	4,365,292,607	1,744,694,244	**10,821,432,073**
Net book value				
Opening balance			-	**1,537,961,739**
Ending balance			-	**880,257,728**

10 Intangible fixed assets

Item	Computer software	Other intangible fixed assets	Total
Cost			
Opening balance	29,376,822,800	1,205,121,164	**30,581,943,964**
Purchases in the period	26,605,413,018		**26,605,413,018**
Decrease due to reclassification	(25,501,169)		**(25,501,169)**
Ending balance	**55,956,734,649**	**1,205,121,164**	**57,161,855,813**
Accumulated amortization			
Opening balance	22,219,154,152		**22,219,154,152**
Amortization for the period	5,991,884,579	1,205,121,164	**7,197,005,743**
Other decreases			-
Ending balance -	28,211,038,731	1,205,121,164	**29,416,159,895**
Net book value			
Ending balance -	**27,745,695,918**	-	**27,745,695,918**

11 SHORT-TERM PAYABLES TO SUPPLIERS	Ending balance	Opening balance
Ho Chi Minh City Development Joint Stock Commercial Bank		172,718,310,450
Other trade payables	637,310,000	140,510,000
Total	**637,310,000**	**172,858,820,450**

12 DEFERRED INCOME TAX ASSETS AND DEFERRED INCOME TAX PAYABLES

At the beginning of the previous period	-
Transferred to expenses in the period	(1,727,292,141)
At the end of the previous period	**(1,727,292,141)**
Recognized in results of operations in the period	16,335,669,993
At the end of this period	**14,608,377,852**

13 Taxes and statutory obligations	Opening balance	Amount payable in the period	Amount actually paid in the period	Q3-2026
Payable				
Value added tax payable	13,508,784,808	27,544,765,509	21,408,465,717	19,645,084,600
Corporate income tax	237,832,838,664	162,983,584,630	188,000,000,000	212,816,423,294
Personal income tax - Investors	39,093,146,551	75,293,031,382	98,920,202,267	15,465,975,666
Personal income tax - Employees	614,998,733	1,568,547,094	712,806,879	1,470,738,948
Total	**291,049,768,756**	**267,389,928,615**	**309,041,474,863**	**249,398,222,508**

13 Owners' invested capital	Ending balance	Opening balance
Shares		
Number of shares registered for issuance		
Number of shares sold to the public	1,096,069,282	146,142,571
Ordinary shares	*1,096,069,282*	146,142,571
Preference shares	-	-
Number of shares outstanding	1,096,069,282	146,142,571
Ordinary shares	*1,096,069,282*	146,142,571
Preference shares	-	-
Par value of outstanding shares: Vietnamese dong per share.	*10,000*	*10,000*

14 Financial assets listed/registered for trading of the Company	Ending balance	Opening balance
Unrestricted financial assets	7,543,272,070,000	1,863,420,160,000
Total	**7,543,272,070,000**	**1,863,420,160,000**

15 Financial assets of the Company not yet deposited	Ending balance	Opening balance
Financial assets which have not been deposited at VSD of the securities company	3,043,050,000,000	22,692,920,000
Entitled financial assets of the securities company	7,961,000,000	
Total	**3,051,011,000,000**	**22,692,920,000**

16 Financial assets listed/registered for trading of investors	Ending balance	Opening balance
Unrestricted financial assets	107,046,615,920,000	64,823,683,980,000
Restricted financial assets	27,684,090,000	30,000,000
Mortgaged financial assets	15,533,443,170,000	4,941,784,280,000
Blocked and temporarily withheld financial assets	8,489,972,050,000	-
Entitled financial assets of investors	41,251,050,000	-
Total	**131,138,966,280,000**	**69,765,498,260,000**

17 Investors' deposits	Ending balance	Opening balance
Investors' deposits for securities trading activities managed by the securities company	**343,106,902,415**	**510,579,578,559**
Investors' deposits for securities trading activities managed by the securities company	*343,106,902,415*	*510,579,578,559*
Clearing and settlement deposits for securities transactions of investors	**171,708,908,958**	**100,291,112,605**
Clearing and settlement deposits for securities transactions of domestic investors	168,655,216,326	*96,212,656,768*
Clearing and settlement deposits for securities transactions of foreign investors	3,053,692,632	*4,078,455,837*
Total	**514,815,811,373**	**610,870,691,164**

18 Payables to investors	Ending balance	Opening balance
Payables to investors for deposits for securities trading activities managed by the securities company	514,815,811,373	610,870,691,164
Of domestic investors	*511,762,118,741*	*608,621,726,029*
Of foreign investors	*3,053,692,632*	*2,248,965,135*

VI. NOTES TO THE SEPARATE STATEMENT OF RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

1. Income

1.1 Operating income and expenses	Q3-2026	Q3-2025
From FVTPL financial assets	194,192,571,420	265,865,524,832
Gain from revaluation of financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	229,175,403,621	(14,894,967,214)
Dividend and interest income from FVTPL financial assets	796,200,000	19,046,071,010
Gain from held-to-maturity (HTM) investments	103,785,227,296	29,226,017,910
Gain from securities custodian services	3,326,749,520	2,113,677,745
Gain from loans and receivables	215,487,017,471	38,851,368,916
+ Interest from advances against securities sale proceeds	*1,745,620,233*	
Revenue from securities brokerage services	11,887,116,541	6,809,207,465
+ From bond brokerage activities		-
+ From share brokerage activities	*11,887,116,541*	6,809,207,465
Revenue from custodian and issuance agency services	370,929,255,091	26,510,000,000
Other revenue	403,451,500	20,702,306,000
Total	**1,129,982,992,460**	**394,229,206,664**

1.2 Other operating income	Q3-2026	Q3-2025
Income from bond issuance advisory and other advisory activities	250,000,000	300,000,000
Other revenue		
Total	**250,000,000**	**300,000,000**
Total revenue	**1,130,232,992,460**	**394,529,206,664**

1.3 Service expenses

	Q3-2026	Q3-2025
Expenses for proprietary trading activities	6,573,536,551	65,877,206,756
Expenses for securities brokerage activities	26,349,051,687	17,730,326,602
Expenses for securities custodian services	3,250,337,431	2,445,356,090
Expenses for underwriting and securities issuance agency services	7,714,913,639	2,163,186,639
Loss from disposal of financial assets	151,354,873,369	46,110,371,245
Expenses for other services	-	2,532,903,800
Total	**195,242,712,677**	**136,859,351,132**

2.1 Finance income

	Q3-2026	Q3-2025
Finance income	948,712,832	902,633,513
Total	**948,712,832**	**902,633,513**

2.2 Finance expenses

	Q3-2026	Q3-2025
Borrowing costs	116,703,598,176	11,539,315,069
Other investment expenses	-	-
Total	**116,703,598,176**	**11,539,315,069**

2.3 General and administrative expenses of the securities company

	Q3-2026	Q3-2025
Management staff expenses	7,982,137,283	7,148,608,235
Management materials expenses		
Tools and instruments expenses	52,119,307	-
Depreciation and amortization of fixed assets	399,400,573	-
Taxes, fees and charges		
Outsourced service expenses	7,976,617,692	3,828,404,061
Other cash expenses	33,482,608,651	187,706,732
Total	**49,892,883,506**	**9,249,352,946**

3 Corporate income tax expense

	Q3-2026	Q3-2025
Accounting profit before tax	**769,060,010,933**	**250,018,971,714**
Taxable income	**769,060,010,933**	**250,018,971,714**
Tax rate	20%	20%
Corporate income tax payable	153,812,002,186	51,203,200,998
Current corporate income tax expense	**162,983,584,630**	**47,139,222,989**
Deferred corporate income tax expense	**(9,171,582,444)**	

4 Accounting profit after corporate income tax

Q3-2026	Q3-2025
615,248,008,747	**198,815,770,716**

Ho Chi Minh City, 10 October 2026

Preparer and Chief Accountant

Nguyễn Thị Ngọc Lành

Chief Executive Officer

S.G.P: 47 - C.T.C.P - CÔNG TY CỔ PHẦN CHỨNG KHOÁN HD - P. SÀI GÒN - T.P HỒ CHÍ MINH

TỔNG GIÁM ĐỐC

Nguyễn Hà Quỳnh