PETROVIETNAM GENERAL SERVICES CORPORATION	SOCIALIST REPUBLIC OF VIETNAM
No.: 243 /DVTHDK-PC	Independence – Freedom – Happiness
	Ho Chi Minh City, October 30th, 2026

PERIODIC INFORMATION DISCLOSURE

Respectfully to : State Securities Commission of Vietnam
Vietnam Exchange
Ho Chi Minh Stock Exchange

1. Organization: PETROVIETNAM GENERAL SERVICES CORPORATION

Securities symbol	:	PET
Address	:	6th Floor, PetroVietnam Tower, No. 1-5 Le Duan, Sai Gon Ward, Ho Chi Minh City
Tel	:	(84-28) 3911.7777 Fax: (84-28) 3911.6789
Email	:	info@petrosetco.com.vn
Website	:	https://petrosetco.com.vn/

2. Information to be disclosed:

   Petrovietnam General Services Corporation announces the consolidated Financial Statements for the third quarter of 2026.

3. This information has been published on the company's website since the signing date of this Letter at the link: https://petrosetco.com.vn/quan-he-co-dong.html.

We hereby commit that the information published above is true and take full legal responsibility for the content of the disclosed information./.

Attachment:
The consolidated Financial Statements for the third quarter of 2026.

TỔNG CÔNG TY CỔ PHẦN DỊCH VỤ TỔNG HỢP DẦU KHÍ (TÊN CŨ : CÔNG TY CỔ PHẦN DỊCH VỤ DU LỊCH DẦU KHÍ)
Digitally signed by TỔNG CÔNG TY CỔ PHẦN DỊCH VỤ TỔNG HỢP DẦU KHÍ (TÊN CŨ : CÔNG TY CỔ PHẦN DỊCH VỤ DU LỊCH DẦU KHÍ)
Date: 2026.10.30 16:04:08 +07'00'

FOR AND ON BEHALF OF
THE ORGANIZATION
Authorized person to disclose information

TỔNG CÔNG TY CỔ PHẦN DỊCH VỤ TỔNG HỢP DẦU KHÍ
THÀNH PHỐ HỒ CHÍ MINH

Tran Thi Thu Huyen

PETROSETCO

CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

PETROVIETNAM GENERAL SERVICES CORPORATION

Quarter III year 2026

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CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

As at 30 September 2026

Code	ASSETS	Note	30/09/2026 VND	31/12/2025 VND
100	**A. SHORT-TERM ASSETS**		**12,089,873,675,183**	**12,329,728,764,008**
110	**I. Cash and cash equivalents**	03	**1,063,472,326,681**	**1,474,574,209,439**
111	1. Cash		817,393,387,424	1,300,340,843,329
112	2. Cash equivalents		246,078,939,257	174,233,366,110
120	**II. Short-term investments**		**3,402,575,517,612**	**4,345,763,661,322**
121	1. Trading securities		508,417,842,952	332,643,047,312
122	2. Provision for diminution in value of trading securities		(69,442,395,927)	(22,425,543,721)
123	3. Investments held-to maturity		2,963,600,070,587	4,035,546,157,731
130	**III. Short-term accounts receivable**		**5,410,181,902,754**	**4,593,237,023,056**
131	1. Short-term trade receivables		4,127,660,768,066	3,635,793,276,334
132	2. Short-term prepayments to suppliers		1,211,420,841,043	1,115,161,031,996
135	3. Other short-term receivables		397,886,244,380	187,034,524,987
136	4. Short-term provision for doubtful debts		(326,785,950,735)	(344,751,810,261)
140	**IV. Inventories**	04	**1,898,527,393,266**	**1,630,743,787,796**
141	1. Inventories		1,962,985,099,427	1,676,223,823,220
142	2. Provision against devaluation of inventories (*)		(64,457,706,161)	(45,480,035,424)
160	**VI. Other current assets**		**315,116,534,870**	**285,410,082,395**
161	1. Short-term deferred expenses		27,195,098,825	13,031,041,467
162	2. Value added tax ("VAT") to be reclaimed		277,159,240,436	268,087,335,800
163	3. Taxes and other receivables from State budget		10,762,195,609	4,291,705,128

200	**B. LONG-TERM ASSETS**		**1,075,311,196,812**	**1,087,791,114,773**
210	**I. Long-term receivables**		**41,966,917,672**	**30,253,018,202**
215	1. Other long-term receivables		41,966,917,672	30,253,018,202
220	**II. Fixed assets**		**189,095,791,011**	**277,205,878,899**
221	1. Tangible fixed assets	05	123,035,607,009	111,586,679,892
222	- *Historical costs*		*455,729,016,631*	*434,264,900,120*
223	- *Accumulated depreciation*		*(332,693,409,622)*	*(322,678,220,228)*
227	2. Intangible fixed assets	06	66,060,184,002	165,619,199,007
228	- *Historical costs*		*86,886,394,019*	*184,765,337,312*
229	- *Accumulated depreciation*		*(20,826,210,017)*	*(19,146,138,305)*
240	**IV. Investment properties**	07	**449,021,118,924**	**474,861,507,599**
241	- Historical costs		852,074,158,578	852,074,158,578
242	- Accumulated depreciation		(403,053,039,654)	(377,212,650,979)
250	**V. Long-term unfinished asset**		**141,375,046,513**	**38,068,749,278**
251	1. Long-term work in process	08	136,699,562,552	-
252	2. Construction in progress		4,675,483,961	38,068,749,278
260	**VI. Long-term investments**		**84,203,466,232**	**83,834,774,310**
262	1. Investments in joint ventures, associates	10	82,216,560,552	81,942,807,990
263	2. Investments in equity of other entities	11	22,465,000,000	22,465,000,000
264	3. Provision for diminution in value of long-term investments		(22,465,000,000)	(22,465,000,000)
265	4. Held to maturity investments		1,986,905,680	1,891,966,320
270	**VII Other long-term assets**		**169,648,856,460**	**183,567,186,485**
271	1. Long-term deferred expenses	12	169,643,104,090	183,561,434,115
272	2. Deferred income tax assets		5,752,370	5,752,370
280	**TOTAL ASSETS**		**13,165,184,871,995**	**13,417,519,878,781**

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

As at 30 September 2026
(continue)

Code		CAPITAL	Note	30/09/2026 VND	31/12/2025 VND
300	**C.**	**LIABILITIES**		**10,228,528,993,204**	**10,758,980,509,167**
310	**I.**	**Short-term liabilities**		**10,173,392,536,117**	**10,727,761,753,967**
311	1.	Short-term trade payables		2,015,946,148,509	2,895,345,539,555
312	2.	Short-term advances from customers		161,066,301,215	66,074,145,167
313	3.	Dividends or profits payables		11,858,088,048	9,316,123,748
314	4.	Taxes and other payables to State	14	160,900,910,284	86,002,609,473
315	5.	Payables to employees		217,507,179,050	181,247,791,211
316	6.	Short-term accrued expenses		180,733,697,815	47,724,915,540
319	7.	Short-term deferred revenues		550,714,353	175,319,854
320	8.	Other short-term payments		440,337,104,956	350,497,571,341
321	9.	Short-term borrowings	13	6,944,740,181,862	7,055,165,610,712
323	10.	Bonus and welfare fund		39,752,210,025	36,212,127,366
330	**II.**	**Long-term liabilities**		**55,136,457,087**	**31,218,755,200**
338	1.	Other long-term payables		51,040,838,652	26,788,175,837
342	2.	Deferred tax payables		4,095,618,435	4,430,579,363
400	**D.**	**OWNER'S EQUITY**		**2,936,655,878,791**	**2,658,539,369,614**
410	**I.**	**Owner's equity**	**15**	**2,936,655,878,791**	**2,658,539,369,614**
411	1.	Contributed capital		1,553,564,590,000	1,073,348,310,000
411a		*Ordinary shares with voting rights*		*1,553,564,590,000*	*1,073,348,310,000*
412	2.	Share Premium		(13,162,383,011)	159,572,337,789
414	3.	Other capital		625,327,716,105	364,615,536,105
415	4.	Treasury shares		(5,427,873,108)	(5,427,873,108)
418	5.	Development investment funds		17,640,217,154	271,777,466,354
420	6.	Undistributed profit after tax		386,738,654,281	551,068,436,199
420a		*Undistributed post-tax profits of the previous period*		*180,255,521,039*	*313,945,253,270*
420b		*Post-tax profits of current period/ year*		*206,483,133,242*	*237,123,182,929*
429	7.	Undistributed profit after tax		371,974,957,370	243,585,156,275
440		**TOTAL CAPITAL**		**13,165,184,871,995**	**13,417,519,878,781**

Pham Minh Vuong	**Tran Quang Huy**	**Phung Tuan Ha**
Preparer	Chief Accountant	Chairman of the Board of Directors
		Ho Chi Minh City, 30 October 2026

STATEMENT OF INCOME

Quarter III year 2026

Code	ITEM	Note	Quarter III year 2026	Quarter III year 2025	9 months of 2026	9 months of 2025
			VND	VND	VND	VND
01	**1. Revenues from sales and services rendered**		**7,760,997,897,770**	**5,756,081,463,989**	**21,125,074,703,761**	**14,561,847,811,243**
02	2. Revenue deductions		493,073,952,916	102,795,132,110	777,097,331,812	345,697,013,659
10	**3. Net revenues from sales and services rendered**		**7,267,923,944,854**	**5,653,286,331,879**	**20,347,977,371,949**	**14,216,150,797,584**
11	**4. Cost of goods sold**		**6,828,205,331,085**	**5,394,194,395,375**	**19,150,010,618,965**	**13,544,995,567,578**
20	**5. Gross revenues from sales and services rendered**		**439,718,613,769**	**259,091,936,504**	**1,197,966,752,984**	**671,155,230,006**
22	6. Financial income	17	75,819,260,179	60,464,493,981	263,482,724,359	325,988,831,032
23	7. Financial expense	18	159,468,672,739	39,777,626,093	410,290,476,049	205,908,807,446
24	*In which: Interest expenses*		*142,431,922,572*	*34,871,134,313*	*339,505,996,095*	*196,082,612,526*
27	8. Selling expenses		-	-	(7,926,247,438)	(5,906,839,010)
25	9. Selling expenses		183,022,121,008	137,640,895,888	469,460,736,862	320,332,472,038
26	10. General administrative expenses		44,059,165,423	58,718,054,705	196,993,261,476	153,868,045,692
30	**11. Net profit from operating activities**		**128,987,914,778**	**83,419,853,799**	**376,778,755,518**	**311,127,896,852**
31	12. Other income		7,246,335,899	13,690,231,695	20,249,227,639	13,491,779,925
32	13. Other expense		581,961,187	5,400,616,151	3,802,344,875	2,803,709,876
40	**14. Other profit (loss)**		**6,664,374,712**	**8,289,615,544**	**16,446,882,764**	**10,688,070,049**
50	**15. Total profit before tax**		**135,652,289,490**	**91,709,469,343**	**393,225,638,282**	**321,815,966,901**
51	16. Current corporate income tax expenses	19	26,666,812,209	16,352,377,080	87,985,712,722	74,631,295,429
52	17. Deferred corporate income tax expenses		(111,653,642)	902,207,566	(334,960,926)	(334,960,926)
60	**18. Profit after corporate income tax**		**109,097,130,923**	**74,454,884,697**	**305,574,886,486**	**247,519,632,398**
62	19. Current corporate income tax expenses		69,212,719,879	47,932,884,538	210,026,160,594	187,420,289,384
61	20. Deferred corporate income tax expenses		39,884,411,044	35,522,000,159	95,548,725,892	60,099,343,014
70	**21. Basic earnings per share**	**20**	**417**	**449**	**1,282**	**1,101**

M.S.D.N:0300452060 C.T.C.P TỔNG CÔNG TY CỔ PHẦN DỊCH VỤ TỔNG HỢP DẦU KHÍ THÀNH PHỐ HỒ CHÍ MINH

Pham Minh Vuong	**Tran Quang Huy**	**Phung Tuan Ha**
Preparer	Chief Accountant	Chairman of the Board of Directors
		Ho Chi Minh City, 30 October 2026

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

Quarter III year 2026
(indirect method)

Code	ITEM	Note	9 months of 2026	9 months of 2025
			VND	VND
	I. CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
01	*1. Profit before tax*		*393,225,638,282*	*321,815,966,901*
	2. Adjustments for			
02	- Depreciation of fixed assets and investment properties		56,058,558,061	53,674,304,868
03	- Provisions		48,028,663,417	28,766,528,113
04	- Gains / losses of exchange rate differences from revaluation o		-	(1,578,043,386)
05	- Gains / losses from investment		(181,541,781,294)	(155,585,599,573)
06	- Interest expense		339,505,996,095	196,082,612,526
08	*3. Profit from operating activities before changes in working capital*		*655,277,074,561*	*443,175,769,449*
09	- Increase/Decrease in receivables		(826,235,314,759)	(1,403,253,072,546)
10	- Increase/Decrease in inventory		(286,761,276,207)	264,807,241,355
11	- Increase/Decrease in payables (excluding interest payables, enterprise income tax payables)		(437,995,146,177)	(171,514,099,031)
12	- Increase/Decrease in prepaid expenses		(245,727,333)	2,026,226,534
13	- Increase/Decrease in trading securities		(175,774,795,640)	(207,519,700,016)
14	- Interest expenses paid		(339,505,996,095)	(195,821,909,669)
15	- Corporate income tax paid		(73,221,775,391)	(44,041,464,271)
17	- Other expenses on operating activities		(8,162,614,825)	(10,885,079,827)
20	*Net cash flows from operating activities*		*(1,492,625,571,866)*	*(1,323,026,088,022)*
	II. CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES			
21	1. Purchase of fixed assets and other long-term assets		(44,891,744,585)	(32,947,035,185)
22	2. Proceeds from disposals of fixed assets and other long-term assets		2,795,390,521	561,072,390
23	3. Loans to other entities and purchase of debt instruments of other entities		(6,678,920,038,496)	(5,217,852,271,620)
24	4. Collection of loans and resale of debt instrument of other entities		7,750,771,186,280	4,221,535,027,283
25	5. Equity investments in other entities		(273,752,562)	-
27	6. Interest and dividend received		178,223,756,625	210,079,844,728
30	*Net cash flows from investing activities*		*1,207,704,797,783*	*(818,623,362,404)*

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

Quarter III year 2026
(indirect method)

Code	ITEM	Note	9 months of 2026	9 months of 2025
			VND	VND
	III CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES			
31	1. Proceeds from issuance of shares and receipt of contributed capital		36,900,000,000	-
33	2. Proceeds from borrowings		6,944,740,181,862	12,415,422,134,633
34	3. Repayment of principal		(7,055,165,610,712)	(11,058,353,986,695)
36	4. Dividends or profits paid to owners		(52,655,679,825)	(26,923,715,242)
40	***Net cash flows from financing activities***		***(126,181,108,675)***	***1,330,144,432,696***
50	**Net cash flows within the year**		**(411,101,882,758)**	**(811,505,017,730)**
60	**Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of the year**		**1,474,574,209,439**	**1,766,009,708,784**
70	**Cash and cash equivalents at end of the year**	**03**	**1,063,472,326,681**	**954,504,691,054**

M.S.D.N:0300452060-C.T.C.P
TỔNG CÔNG TY CỔ PHẦN DỊCH VỤ TỔNG HỢP DẦU KHÍ
THÀNH PHỐ HỒ CHÍ MINH

Pham Minh Vuong	**Tran Quang Huy**	**Phung Tuan Ha**
Preparer	Chief Accountant	Chairman of the Board of Directors
		Ho Chi Minh City, 30 October 2026

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Quarter III year 2026

1 . GENERAL INFORMATION

Forms of Ownership

PetroVietnam General Services Corporation ("the Corporation") is a joint stock company established in Socialist Republic of Vietnam pursuant to the Enterprise registration certificate No. 0300452060 dated 29 September 2006 was initially issued by the Department of Finance of Ho Chi Minh City (formerly Department of Planning and Investment of Ho Chi Minh City) and the latest 25rd amended Enterprise registration certificate dated 7 August 2026.

The Corporation's shares were officially listed on Ho Chi Minh City Stock Exchange ("HOSE") on 12 September 2007 with stock symbol "PET" pursuant to Decision No. 94/QD-SGDHCM issued by the General Director of the HOSE on 13 August 2007.

Registered office: 6th Floor, PetroVietnam Tower, No. 1-5 Le Duan Street, Saigon Ward, Ho Chi Minh City, Vietnam.

The Parent Company and its subsidiaries's (together, "the Corporation") business activities are providing services and trading of commodity.

The principal activities of the Corporation include:

- Trading plastic resins, textile fibers;
- Sale of supplies, office equipment, audio-visual equipment;
- Support and management services and human resources services;
- Lease of warehouse, workshops, premises and office;
- Real estate development trading and management;
- Trading fertilizers, pesticides and chemicals used in agricultural industry;
- Wholesale of computers and equipment;
- Trading of telecommunication equipment;
- Supply of specialised materials and equipment in oil and gas industry;
- Heavy transportation and lifting services;
- Catering services and commodities for oil and gas industry;
- LPG trading and distributing, gas filling;
- Real estate trading and management; and
- Property management (offices, hotels, residential, projects etc.).

The normal business cycle of the Corporation is 12 months.

As at 30 September 2026, the Corporation had 3,418 employees (as at 31 December 2025: 3,219 employees).

As at 30 September 2026, the Corporation had 12 direct subsidiaries, 3 indirect subsidiaries, 5 direct associates, 1 indirect associate, and 1 dependent accounting unit which have no legal status.

Details of direct subsidiaries and direct associates are presented in **Note 9; 10.** Details of indirect subsidiaries, indirect associates and dependent accounting unit are as indicated hereunder:

No.	Company	Principal activities	Place of incorporation and operation	Ownership %	Voting rights %
	Indirect subsidiaries				
1	Binh Minh Electronics Refrigeration Joint Stock Company ("Binh Minh")	Trading of electronic devices	Ho Chi Minh City	71.16	92.5
2	Nha Trang Petroleum Services Trading Company Limited ("Nha Trang PST")	Wholesale of solid, liquid, gaseous fuels and related products	Khanh Hoa Province	99.79	100
3	An Lac Nhon Trach Limited Liability Company ("An Lac Nhon Trach")	Packaging services for the paper products	Dong Nai Province	76.93	100
	Indirect associates				
1	Vietecom Digital Trade and Investment Joint Stock Company ("Vietecom")	Trading of electronic components	Ha Noi City	15.39	20
	The dependent accouting unit that dose not have legal status				
1	Petroleum Industrial Materials Distribution Company ("PIMD")	Wholesale of fuels	Ho Chi Minh City	100	100

2 . ACCOUNTING SYSTEM AND ACCOUNTING POLICY

2.1 . Basis of preparation of consolidated financial statements

The consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Vietnamese Accounting Standards, the Vietnamese Corporate Accounting System and applicable regulations on preparation and presentation of consolidated financial statements. The consolidated financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention except for investments in associates and business combinations as presented in Note 2.5.

The accompanying consolidated financial statements are not intended to present the consolidated financial position and consolidated financial performance and consolidated cash flows in accordance with accounting principles and practices generally accepted in countries and jurisdictions other than Vietnam's. The accounting principles and practices utilised in Vietnam may differ from those generally accepted in countries and jurisdictions other than Vietnam.

Accounting Standards and Accounting System

Applicable Accounting Policies

The Company applies Enterprise Accounting System issued under Circular No.99/2025/TT-BTC dated 27 October 2025 of the Minister of Finance.

Declaration of compliance with Accounting Standards and Accounting System

The Company applies Vietnamese Accounting Standards and supplement documents issued by the State. Financial statements are prepared in accordance with regulations of each standard and supplement documents as well as with current Accounting Standards and Accounting System.

2.2 . Fiscal year

The Corporation's fiscal year is from 1 January to 31 December.

2.3 . Currency

The separate financial statements are measured and presented in Vietnamese Dong ("VND"), which is the Corporation's accounting currency.

2.4 . Exchange rates

Transactions arising in foreign currencies are translated at exchange rates prevailing at the transaction dates. Foreign exchange differences arising from these transactions are recognised in the consolidated income statement.

Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies at the consolidated balance sheet date are respectively translated at the buying and selling exchange rates at the consolidated balance sheet date of the commercial banks with which the Corporation regularly transacts. Foreign currencies deposited in commercial banks at the consolidated balance sheet date are translated at the buying exchange rate of the commercial banks where the Corporation opens its foreign currency accounts. Foreign exchange differences arising from these translations are recognised in the consolidated income statement.

2.5 . Basis of consolidation

Subsidiaries
Subsidiaries are all entities over which the Corporation has the power to govern the financial and operating policies in order to gain future benefits from their activities generally accompanying a shareholding of more than one half of the voting rights. The existence and effect of potential voting rights that are currently exercisable or convertible are considered when assessing whether the Corporation controls another entity. Subsidiaries are fully consolidated from the date on which control is transferred to the Corporation. They are de-consolidated from the date that control ceases.

The purchase method of accounting is used to account for the acquisition of subsidiaries by the Corporation. The cost of an acquisition is measured as the fair value of the assets given, equity instruments issued and liabilities incurred or assumed at the date of exchange, plus costs directly attributable to the acquisition. Identifiable assets acquired and liabilities and contingent liabilities assumed in a business combination are measured initially at their fair values at the acquisition date, irrespective of the extent of any non-controlling interest. The excess of the cost of acquisition over the fair value of the Corporation's share of the identifiable net assets acquired is recorded as goodwill. If the cost of acquisition is less than the fair value of the net assets of the subsidiary acquired, the difference is recognised directly in the consolidated income statement.

Inter-company transactions, balances and unrealised gains and losses on transactions between Corporation companies are eliminated.

Accounting policies of subsidiaries have been changed where necessary to ensure consistency with the policies adopted by the Corporation.

The consolidated financial statements of the subsidiaries are prepared for the same accounting period of the Corporation for the consolidation purpose. If there are differences in end dates, the gap must not exceed 3 months. Adjustments are made to reflect impacts of significant transactions and events occurring between the end dates of the subsidiaries' accounting period and that of the Corporation's. The length of the reporting period and differences in reporting date must be consistent between years.

Non-controlling transactions and interests

Non-controlling interests ("NCI") are measured at their proportionate share of the acquiree's identifiable net assets at date of acquisition.

Transactions leading to the change in the Corporation's ownership interest that does not result in a loss of control is accounted for as a transaction with owners. The difference between the change in the Corporation's share of net assets of the subsidiary and any consideration paid or received from divestment of the Corporation's interest in the subsidiary is recorded directly in the undistributed earnings under equity.

Transactions leading to the change in the Corporation's ownership interest that results in a loss of control, the difference between the Corporation's share in the net assets of the subsidiary and the net proceeds from divestment is recognised in the consolidated income statement. The retained interest in the entity will be accounted for as either an investment in another entity or an investment to be accounted for as equity since the divestment date.

Associates

Associates are investments that the Corporation has significant influence but not control over and the Corporation would generally have from 20% to less than 50% of the voting rights of the investee. Investments in associates are accounted for using the equity method of accounting and are initially recognised at cost. The Corporation's investment in associates includes goodwill identified on acquisition, net of any accumulated impairment loss.

Subsequently, the Corporation's share of the post-acquisition profits or losses of its associates is recognised in the consolidated income statement with a corresponding increase or decrease to the carrying amount of the investment. Dividends or profits distributed from the associates must be accounted for as a reduction in the carrying value of the investment. Additionally, adjustments to the carrying value of the investment must also be made when the Corporation's interest changes due to changes in the equity of the investee that are not reflected in the investee's profit or loss for the financial year. If the Corporation's share of losses in a associate equals or exceeds the carrying amount of the investment, the Corporation does not recognise further losses, unless it has incurred obligations or made payments on behalf of the associate.

Accounting policies of associates have been changed where necessary to ensure consistency with the policies adopted by the Corporation.

Unrealised gains and losses on transactions between the Corporation and its associates are eliminated to the extent of the Corporation's interest in the associates.

2.6 . Goodwill

Goodwill represents the excess of the cost of an acquisition over the fair value of the Corporation's share of the net identifiable assets of the acquired subsidiary or associate at the date of acquisition. Goodwill on acquisitions of subsidiaries is recognised as an asset and is amortised on a straight-line basis over its estimated period of benefit but not exceed 10 years.

Goodwill on acquisitions of investments in associates is included in the carrying amount of the investments at the date of acquisition. The Corporation does not amortise this goodwill.

On disposal of the investments in subsidiaries or associates, the attributable amount of unamortised goodwill is included in the determination of the profit or loss on the disposal.

Goodwill is carried at cost less accumulated amortisation and is tested annually for impairment. If there is evidence that the impairment during the year is higher than the annual goodwill charge, the Corporation records the impairment immediately in the accounting period.

2.7 . Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash on hand, cash at banks and other short-term investments with an original maturity of three months or less.

2.8 . Receivables

Receivables represent trade receivables from customers arising from sales of goods and rendering of services or non-trade receivables from others and are stated at cost. Provision for doubtful debts is made for each outstanding amount based on overdue days in payment according to the initial payment commitment (exclusive of the payment rescheduling between parties) or based on the estimated loss that may arise. The difference between the provision of this year and the provision of the previous year is recognised as an increase or decrease of general and administrative expenses in the year. Bad debts are written off when identified as uncollectible.

Receivables are classified into short-term and long-term receivables on the consolidated balance sheet based on the remaining period from the consolidated balance sheet date to the maturity date.

2.9 . Inventories

Inventories are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Cost of inventories is determined by the weighted average method and includes all costs of purchase, costs of conversion and other directly-related costs incurred in bringing the inventories to their present location and condition. Net realisable value is the estimated selling price in the normal course of business, less the estimated costs of completion and selling expenses.

The Corporation applies the perpetual system for inventories.

Provision is made, where necessary, for obsolete, slow-moving and defective inventory items. The difference between the provision of this year and the provision of the previous year is recognised as an increase or decrease of cost of goods sold in the year.

2.10 . Investments

Trading securities

Trading securities are securities other financial instruments, which are held for trading to earn profits.

Trading securities are initially recorded at historical cost including cost of acquisition and any expenditure that is directly attributable to the acquisition. Subsequently, the Chairman reviews all outstanding investments to determine the amount of provision to recognise at the year end. The provision for diminution in value of trading securities is made when their carrying value is higher than their market value. Changes in the provision balance during the fiscal year are recorded as an increase or decrease in financial expenses. A reversal, if any, is made only to the extent the investment is restored to its original cost.

The Corporation recognises trading securities when it has ownership of the assets, specifically as follows:

- Listed securities are recognised at the time of order matching; and
- Unlisted securities are recognised at the time when official ownership is established in accordance with regulations.

Profit or loss from liquidation or disposal of trading securities is recognised in the separate income statement. The costs of trading securities disposed are determined by using the moving weighted average method.

Investments held to maturity

Investments held to maturity are investments which the Corporation has a positive intention and ability to hold until maturity.

Investments held to maturity include term deposits and bonds. Those investments are initially accounted for at cost. Subsequently, the Chairman reviews all outstanding investments to determine the amount of provision to recognise at the year end.

Provision for diminution in value of investments held to maturity is made when there is evidence that the investment is uncollectible in whole or in part. Changes in the provision balance during the fiscal year are recorded as an increase or decrease in financial expenses. A reversal, if any, is made only to the extent the investment is restored to its original cost.

Investments held to maturity are classified into short-term and long-term investments held to maturity on the consolidated Statement of Financial position based on the remaining period from the consolidated Statement of Financial position date to the maturity date.

Investments in other entities

Investments in other entities are investments in equity instruments of other entities without controlling rights or co-controlling rights, or without significant influence over the investee. These investments are accounted for initially at cost. Subsequently, the Chairman reviews all outstanding investments to determine the amount of provision to recognise at the year end.

Provision for investments in other entities is made when there is a diminution in value of the investments at the year end. Provision for investments in other entities is made when there is a diminution in value of the investments at the year end. It is calculated based on market value if market value can be determined reliably. If market value cannot be determined reliably, the provision for investments in other entities is calculated based on the loss of investees.

Changes in the provision balance during the fiscal year are recorded as an increase or decrease in financial expenses. A reversal, if any, is made only to the extent the investment is restored to its original cost.

2.11 . Fixed assets

Tangible and intangible fixed assets

Fixed assets are stated at historical cost less accumulated depreciation or amortisation. Historical cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to the acquisition of the fixed assets bringing them to suitable conditions for their intended use. Expenditure which is incurred subsequently and has resulted in an increase in the future economic benefits expected to be obtained from the use of fixed assets, can be capitalised as an additional historical cost. Otherwise, such expenditure is charged to the separate income statement when incurred in the year.

Depreciation and amortisation

Fixed assets are depreciated and amortised using the straight-line basis so as to write off the depreciable amount of the fixed assets over their estimated useful lives. Depreciable amount equals to the historical cost of fixed assets recorded in the separate financial statements minus (-) the estimated disposal value of such assets. The principal

- Plant and buildings	2% - 20%
- Machinery and equiment	5% - 50%
- Motor vihicles	10% - 17%
- Office equipment	20% - 33%
- Land use rights	2% - 3%
- Computer software	33%

Land use rights granted by the State for which land use fees are collected, land use rights acquired in a legitimate transfer, and prepaid land use rights obtained under land rental contracts which are effective before the effective date of land law 2003 (ie. 1 July 2004) and which land use right certificates are granted.

Definite land use rights are stated at costs less accumulated amortisation. Costs of land use rights consists of its purchased prices and any directly attributable costs in obtaining the land use rights. Land use rights are amortised using the straight-line basis over the terms of the land use right certificates.

Indefinite land use rights are stated at costs and not amortised.

Disposals

Gains or losses on disposals are determined by comparing net disposal proceeds with the carrying amount of the fixed assets and are recognised as income or expense in the separate income statement.

Construction in progress

Construction in progress represents the cost of assets in the course of construction for production, rental or administrative purposes, or for purposes not yet determined, which are recorded at cost and are comprised of such necessary costs to construct, repair and maintain, upgrade, renew or equip the projects with technologies as construction costs; costs of tools and equipment; project management expenditure; construction consulting expenditure; and capitalised borrowing costs for qualifying assets in accordance with the Corporation's accounting policies. Depreciation of these assets, on the same basis as other fixed assets, commences when they are ready for their intended use.

2.12 . Operating leases

Leases where a significant portion of the risks and rewards of ownership are retained by the lessor are classified as operating leases. Payments made under operating leases are charged to the separate income statement on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease.

2.13 . Investment properties

The historical cost of an investment property represents the amount of cash or cash equivalents paid or the fair value of other consideration given to acquire the investment property at the time of its acquisition or completion of construction. Expenditure incurred subsequently which has resulted in an increase in the expected future economic benefits from the use of investment properties can be capitalised as an additional historical cost. Otherwise, such expenditure is charged to the consolidated income statement when incurred in the year.

Depreciation and amortization

Investment properties held for lease are depreciated on straight-line basis to write off the depreciable amount of the assets over their estimated useful lives. Depreciable amount equals to the historical cost of assets recorded in the consolidated financial statements minus (-) the estimated disposal value of such assets. The principal annual rates of each asset class are as follows:

- Plant and buildings 3% - 33%

Disposals

Gains or losses on disposals are determined by comparing net disposal proceeds with the carrying amount of investment properties and are recognised as income or expense in the separate income statement.

2.14 . Deferred expenses

Deferred expensess include short-term and long-term prepayments on the consolidated Statement of Financial position. Short-term Deferred expensess represent prepayments for services that do not meet the recognition criteria for fixed assets; for a period not exceeding 12 months or a business cycle from the date of prepayment. Long-term Deferred expensess represent prepayments for services; or tools, which do not meet the recognition criteria for fixed assets; for a period exceeding 12 months or more than one business cycle from the date of prepayment. Deferred expensess are recorded at historical cost and allocated on a straight-line basis over their estimated useful lives.

Prepayments for land rental contracts which are not recorded as intangible assets are recorded as Deferred expensess and allocated using the straight-line basis over the prepaid lease term.

2.15 . Payables

Classifications of payables are based on their nature as follows:

- Trade accounts payable are trade payables arising from purchase of goods and services; and
- Other payables are non-trade payables and payables not relating to purchases of goods and services.

Payables are classified into short-term and long-term payables on the consolidated Statement of Financial position based on the remaining period from the consolidated Statement of Financial position date to the maturity date.

2.16 . Borrowings

Borrowings include borrowings from banks and credit institutions.

Borrowings are classified into short-term and long-term borrowings on the consolidated Statement of Financial position based on their remaining period from the consolidated Statement of Financial position date to the maturity

Borrowing costs are recognised in the separate income statement when incurred.

2.17 . Accrued expenses

Accrued expenses include liabilities for goods and services received in the year but not yet paid due to pending invoices or insufficient records and documents. Accrued expenses are recorded as expenses in the reporting year.

2.18 . Provision

Provisions are recognised when the Corporation has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of past events; it is probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation and the amount has been reliably estimated. Provision is not recognised for future operating losses.

Provisions are measured at the expenditures expected to be required to settle the obligation. If the time value of money is material, provision will be measured at the present value using a pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the obligation. The increase in the provision due to passage of time is recognised as a financial expense. Changes in the provision balance during the fiscal year are recorded as an increase or decrease in operating expenses.

2.19 . Provision for severance allowances

In accordance with Vietnamese labour laws, employees of the Corporation who have worked regularly for full 12 months or longer are entitled to a severance allowance. The working period used for the calculation of severance allowance is the period during which the employee actually works for the Corporation less the period during which the employee participates in the unemployment insurance scheme in accordance with the labour regulations and the working period for which the employee has received severance allowance from the Corporation.

The severance allowance is accrued at the end of the reporting year on the basis that each employee is entitled to half of an average monthly salary for each working year. The average monthly salary used for calculating the severance allowance is the employee contract's average salary for the year prior to the consolidated balance sheet date.

This allowance will be paid as a lump sum when employees terminate their labour contracts in accordance with current regulations.

2.20 . Deferred Revenues

Deferred Revenues include: amounts of customers paid in advance for one or many accounting periods for asset lease; interests received in advance when lending or buying debt instruments; or the difference between selling prices under deferred and from instalment payment as committed and cash price; revenues corresponding to the value of goods, services or discounts to clients in the traditional client programs...

2.21 . Capital and reserves

Owners' capital

Owners' capital is recorded according to the actual amounts contributed at the par value of the shares.

Share premium

Share premium is the difference between the par value and the issue price of shares and the difference between the repurchase price and re-issuing price of treasury shares.

Share premium

Share premium is the difference between the par value and the issue price of shares and the difference between the

Treasury shares

Treasury shares bought before the effective date of the Securities Law (ie. 1 January 2021) are shares issued by the Corporation and bought back by itself, but these are not cancelled and may be re-issued subsequently in accordance with the Law on Securities.

Treasury shares bought after 1 January 2021 will be cancelled and adjusted to reduce equity.

Undistributed earnings

Undistributed earnings record the Corporation's results profit after CIT at the reporting date.

2.22 . Appropriation of profit

The Corporation's dividends are recognised as a liability in the separate financial statements in the year based on the date when the shareholders list for dividends payment is finalised in according with the Board of Directors's Resolution after the dividends payment plan are approved at the Annual General Meeting of Shareholders.

Net profit after CIT could be distributed to shareholders after approval at Annual General Meeting of Shareholders, and after appropriation to other funds in accordance with the Corporation's charter and Vietnamese regulations.

The Corporation's funds are as below:

Investment and development fund

The investment and development fund is appropriated from profit after CIT of the Corporation and approved by shareholders at the Annual General Meeting of Shareholders. This fund is used for expanding and developing the business of the Corporation.

Bonus and welfare fund

The bonus and welfare fund is appropriated from the Corporation's net profit after CIT and subject to shareholders' approval at the Annual General Meeting of Shareholders. This fund is presented as a liability on the consolidated Statement of Financial position. This fund is used for rewarding and encouraging, enhancing the physical and mental well-being of the employees.

2.23 . Revenue recognition

Revenue from sale of goods

Revenue from sale of goods is recognised in the separate income statement when all five (5) of the following conditions are satisfied:

- The Corporation has transferred to the buyer the significant risks and rewards of ownership of the goods;
- The Corporation retains neither continuing managerial involvement to the degree usually associated with ownership nor effective control over the goods sold;
- The amount of revenue can be measured reliably;
- It is probable that the economic benefits associated with the transaction will flow to the Corporation; and
- The costs incurred or to be incurred in respect of the transaction can be measured reliably.

No revenue is recognised if there are significant uncertainties regarding recovery of the consideration due or the possible return of goods.

Revenue is recognised in accordance with the "substance over form" principle and allocated to each sale obligation. If the Corporation gives promotional goods to customers associated with their purchases, the Corporation allocates the total considerations received between goods sold and promotional goods. The cost of promotional goods is recognised as cost of goods sold in the separate income statement.

Revenue from rendering of services

Revenue from rendering of services is recognised in the separate income statement when the services are rendered, by reference to completion of the specific transaction assessed on the basis of the actual service provided as a proportion of the total services to be provided. Revenue from rendering of services is only recognised when all four (4) of the following conditions are satisfied:

- The amount of revenue can be measured reliably;
- It is probable that the economic benefits associated with the transaction will flow to the Corporation;
- The percentage of completion of the transaction at the consolidated Statement of Financial position date can be
- The costs incurred for the transaction and the costs to complete the transaction can be measured reliably.

Revenue from rendering of operation lease services

Revenue from rendering of operating lease services is recognised in the separate income statement on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

Interest income

Interest income is recognised in the separate income statement on the basis of the actual time and interest rates for each period when both (2) of the following conditions are satisfied:

- It is probable that economic benefits associated with the transaction will flow to the Corporation; and
- Income can be measured reliably.

Dividends and distributable profits income

Income from dividends and distributable profits is recognised in the separate income statement when both (2) of the following conditions are satisfied:

- It is probable that economic benefits associated with the transaction will flow to the Corporation; and
- Income can be measured reliably.

Income from dividends and distributable profits is recognised when the Corporation has established receiving rights from investees.

Allocation of gas cylinders deposits

Gas cylinders deposits received from customers are allocated into the consolidated income statement on a straight-line basis over 10 years, which is in line with allocation of the long-term prepayments of gas cylinders (Note 2.14), following Circular No. 118/2010/TT-BTC dated 10 August 2010 issued by the Ministry of Finance about "Guidance on the financial and taxation regimes to entities trading liquefied petroleum gas".

2.24 . Sales deductions

Sales deductions include trade discounts, sales returns and allowances. Sales deductions incurred in the same year of the related revenue from sales of products, goods and rendering of services are recorded as a deduction from the revenue of that year.

Sales deductions for sales of products, goods or rendering of services which are sold and rendered in the year but are incurred after the consolidated Statement of Financial position date but before the issuance of the separate financial statements are recorded as a deduction from the revenue of the reporting year.

2.25 . Cost of goods sold and services rendered

Cost of goods sold and services rendered are the cost of merchandises sold or services rendered during the year and recorded on the basis of matching with revenue and on a prudent basis.

2.26 . Financial expenses

Financial expenses are expenses incurred in the year for financial activities including expenses or losses relating to financial investment activities; expenses of borrowing; losses from trading of securities and provision for diminution in value of investments.

2.27 . Selling expenses

Selling expenses represent expenses that are incurred in the process of selling goods and providing services.

2.28 . General and administration expenses

General and administration expenses represent expenses that are incurred for administrative purposes of the Corporation.

2.29 . Current and deferred income tax

Income tax includes all income tax which is based on taxable profits. Income tax expense comprises current income tax expense and deferred income tax expense.

Current income tax is the amount of income taxes payable or recoverable in respect of the current year taxable profits at the current year tax rates. Current and deferred income tax are recognised as an income or an expense and included in the profit or loss of the year, except to the extent that the income tax arises from a transaction or event which is recognised, in the same or a different year, directly in equity.

Deferred income tax is provided in full, using the liability method, on temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in the separate financial statements. Deferred income tax is not accounted for if it arises from initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction other than a business combination that at the time of occurrence affects neither the accounting nor the taxable profit or loss. Deferred income tax is determined at the tax rates that are expected to apply to the financial year when the asset is realised or the liability is settled, based on tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the consolidated Statement of Financial position date.

Deferred income tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profit will be available against which the temporary differences can be utilised.

2.30 . Related Parties

Enterprises and individuals that directly, or indirectly through one or more intermediaries, control, or are controlled by, or are under common control with the Corporation, including holding companies, subsidiaries and fellow subsidiaries are related parties of the Corporation. Associates and individuals owning, directly or indirectly, an interest in the voting power of the Corporation that gives them significant influence over the Corporation, key management personnel, including Chairman and members of the Board of Directors, the Board of Management of the Corporation and close members of the family of these individuals and companies associated with these individuals also constitute related parties.

In considering its relationships with each related party, the Corporation considers the substance of the relationships, not merely the legal form.

2.31 . Segment reporting

A segment is a component which can be separated by the Corporation engaged in sales of goods or rendering of services (business segment), or sales of goods or rendering of services within a particular economic environment (geographical segment). Each segment is subject to risks and returns that are different from those of other segments. The Chairman of the Corporation has determined that the business's risk and profitability are primarily influenced by differences in the types of products and services the Corporation provides. As a result, the primary segment reporting of the Corporation is presented in respect of the Corporation's business segments.

2.32 . Critical accounting estimates

The preparation of separate financial statements in accordance with Vietnamese Accounting Standards, the Vietnamese Corporate Accounting System and applicable regulations on preparation and presentation of separate financial statements requires the Chairman to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets, liabilities and disclosures of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the separate financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the financial year.

Such estimates and assumptions are continually evaluated. They are based on historical experiences and other factors, including expectations of future events that may have a financial impact on the Corporation and that are assessed by the Chairman to be reasonable under the circumstances.

3 . CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

	30/09/2026	31/12/2025
	VND	VND
Cash on hand	7,233,710,530	12,727,359,579
Cash at banks	810,159,676,894	1,287,613,483,750
Cash equivalents	246,078,939,257	174,233,366,110
	1,063,472,326,681	**1,474,574,209,439**

4 . INVENTORIES

	30/09/2026	31/12/2025
	VND	VND
Goods in transit	96,627,961,341	254,580,223,123
Raw material	7,000,545,302	3,293,819,541
Tools, supplies	1,269,944,915	3,718,034,422
Finished goods	567,081,695	-
Merchandises	1,845,866,023,215	1,407,809,610,128
Goods on	11,653,542,959	6,822,136,006
	1,962,985,099,427	**1,676,223,823,220**

5 . TANGIBLE FIXED ASSETS

	Buildings	Machinery, equipment	Transportation equipment	Management equipment	Total
	VND	VND	VND	VND	VND
Original cost					
As at opening year	98,222,137,881	130,049,276,764	192,410,258,311	13,583,227,164	434,264,900,120
- Purchase	-	12,911,529,629	27,805,872,181	242,629,482	40,960,031,292
- Liquidating	-	(381,818,182)	(17,606,135,365)	(534,954,733)	(18,522,908,280)
- Others decrease	-	(570,076,045)	(137,326,364)	(265,604,092)	(973,006,501)
As at closing year	**98,222,137,881**	**142,008,912,166**	**202,472,668,763**	**13,025,297,821**	**455,729,016,631**
Accumulated depreciation					
As at opening year	80,909,896,535	96,069,187,161	132,694,197,748	13,004,938,784	322,678,220,228
- Depreciation	2,222,452,207	8,684,788,441	17,844,282,203	236,947,176	28,988,470,027
- Liquidating	-	(174,279,218)	(17,291,040,181)	(534,954,733)	(18,000,274,132)
- Others decrease	-	(570,076,045)	(137,326,364)	(265,604,092)	(973,006,501)
As at closing year	**83,132,348,742**	**104,009,620,339**	**133,110,113,406**	**12,441,327,135**	**332,693,409,622**
Net carrying amount					
As at opening year	17,312,241,346	33,980,089,603	59,716,060,563	578,288,380	111,586,679,892
As at closing year	**15,089,789,139**	**37,999,291,827**	**69,362,555,357**	**583,970,686**	**123,035,607,009**

- The historical cost of fully depreciated tangible fixed assets but still in use as at 30 September 2026 was VND 32.93 billion

6 . INTANGIBLE FIXED ASSETS

	Land use rights	Computer software	Total
	VND	VND	VND
Original cost			
As at opening year	176,120,328,544	8,645,008,768	184,765,337,312
- Purchase	-	743,146,058	743,146,058
- Others decrease	(98,337,309,381)	(284,779,970)	(98,622,089,351)
As at closing year	**77,783,019,163**	**9,103,374,856**	**86,886,394,019**
Accumulated depreciation			
As at opening year	11,597,328,249	7,548,810,056	19,146,138,305
- Depreciation	1,576,391,013	388,460,669	1,964,851,682
- Other decrease	-	(284,779,970)	(284,779,970)
As at closing year	**13,173,719,262**	**7,652,490,755**	**20,826,210,017**
Net carrying amount			
As at opening year	164,523,000,295	1,096,198,712	165,619,199,007
As at closing year	**64,609,299,901**	**1,450,884,101**	**66,060,184,002**

7 . INVESTMENT PROPERTIES

	Land use rights
	VND
Original cost	
As at opening year	852,074,158,578
As at closing year	**852,074,158,578**
Accumulated depreciation	
As at opening year	377,212,650,979
- Depreciation	25,840,388,675
As at closing year	**403,053,039,654**
Net carrying amount	
As at opening year	474,861,507,599
As at closing year	**449,021,118,924**

Investment properties represent the value of buildings of the Living Quarters of Nghi Son Refinery and Petrochemical Complex Project ("Nghi Son Project") being constructed and held for lease.

8 . CONSTRUCTION IN PROGRESS

	30/09/2026	31/12/2025
	VND	VND
Cape Pearl Project	136,699,562,552	-
Closing balance	**136,699,562,552**	**-**

9 . INVESTMENT PROPERTIES HELD FOR SALE

Company	Place of incorporation	Ownership	Voting rights	Principal activities
Petroleum General Distribution Services Joint Stock Company	Ho Chi Minh City	73,80%	73,80%	Distribution electronic equipments and devices
Mien Trung Petroleum Services and Trading Joint Stock Company	Quang Ngai Province	99,79%	99,79%	Trading and rendering of services
Petrosetco Assets Management Joint Stock Company	Ha Noi City	71,46%	71,46%	Property management and services
Petrosetco Vung Tau General Services Joint Stock Company	Ho Chi Minh City	70%	70%	Provide cater services and commodities for oil and gas industry
Petroleum Offshore Trading and Services Joint Stock Company	Ho Chi Minh City	60%	60%	Trading and rendering of services
Smart Convergence Joint Stock Company	Ho Chi Minh City	55%	55%	Distributing electronic components and devices
Cape Pearl Single-Member Limited Liability Company	Ho Chi Minh City	100%	100%	Real estate business
Petroleum Retail Services Joint Stock Company	Ho Chi Minh City	72,75%	75%	Suspended operations
Viet Nam Petroleum Logistics Service Joint Stock Company	Ho Chi Minh City	35.20%	66,6%	Transportation service
Petroleum High Technology Products Distribution Joint Stock Company	Ho Chi Minh City	51%	51%	Distributing electronic components and devices
Petroleum Saigon General Services Company Limited	Ho Chi Minh City	100%	100%	Suspended operations
Gelex Bac Sai Gon 1 Infrastructure Company Limited	Ho Chi Minh City	51%	51%	Construction of wastewater treatment plants

10 . INVESTMENTS IN ASSOCIATES

	30/09/2026		31/12/2025	
	Cost	Book value	Cost	Book value
	VND	VND	VND	VND
Pedaco Green Environment Joint Stock Company	77,842,500,000	57,370,122,870	77,842,500,000	64,423,312,778
Petro Tower Limited Company	14,359,957,249	646,437,682	14,359,957,249	1,519,495,212
Vinh Hoa Emerald Bay International Hospitality Company Limited	16,000,000,000	16,000,000,000	16,000,000,000	16,000,000,000
Vietecom Digital Trade and Investment Joint Stock Company	853,268,080	-	853,268,080	-
Vietecom Digital Trade and Investment Joint Stock Company	4,100,000,000	4,100,000,000	-	-
Vietecom Digital Trade and Investment Joint Stock Company	4,100,000,000	4,100,000,000	-	-
	117,255,725,329	**82,216,560,552**	**109,055,725,329**	**81,942,807,990**

According to the Resolution No. 22/DVTHDK-QĐ dated 9 July 2018, the Corporation agreed to contribute its capital obligation into Vinh Hoa Emerald Bay International Hospitality Company Limited with a total contribution of VND111.2 billion accounting for 20% of charter capital and has contributed VND16 billion.

According to the Resolution No. 09/DVTHDK-QĐ dated 12 February 2026, the Corporation agreed to contribute its capital obligation into Gelex Bac Sai Gon 2 Infrastructure Company Limited with a total contribution of VND4.1 billion accounting for 41% of charter capital and has contributed VND4.1 billion.

According to the Resolution No. 11/DVTHDK-QĐ dated 12 February 2026, the Corporation agreed to contribute its capital obligation into Gelex West City Infrastructure Company Limited with a total contribution of VND4.1 billion accounting for 41% of charter capital and has contributed VND4.1 billion.

11 . INVESTMENT IN OTHER ENTITY

	30/09/2026	31/12/2025
	VND	VND
PetroVietnam Central Biofules Joint Stock Company	2,000,000,000	2,000,000,000
Vietnam Coolpad Company Limited	20,160,000,000	20,160,000,000
Vietnam - Korea Petroleum Industrial Gas Joint Stock Company	305,000,000	305,000,000
	22,465,000,000	**22,465,000,000**

12 . DEFERRED EXPENSES

	30/09/2026	31/12/2025
	VND	VND
Office rental expenses (i)	79,597,038,804	118,777,205,309
Gas cylinders (ii)	52,028,341,463	43,600,732,701
Others	38,017,723,823	21,183,496,105
	169,643,104,090	**183,561,434,115**

(i) A Deferred expensess for PetroVietnam to rent the 2.619,37m2 of area at PetroVietnam Tower, No. 1-5 Le Duan Street, Sai Gon Ward, Ho Chi Minh City. The prepaid office rental shall be amortized in business operation expenses based on the straight-line method within 50 years from date 01 November 2010.

(ii) A Deferred expensess land rental for Vietnam State Tresury – Vung Tau Branch for renting land located at 01 Le Quang Dinh Street and 30/4 Street, Rach Dua Ward, Ho Chi Minh City. This prepaid rental shall be amortized in business operation activities based on the straight-line method wihtin 36 years from date 01 January 2020.

13 . SHORT-TERM LOANS AND DEBTS

	30/09/2026	31/12/2025
	VND	VND
Joint Stock Commercial Bank for Foreign Trade of Vietnam	1,479,192,518,553	1,637,944,078,537
Joint Stock Commercial Bank for Investment and Development of Vie	1,667,183,017,645	1,616,900,853,133
Vietnam Maritime Commercial Join Stock Bank	777,850,054,377	942,478,418,651
Vietnam Joint Stock Commercial Bank for Industry and Trade	484,256,991,406	818,027,880,086
Kasikornbank Public Company Limited - Ho Chi Minh City Branch	366,903,301,712	443,301,837,151
Vietnam Technological and Commercial Joint Stock Bank	-	389,770,746,284
United Overseas Bank (Vietnam) Limited	498,976,980,295	368,557,294,561
Military Commercial Joint Stock Bank	238,247,006,501	327,475,339,633
Standard Chartered Bank (Vietnam) Limited	175,113,133,200	228,198,916,000
HSBC Bank (Vietnam) Limited	406,340,065,822	221,929,893,462
Vietnam International Commercial Joint Stock Bank	113,433,514,015	56,600,656,000
Cathay United Bank	390,869,027,594	-
Orient Commercial Joint Stock Bank	121,652,684,200	-
An Binh Commercial Joint Stock Bank	130,861,000,000	-
Woori Bank Vietnam	39,996,870,990	-
Others	53,864,015,552	3,979,697,214
	6,944,740,181,862	**7,055,165,610,712**

14 . TAX AND OTHER PAYABLES TO THE STATE BUDGET

	30/09/2026	31/12/2025
	VND	VND
Value added tax	56,601,605,710	27,592,447,301
Corporate income tax	37,101,043,675	35,477,209,392
Personal income tax	67,106,521,272	22,920,354,508
Others	91,739,627	12,598,272
	160,900,910,284	**86,002,609,473**

15 . OWNER'S EQUITY

a) Stock

	30/09/2026	31/12/2025
Quantity of issued stocks	155,356,459	107,334,831
- *Common stocks*	*155,356,459*	*107,334,831*
Quantity of repurchased stocks	612,700	612,700
- *Common stocks*	*612,700*	*612,700*
Quantity of circulation stocks	154,743,759	106,722,131
- *Common stocks*	*154,743,759*	*106,722,131*

b) Details of owner's invested capital

	Rate	30/09/2026	Rate	31/12/2025
	(%)	VND	(%)	VND
HD Capital Joint Stock Company	18.67	290,000,000,000	16.74	179,732,000,000
VietinBank Fund Management Company Limited	14.26	221,475,000,000	-	-
Other shareholders	67.07	1,042,089,590,000	83.26	893,616,310,000
	100	**1,553,564,590,000**	**100**	**1,073,348,310,000**

15 . OWNER'S EQUITY

c) Increase and decrease in owner's equity

	Contributed legal capital	Share capital surplus	Other owner's equity	Treasury stocks	Investment and development	Undistributed earnings	Business arrangement assistance fund	Total
	VND	VND	VND	VND	VND	VND	VND	VND
Previous year opening balance	**1,073,348,310,000**	**159,572,337,789**	**364,615,536,105**	**(5,427,873,108)**	**271,634,041,818**	**305,159,109,648**	**169,349,000,498**	**2,338,250,462,750**
Profit/loss of the previous year	-	-	-	-	-	258,133,908,515	91,879,956,763	350,013,865,278
Distribute profit	-	-	-	-	-	-	(12,825,240,000)	(12,825,240,000)
Other increase	-	-	-	-	143,424,536	-	303,192	143,727,728
Bonus and welfare fund	-	-	-	-	-	(12,224,581,964)	(4,818,864,178)	(17,043,446,142)
Previous year closing balance	**1,073,348,310,000**	**159,572,337,789**	**364,615,536,105**	**(5,427,873,108)**	**271,777,466,354**	**551,068,436,199**	**243,585,156,275**	**2,658,539,369,614**
Current year opening balance	**1,073,348,310,000**	**159,572,337,789**	**364,615,536,105**	**(5,427,873,108)**	**271,777,466,354**	**551,068,436,199**	**243,585,156,275**	**2,658,539,369,614**
Current year increase in capital	480,216,280,000	(172,734,720,800)	-	-	(254,137,249,200)	(53,344,310,000)	-	-
Profit/loss of the current year	-	-	-	-	-	210,026,160,594	95,548,725,892	305,574,886,486
Distribute profit	-	-	-	-	-	(51,374,799,825)	(1,280,880,000)	(52,655,679,825)
Subsidiaries increased capital	-	-	260,712,180,000	-	-	(260,712,180,000)	-	-
Buying treasury stock	-	-	-	-	-	-	32,000,000,000	32,000,000,000
Capital contribution to a subsidiary	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,900,000,000	4,900,000,000
Bonus and welfare fund	-	-	-	-	-	(8,924,652,687)	(2,778,044,797)	(11,702,697,484)
Current year closing balance	**1,553,564,590,000**	**(13,162,383,011)**	**625,327,716,105**	**(5,427,873,108)**	**17,640,217,154**	**386,738,654,281**	**371,974,957,370**	**2,936,655,878,791**

16 . OFF-STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION ACCOUNTS

Foreign currencies

	30/09/2026	31/12/2025
- USD	3,856.32	2851,22

17 . FINANCE INCOME

	9 months of 2026	9 months of 2025
	VND	VND
Interest income	178,223,756,625	183,424,146,079
Others	85,258,967,734	142,564,684,953
	263,482,724,359	**325,988,831,032**

18 . FINANCIAL EXPENSES

	9 months of 2026	9 months of 2025
	VND	VND
Interest expenses	338,845,608,668	196,082,612,526
Others	71,444,867,381	9,826,194,920
	410,290,476,049	**205,908,807,446**

19 . CURRENT BUSINESS INCOME TAX EXPENSE

	9 months of 2026	9 months of 2025
	VND	VND
Corporate income tax from main business activitves		
Total profit before tax	393,225,638,282	321,815,966,901
Increase	56,316,370,458	51,340,510,245
Decrease	(9,613,445,131)	-
Taxable income	439,928,563,609	373,156,477,146
Taxable income	20%	20%
Current corporate income tax expense	**87,985,712,722**	**74,631,295,429**

20 . BASIC EARNINGS PER SHARE

Earning per share distributed to common shareholders of the company is calculated as follows :

	9 months of 2026 VND	9 months of 2025 VND
Profit after tax to common shareholders of the company	210,026,160,594	187,420,289,384
Adjustment	11,702,697,484	17,043,446,142
- *Bonus and welfare funds distributed from after tax earning*	*11,702,697,484*	*17,043,446,142*
Profit distributed for common stocks	198,323,463,110	170,376,843,242
Average circulated common stocks in the year	154,743,759	154,743,759
Basic earnings per share	**1,282**	**1,101**

21 . COMPARATIVE FIGURES

The financial statements for the accounting period from January 1, 2025 to September 30, 2025 is unaudited and the financial statements for the fiscal year ending December 31, 2025 is audited.

Pham Minh Vuong	**Tran Quang Huy**	**Phung Tuan Ha**
Preparer	Chief Accountant	Chairman of the Board of Directors
		Ho Chi Minh City, 30 October 2026