

**DNA INVESTMENT
JOINT STOCK COMPANY**

No.: 28/2026/KSD/CV-CBTT

**THE SOCIAL REPUBLIC OF VIETNAM
Independence - Freedom - Happiness**

Ninh Binh, Octobre 20, 2026

PERIODIC DISCLOSURE OF FINANCIAL STATEMENT

To: Ha Noi Stock Exchange

According to Clause 3, Article 14, Circular No. 96/2020/TT-BTC dated November 16th, 2020 of The Ministry of Finance providing guidelines on disclosure of information on securities market, DNA Investment Joint Stock Company submits the disclosure of Quarter I/2026 financial statement to Ha Noi Stock Exchange as follow:

1. Corporation's name: DNA Investment Joint Stock Company

- Stock symbol: KSD
- Address: Le Chan Street, Chau Son Industrial, Chau Son Ward, Ninh Binh.
- Telephone: 0226.384.8888-0226.384.0408
- Fax: 0226.3850.869

2. Content of the disclosed information:

Quarter III/2026 financial statement:

☒ Separate financial statement (The listed organization does not have subsidiaries companies and its parent accounting unit has subordinate units)

☐ Consolidated financial statement (The listed organization has subsidiaries companies)

☐ Combined financial statement (The listed organization has affiliated accounting units with independent accounting systems)

- Cases require to explain the reasons:

+ The accredited audit organization issued a qualified opinion rather than an unqualified opinion on the financial statement (regarding the 2025 audited financial statement):

☐ Yes

☐ No

Explanation document in case of a qualified opinion:

☐ Yes

☐ No

+ Profit after tax for the reporting period varies by at least 5% before and after auditing, shifting from a loss to a profit or vice versa:

☐ Yes

☐ No

** This English translation is equivalent to and consistent with the original Vietnamese version. In case of any discrepancies or differences in interpretation between the Vietnamese and English versions, the Vietnamese version shall prevail.*



Explanation document in case of a qualified opinion:

☐ Yes

☐ No

+ Profit after tax in the financial statement of the reporting period varies by at least 10% compared to the same period last year:

☒ Yes

☐ No

Explanation document in case of a qualified opinion:

☒ Yes

☐ No

+ Profit after tax for the reporting period shows a loss, shifting from a profit in the same period of the previous year to a loss in this period, or vice versa:

☒ Yes

☐ No

Explanation document in case of a qualified opinion:

☒ Yes

☐ No

This information is disclosed on the company's website dated October 20, 2026 at: <http://www.hangermetal.vn/>

3. Report on transaction with a value of 35% of total assets in 2025

In the case where the listed organization has transaction, it is required to fully report on the following contents:

- Transaction detail:
- Trading density/corporation's total assets (%) (according to the most recent annual financial statement):
- Transaction completion date:

We hereby commit that the information disclosed above is true and accurate, and we take full responsibility before the law for the content of the disclosed information.

DNA INVESTMENT JOINT STOCK COMPANY

Attached documents:

- Quarter III/2026 financial statement
- Explanation document of the variance in Profit after tax


BUI VIET VUONG

CÔNG TY
CỔ PHẦN
ĐẦU TƯ
DNA

Digitally signed by CÔNG TY CỔ
PHẦN ĐẦU TƯ DNA
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FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
3th quarter of 2026
**DNA INVESTMENT JOINT STOCK
COMPANY**



DNA INVESTMENT JOINT STOCK COMPANY

Financial statements

Address: Le Chan Street, Chau Son Industrial Zone, Chau Son Ward,
Ninh Binh Province

3th quarter of 2026 Fiscal year

Tel: Fax:

DN - Statement of Financial Position

	Code	Note	Ending balance	Beginning balance
ASSETS			0	0
CURRENT ASSETS	100		62,735,363,588	77,950,714,480
Cash and cash equivalents	110	V.1	30,112,773,140	39,188,842,431
1.Cash	111		3,044,422,455	11,104,360,239
2. Cash equivalents	112		27,068,350,685	28,084,482,192
II. Short-term financial investments	120	V.2	-	-
1. Trading securities	121		-	-
2. Allowance for diminution in value of trading securities (*)	122		-	-
3. Held-to-maturity investments – short term	123		-	-
4. Allowance for held-to-maturity investments – short term (*)	124		-	-
5. Other short-term investments	125		-	-
6. Allowance for other short-term investments (*)	126		-	-
III. Short-term receivables	130		16,125,160,783	22,618,714,306
1. Short-term receivables from customers	131	V.3a	6,840,126,437	13,843,314,747
2. Short-term advances to suppliers	132	V.4	8,908,582,291	8,158,692,507
3. Short-term internal receivables	133		-	-
4. Receivables under construction contracts	134		-	-
5. Other short-term receivables	135	V.5	376,452,055	616,707,052
6. Allowance for doubtful short-term receivables	136		-	-
7. Assets awaiting resolution	137		-	-
IV. Inventories	140	V.6	12,726,335,688	12,951,397,877
1. Inventories	141		12,726,335,688	12,951,397,877
2. Allowance for inventory devaluation (*)	142		-	-
Short-term biological assets	150		-	-
1. Livestock for one-time harvest – short term	151		-	-
2. Seasonal crops or crops for one-time harvest – short term	152		-	-
3. Allowance for loss of short-term biological assets (*)	153		-	-
VI. Other short-term assets	160		3,771,093,977	3,191,759,866
1. Short-term prepaid expenses	161	V.11a	3,025,000	10,431,816
2. Deductible VAT	162		3,768,068,977	3,181,328,050
3. Taxes and other receivables from the State	163		-	-
4. Government bond repurchase transactions	164		-	-
5. Other short-term assets	165		-	-
B. NON-CURRENT ASSETS	200		84,641,142,994	64,071,045,062
I. Long-term receivables	210		-	-

1. Long-term receivables from customers	211		-	-
2. Long-term advances to suppliers	212		-	-
3. Business capital in dependent units	213		-	-
4. Long-term internal receivables	214		-	-
5. Other long-term receivables	215		-	-
6. Allowance for doubtful long-term receivables (*)	216		-	-
II. Fixed assets	220		33,488,687,868	31,138,914,341
1. Tangible fixed assets	221	V.7	33,488,687,868	31,138,914,341
- Historical cost	222		87,809,970,205	82,920,525,071
- Accumulated depreciation (*)	223		(54,321,282,337)	(51,781,610,730)
2. Finance lease fixed assets	224		-	-
- Historical cost	225		-	-
- Accumulated depreciation (*)	226		-	-
3. Intangible fixed assets	227		-	-
- Historical cost	228		-	-
- Accumulated depreciation (*)	229		-	-
III. Long-term biological assets	230		-	-
1. Livestock for recurring production	231		-	-
a, Livestock not yet mature	232		-	-
b, Mature livestock	233		-	-
- Historical cost	234		-	-
- Accumulated depreciation (*)	235		-	-
2. Livestock for one-time harvest – long term	236		-	-
3. Seasonal crops or crops for one-time harvest – long term	237		-	-
4. Allowance for loss of long-term biological assets (*)	238		-	-
IV. Investment property	240		-	-
- Historical cost	241		-	-
- Accumulated depreciation (*)	242		-	-
V. Long-term work in progress	250	V.9	26,798,801,669	20,474,123,605
1. Long-term production and business costs in progress	251		-	-
2. Construction in progress	252		26,798,801,669	20,474,123,605
VI. Long-term financial investments	260	V.2	21,200,000,000	9,000,000,000
1. Investment in subsidiaries	261		-	-
2. Investment in joint ventures and associates	262		-	-
3. Other long-term equity investments	263		21,200,000,000	9,000,000,000
4. Allowance for impairment of long-term investments in other entities (*)	264		-	-
Held-to-maturity investments (long-term)	265		-	-
Provision for held-to-maturity investments (*)	266		-	-
VII. Other long-term assets	270		3,153,653,457	3,458,007,116
Long-term prepaid expenses	271	V.11b	3,153,653,457	3,458,007,116

Deferred tax assets	272		-	-
Long-term equipment, materials, and spare parts	273		-	-
Other long-term assets	274		-	-
TOTAL ASSETS	280		147,376,506,582	142,021,759,542
SOURCES OF FUNDS			-	-
C. Liabilities	300		27,305,572,001	21,278,711,788
I. Current liabilities	310		26,805,572,001	20,953,711,788
1. Payables to sellers (short-term)	311	V.11	24,333,959	80,592,911
2. Advances from customers (short-term)	312	V.12a	-	22,423,722
3. Dividends and profit payables	313		-	-
4. Taxes and other payables to the State (short-term)	314	V.13a	5,700,000	212,440,008
5. Payables to employees	315		196,540,308	254,400,000
6. Short-term accrued expenses	316	V.14	60,000,000	36,000,000
7. Internal short-term payables	317		-	-
8. Payables under construction contracts (short-term)	318		-	-
9. Unearned revenue (short-term)	319	V.15	1,749,713,747	2,476,859,181
10. Other short-term payables	320	V.16	28,021,577	16,854,055
11. Short-term borrowings and finance lease liabilities	321	V.8	24,741,262,410	17,854,141,911
12. Short-term provisions	322		-	-
13. Bonus and welfare fund	323		-	-
14. Price stabilization fund	324		-	-
15. Trading government bonds	325		-	-
II. Long-term liabilities	330		500,000,000	325,000,000
1. Long-term payables to sellers	331		-	-
2. Advances from customers (long-term)	332		-	-
3. Taxes and other payables to the State (long-term)	333		-	-
4. Long-term accrued expenses	334		-	-
5. Internal payables related to business capital	335		-	-
6. Other internal long-term payables	336		-	-
7. Unearned revenue (long-term)	337		-	-
8. Other long-term payables	338		500,000,000	325,000,000
9. Long-term borrowings and finance lease liabilities	339		-	-
10. Convertible bonds	340		-	-
11. Preferred shares	341		-	-
12. Deferred income tax liabilities	342		-	-
13. Long-term provisions	343		-	-
14. Science and technology development fund	344		-	-
D. Equity	400	V.17	120,070,934,581	120,743,047,754
1. Owners' contributed capital	411		120,000,000,000	120,000,000,000
- Ordinary shares with voting rights	411a		-	-
- Preferred shares	411b		-	-

2. Share premium	412		-	-
3. Convertible bond options	413		-	-
4. Other equity	414		-	-
5. Treasury shares (*)	415		-	-
6. Revaluation surplus of assets	416		-	-
7. Foreign exchange differences	417		-	-
8. Development investment funds	418		200,000,000	200,000,000
9. Other funds within equity	419		-	-
10. Undistributed post-tax profits	420		(129,065,419)	543,047,754
- Undistributed post-tax profits accumulated by the end of the previous period	420a		16,374,748	16,374,748
- Undistributed post-tax profits of current period	420b		(145,440,167)	526,673,006
TOTAL RESOURCES	440		147,376,506,582	142,021,759,542

PREPARER



Nguyen Thi Bich Loan

CHIEF ACCOUNTANT



Nguyen Hong Tuan

GENERAL DIRECTOR



Bùi Việt Vương

DNA INVESTMENT JOINT STOCK COMPANY

Address: Le Chan Street, Chau Son Industrial Zone, Chau Son Ward, Ninh Binh Province

Tel: Fax:

DN- INTERIM STATEMENT OF PROFIT OR LOSS

3TH QUARTER/2026

ITEMS	Code	Note	This quarter of the current year	This quarter of the previous year	Cumulative figures from the beginning of the year to the end of this quarter (Current year)	Cumulative figures from the beginning of the year to the end of this quarter (Previous year)
Revenue from sales and services (01)	01	VI.1	4,280,582,119	8,438,181,587	16,638,977,098	27,873,641,482
Revenue deductions	02					
Net revenue from sales and services (10 = 01 - 02)	10	VI.2	4,280,582,119	8,438,181,587	16,638,977,098	27,873,641,482
Cost of goods sold	11	VI.3	3,199,800,250	7,778,499,687	13,878,077,236	25,618,843,705
Gross profit from sales and services (20 = 10 - 11)	20		1,080,781,869	659,681,900	2,760,899,862	2,254,797,777
Gain/Loss from the sale and disposal of investment property	21	VI.4				
Financial income	22	VI.5	395,668,648	41,921,594	980,921,248	747,245,599
Financial expenses	23		166,429,430	51,104,641	414,784,665	123,708,693
Interest expense	24					
Selling expenses	25	VI.6a		101,860,905	102,420,986	567,011,020
General and administrative expenses	26	VI.6b	1,263,286,468	979,692,959	3,823,749,565	4,302,330,751
Share of profit or loss of associates and joint ventures	27					
Operating profit (30 = 20 + 21 + (22 - 23) - (25 + 26) + 27)	30		46,734,619	(431,055,011)	(599,134,106)	(1,991,007,088)
Other income	31		320,000,000	74,403,500	320,000,007	74,403,500
Other expenses	32		1,551,613	10,199	392,979,074	10,199
Other profit (40=31-32)	40		318,448,387	74,393,301	(72,979,067)	74,393,301
Profit before tax (50 = 30 + 40)	50		365,183,006	(356,661,710)	(672,113,173)	(1,916,613,787)
Current corporate income tax expense	51					
Deferred corporate income tax expense	52					
Profit after corporate income tax (60 = 50 - 51 - 52)	60		365,183,006	(356,661,710)	(672,113,173)	(1,916,613,787)
Profit after tax attributable to owners of the parent	61					
Profit after tax attributable to non-controlling interests	62					
Basic earnings per share	70					
Diluted earnings per share	71					

PREPARER

CHIEF ACCOUNTANT

Nguyen Thi Bich Loan

Nguyen Hong Tuan



Bui Viet Vuong

DNA INVESTMENT JOINT STOCK COMPANY

Address: Le Chan Street, Chau Son Industrial Zone, Chau Son Ward, Ninh Binh Province

DN- STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS - DIRECT METHOD - QUARTER
3th quarter of 2026

	Mã chỉ tiêu	Thuyết minh	Lũy kế từ đầu năm đến cuối quý này (Năm nay)	Lũy kế từ đầu năm đến cuối quý này (Năm trước)
I.CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES				
1. Proceeds from goods sold, services rendered and other revenues	01		38,386,497,921	12,529,581,220
2. Expenditures paid to suppliers	02		(27,715,152,393)	(12,988,451,342)
3. Expenditures paid to employees	03		(1,745,478,685)	(951,708,954)
4. Interest paid on loans	04		(338,586,333)	(51,104,641)
5. Corporate income tax paid	05		(44,723,650)	
6. Other cash inflows from operating activities	06		11,107,071,139	1,483,004,393
7. Other cash outflows on operating activities	07		(11,399,488,660)	(15,830,232,299)
Net cash flows from operating activities	20		8,250,139,339	(15,808,911,623)
II.CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTMENT ACTIVITIES				
1. Acquisition and construction of fixed assets and other long-term	21			(44,800,000)
2. Proceeds from sale, disposal of fixed assets and other long-term	22			
3. Cash outflow for lending, buying debt instruments of other entities	23		(38,200,000,000)	(2,000,000,000)
4. Cash recovered from lending, selling debt instruments of other	24		27,016,131,507	13,000,000,000
5. Cash paid for investment in other entities	25			
6. Cash received from divestment in other entities	26			
7. Interest earned, dividends and profits received	27		109,792,970	717,201
Net cash flows from investing activities	30		(11,074,075,523)	10,955,917,201
III. CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES				
1. Cash received from issuing shares and receiving capital contributions from owners	31			
2. Cash paid to return capital contributions to owners and to repurchase issued shares	32			
3. Cash received from borrowings	33		3,763,998,400	
4. Repayment of loan principal	34		(9,000,000,000)	(3,174,561,705)
5. Repayment of finance lease liabilities	35			
6. Dividends and profits paid to owners	36			
Net cash flows from financing activities	40		(5,236,001,600)	(3,174,561,705)
Net cash flows from financing activities	50		(8,059,937,784)	(8,027,556,127)
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	60		11,104,360,239	15,012,788,241
Effects of changes in foreign exchange rates	61			41,204,393
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year (70 = 50+60+61)	70	V.1	3,044,422,455	7,026,436,507

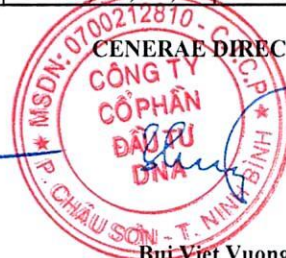
PREPARER


Nguyen Thi Bich Loan

CHIEF ACCOUNTANT


Nguyen Hong Tuan

GENERAL DIRECTOR


Bui Viet Vuong

I. CHARACTERISTICS OF THE COMPANY'S OPERATIONS

1. Establishment

The Southeast Asia Hamico Export Joint Stock Corporation was established based on the conversion from Southeast Asia LLC. The Southeast Asia Hamico Export Joint Stock Corporation was renamed to DNA Investment Joint Stock Company according to Resolution No. 09/2014/KSD/NQ-HĐQT dated November 3, 2014, by the Board of Directors. The company operates under Business Registration Certificate No. 0700.212.810 dated September 29, 2009, with the 10th amendment registered on February 25, 2015, issued by the Department of Planning and Investment of Ha Nam Province.

Ownership structure

The company is a joint-stock company.

2. Business sector

The main business activities of the Company in 2th Quarter/2026 are the production of coat hangers, pants hangers for export, and leasing of factory premises.

3. Business activities

The business activities of the company, as per the business registration certificate, include:

- Manufacturing household electrical appliances: rice cookers, refrigerators, washing machines;
- Aquaculture, forestry, fruit tree cultivation;
- Freight transport by road;
- Manufacturing other wood products, products made from bamboo, rattan, straw, hay, and braided materials;
- Trading metals, metal ores;
- Wholesale of household goods: rice cookers, refrigerators, washing machines, refrigeration, electrical and mechanical appliances, household equipment;
- Wholesale of other construction materials and installation equipment;
- Short-term accommodation services;
- Restaurants and mobile catering services;
- Manufacturing products: refrigeration, electrical, mechanical appliances, and other household goods;
- Import and export of goods: refrigeration, electronics, electrical, mechanical appliances, equipment, materials, household goods, and products from mining and processing minerals for the company's business operations;
- Landscape, bonsai, park, and zoo services;
- Ecotourism services;
- Manufacturing products: machinery, metal products, electrostatic paint, metal plating;
- Manufacturing and processing of metal "METAL HANGERS" for clothes;
- Production of insulation foam and packaging foam;
- Manufacturing and processing of natural and industrial wood products;
- Mining and processing minerals;
- Leasing factory premises for office space and production workshops;
- Leasing warehouses and equipment;
- Buying and selling cars, motorcycles, and bicycles.

3. Business activities (continued)

- Buying and selling fabrics, ceramics, and mechanical industry materials;

- Trading activities: alcohol, beer, confectionery;
- Buying and selling processed wood, coal, ores, scrap metal; Import and export of minerals, steel;
- Import and export, buying and selling machinery, equipment, and materials, spare parts for industrial and agricultural mac
- Import and export, and buying and selling metal products and metal ores;
- Manufacturing and processing of nylon bags and export packaging;
- Buying, selling, importing, and exporting motorcycles, motorized vehicles, and parts of all kinds;
- Buying, selling, importing, and exporting automobiles and automobile parts of all types.

English name: DNA INVESTMENT JOINT STOCK COMPANY

Stock code: KSD

Head office: Le Chan Street, Chau Son Industrial Zone, Chau Son Ward, Phu Ly City, Ha Nam Province.

4. Normal production and business cycle

The company's production and business cycle lasts for 12 months, following the normal fiscal year, starting from January 1st to December 31st each year.

5. The characteristics of the company's operations during the fiscal year have an impact on the financial statements

None.

6. Statement on the comparability of information in the financial statements

The selection of data and information to be presented in the financial statements is made according to the principle of comparability between corresponding accounting periods.

II. ACCOUNTING PERIOD, CURRENCY UNIT USED IN ACCOUNTING

1. Accounting period

The company's accounting period starts on January 1st and ends on December 31st each year.

2. Currency unit used in accounting

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

III. APPLICABLE ACCOUNTING STANDARDS AND REGULATIONS

1. Applicable accounting standards

The company applies the Vietnamese Enterprise Accounting System as guided by Circular No. 200/2014/TT-BTC issued by the Ministry of Finance on December 22, 2014, and Circular No. 53/2016/TT-BTC on March 21, 2016, which amends and supplements certain provisions of Circular No. 200/2014/TT-BTC issued by the Ministry of Finance.

2. Statement of compliance with accounting standards and regulations

We have performed the accounting work of preparing and presenting the financial statements in accordance with Vietnamese accounting standards, the Vietnamese enterprise accounting system, and relevant legal regulations. The financial statements have been presented fairly and reasonably, reflecting the financial position, business results, and cash flows of the company.

The selection of data and information to be disclosed in the Notes to the Financial Statements has been made according to the materiality principle as specified in Vietnamese Accounting Standard No. 21 'Presentation of Financial Statements.

IV. APPLICABLE ACCOUNTING POLICIES

1. Changes in accounting policies and disclosures

The accounting policies used by the company to prepare the financial statements for the current year are consistent with the policies applied in preparing the financial statements for the fiscal year ending December 31, 2024.

2. Exchange rates applied in accounting

The company converts foreign currency into Vietnamese Dong based on the actual transaction exchange rate and the exchange rate recorded in the accounting books.

Principle for determining the actual transaction exchange rate

All foreign currency transactions arising during the period (foreign currency purchases and sales, capital contributions or received capital contributions, recognition of receivables and payables, asset purchases or expenses paid in foreign currency) are recorded based on the actual transaction exchange rate at the time of the transaction, as provided by the serving bank.

The year-end balances of monetary items (cash, cash equivalents, receivables, and payables, excluding prepaid amounts to suppliers, advance payments from customers, prepaid expenses, deposits, and deferred revenue) in foreign currencies are revalued based on the actual exchange rate published at the time the financial statements are prepared.

Exchange rate differences arising during the year from foreign currency transactions are recognized in the business results. The exchange rate differences from revaluing monetary items in foreign currencies at the end of the fiscal year, after offsetting the increase and decrease differences, are recognized in the business results.

Principle for determining the exchange rate recorded in the accounting books

When recovering receivables, deposits, or settling payables in foreign currency, the company uses the actual exchange rate recorded in the accounting books.

When making payments in foreign currency, the company uses the moving weighted average exchange rate recorded in the accounting books.

3. Principle for recognizing cash and cash equivalents

Cash includes cash on hand and demand deposits with banks.

Cash equivalents include term deposits and short-term investments with original maturities of three months or less from the investment date, which are highly liquid, easily convertible into a known amount of cash, and involve minimal risk in converting to cash.

4. Principles of accounting for financial investments

The company's financial investments include savings deposits at banks, recorded at historical cost. Fixed-term deposits with maturities greater than 3 months and up to 12 months are classified as short-term, while those exceeding 12 months are classified as long-term.

5. Principles of recognizing trade receivables and other receivables

Principles of recognizing trade receivables: Receivables are recognized at historical cost minus provisions for doubtful d

Receivables are classified as either trade receivables or other receivables depending on the nature of the transaction or the relationship between the company and the debtor.

Provisioning for doubtful receivables: Provisions for doubtful debts are estimated for the portion of receivables and investments that are impaired, such as overdue receivables that are unlikely to be recoverable due to bankruptcy, dissolution, disappearance, or absconding by the debtor.

6. Principles of recognizing inventory

Principles of recognizing inventory: Inventory is recognized at historical cost, minus provisions for inventory obsolescence or impairment.

The method for valuing inventory is the weighted average cost method.

Inventory accounting method: Inventory is accounted for using the perpetual inventory system.

The method of establishing provision for inventory impairment: Provisions for inventory obsolescence are made when the net realizable value of inventory is lower than its historical cost. The net realizable value is the estimated selling price minus the estimated costs to complete and sell the product.

7. Principles of recognizing and depreciating fixed assets

7.1 Principles of recognizing tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets are recognized at historical cost minus accumulated depreciation. Historical cost includes all costs necessary to acquire and bring the asset into a state ready for use. Subsequent costs are capitalized if they are expected to result in future economic benefits. Otherwise, they are recognized as expenses.

When fixed assets are sold or disposed of, the original cost and accumulated depreciation are written off, and any gain or loss arising from the disposal is recognized in the income or expense of the period.

7.2 Depreciation method for fixed assets

Fixed assets are depreciated using the straight-line method over their estimated useful life.

The estimated useful life of assets is as follows:

<i>Buildings and structures</i>	<i>5 - 50 years</i>
<i>Machinery and equipment</i>	<i>3 - 20 years</i>
<i>Vehicles and transportation</i>	<i>4 - 30 years</i>
<i>Management equipment and tools</i>	<i>5 - 10 years</i>

8. Principles of recognizing construction in progress

Construction in progress is recognized at cost. This cost includes all necessary expenses to acquire new fixed assets, build new ones, or repair, renovate, expand, or re-equip the technical infrastructure of the project, such as installation costs and equipment costs.

These costs are transferred to increase assets when the project is completed, the overall acceptance has been finalized, and the asset is handed over and ready for use.

9. Principles of recognizing prepaid expenses

Prepaid expenses at the company include expenses that have already been incurred but are related to business activities over multiple accounting periods. The company's prepaid expenses include the following: insurance premiums, tools and equipment, fixed asset repair costs, land preparation costs for construction, etc...

The method for allocating prepaid expenses: Prepaid expenses are calculated and allocated to business production costs each period using the straight-line method. Based on the nature and extent of each type of expense, the allocation period is as follows: short-term prepaid expenses are allocated within 12 months; long-term prepaid expenses are allocated over 13 to 36 months. Specifically, land preparation costs for construction are gradually allocated to the expense category in the accounting period with an allocation period of 50 years (corresponding to the land lease period).

10. Principles of recognizing payables

Liabilities are recognized at their nominal value and are not recorded lower than the amounts owed.

The company classifies liabilities as payable to vendors, payable to employees, other payables, etc., depending on the nature of the transaction or the relationship between the company and the party to whom payment is owed.

Liabilities are tracked in detail by the due date, the party to whom payment is owed, the type of foreign currency liability (including revaluation of liabilities that meet the definition of foreign currency-denominated monetary items), and other factors as required for the company's management needs.

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

11. Principle of recognizing accrued expenses

Accrued expenses: These are recognized for expenses related to business operations during the period, but payment has not yet been made because an invoice has not been received or the necessary documentation and accounting records are incomplete. These expenses are recorded as operating expenses in the financial period, such as expenses for other services used, etc...

12. Principle of recognizing unearned revenue

Unearned revenue is recognized when products or services have been provided to customers, but the transaction involves multiple accounting periods, and the customer has made partial or full payment for the products or services that are related to these multiple accounting periods.

12. Principle of recognizing unearned revenue (continued)

Unearned revenue includes the amounts paid in advance by customers for one or more accounting periods for asset leasing; interest received in advance for loans or purchasing debt instruments; the difference between the selling price for installment or deferred payment sales and the price for immediate payment; and revenue corresponding to the value of goods, services, or discounts to customers in traditional customer programs.

Unearned revenue is allocated based on the principle that matches the revenue for each fiscal year.

13. Principles for recognizing equity

Owner's investment capital: Recognized according to the actual capital contributed by the owner.

Share premium: Recognized based on the increase in capital from issuing shares above par value and the increase or decrease in capital from the repurchase and reissuance of treasury shares.

Retained earnings: The amount of profit from the company's operations after deducting corporate income tax for the current year and any adjustments for retroactive changes in accounting policies or corrections of material errors from previous years.

Profit distribution: Profits are distributed according to the company's charter and the profit distribution plan approved by the General Shareholders' Meeting.

Increase or decrease in charter capital: Implemented based on the resolution of the annual General Shareholders' Meeting.

14. Principles and methods for recognizing revenue and other income

Principles and methods for recognizing sales revenue

Sales revenue is recognized when all of the following five conditions are met:

1. The company has transferred most of the risks and rewards related to the ownership of the product or goods to the buyer;
2. The company no longer retains control over the goods as an owner or has control over the goods;
3. The revenue can be determined with reasonable certainty. When the contract allows the buyer to return purchased products or goods under specific conditions, the company should only recognize revenue when those specific conditions no longer exist, and the buyer has no right to return the products or goods (except for returns under exchanges for other goods or services);
4. The company has or will receive economic benefits from the sale transaction;
5. The costs related to the sales transaction can be determined.

Principles and methods for recognizing service revenue

Revenue from service transactions is recognized when the outcome of the transaction can be reliably determined. In cases where the service transaction spans multiple periods, revenue is recognized in the period based on the portion of the work completed as of the date of the Balance Sheet for that period. Service revenue is recognized when all four (4) of the following conditions are met: 1. Revenue can be determined with reasonable certainty. When the contract allows the buyer to return the purchased service under specific conditions, revenue should only be recognized when those conditions no longer exist and the buyer has no right to return the service provided; 2. The company has or will receive economic benefits from the service transaction; 3. The portion of work completed as of the date of the Balance Sheet can be determined; 4. The costs incurred for the transaction and the costs to complete the service transaction can be determined.

Principles and methods for recognizing service revenue (continued)

If the outcome of the contract cannot be reliably determined, revenue will only be recognized to the extent that the costs incurred can be recovered.

Principles and methods for recognizing financial revenue

Financial revenue reflects income from interest, other financial revenues of the enterprise (investments in subsidiaries, other capital investments, foreign exchange gains, etc.).

Revenue arising from interest, royalties, dividends, and profits distributed by the company is recognized when both of the following conditions are met: 1. It is probable that economic benefits will be received from the transaction; 2. The revenue can be reasonably measured.

- Interest income is recognized based on the time and actual Interest rate for each period.

- Dividends and profits are recognized when shareholders have the right to receive dividends or when capital contributors are entitled to profits from their investments.

When it becomes impossible to recover an amount previously recognized as revenue, the uncollectible or uncertain amount must be accounted for as an expense in the period, without reducing the revenue.

15. Principles and methods for recognizing the cost of goods sold

The cost of goods sold reflects the cost of the products, goods, or services sold during the period. The cost of goods sold is recognized at the time the transaction occurs or when it is reasonably certain that it will occur in the future, regardless of whether the payment has been made or not. The cost of goods sold and the revenue it generates are recognized simultaneously based on the matching principle.

16. Principles and methods for recognizing financial expense

The costs recognized as financial expenses include: interest expenses on loans, and losses arising from exchange rate fluctuations related to foreign currency transactions.

These financial expenses are recognized in detail for each type of cost when they actually occur during the period and can be reliably determined when sufficient evidence of these expenses is available.

17. Principles and methods for recognizing current and deferred corporate income tax expenses

The corporate income tax expense includes current corporate income tax expenses and deferred corporate income tax expenses that arise during the year as the basis for determining the after-tax business results of the company for the current fiscal year.

Current corporate income tax expense is the amount of corporate income tax payable based on taxable income for the year and the applicable corporate income tax rate.

Deferred corporate income tax expense refers to the amount of corporate income tax that will be paid in the future, arising from the recognition of deferred tax liabilities during the year and the reversal of deferred tax assets that were recognized in previous years. The company does not reflect deferred tax assets or deferred tax liabilities arising from transactions that are directly recognized in shareholders' equity.

Deferred corporate income tax expense is determined based on the temporary differences that are deductible, taxable temporary differences, and the corporate income tax rate.

The determination of the company's corporate income tax is based on current tax regulations. However, the final determination of corporate income tax is subject to the results of audits by the competent tax authorities.

18. Principles for recognizing earnings per share

Basic EPS is calculated by dividing the profit or loss attributable to the holders of common shares of the company, after deducting the portion allocated for the bonus and welfare fund accrued during the period, by the weighted average number of common shares outstanding during the period.

Diluted EPS is calculated by dividing the profit or loss attributable to the holders of common shares of the company (after adjusting for dividends on convertible preferred shares) by the weighted average number of common shares outstanding during the period, along with the weighted average number of potential common shares that would be issued if all potential dilutive common shares were converted into common shares.

19. Financial instruments

Initial recognition

Financial assets

According to Circular No. 210/2009/TT-BTC dated November 6, 2009 ("Circular 210"), financial assets are classified appropriately for the purpose of disclosure in the financial statements, including financial assets measured at fair value through the income statement, loans and receivables, held-to-maturity investments, and available-for-sale financial assets. The company decides on the classification of these financial assets at the time of initial recognition.

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

The company's financial assets include cash and cash equivalents, receivables from customers, and other receivables.

Financial liabilities

Financial liabilities, as defined by Circular 210, for the purpose of disclosure in the financial statements, are classified appropriately as financial liabilities recognized through the income statement or financial liabilities measured at amortized cost. The company determines the classification of financial liabilities at the time of initial recognition.

All financial liabilities are initially recognized at cost, including any directly related transaction costs.

The company's financial liabilities include payables to suppliers, accrued expenses, loans, and debts.

Subsequent measurement

Currently, there is no requirement to remeasure the value of financial instruments after initial recognition.

Offsetting financial instruments

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

20. Related parties

Related parties are businesses or individuals, directly or indirectly through one or more intermediaries, that have control over or are controlled by the company. This includes affiliates, individuals who directly or indirectly hold voting rights and have significant influence over the company, key management personnel such as the CEO, the Board of Directors, and close family members of these individuals or affiliated entities. In considering each relationship between related parties, the substance of the relationship is emphasized rather than its legal form.

21. Other accounting principles and methods

Value Added Tax: The company is registered for VAT under the deduction method.

Other Taxes and Fees: Other taxes and fees are handled in accordance with the current tax and fee regulations of the govern

V. SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION FOR ITEMS PRESENTED IN THE BALANCE SHEET

1. Cash and cash equivalents

	30/09/2026	01/01/2026
	VND	VND
Cash	3.044.422.455	11.104.360.239
<i>Vietnamese Dong cash</i>	<i>2.325.782.388</i>	<i>958.088.254</i>
<i>Cash in banks</i>	<i>718.640.067</i>	<i>10.146.271.985</i>
<i>+ VND cash in banks</i>	<i>381.854.928</i>	<i>10.124.839.503</i>
<i>- Asia NCB</i>	<i>52.988.285</i>	<i>51.458.172</i>
<i>- Vietnam Joint Stock Commercial Bank for Investment and Development - Ha Nam Branch</i>	<i>188.304.200</i>	<i>2.345.164.958</i>
<i>- Vietnam Joint Stock Commercial Bank for Industry and Trade - Ha Nam Branch</i>	<i>69.294.477</i>	<i>7.646.232.377</i>
<i>Asia Commercial Joint Stock Bank - Ha Nam Branch</i>		
<i>- Orient Commercial Joint Stock Bank - Ha Nam Branch</i>		
<i>- Saigon-Ho Chi Minh City Development Joint Stock Commercial Bank</i>	<i>71.267.966</i>	<i>81.983.996</i>
<i>+ USD cash in banks</i>	<i>336.785.139</i>	<i>21.432.482</i>
<i>- Asia Commercial Bank - Ha Nam Branch</i>		
<i>- Vietnam Joint Stock Commercial Bank for Investment and Development - Ha Nam Branch</i>	<i>335.123.271</i>	<i>17.845.029</i>
<i>- Vietnam Joint Stock Commercial Bank for Industry and Trade - Ha Nam Branch</i>	<i>1.661.868</i>	<i>3.587.453</i>
Cash equivalents	27.068.350.685	28.084.482.192
Deposits with a term of 3 months or less		-
Total	30.112.773.140	39.188.842.431

	30/09/2026	01/01/2026
2. Short-term investments	VND	VND
Fixed-time deposits	27.068.350.685	28.084.482.192
Total	27.068.350.685	28.084.482.192

3. Trade receivables

	30/09/2026		01/01/2026	
	Value	Provision	Value	Provision
a. Short-term	6.840.126.437	-	13.794.312.146	-
A.S.C.T (Cambodia) Co . , Ltd	5.433.454.165	-	9.955.895.882	-
PT.Pacific global group			753.487.611	-
Tung Tan Plastic Limited Company	19.577.985		2.675.610	-
kava vina2 Joint Stock Company	1.035.094.267	-	3.082.253.043,00	-
Thoi Dai Electronic Technology Company Limited				-
Other customers	352.000.020			-
Total	6.840.126.437	0	13.794.312.146	-

4. Advance payments for suppliers

	01/01/2026		30/06/2026	
	Value	Provision	Value	Provision
a. Short-term	8.158.692.507	-	8.908.582.291	-
Domestic Supplier				
Nam Phat Construction and Trading Company Limited		-		-
Hung Thinh Notebook Paper Printing Joint Stock Company		0		-
GSL International Joint Stock Company	2.000.000.000	0	3.000.000.000	-
Ha Nam Sun Joint Stock Company	5.908.582.291	0	5.908.582.291	-
		-		-
24h Fire Protection and Electronic Security Company Limited	250.000.000	-		-
Prepaid to other suppliers	110.216	-		-
Total	8.158.692.507	-	8.908.582.291	-

5. Other receivables

	30/09/2026		01/01/2026	
	Value	Provision	Value	Provision
a. Short-term	376.452.055	-	616.707.052	-
- Other receivables	376.452.055,00	-	99.863.014	-
Receivables from other parties	376.452.055,00	-	99.863.014	-
- Advances		-	516.844.038	-
Total	376.452.055	-	616.707.052	-

6. Inventories

	30/09/2026		01/01/2026	
	Value	Provision	Value	Provision
Materials	1.934.296.103	-	1.927.302.213	-
Work in progress	840.492.194	-		-
Finished goods	2.064.880.243	-	2.072.082.780	-
Merchandise	7.880.117.148	-	8.952.012.884	-
Total	12.719.785.688	-	12.951.397.877	-

DNA INVESTMENT JOINT STOCK COMPANY
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Mẫu số B 09 - DN

3th quarter of 2026

Currency unit: VND

7. INCREASE AND DECREASE IN TANGIBLE FIXED ASSETS

Items	Buildings and structures	Machinery and equipment	Transportation vehicles	Management tools and	Total
I. Historical cost					
Opening balance	48.077.249.057	14.775.092.780	24.926.497.247	31.131.121	87.809.970.205
Increase in the period			-	-	-
- <i>Increase in the period</i>					-
Decrease in the period					-
- <i>Liquidation, sale or disposition</i>					-
Reclassification					-
Closing balance	48.077.249.057	14.775.092.780	24.926.497.247	31.131.121	87.809.970.205
II. Accumulated depreciation					
Opening balance	26.021.330.156	11.239.042.184	16.192.985.370	31.131.121	53.484.488.831
Increase in the period	465.154.985	176.993.871	194.644.650		836.793.506
- <i>Depreciation in the period</i>	465.154.985	176.993.871	194.644.650		836.793.506
Decrease in the period					
- <i>Liquidation, sale or disposition</i>					
Reclassification					
Closing balance	26.486.485.141	11.416.036.055	16.387.630.020	31.131.121	54.321.282.337
III. Remaining value					
1. At the begin of the year	22.055.918.901	3.536.050.596	8.733.511.877		34.325.481.374
2. At the end of the year	21.590.763.916	3.359.056.725	8.538.867.227		33.488.687.868

DNA INVESTMENT JOINT STOCK COMPANY

Address: Le Chan Street, Chau Son Industrial Zone, Chau Son Ward, Phu Ly City, Ha Nam Province

NOTES TO THE INTERIM FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

2th Quarter of 2026

Form No. B 09a - DN

8 . LOANS AND FINANCIAL LEASE LIABILITIES	30/09/2026				During the period		01/01/2026	
	Value	Amount with the ability to repay	Increase	Decrease	Value	Amount with the ability to repay		
a) Loans								
Short-term loans	6.887.120.499	6.887.120.499	6.887.120.499	-	17.854.141.911	17.854.141.911		
Short-term bank loans	6.887.120.499	6.887.120.499	6.887.120.499	-	17.854.141.911	17.854.141.911		
- Vietnam Joint Stock Commercial Bank for Investment and Development - Ha Nam Branch (1)	6.887.120.499	6.887.120.499	6.887.120.499					
Ho Chi Minh City Development Commercial Bank			9.000.000.000	9.000.000.000				
NBC Bank	17.854.141.911	17.854.141.911			17.854.141.911	17.854.141.911		
Long-term loans	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Total	24.741.262.410	24.741.262.410	15.887.120.499	9.000.000.000	17.854.141.911	17.854.141.911		

9 Long-term work in progress

	30/09/2026		01/01/2026	
	Value	Provision	Value	Provision
a. Construction in progress	26.798.801.669	-	20.474.123.605	-
Purchasing machinery and equipment		-		-
Total	26.798.801.669	-	20.474.123.605	-

10 Prepaid expenses

	30/09/2026	01/01/2026
Short-term		
Long-term		
Total	0	0

11 Trade payables

	30/09/2026		01/01/2026	
	Value	Amount with the ability to repay	Value	Amount with the ability to repay
a. Short-term	24.333.959	0	80.592.911	0
Ha Nam Electricity Company				
Nam Phat Construction and Trading Company Limited				
IR Law Limited Company			32.400.000	
Dongguan city anxin mechanical equipment co.,ltd				
Other customers	24.333.959		48.192.911	
b. Long-term	-	-	-	-
Total	24.333.959	0	80.592.911	0

12 Advance payment from customer

	30/09/2026	01/01/2026
a. Short-term	-	-
Era Electronic Technology Co., Ltd.		
Nguyen Van Hao		
24h Fire Prevention and Electronic Security Limited Company		
Duc Canh Steel Limited Company		
Other customers		
Total	-	-

13. Taxes and payables to the State

	Amount payable at the beginning of the period	Amount payable during the period	Amount paid/offset during the period	Amount payable/deduct at the end of the
Value Added Tax				-
Corporate Income Tax				-
Personal Income Tax	38.365.298	5.700.000	38.365.298	5.700.000
Property Tax, Land Rent Tax				-
Taxes, fees, and other payable amounts	-			-
Total	38.365.298	5.700.000	38.365.298	5.700.000
b. Receivables				
Value Added Tax	3.548.797.644	530.627.715	311.356.382	3.768.068.977
Total	3.548.797.644	530.627.715	311.356.382	3.768.068.977

14. Accrued expenses

	30/09/2026	01/01/2026
a. Short-term	-	36.000.000
Audit fee		36.000.000
b. Long-term	-	-
Cộng	-	36.000.000

15. Unearned revenue

	30/09/2026	01/01/2026
a. Short-term		
Revenue from leasing premises	3.211.759.198	2.476.859.181
Total	3.211.759.198	2.476.859.181

16. Other payables

	30/09/2026	01/01/2026
a. Short-term		
Social insurance	9.193.366	3.753.606
Health insurance	13.391.016	5.606.085
Unemployment insurance	5.437.195	7.494.364
Total	28.021.577	16.854.055

17. Owner's equity

a. Statement of Changes in Equity

Items	Contributions from owners	Development investment fund	Undistributed profit after tax	Total
Opening balance	120.000.000.000	200.000.000		120.200.000.000
Profit of the previous year	-	-	-494.248.425	(494.248.425)
Closing balance of the previous	120.000.000.000	200.000.000	(494.248.425)	119.705.751.575
Opening balance	120.000.000.000	200.000.000	(494.248.425)	119.705.751.575
Contribution	-	-	-	-
Profit of the period	-	-	365.183.006	365.183.006
Other increases	-	-	-	-
Other decreases	-	-	-	-
Closing balance	120.000.000.000	200.000.000	-129.065.419	120.070.934.581

b. Details of owner's equity contribution

	Equity contribution ratio	30/09/2026	01/01/2026
Shareholders' capital contributions	100,00%	120.000.000.000	120.000.000.000
Total	100,00%	120.000.000.000	120.000.000.000

c. Transactions with owners regarding capital and dividend distribution, profit sharing

	30/09/2026	01/01/2026
Owner's contributions	120.000.000.000	120.000.000.000
<i>Capital contribution at the beginning of the year</i>	120.000.000.000	120.000.000.000
<i>Increase in capital contribution during the period</i>	-	-
<i>Decrease in capital contribution during the period</i>	-	-
<i>Capital contribution at the end of the period</i>	120.000.000.000	120.000.000.000
Dividends, profits distributed	-	-

d. Shares

	30/09/2026	01/01/2026
Number of shares registered for issuance	12.000.000	12.000.000
Number of shares sold to the public	12.000.000	12.000.000
<i>Common stock</i>	12.000.000	12.000.000
Number of shares repurchased	-	-
Number of shares outstanding	12.000.000	12.000.000
<i>Common stock</i>	12.000.000	12.000.000
Par value of the outstanding shares: VND/share.	10.000	10.000

e. Corporate's funds

	30/09/2026	01/01/2026
Development investment fund	200.000.000	200.000.000
Total	200.000.000	200.000.000

* The purpose of establishing and using the company's funds

The development investment fund is allocated from the after-tax corporate income and is used for expanding the production and business scale or for deep investment in the enterprise.

VI. SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION FOR THE ITEMS PRESENTED IN THE INCOME STATEMENT

1. Revenue from sales and provision of services

	3th Quarter/2026	3th Quarter/2025
Revenue from sales and provision of services	4.280.582.119	8.438.181.587
Total	4.280.582.119	8.438.181.587

2. Net revenues from sales and service provisions

	3th Quarter/2026	3th Quarter/2025
Net revenues from sales and service provisions	4.280.582.119	8.438.181.587
Total	4.280.582.119	8.438.181.587

3. Cost of goods sold

	3th Quarter/2026	3th Quarter/2025
Cost of goods sold and services rendered	3.199.800.250	7.778.499.687
Cộng	3.199.800.250	7.778.499.687

4. Financial income

	3th Quarter/2026	3th Quarter/2025
Interest on deposits and loans	395.668.648	41.921.594
Exchange rate gain		
Total	395.668.648	41.921.594

5. Financial expense

	3th Quarter/2026	3th Quarter/2025
Interest on borrowings	166.429.430	51.104.641
Exchange rate loss		
Other financial expenses	-	
Total	166.429.430	51.104.641

6. Selling expenses and administrative expenses

a. Selling expenses

Outsourced service expenses

101.860.905

Other cash expenses

-

Total

0

b. Administrative expenses

Labor expenses

Depreciation expenses

Taxes, fees, and charges

Provision for doubtful debts

Outsourced service expenses

Other cash expenses

Total

0

c. Selling expenses and administrative expenses deductions

Reversal of allowance for doubtful debts

-

Total

-

8. Other incomes

320.000.000

74.403.500

3th Quarter/2026

3th Quarter/2025

Profit from fixed asset disposal

-

Income from fixed asset disposal

-

Remaining value of disposed assets

-

Total

-

9. Other expenses

3th Quarter/2026

3th Quarter/2025

Other expenses

1.551.613

Total

10.199

1.551.613

10.199

10. Production and business expenses by factors

3th Quarter/2026

3th Quarter/2025

Material expenses

1.138.245.088

Labor expenses

333.145.717

Depreciation expenses

827.500.046

806.019.099

Outsourced service expenses

12.992.148

260.559.721

Other cash expenses

Total

840.492.194

2.537.969.625

11. Current corporate income tax expense

	Year 2026	Year 2025
1. Total accounting profit before tax for the year	(129.065.419)	(7.991.869.844)
2. Adjustments to profit for calculating corporate income tax (a+b)		
3 Cumulative losses		-
4. Total taxable income for corporate income tax (1+2+3)	(129.065.419)	(7.991.869.844)
5. Corporate income tax expense based on taxable income for the current year	-	-
6. Corporate income tax arrears from previous years		
Total current corporate income tax expense	-	-

12. Basic earnings per share

	3th Quarter/2026	3th Quarter/2025
Accounting profit after corporate income tax	365.183.006	(356.661.710)
Adjustments for increase or decrease	-	-
Profit or loss allocated to common shareholders	365.183.006	(356.661.710)
Weighted average number of common shares outstanding during the year	12.000.000	12.000.000
Basic earnings per share	30,43	-29,72

13. Diluted earnings per share

	3th Quarter/2026	3th Quarter/2025
Profit or loss allocated to common shareholders	365.183.006	(356.661.710)
Profit or loss allocated to common shareholders after adjusting for dilutive factors	365.183.006	(356.661.710)
Weighted average number of common shares outstanding during the year	12.000.000	12.000.000
Weighted average number of common shares outstanding during the year after adjusting for dilutive factors	12.000.000	12.000.000
Diluted earnings per share	30,43	(29,72)

VII. OTHER INFORMATION

1. Events after the reporting period

No significant events have occurred since the end of the reporting period that require adjustments or disclosures in these financial statements.

2 Presentation of assets, revenues, and business results by segment

A business segment includes segments based on business fields and geographical regions.

A business segment based on the business field is a distinguishable part of the Company that engages in the production or provision of individual products, services, a group of related products or services, and this segment has risks and economic benefits distinct from those of other business segments.

A business segment based on geographical regions is a distinguishable part of the Company that engages in the production or provision of products or services within a specific economic environment, and this segment has risks and economic benefits distinct from those of other business segments in different economic environments.

The main activity of the Company is the production and export of garment hangers. The Company does not have any branches, so it does not present reports by geographical region. Additionally, the total revenue of the subsidiary business activities, including service provision (factory rental) and selling scrap, is less than ($<$) 10% of the total revenue of all segments, so it does not present reports by business field.

3 Comparative information

The comparative data is taken from the audited financial statements for the fiscal year 2024 of DNA Investment Joint Stock Company, audited by International Auditing and Valuation Company Limited, and the self-prepared financial statements for the fourth quarter of 2024.

4 Information about going concern: The Company will continue its operations in the future.

PREPARER



Nguyen Thi Bich Loan

CHIEF ACCOUNTANT



Nguyen Hong Tuan

Ninh Binh, 19st October 2026

GENERAL DIRECTOR



Bui Viet Vuong