

VINACOMIN - MINERALS HOLDING CORPORATION
CAO BANG CAST IRON AND STEEL JOINT
STOCK COMPANY

No: 137 / CISCO - CBTT

V/v Information disclosure of Financial statement for quarter IV/2025 and explaining fluctuations in production and business results compared to the same period last year

THE SOCIALIST REPUBLIC OF VIETNAM
Independence – Freedom – Happiness

Cao Bang, January 20, 2026

INFORMATION DISCLOSURE

To: Hanoi Stock Exchange.

1. Name of organization: Cao Bang Cast Iron And Steel Joint Stock Company

- Stock Code: CBI
- Company address: No. 52, Kim Dong street, Thuc Phan ward, Cao Bang province.
- Contact address: Km7, National Highway 4A, Tan Giang ward, Cao Bang province.
- Telephone: 0206 3953 369 - Fax: 0206 3953 268
- E-mail: gangthepcb@gmail.com

2. Contents of information Disclosure:

- Financial statement for quarter IV/2025.
- Document explaining changes in production and business results in the quarter IV/2025 compared to the same period last year.

3. Websites address: <https://gtcb.com.vn>

We hereby certify that the above information is accurate and we are fully responsible before the law regarding the information disclosed. *Phu*

Recipients:

- As above;
- Archive: Archivist, Financial accounting.

LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE

DIRECTOR



Nguyen Van Phuong

VINACOMIN - MINERALS HOLDING CORPORATION
**CAO BANG CAST IRON AND STEEL JOINT
 STOCK COMPANY**

THE SOCIALIST REPUBLIC OF VIETNAM
Independence – Freedom – Happiness

No: 138 /CISCO-KTTC

V/v Explaining fluctuations in production and business results in the quarter IV/2025 compared to the same period last year

Cao Bang, January 20, 2026

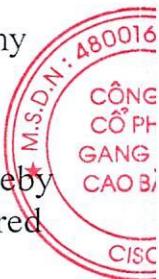
To: Hanoi Stock Exchange

1. Name of organization: Cao Bang Cast Iron and Steel Joint Stock Company
2. Stock Code: CBI

Based on the business results in the Financial Statements for Q4/2025 (ended December 31, 2025), Cao Bang Iron and Steel Joint Stock Company hereby provides the explanation of fluctuations in business results for Q4/2025 compared with the same period last year as follows:

Unit: Million dong

Chỉ tiêu	Fourth quarter		Fluctuation in fourth quarter of 2025 compared to the same period last year	Rate (%)
	2025	2024		
A	1	2	3=1-2	4=1/2
1. Revenue from sales of goods and rendering of services	554.854	535.745	9.108	101,7
2. Cost of sales	530.479	554.346	(23.867)	95,96
3. Gross profit from sales of goods and rendering of services	14.374	(18.601)	32.975	
4. Financial income	554	7.225	(6.671)	7,66
5. Financial expenses	13.254	11.716	1.537	113,12
6. Selling expenses	13.890	12.005	1.885	115,7
7. General and administrative expenses	5.311	4.424	887	120,04
8. Net operating profit	(17.526)	(39.522)	21.996	
9. Other income	336	(46)	382	
10. Total accounting profit before tax	(17.191)	(39.568)	22.378	
11. Current corporate income tax expense				
12. Net profit after corporate income tax	(17.191)	(39.568)	22.378	



The net profit after tax for Q4/2025 increased by 103,752 million VND, from a loss of 108,866 million VND last year to a loss of 5,114 million VND due to the following reasons:

- Revenue from sales in Q4/2025 increased by 102.56 billion VND compared to the same period in 2024, equivalent to an increase of 21.97%.
- The prices of some input materials decreased, with the price of coke dropping significantly: The price of coke used in Q4/2025 is 6.5 million VND/ton, down 28.2% compared to the same period in 2024 (in Q4/2024, the price of coke used was 9.1 million VND/ton).
- Administrative expenses in Q4/2025 decreased by 36.25 billion VND compared to the same period in 2024.

The above explanations present the main reasons for fluctuations in the business performance of Cao Bang Iron and Steel Joint Stock Company in Q4/2025 compared with the same period last year. ^{2/4}

Sincerely!

Recipient:

- As above; *plus*
- Department: Material planning (coordination);
- Archive: Archivist, Financial accounting.

LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE
DIRECTOR



Nguyen Van Phuong

No: 139 /CISCO - CBTT

Cao Bang, January 20., 2026

PERIODIC INFORMATION DISCLOSURE OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

To: Hanoi Stock Exchange.

Complying with the provisions of Clause 3, Article 14 of Circular No. 96/2020/TT-BTC dated November 16, 2020 of the Ministry of Finance guiding the disclosure of information on the stock market, Cao Bang Cast Iron and Steel Joint Stock Company discloses financial statements (FS) information for the Fourth quarter of the year 2025 with the Hanoi Stock Exchange as follows:

1. Name of organization:
 - Stock code: CBI
 - Company address: No. 52, Kim Dong street, Thuc Phan ward, Cao Bang province.
 - Contact address: Km7, National Highway 4A, Tan Giang ward, Cao Bang province.
 - Telephone/Tel: 0206 3953 369 Fax: 0206 3953 369
 - Email: gangthepcb@gmail.com Website: https:gtcb.com.vn
2. The content of information disclosure:
 - Financial statements for the fourth quarter of the year 2025
 - Separate FS (The listed organization has no subsidiaries and the superior accounting unit having subordinate units);
 - Consolidated FS (The listed organization has subsidiaries);
 - General FS (The listed organization have subordinate accounting unit with separate accounting structure).
 - Cases subject to explanation of causes:
 - + The auditing organization gives an opinion that is not unqualified opinion on the financial statements (for audited financial statements of the fourth quarter of the year 2025)

Yes

No

Written explanation in case of tick yes:

Yes

No

+ Net profit after tax in the reporting period has a difference of 5% or more before and after audit, moving from loss to profit or vice versa (for audited financial statements of the fourth quarter of the year 2025)

Yes

No



Written explanation in case of tick yes:

Yes

No

+ Net profit after corporate income tax in the income statement of the reporting period changes by 10% or more compared to the same period reporting previous year:

Yes

No

Written explanation in case of tick yes:

Yes

No

+ Net profit after tax in the reporting period suffers a loss, transferred from profit in the same reporting period of the previous year to loss in this period or vice versa:

Yes

No

Written explanation in case of tick yes:

Yes

No

This information has been published on the company's website on: 20/01/2026 at the link: <https://gtcb.com.vn>

We would like to commit that the information published above is true and fully responsible before the law for the content of the disclosed information.

The organization representative

The legal representative/ Authorized person to disclose information

(Sign, clearly state full name, position, seal)

DIRECTOR



Nguyen Van Phuong

Attached documents:

- FS Quarter IV/2025
- Explaining fluctuations in production and business results in the quarter IV/2025 compared to the same period last year

VINACOMIN - MINERALS HOLDING CORPORATION
CAO BANG CAST IRON AND STEEL JOINT STOCK COMPANY

BALANCE SHEET

As at December 31, 2025

Unit: VND

ASSETS	Code	Note	Closing balance	Opening balance
A - CURRENT ASSETS (110+120+130+140+150)	100		788 336 729 353	944 188 411 424
I. Cash and cash equivalents	110	VI.1	13 720 562 412	1 132 409 108
1. Cash	111		13 720 562 412	1 132 409 108
2. Cash equivalents	112			
II. Short-term financial investments	120			
1. Trading securities	121	VI.2a		
2. Provision for diminution in the value of trading securities(*)	122			
3. Held-to-maturity investment	123	VI.2b		
III. Current receivables	130		4 040 199 439	7 457 221 252
1. Current trade receivables	131	VI.3	265 356	
2. Current advance to suppliers	132		4 081 892 974	3 088 701 798
3. Current intra-company receivables	133			
4. Construction contract receivables	134			
5. Short-term loan receivables	135			
6. Other current receivables	136	VI.4	1 695 163 826	6 105 642 171
7. Provision for current doubtful debts(*)	137		(1 737 122 717)	(1 737 122 717)
8. Shortage of assets awaiting resolution	139	VI.5		
IV. Inventories	140	VI.7	767 906 755 736	893 248 572 777
1. Inventories	141		773 575 264 365	903 165 045 966
2. Provision for devaluation of inventories (*)	149		(5 668 508 629)	(9 916 473 189)
V. Other current assets	150		2 669 211 766	42 350 208 287
1. Current prepaid expenses	151	VI.13a	1 412 604 408	23 739 313 886
2. Value-added tax deductible	152			17 354 287 043
3. Tax and other receivables from the State	153	VI.17b	1 256 607 358	1 256 607 358
4. Purchase and resale of Government bonds	154			
5. Other current assets	155	VI.14a		
B - NON-CURRENT ASSETS	200		920 787 238 911	1 022 074 395 559
I. Non-current receivables	210		35 166 703 429	27 287 332 371
1. Non-current trade receivables	211	VI.3		

2. Non-current advance to suppliers	212			
3. Working capital in sub-units	213			
4. Non-current intra-company receivables	214			
5. Long-term loan receivables	215			
6. Other non-current receivables	216	VI.4b	35 166 703 429	27 287 332 371
7. Provision for non-current doubtful debts (*)	219			
<u>II. Fixed assets</u>	<u>220</u>		818 608 455 717	936 011 573 937
1. Tangible fixed assets	221	VI.9	818 608 455 717	932 964 832 026
- Historical cost	222		2 024 221 490 314	2 011 925 268 238
- Accumulated depreciation (*)	223		(1205 613 034 597)	(1078 960 436 212)
2. Finance lease fixed asset	224	VI.11	0	3 046 741 911
- Historical cost	225		0	4 302 047 271
- Accumulated depreciation (*)	226			(1 255 305 360)
3. Intangible fixed assets	227	VI.10		
- Historical cost	228			
- Accumulated amortization (*)	229			
<u>III. Investment properties</u>	<u>230</u>	VI.12		
- Historical cost	231			
- Accumulated depreciation (*)	232			
<u>IV. Non-current asset-in-progress</u>	<u>240</u>		38 006 582 636	34 652 068 562
1. Non-current work-in-progress	241	VI.8a		
2. Construction-in-progress	242	VI.8b	38 006 582 636	34 652 068 562
<u>V. Long-term financial investments</u>	<u>250</u>			
1. Investment in subsidiaries	251			
2. Investment in joint ventures, associates	252			
3. Investment in other entities	253			
4. Provision for long-term financial investments (*)	254			
5. Held-to-maturity investments	255			
<u>VI. Other non-current assets</u>	<u>260</u>		29 005 497 129	24 123 420 689
1. Non-current prepaid expenses	261	VI.13b	29 005 497 129	24 123 420 689
2. Deferred tax assets	262	VI.24a		
3. Long term tools, supplies and spare parts	263			
4. Other non-current assets	268	VI.14b		
5. Goodwill	269			

TOTAL ASSETS (270=100+200)	270		1 709 123 968 264	1 966 262 806 983
C - LIABILITIES	300		1 637 138 520 944	1 689 112 303 920
I. Current liabilities	310		1 580 310 342 906	1 521 319 725 432
1. Current trade payables	311	VI.16a	898 735 901 611	789 429 361 237
2. Current advance from customers	312		514 887 443	50 135 555 399
3. Statutory obligations	313	VI.17a	22 760 807 153	8 870 535 206
4. Payable to employees	314		18 290 969 724	17 068 137 199
5. Current accrued expenses	315	VI.18a	6 371 369 651	11 149 621 774
6. Current intra-company payables	316			
7. Payables upon construction progress	317			
8. Current unearned revenue	318	VI.20a		
9. Other current payables	319	VI.19a	21 589 828 651	26 997 629 964
10. Short-term loans and finance lease liabilities	320	VI.15a	609 609 022 365	614 560 287 435
11. Provision for current payables	321			
12. Bonus and welfare funds	322		2 437 556 308	3 108 597 218
13. Price stabilization funds	323			
14. Purchase and resale of Government bonds	324			
II. Non-current liabilities	330		56 828 178 038	167 792 578 488
1. Non-current trade payables	331	VI.16b		
2. Non-current advance from customers	332			
3. Non-current accrued expenses	333	VI.18b		
4. Intra-company working capital payables	334			
5. Non-current intra-company payables	335			
6. Non-current unearned revenue	336	VI.20b		
7. Other non-current payables	337	VI.19b		
8. Long-term loans and finance lease liabilities	338	VI.15a,b	56 828 178 038	167 792 578 488
9. Convertible bonds	339			
10. Preference shares	340			
11. Deferred tax liabilities	341	VI.24b		
12. Provision for non-current liabilities	342			
13. Science and Technology Development fund	343			

D - OWNERS' EQUITY		400		71 985 447 320	277 150 503 063
<u>I. Owners' equity</u>		<u>410</u>		<u>71 985 447 320</u>	<u>277 150 503 063</u>
1. Contributions of owners		411	VI.25	430 063 660 000	430 063 660 000
- Common shares with voting rights		411a		430 063 660 000	430 063 660 000
- Preference shares		411b			
2. Share premium		412	VI.25a		
3. Option of convertible bonds		413	VI.25a		
4. Other owners' equity		414	VI.25a		
5. Treasury shares (*)		415			
6. Differences upon asset revaluation		416	VI.25a		
7. Foreign exchange differences		417	VI.25a		
8. Development and Invesment fund		418	VI.25e		
9. Business reorganization supporting fund		419	VI.25e		
10. Other funds belonging to owners' equity		420	VI.25e		
11. Retained earnings		421	VI.25a	(358 078 212 680)	(152 913 156 937)
- Retained earnings accumulated to the prior year end		421a		(152 913 156 937)	7 436 340 758
- Retained earnings to the end of current year		421b		(205 165 055 743)	(160 349 497 695)
12. Capital expenditure fund		422			
13. Non-controlling interst		429			
<u>II. Funding and other funds</u>		<u>430</u>			
1. Non-business expenditure source		432	VI.28		
2. Funds that form of fixed assets		433			
TOTAL RESOURCES (440=300+400)		440		1 709 123 968 264	1 966 262 806 983

Cao Bang, January 20, 2026

PREPARER

CHIEF ACCOUNTANT

DIRECTOR



Nguyen Thi Huong



Nguyen Van Hung



Nguyen Van Phuong

INCOME STATEMENT
Fourth quarter 2025

Items	Code	Note	This quarter		Cumulative from the beginning of the year to the end of the quarter	
			Current year	Previous year	Current year	Previous year
1. Revenue from sales of goods and rendering of services	01	VII.1	569 291 469 888	466 734 623 567	2 062 050 739 943	2 188 112 421 848
2. Revenue deductions	02	VII.2				
3. Net revenue from sales of goods and rendering of services (10=01-02)	10		569 291 469 888	466 734 623 567	2 062 050 739 943	2 188 112 421 848
4. Cost of sales	11	VII.3	542 729 422 115	503 055 549 764	2 124 205 988 188	2 199 558 628 636
5. Gross profit from sales of goods and rendering of service (20=10-11)	20		26 562 047 773	- 36 320 926 197	(62 155 248 245)	- 11 446 206 788
6. Financial income	21	VII.4	374 333 763	(180 244 250)	2 109 827 932	34 349 859
7. Financial expenses	22	VII.5	10 852 825 155	18 676 156 184	50 584 398 788	59 557 799 125
- In which: Interest expenses	23		9 770 757 400	10 053 891 047	37 283 012 988	41 550 198 983
8. Selling expenses	24	VII.8	18 773 886 962	14 324 115 980	59 489 552 761	27 404 912 796
9. General and administrative expenses	25	VII.9	3 553 105 108	39 807 121 973	37 010 643 975	56 114 932 858
10. Net operating profit {30=20+(21-22)-(24+25)}	30		(6 243 435 689)	(109 308 564 584)	(207 130 015 837)	(154 489 501 708)
11. Other income	31	VII.6	3 473 826 225	700 000 000	4 757 384 514	716 626 838
12. Other expenses	32	VII.7	2 344 309 516	257 783 801	2 792 424 420	6 576 622 825
13. Other profit (40=31-32)	40		1 129 516 709	442 216 199	1 964 960 094	(5 859 995 987)
14. Total accounting profit before tax (50=30+40)	50		(5 113 918 980)	(108 866 348 385)	(205 165 055 743)	(160 349 497 695)
15. Current corporate income tax expense	51	VII.10				
16. Deferred tax	52	VII.11				
17. Net profit after corporate income tax (60=50-51-52)	60		(5 113 918 980)	(108 866 348 385)	(205 165 055 743)	(160 349 497 695)
18. Basic earnings per share (*)	70					
19. Diluted earnings per share (*)	71					

Cao Bang, January 20, 2026

Preparer

Nguyen Thi Huong

Chief Accountant

Nguyen Van Hung

Director



Nguyen Van Phuong

CASH FLOW STATEMENT

(Indirect method)

From January 01, 2025 to December 31, 2025

Unit: VNĐ

ITEMS	Code	Note	Cumulative from the beginning of the year to the end of the quarte (Current year)	Cumulative from the beginning of the year to the end of the quarte (Previous year)
I. CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES				
1. Profit before tax	01		(205 165 055 743)	(160 349 497 695)
2. Adjustments for:			164 888 798 713	186 536 941 332
- Depreciation and amortization of fixed assets and investment properties	02	VII.9	125 397 293 025	123 487 881 699
- Provisions	03		(4 247 964 560)	9 916 473 189
- Foreign exchange (gains)/losses from revaluation of monetary items denominated in foreign currencies	04		6 481 450 132	11 616 737 320
- Gains/losses from investment activities	05		(24 992 872)	(34 349 859)
- Interest expenses	06		37 283 012 988	41 550 198 983
- Other adjustments	07			
3. Operating profit before changes in working capital	08		(40 276 257 030)	26 187 443 637
- (Increase)/decrease in receivables	09		12 891 937 798	(17 469 769 197)
- (Increase)/ decrease in inventories	10		129 589 781 601	(109 176 089 594)
- Increase/(decrease) in payables (Not including loan interest payable and corporate income tax payable)	11		61 878 033 791	206 351 848 467
- (Increase)/ decrease in prepaid expenses	12		17 444 633 038	4 640 479 736
- (Increase)/ decrease in trading securities	13			
- Interest paid	14		(38 464 505 962)	(43 145 479 049)
- Corporate income tax paid	15			(214 172 328)
- Other proceeds from operating activities	16			1 103 000 000
- Other payments on operating activities	17		(2 680 863 910)	(3 344 109 262)
Net cash flows from operating activities	20		140 382 759 326	64 933 152 410
II. CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES				
1. Acquisition and construction of fixed assets and other non-current assets	21		(5 422 483 242)	(36 769 322 548)
2. Proceed from disposal of fixed assets and other non-current assets	22			
3. Cash outflow for lending, buying debt instruments of other entities	23			
4. Collections from borrowers and proceeds from sales of debt instruments of other entities	24			
5. Payment for investments in other entities	25			
6. Proceeds from sales of investments in other entities	26			
7. Interests, dividends and profit received	27		24 992 872	34 349 859

Net cash flows from investing activities	30		(5 397 490 370)	(36 734 972 689)
III. CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES				
1. Receipts from share issue, capital contribution of shareholders	31			
2. Capital redemption and payments for purchase of treasury shares	32			
3. Drawdown of borrowings	33	VIII.3	958 861 653 543	1 217 365 760 309
4. Repayments of borrowings	34	VIII.4	(1081 011 942 560)	(1263 528 070 730)
5. Payments of finance lease principal	35		(246 826 635)	(1 136 724 000)
6. Dividends paid to shareholders	36			
Net cash flow from financial activities	40		(122 397 115 652)	(47 299 034 421)
Net cash flows in the year (50 = 20+30+40)	50		12 588 153 304	(19 100 854 700)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year	60		1 132 409 108	20 233 263 808
Influence of exchange rate changes	61			
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year (70=50+60+61)	70		13 720 562 412	1 132 409 108

Cao Bang, January 21, 2026

PREPARER

CHIEF ACCOUNTANT

DIRECTOR



Nguyen Thi Huong



Nguyen Van Hung



Nguyen Van Phuong

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS **Fourth quarter 2025**

1. CHARACTERISTICS OF BUSSINESS OPERATIONS

Form of Capital Ownership: Joint Stock Company

The Company's charter according to Business Registration Certificate No. 4800162247 was first registered on October 18, 2006 issued by the Department of Planning and Investment of Cao Bang province, was amended for the 10th time on June 10, 2022.

The company's headquarters is located at No. 52, Kim Dong street, Thuc Phan ward, Cao Bang province.

The company's charter capital is VND 430,063,660,000.

Bussiness areas:

In the financial year 2025, the company's primary business areas include: surveying, exploration, and mining of iron ore; organizing the beneficiation and processing of various minerals; transportation and freight forwarding services; and mineral and metallurgical processing.

Bussiness activities:

The company's main activities include:

- Surveying, exploration, mining, beneficiation, processing, and trading of various minerals.
- Consulting on mine design, and investment advisory for mining, beneficiation, and mineral processing.
- Providing consultancy and technology transfer in geology, mining, and metallurgy.
- Designing, manufacturing, machining, repairing, and importing/exporting goods, materials, and equipment for mineral exploration, mining, processing, and metallurgy.
- Producing, trading, and exporting, importing steel, cast iron, and construction materials.
- Offering transportation and freight forwarding services.
- Engaging in other business sectors not prohibited by law.

2. ACCOUNTING REGIME AND POLICIES APPLIED AT THE COMPANY

2.1. Accounting period, accounting currency

The annual accounting period of the Company is from January 01 to December 31.

The currency used in accounting records is Vietnam dong ("VND").

2.2. Applicable accounting regime

The Company applies the Enterprise Accounting Regime issued under Circular 200/2014/TT-BTC dated December 22, 2014 of the Ministry of Finance.

The Company has applied Vietnamese Accounting Standards and documents guiding Vietnamese Accounting Standards. The financial statements are prepared and presented in accordance with the provisions of Vietnamese Accounting Standards and the Enterprise Accounting Regime issued in Circular 200/2014/TT-BTC dated December 22, 2014 of the Ministry of Finance.

2.3. Changes in accounting policies and disclosures

2.4. Basis for preparing the Company's Financial Statements

The Company's financial statements apply accounting policies that are consistent with those of the Corporation.

2.5. Financial instruments

Initial recognition

Financial assets

The company's financial assets include cash and cash equivalents, accounts receivable from customers and other receivables, loans, and short-term and long-term investments. At the time of initial recognition, financial assets are determined based on the purchase price/issuance cost plus any other costs directly related to the purchase or issuance of the financial asset.

Financial resources

The company's financial liabilities include loans, accounts payable to suppliers and other payables, and accrued expenses. At the time of initial recognition, financial liabilities are determined based on the issuance price plus any costs directly related to the issuance of the financial liability.

Value after initial recognition

Currently, there are no specific regulations regarding the revaluation of financial instruments after initial recognition.

2.6. Foreign currency transactions

Transactions in foreign currency during the financial year are converted into Vietnam dong at the actual exchange rate on the transaction date.

The actual exchange rate is determined based on the following principles:

When buying or selling foreign currency: It is the exchange rate specified in the foreign exchange purchase or sale contract between the company and the commercial bank;

When contributing or receiving capital: It is the buying exchange rate of the bank where the company opens the account to receive capital from investors on the capital contribution date;

When recognizing receivables: It is the buying exchange rate of the commercial bank where the company designates customers to make payments at the time of the transaction;

When recognizing payables: It is the selling exchange rate of the commercial bank where the company expects to carry out transactions at the time of the transaction;

When purchasing assets or making immediate payments in foreign currency: It is the buying exchange rate of the commercial bank where the company makes the payment.

The actual exchange rate when revaluing foreign currency-denominated monetary items at the time of preparing the consolidated financial statements is determined based on the following principles:

For asset items: The buying exchange rate of the commercial bank where the company frequently conducts transactions.

For foreign currency deposits: The buying exchange rate of the bank where the company has the foreign currency account.

For liability items: The selling exchange rate of the commercial bank where the company frequently conducts transactions.

All exchange rate differences arising during the year and those arising from the revaluation of foreign currency-denominated monetary items at year-end are recorded in the business results for the financial year.

2.7. Recognition of cash and cash equivalents

Cash includes cash on hand, demand deposits in banks, and monetary gold used for value storage purposes. It does not include gold classified as inventory, which is used as raw material for product production or goods for sale.

Cash equivalents are short-term investments with a maturity of no more than 3 months from the date of investment, high liquidity, easily convertible into a known amount of cash, and with minimal risk in converting to cash.

2.8. Recognition of financial investment

Investments held until maturity include: term deposits in banks (including promissory notes, bills of exchange), bonds, preferred stocks with mandatory buyback by the issuer at a specified time in the future, loans, ... and other investments held until maturity with the purpose of earning regular interest and other similar investments held until maturity.

Investments in joint ventures and associates are initially recognized in the accounting books at cost. After initial recognition, the value of these investments presented in the financial statements is determined by cost less any provision for impairment (if any).

Investments in equity instruments of other entities, including investments in equity instruments of entities over which the investor does not have control, joint control, or significant influence, are initially recognized at cost. After initial recognition, the value of these investments is determined by cost less any provision for impairment (if any).

Dividends received in the form of additional shares are only recorded as the number of shares received and do not result in an increase in the investment value or financial revenue.

2.9. Recognition of receivables

Receivables are monitored in detail according to the aging of receivables, the debtor, the type of foreign currency receivable, and other factors based on the company's management needs.

2.10. Recognition of inventories

Inventories are initially recognized at cost, which includes purchase costs, processing costs, and other directly related costs incurred to bring the inventory to its location and condition at the time of initial recognition. After initial recognition, at the time of preparing the financial statements, if the net realizable value of the inventory is lower than its cost, the inventory is recognized at its net realizable value.

The value of inventory is determined using the weighted average cost method.

Inventory is recorded under the perpetual inventory system.

For determining the value of work-in-progress at the end of the period:

The value of work-in-process is accumulated based on actual expenses incurred for each type of unfinished product, and are determined based on direct material costs and direct labor costs.

2.11. Recognition of fixed assets, financial leased fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets and intangible fixed assets are initially recognized at cost. During their usage, tangible fixed assets and intangible fixed assets are recorded at their original cost, accumulated depreciation, and their remaining value. Depreciation is calculated using the straight-line method.

Finance leased fixed assets are initially recognized at fair value or the present value of the minimum lease payments (if the fair value is higher than the present value of the minimum lease payments), plus any directly attributable initial costs related to the finance lease (excluding VAT). During usage, the finance leased fixed assets are recorded at their original cost, accumulated depreciation, and remaining value. Depreciation of finance leased fixed assets is calculated based on the lease term as specified in the contract and is included in production and business expenses to ensure full capital recovery. Depreciation of fixed assets is calculated using the straight-line method.

Depreciation of financial fixed assets is calculated using the straight-line method.

2.12. Recognition of prepaid expenses

Expenses incurred in relation to the results of production and business activities of many accounting periods are recorded as prepaid expenses to be gradually allocated to the results of production and business activities in the following accounting periods.

The calculation and allocation of long-term prepaid expenses into production and business expenses in each accounting period is based on the nature and level of each type of expense to select a reasonable allocation method and criteria. Prepaid expenses are gradually allocated to production and business expenses using the straight-line method.

2.13. Recognition of payables

Payables are monitored in detail according to the aging of payables, the debtor, the type of foreign currency payable, and other factors based on the company's management needs.

2.14. Recognition of borrowings and finance lease liabilities

The value of financial lease liabilities is the total payable amount, calculated as the present value of the minimum lease payments or the fair value of the leased asset.

Loans and financial lease liabilities are tracked by each lender, each loan agreement, and the repayment term of the loans and financial lease liabilities. In cases of loans and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies, detailed tracking is conducted in the original currency.

2.15. Recognition of borrowing expenses

Borrowing expenses are recognized as production and business expenses in the period they are incurred, except for borrowing expenses directly related to the investment in construction or production of an unfinished asset, which are included in the value of that asset (capitalized) when meeting all the conditions specified in Vietnamese Accounting Standard No. 16 "Borrowing expenses". In addition, for a separate loan for the construction of fixed assets, investment real estate, interest is capitalized even when the construction period is less than 12 months.

For general borrowings, partially used for the investment, construction, or production of an unfinished asset, the amount of borrowing expenses eligible for capitalization in each annual accounting period is determined according to the capitalization rate for the average cumulative weighted costs incurred for the investment in construction or production of that asset. The capitalization rate is calculated as the weighted average interest rate of the outstanding borrowings during the year, excluding specific borrowings serving the purpose of obtaining a qualifying asset.

2.16. Recognition of accrued expenses

Payables for goods and services received from suppliers or provided to customers during the reporting period but not actually paid and other payables such as:

Payables for goods and services received from sellers or provided to buyers during the reporting period but not actually paid and other payables such as: vacation wages, costs incurred during seasonal production halts, interest expenses payable... are recognized as production and business expenses in the reporting period.

The recognition of accrued expenses in production and business costs for the year is carried out based on the principle of matching revenue and expenses incurred during the same period. These accrued expenses will be settled against the actual costs incurred. Any differences between the accrued amounts and the actual costs will be reversed.

2.17. Recognition of provisions for payables

Provisions payable are recognized only when the following conditions are satisfied:

The Company has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event;

It is probable that an outflow of economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation;

A reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

The recognized value of a provision payable is the best reasonable estimate of the expenditure required to settle the present obligation at the financial year-end date.

Only expenses related to the initially established provision payable may be offset by that provision.

Provisions payable are recorded as production and business expenses for the financial year. The difference between the unused provision established in the previous fiscal year and the provision established in the reporting year is reversed and recorded as a reduction in production and business expenses in the year, except for the larger difference of the provision for construction warranty payable which is reversed and recorded as other income in the year.

2.18. Recognition of owners' equity

The investment capital reflects the actual amount of investment by owners.

Other capital under Owner's Equity reflects the business capital formed by supplementing from business results or by being donated, presented, sponsored, or revaluation of assets (if allowed to record an increase or decrease in Owner's investment capital).

Differences in asset revaluation are reflected in the following cases: when there is a State decision on asset revaluation, when equitizing State-owned enterprises, and other cases as prescribed by law.

Undistributed post-tax profits reflect the business results (profits or losses) after corporate income tax and the status of profit distribution or loss handling of the Company. Profit distribution is performed when the undistributed post-tax profits do not exceed the post-tax profits as shown on the financial statements, excluding the effects of gains recognized from bargain purchase transactions. In cases where dividends or profits are distributed to owners in excess of the undistributed post-tax profits, the excess amount is treated as a reduction in contributed capital. Dividends payable to shareholders are recognized as liabilities on the company's balance sheet after the Board of Directors issues a dividend distribution announcement.

2.19. Recognition of revenue

Revenue from sales

Revenue from sales is recognized when all of the following conditions are simultaneously satisfied:

Most of the risks and rewards associated with ownership of the goods or products have been transferred to the buyer;

The Company no longer retains management control or ownership rights over the goods;

Revenue can be measured reliably;

The Company has received or will receive economic benefits from the sales transaction;

The costs related to the sales transaction can be determined.

Revenue from service provision

Revenue from service provision is recognized when the outcome of the transaction can be reliably determined. For services provided over multiple years, revenue is recognized annually based on the completed portion of the service as of the balance sheet date for that year. The outcome of the service transaction is determined when the following conditions are met:

Revenue can be measured reliably;

It is probable that the economic benefits associated with the service transaction will be received;

The portion of the service completed as of the balance sheet date can be determined;

The costs incurred for the transaction and the costs to complete the transaction can be reliably estimated.

The portion of service provided is determined using the work completion evaluation method.

Financial income

Revenue generated from interest, royalties, dividends, profit shares, and other financial activities is recognized when the following two (2) conditions are met:

It is probable that the economic benefits associated with the transaction will be received;

Revenue can be measured reliably.

Dividends and profit shares are recognized when the Company becomes entitled to receive the dividends or profit shares from its investment.

2.20. Recognition of financial expenses

Expenses recognized under financial expenses include:

Costs or losses related to financial investment activities;

Borrowing costs;

Losses from the liquidation or transfer of short-term securities, and transaction costs associated with the sale of securities;

Provisions for the devaluation of trading securities, provisions for investment losses in other entities, losses incurred from foreign currency sales, and foreign exchange rate losses...

These expenses are recorded at their total amounts incurred during the year and are not offset against financial income.

2.21. Corporate income tax

Current corporate income tax expenses and Deferred corporate income tax expenses.

Current corporate income tax expense is determined on the basis of taxable income in the year and corporate income tax rate in the current fiscal year.

Deferred corporate income tax expense is determined on the basis of deductible temporary differences, taxable temporary differences and corporate income tax rates.

Do not offset current corporate income tax expense against deferred corporate income tax expense.

2.22. Related parties

Parties are considered related if one party has the ability to control or has significant influence over the other party's decision-making regarding financial policies and operations. The related parties of the Company include:

Enterprises, directly or indirectly through one or more intermediaries, that have control over the Company, are controlled by the Company, or are jointly controlled with the Company, including parent companies, subsidiaries, and associates;

Individuals, directly or indirectly holding significant voting power in the Company, or having significant influence over the Company, key management personnel of the Company, and close family members of these individuals;

Enterprises controlled, directly or indirectly, by these individuals holding significant voting rights or having significant influence over the Company.

When considering relationships with related parties for the preparation and presentation of the financial statements, the Company focuses more on the nature of the relationship than its legal form.

VII. ADDITIONAL INFORMATION FOR CASH FLOW STATEMENT ITEMS

VIII. OTHER INFORMATION



Preparer

Nguyen Thi Huong



Chief Accountant

Nguyen Van Hung



Director

Nguyen Van Phuong

VINACOMIN - MINERALS HOLDING CORPORATION
Cao Bang Cast Iron And Steel Joint Stock Company

NOTES TO THE INCOME STATEMENT
Fourth quarter 2025

Items	This quarter		Cumulative from the beginning of the year to the end of the quarter	
	Current year	Previous year	Current year	Previous year
1. Revenue from sales of goods and rendering of services	569 291 469 888	466 734 623 567	2062 050 739 943	2188 112 421 848
Revenue from sales of finished products	567 607 326 945	466 333 245 923	2057 201 330 258	2184 560 508 179
Revenue from service rendered	290 853 793	334 943 244	1 316 402 935	1 785 929 269
Revenue from other activities	1 393 289 150	66 434 400	3 533 006 750	1 765 984 400
2. Revenue deductions				
3. Cost of sales	542 729 422 115	503 055 549 764	2124 205 988 188	2199 558 628 636
Cost of finished products sold	537 864 845 517	502 213 586 306	2099 103 987 622	2195 012 945 225
Cost of service rendered	771 391 674	841 963 458	3 232 010 601	3 717 489 885
Cost of other activities	4 093 184 924		21 869 989 965	828 193 526
4. Financial income	374 333 763	(180 244 250)	2 109 827 932	34 349 859
Interest income from deposit	7 569 883	8 299 653	24 992 872	34 349 859
Exchange rate difference loss		(188 543 903)	579 823 187	
<i>Exchange rate difference profit from buying, selling and paying foreign currency</i>		(188 543 903)	579 823 187	
<i>Exchange rate difference gain due to revaluation of ending balance</i>				
Other financial revenue	366 763 880		1 505 011 873	
5. Financial expenses	10 852 825 155	18 676 156 184	50 584 398 788	59 557 799 125
Interest expenses	9 770 757 400	10 053 891 047	37 283 012 988	41 550 198 983
Payment discounts, interest on deferred payments	431 287 181	995 360 110	6 819 935 668	3 186 811 604
Losses from foreign exchange difference	650 780 574	7 626 905 027	6 481 450 132	13 883 318 868
<i>- Losses from foreign exchange difference due to foreign currency trading and payment</i>		1 976 669 955		2 266 581 548
<i>- Losses from foreign exchange difference due to revaluation of closing balance</i>	650 780 574	5 650 235 072	6 481 450 132	11 616 737 320
Other financial expenses				937 469 670
6. Other income	3 473 826 225	700 000 000	4 757 384 514	716 626 838
Fines collected	1 123 929 695	700 000 000	2 407 487 984	700 263 200
	2 293 423 730		2 293 423 730	
Others	56 472 800		56 472 800	16 363 638
7. Other expenses	2 344 309 516	257 783 801	2 792 424 420	6 576 622 825
8. Selling expenses	18 773 886 962	14 324 115 980	59 489 552 761	27 404 912 796
Outsourced services expenses	18 773 886 962	14 324 115 980	59 489 552 761	27 404 912 796
9. General and administrative expenses	3 553 105 108	39 807 121 973	37 010 643 975	56 114 932 858
Labour cost	1 353 790 114	3 530 180 319	10 571 189 276	12 264 368 347
Energy costs	43 180 140	71 890 293	329 145 334	289 479 532

Items	This quarter		Cumulative from the beginning of the year to the end of the quarter	
	Current year	Previous year	Current year	Previous year
Materials expenses	114 313 196	100 078 110	394 575 488	473 945 038
Office supplies	45 724 292	203 251 367	304 742 588	496 172 140
Depreciation of fixed assets	102 527 044	34 190 110	323 807 047	135 470 116
Taxes, charges and fees			3 000 000	3 000 000
Provision expenses				
Outsourced services expenses	75 581 820	229 744 076	209 269 071	1 236 805 126
Other monetary expenses	1 817 988 502	35 637 787 698	24 874 915 171	41 215 692 559
10. Current corporate income tax expense				
11. Deferred tax				

Cao Bang, January 20, 2026

Preparer

Chief Accountant

Director



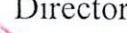
Nguyen Thi Huong



Nguyen Van Hung



Nguyen Van Phuong



NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the fiscal year ended December 31, 2025

Items	Closing balance	Opening balance					
01. Cash and cash equivalents	13 720 562 412	1 132 409 108					
- Cash on hand	301 080 842	211 687 999					
- Cash at bank	13 419 481 570	920 721 109					
- Cash in transit							
	Closing balance			Opening balance			
	Cost	Fair value	Provision	Cost	Fair value	Provision	
02. Financial investments	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>a/ Trading securities</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
(In accordance with Schedule 02A-TM)							
	Closing balance			Opening balance			
	Cost	Book value	Cost	Book value			
<i>b/ Held-to-maturity investment</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>b1/ Short term</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
- Term Deposit							
- Bonds							
- Other investments							
<i>b2/ Long term</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
- Term Deposit							
- Bonds							
- Other investments							
	Closing balance			Opening balance			
	Cost	Fair value	Provision	Cost	Fair value	Provision	
<i>c/ Investment in other entities</i>	0	0	0				
(In accordance with Schedules 02C-TM and PB01-TKV)							
	Closing balance			Opening balance			
	Cost	Fair value	Provision	Cost	Fair value	Provision	
03. Current trade receivables	265 356	(1 736 857 361)	(1 737 122 717)				
(In accordance with Schedules 03A-TM)							
	Closing balance			Opening balance			
	Cost	Provision	Cost	Provision			
04. Other receivables	1 695 163 826		6 105 642 171				
(In accordance with Schedules 04-TM)							
	Closing balance			Opening balance			
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value			
05. Deficient assets awaiting for resolution	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>a/ Cash</i>							
<i>b/ Inventories</i>							
<i>c/ Fixed assets</i>							
<i>d/ Other assets</i>							
	Closing balance			Opening balance			
	Cost	Recoverable value	Cost	Recoverable value			
06. Bad debts	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
(In accordance with Schedules 06-TM)	1 737 122 717	0	1 737 122 717	0	0	0	0
	Closing balance			Opening balance			
	Cost	Provision	Cost	Provision			

07. Inventories	773 575 264 365	(5 668 508 629)	903 165 045 966	(9 916 473 189)		
- Goods in transits	16 683 901 600		0			
- Raw materials	220 770 420 726		101 994 960 875			
- Tools and supplies	1 072 431 351		755 843 209			
- Work in progress	243 207 323 805		178 748 723 547			
- Finished goods	291 841 186 883	(5 668 508 629)	621 665 518 335	(9 916 473 189)		
- Merchandise						
- Goods on consignment						
- Tax-suspension warehouse						
<i>In which</i>						
- The value of inventory that is stagnant, poor, or has lost quality and cannot be sold at the end of the period						
- The value of inventory used as mortgage or pledge to secure debts payable at the end of the period.						
	Closing balance		Opening balance			
	Cost	Recoverable value	Cost	Recoverable value		
08. Non-current asset-in-progress	38 006 582 636	34 652 068 562	0	0		
<i>a/ Non-current work-in-progress</i>						
	Closing balance		Opening balance			
<i>b/ Construction-in-progress</i>	38 006 582 636	34 652 068 562				
(In accordance with Schedules 08-TM)						
09. Increase or decrease in tangible fixed assets	818 608 455 717	932 964 832 026				
(In accordance with Schedules 09-TM)						
10. Increase or decrease in intangible fixed assets	0	0				
(In accordance with Schedules 10-TM)						
11. Increase or decrease of finance leased fixed assets	0	3 046 741 911				
(In accordance with Schedules 11-TM)						
12, 16. Increase, decrease investment property	0	0				
(In accordance with Schedules 12-TM)						
13. Prepaid expenses	30 418 101 537	47 862 734 575				
(In accordance with Schedules 13-TM)						
14. Other assets	0	0				
<i>a/ Current</i>						
<i>b/ Non-current</i>						
	Closing balance		During the year		Opening balance	
	Value	Recoverable amount	Increase	Decrease	Value	Recoverable amount
15. Loans and finance lease liabilities	666 437 200 403	0	1 086 994 793 422	1 202 910 458 942	782 352 865 923	0
<i>a/ Short-term loans</i>	494 515 000 000		954 408 987 743	970 852 441 290	510 958 453 547	
<i>b/ Long-term loans</i>	171 922 200 403	0	132 585 805 679	232 058 017 652	271 394 412 376	0
- Long-term debt is due in less than 1 year	115 094 022 365		121 651 689 747	110 159 501 270	103 601 833 888	
- Term from 1-3 years	0				246 826 635	246 826 635
- Term from 3-5 years	3 352 665 800		4 452 665 800	13 243 000 000	12 143 000 000	

- Term from 5-10 years	0		6 481 450 132	108 408 689 747	155 402 751 853	
- Term over 10 years	53 475 512 238					
Current year				Previous year		
Term	Total finance lease payments	Debt interest	Debt principal	Total finance lease payments	Debt interest	Debt principal
c/ Finance lease debts have been paid	252 187 616	5 360 981	246 826 635	1 233 012 849	96 288 849	1 136 724 000
- From 1 year or less						
- Over 1 year to 5 years	252 187 616	5 360 981	246 826 635	1 233 012 849	96 288 849	1 136 724 000
- Over 5 years						
Closing balance		Opening balance				
Principal	Interest	Principal	Interest			
d/ Overdue unpaid loans and finance lease debt	0	0	0	0		
- Loan						
- Finance lease debt						
Closing balance		Opening balance				
Value	Repayable value	Value	Repayable value			
16. Trade payables (In accordance with Schedules 03A-TM)	0		0			
	898 735 901 611		789 429 361 237			
Closing balance			Opening balance			
Par value	Interest rate	Maturity date	Par value	Interest rate	Maturity date	
17. Issued bonds (In accordance with Schedules 17-TM)	0		0			
Closing balance			Opening balance			
Par value	Interest rate	Maturity date	Par value	Interest rate	Maturity date	
18. Preference shares classified as liabilities						
- Par value						
- Amount repurchased during the period						
	Closing balance	Opening balance				
19. Statutory obligations (In accordance with Schedules 19-TM)	22 760 807 153	8 870 535 206				
Closing balance		Opening balance				
Value	Capable amount to pay debt	Value	Capable amount to pay debt			
20. Accrued expenses	6 371 369 651	0	11 149 621 774	0		
- Accrual of salary expenses in advance during the leave period						
- Accrued expenses during work stoppage						
- Accrued expenses calculate temporarily cost of sales						
- Loan interest	3 933 340 290		5 114 833 264			
- Other accrued expenses	2 438 029 361	0	6 034 788 510	0		
+ Costs payable to subcontractors						
+ Expenses payable for capital construction works						
+ Transportation costs						
+ Electricity costs	2 438 029 361		6 000 036 511			
+ Fee for granting exploitation rights						
+ Fees for using geological documents						
+ Other payables do not have enough documents			34 751 999			

	Closing balance		Opening balance		
	Value	Capable amount to pay debt	Value	Capable amount to pay debt	
21. Other payables	21 589 828 651	0	26 997 629 964	0	
a/ Current	21 589 828 651	0	26 997 629 964	0	
- Surplus of assets awaiting resolution					
- Union fees	458 412 500		459 141 000		
- Social insurance	1 047 876 207		1 619 403 765		
- Health insurance	185 840 381		286 019 640		
- Unemployment insurance	82 186 369		127 012 060		
- Payables on equitization					
- Short-term deposit, mortgages received	16 639 044 993				
- Dividend, profit payable					
- Other payables	3 176 468 201		24 506 053 499		
b/ Non-current	0	0	0	0	
- Long-term deposit, mortgages received					
- Other payables					
c/ Unpaid overdue debt	0	0	0	0	
	Closing balance	Opening balance			
22. Unearned revenue	0	0			
a/ Current	0	0			
- Revenue received in advance					
- Revenue from traditional customer programs					
- Other unearned revenue					
b/ Non-current	0	0			
- Revenue received in advance					
- Revenue from traditional customer programs					
- Other unearned revenue					
c/ The possibility of not performing contracts with customers					
	Closing balance	Opening balance			
23. Provision for payables	0	0			
a/ Current	0	0			
- Warranty provisions for products and goods					
- Construction warranty provisions					
- Restructuring provisions					
- Other payable provisions	0	0			
+ Periodic fixed asset repair costs					
+ The furnace meter did not meet the planned coefficient					
+ The stripped land did not meet the planned coefficient					
+ Transport supply did not meet the plan					
+ Others					
b/ Non-current	0	0			
- Warranty provisions for products and goods					
- Construction warranty provisions					
- Restructuring provisions					

-Other payable provisions				
	Closing balance	Opening balance		
24. Deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities				
<i>a/ Deferred tax assets:</i>	0	0		
- The corporate income tax rate used to determine the value of deferred tax assets	0	0		
- Deferred tax assets relate to deductible temporary differences	0	0		
<i>b/ Deferred tax liabilities</i>	0	0		
- The corporate income tax rate is used to determine The value of deferred income tax payable	0	0		
- Deferred tax liabilities arising from taxable temporary differences	0	0		
- Amount offset against deferred tax assets	0	0		
	Closing balance	Opening balance		
25. Owners' equity	71 985 447 320	277 150 503 063		
<i>(In accordance with Schedules B09A)</i>				
	Closing balance	Opening balance		
26. Chênh lệch đánh giá lại tài sản	0	0		
<i>(In accordance with Schedules B09A)</i>				
27. Exchange rate difference	0	0		
- Due to conversion of financial statements prepared in foreign currency to VND				
- Due to purchases, exchanges, and payments during the period				
- Due to re-evaluation of monetary items originating in foreign currencies				
	Closing balance	Granted	Spent	Opening balance
28. Funding				
	Closing balance	Opening balance		
29. Off-balance sheet items				
<i>a/ Outsourced assets: The total future minimum rental amount of the irrevocable operating lease of the asset over the term</i>	0	0		
- From 1 year or less;	0	0		
- Over 1 year to 5 years;	0	0		
- Over 5 years;	0	0		
<i>b/ Assets taken into custody</i>	0	0		
- Supplies and goods are kept, processed, and entrusted	0	0		
- Goods sold on behalf of customers, consigned, pledged, mortgaged	0	0		
<i>c/ Foreign currencies of all kinds</i>				
- USD	0	0		
<i>d/ Precious metals and precious stones</i>	0	0		
<i>d/ Bad debts have been resolved</i>	0	0		
<i>e/ Other information</i>	0	0		

Cao Bang, January 20, 2026

PREPARER

Nguyen Thi Huong

CHIEF ACCOUNTANT

Nguyen Van Hung

DIRECTOR



Nguyen Van Phuong