

# **Century Synthetic Fiber Corporation**

IFRS consolidated financial statements

For the year ended 31 December 2024



# Century Synthetic Fiber Corporation

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# Century Synthetic Fiber Corporation

## GENERAL INFORMATION

### THE COMPANY

Century Synthetic Fiber Corporation (“the Company”) is a shareholding company incorporated under the Law on Enterprise of Vietnam and currently operates based on 21<sup>th</sup> Amended Enterprise Registration Certificate (“ERC”) No. 0302018927 issued by the Department of Planning and Investment of Ho Chi Minh City on 14 August 2023.

The Company was listed its shares on the Ho Chi Minh Stock Exchange with trading code as STK in accordance with Decision No. 410/QD-SGDHCM issued by the Ho Chi Minh Stock Exchange on 10 September 2015.

The Company’s registered head office is located at Lot B1-1 North West Cu Chi Industrial Zone, Cu Chi District, Ho Chi Minh City, Vietnam. In addition, the Company has a Trang Bang Branch located at Street No. 8, Trang Bang Industrial Zone, Trang Bang Commune, Tay Ninh Province, and a representative office located at 102-104-106 Bau Cat, Ward 14, Tan Binh District, Ho Chi Minh City, Vietnam.

On October 20, 2017, the company officially invested 100% of the capital equivalent to VND 80,000,000,000 in Unitex Textile and Dyeing Company Limited in Thanh Thanh Cong Industrial Park, Trang Bang Town, Tay Ninh Province, Vietnam. The sixth change in the business registration certificate, dated september 04, 2024, has a charter capital of VND 522,000,000,000.

The Group is principally engaged in the manufacturing of synthetic yarn and knitting. Information on the Group's structure is provided in Note 7. Information on other related party relationships of the Group is provided in Note 23.

### BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Members of the Board of Directors during the year and at the date of this report are:

Ms Dang My Linh	Chairman
Mr Dang Trieu Hoa	Vice Chairman
Mr Dang Huong Cuong	Member
Ms Cao Thi Que Anh	Member
Mr Chen Che Jen	Member
Mr Vo Quang Long	Member
Mr Nguyen Quoc Huong	Member

### BOARD OF SUPERVISION

Members of the Board of Supervision during the year and at the date of this report are:

Mr Nguyen Tu Luc	Head	
Ms Ha Kiet Tran	Member	appointed on 30 March 2023
Ms Hoang Nu Mong Tuyen	Member	resigned on 30 March 2023
Ms Dinh Ngoc Hoa	Member	

# Century Synthetic Fiber Corporation

## GENERAL INFORMATION (continued)

### MANAGEMENT

Members of the management during the year and at the date of this report are:

Mr Dang Trieu Hoa	General Director
Ms Nguyen Phuong Chi	Chief Strategic Officer
Mr Phan Nhu Bich	Chief Financial Officer

### LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE

The legal representative of the Company during the year and at the date of this report is Mr Dang Trieu Hoa.

### AUDITOR

Ernst & Young Vietnam Limited has reviewed the special IFRS Consolidated Financial Statements for 2024 and is the company that has performed the conversion report from VAS to the special reviewed IFRS Consolidated Financial Statements for 2023 for the Company; at the time of preparing the IFRS consolidated financial statements for the fourth quarter of 2024, this report has not been audited.

# Century Synthetic Fiber Corporation

## REPORT OF MANAGEMENT

Management of Century Synthetic Fiber Corporation (“the Company”) is pleased to present this report and the consolidated financial statements of the Company and its subsidiary (“the Group”) for the year ended 31 December 2024.

### MANAGEMENT’S RESPONSIBILITY IN RESPECT OF THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Management is responsible for the prepared consolidated financial statements of each financial year which give a true and fair view of the consolidated financial position of the Group and of the results of its consolidated operations and its consolidated cash flows for the year. In preparing those consolidated financial statements, management is required to:

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- make judgements and estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- state whether applicable accounting standards have been followed, subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the prepared consolidated financial statements; and
- prepare the consolidated financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the Group will continue in business.

Management is responsible for ensuring that proper accounting records are kept which disclose, with reasonable accuracy at any time, the consolidated financial position of the Group and to ensure that the accounting records comply with the applied accounting system. It is also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the Group and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

Management confirmed that it has complied with the above requirements in preparing the accompanying prepared consolidated financial statements.

### APPROVAL OF THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Management of the Group, does hereby state that, in its opinion, the accompanying prepared consolidated financial statements present fairly the consolidated financial position of the Group as at 31 December 2024, and of its consolidated financial performance and its consolidated cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with Applicable Accounting International Standards to the prepared consolidated financial statements.

For and on behalf of management:



Ho Chi Minh City, Vietnam

24 January 2025

# Century Synthetic Fiber Corporation

## CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION for the year ended 31 December 2024

	Notes	Q4/2024 VND'000	Q4/2023 VND'000	2024 VND'000	2023 VND'000
<b>Continuing operations</b>					
Revenue from contracts with customers	4	334,079,174	352,283,322	1,210,252,570	1,425,063,024
Cost of sales		272,458,814	292,233,352	1,050,206,613	1,232,526,057
<b>Gross profit</b>		<b>61,620,360</b>	<b>60,049,970</b>	<b>160,045,957</b>	<b>192,536,967</b>
Other operating income	10.1	(12,056,284)	16,098,583	12,783,418	22,446,286
Selling and distribution expenses	10.5	2,500,148	5,656,492	12,473,187	19,663,776
Administrative expenses	10.6	10,383,322	14,713,591	52,322,173	60,439,695
Other operating expenses	10.2	9,388,293	16,671,171	40,051,171	36,776,730
<b>Operating profit</b>		<b>27,292,312</b>	<b>39,107,299</b>	<b>67,982,845</b>	<b>98,103,052</b>
Finance costs	10.3	4,095,089	3,940,240	17,127,583	17,335,100
Finance income	10.4	(611,349)	909,137	358,462	10,689,149
		-	-	-	-
<b>Profit before tax from continuing operations</b>		<b>22,585,874</b>	<b>36,076,196</b>	<b>51,213,724</b>	<b>91,457,101</b>
Income tax expense	11	4,482,279	2,097,250	6,768,491	3,202,598
<b>Profit for the year from continuing operations</b>		<b>18,103,595</b>	<b>33,978,946</b>	<b>44,445,234</b>	<b>88,254,503</b>
Attributable to:					
Equity holders of the parent		18,103,595	33,978,946	44,445,234	88,254,503
<b>Earnings per share</b>	12				
▶ Basic, profit for the year attributable to ordinary equity holders of the parent		1,036	485	460	938
▶ Diluted, profit for the year attributable to ordinary equity holders of the parent		1,036	485	460	938
<b>Profit for the year from continuing operations</b>		<b>18,103,595</b>	<b>33,978,946</b>	<b>44,445,234</b>	<b>88,254,503</b>
<b>Other comprehensive income for the year, net of tax</b>		-	-	-	-
<b>Total comprehensive income for the year, net of tax</b>		<b>18,103,595</b>	<b>33,978,946</b>	<b>44,445,234</b>	<b>88,254,503</b>
Attributable to:					
Equity holders of the parent		18,103,595	33,978,946	44,445,234	88,254,503

Preparer  
Nguyen Thi Thuy Linh

Chief Accountant  
Phan Nhu Bich



Ho Chi Minh City, Vietnam  
24 January 2025

# Century Synthetic Fiber Corporation

## CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION for the year ended 31 December 2024

	Notes	2024 VND '000	2023 VND '000
<b>ASSETS</b>			
<b>Non-current assets</b>			
Property, plant and equipment	13	2,719,424,247	1,446,219,405
Intangible assets	14	108,839,871	111,709,375
Financial assets		-	-
Other non-current financial assets	8	3,015,878	3,250,875
Deferred tax assets	11.2	17,271,000	17,271,000
<b>Total Non-current assets</b>		<b>2,556,606</b>	<b>2,943,271</b>
<b>Current assets</b>			
Inventories	16	616,099,133	615,023,248
Trade and other receivables	17	261,808,759	611,122,048
Prepayments		2,323,338	2,303,708
Financial assets at amortised cost	15.1	-	54,050,637
Cash and short-term deposits	18	105,602,399	109,476,257
<b>Total Current assets</b>		<b>985,833,629</b>	<b>1,391,975,898</b>
<b>TOTAL ASSETS</b>		<b>3,836,941,231</b>	<b>2,973,369,824</b>
<b>EQUITY AND LIABILITIES</b>			
<b>EQUITY</b>			
Issued capital	19	966,369,240	966,369,240
Share premium	19	64,477,298	40,824,579
Treasury shares	19	-	(42,410,550)
Other capital reserve		1,219,011	1,219,011
Retained earnings		706,843,027	662,397,793
Equity attributable to equity holders of the parent		1,738,908,575	1,628,400,073
<b>Total equity</b>		<b>1,738,908,575</b>	<b>1,628,400,073</b>
<b>LIABILITIES</b>			
<b>Non-current liabilities</b>			
Interest-bearing loans and borrowings	15.2	792,463,829	409,136,361
Provision		259,463	258,205
<b>Total Non-current liabilities</b>		<b>792,723,292</b>	<b>409,394,566</b>
<b>Current liabilities</b>			
Trade and other payables	21	442,613,585	325,709,871
Interest-bearing loans and borrowings	15.2	857,624,791	609,537,813
Income tax payable		4,743,487	-
Dividends payable	20	327,501	327,501
<b>Total Current liabilities</b>		<b>1,305,309,363</b>	<b>935,575,185</b>
<b>Total liabilities</b>		<b>2,098,032,655</b>	<b>1,344,969,751</b>
<b>TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES</b>		<b>3,836,941,231</b>	<b>2,973,369,824</b>

Preparer  
Nguyen Thi Thuy Linh

Ho Chi Minh City, Vietnam

24 January 2025

Chief Accountant  
Phan Nhu Bich



General Director  
Dang Trieu Hoa

# Century Synthetic Fiber Corporation

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY  
for the year ended 31 December 2024

	Attributable to the equity holders of the parent					Total VND '000
	Issued capital VND '000	Share premium VND '000	Treasury shares VND '000	Other capital reserve VND '000	Retained earnings VND '000	
As at 1 January 2024 (unreviewed)	966,369,240	40,824,579	(42,410,550)	1,219,011	662,397,793	1,628,400,073
Profit for the year	-	23,632,919	42,410,550	-	-	66,043,469
Dividends by shares (*)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cash dividends (**)	966,369,240	64,457,498	-	1,219,011	688,739,432	1,720,785,181
<b>As at 31 December 2024</b>	<b>966,369,240</b>	<b>40,824,579</b>	<b>(42,410,550)</b>	<b>1,219,011</b>	<b>662,397,793</b>	<b>1,628,400,073</b>

(\*) In the first quarter of 2024, the Company sold 1,041,650 treasury shares to employees (ESOP) at a price of VND 20,000/share. By June 5, 2024, the Company had completed the sale of the remaining 1,500,000 treasury shares to the public according to Official Letter No. 188-24/CV-CTTK.

(\*\*) Resolution of the Annual General Meeting of Shareholders No. 02-2024/NQ-DHDCD/TK dated April 1, 2024 approved the payment of stock dividends at a rate of 15% of par value (VND 1,500/share) for the fiscal year 2023; stock dividends have not been paid in this financial report for the fourth quarter of 2024.



Preparer  
Nguyen Thi Thuy Linh



Chief Accountant  
Phan Nhu Bich



General Director  
Dang Trieu Hoa

Ho Chi Minh City, Vietnam

24 January 2025



# Century Synthetic Fiber Corporation

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY (continued)  
for the year ended 31 December 2024

	Attributable to the equity holders of the parent					Total VND '000
	Issued capital VND '000	Share premium VND '000	Treasury shares VND '000	Other capital reserve VND '000	Retained earnings VND '000	
As at 1 January 2023 (unreviewed)	843,638,250	40,824,579	(42,410,550)	1,219,011	696,874,280	1,540,145,570
Profit for the year	-	-	-	-	88,254,503	88,254,503
Dividends by shares (*)	-	-	-	-	(122,730,990)	-
Cash dividends (**)	122,730,990	-	-	1,219,011	(122,730,990)	-
As at 31 December 2023	966,369,240	40,824,579	(42,410,550)	1,219,011	662,397,793	1,628,400,073

(\*\*) Resolution of the Annual General Meeting of Shareholders No. 02-2023/NQ-DHĐCĐ/TK dated March 31, 2023 and Resolution of the Board of Directors No. 06-2023/NOHĐQT dated April 3, 2023 approved the payment of cash dividends at the rate of 15% of the par value of shares (VND 1,500/share); cash dividends were paid in the financial report for the third quarter of 2023.

(\*) is the increase in shares from the source (\*\*): paying dividends in shares.



Preparer  
Nguyen Thi Thuy Linh



Chief Accountant  
Phan Nhu Bich



General Director  
Dang Trieu Hoa

Ho Chi Minh City, Vietnam

24 January 2025

# Century Synthetic Fiber Corporation

## CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOW for the year ended 31 December 2024

	Notes	2024 VND'000	2023 VND'000
<b>OPERATING ACTIVITIES</b>			
Profit before tax from continuing operations		51,213,724	91,457,101
<i>Adjustments to reconcile profit before tax to net cash flows:</i>			
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	13	109,876,596	111,063,964
Amortisation of intangible assets	14	1,057,179	2,885,522
Net foreign exchange differences		15,322,491	805,776
Finance income	10.4	(358,462)	(10,689,149)
Finance cost	10.3	17,127,583	17,335,101
Movement in provisions		286,795	(235,569)
<i>Working capital changes:</i>			
Increase in trade receivables		449,715,653	(117,048,044)
(Increase) decrease in inventories		(1,362,679)	(148,651,156)
Increase in deposits		-	-
Increase in trade and other payables		51,118,975	57,158,656
Interest received		237,634	10,948,212
Interest paid		(16,881,919)	(17,710,432)
Income tax paid		-	(59,111)
<b>Net cash flows (used in) from operating activities</b>		<b>677,353,570</b>	<b>(2,739,129)</b>
<b>INVESTING ACTIVITY</b>			
Purchase and construction of fixed assets		54,050,637	(949,806,432)
Proceeds from bank term deposit		-	180,000,000
Placement of bank term deposits		(1,314,450,412)	(54,050,637)
<b>Net cash flows used in operating activities</b>		<b>(1,260,399,775)</b>	<b>(823,857,069)</b>
<b>FINANCING ACTIVITIES</b>			
Capital redemption		-	-
Proceeds from borrowings		2,120,882,205	1,788,770,227
Repayment of borrowings		(1,540,739,847)	(1,087,984,771)
Dividends paid to equity holders of parent		-	-
<b>Net cash flows from financing activities</b>		<b>580,142,358</b>	<b>700,785,456</b>
Net decrease in cash and cash equivalents		(2,903,846)	(125,810,742)
Net foreign exchange difference		(970,012)	2,812
Cash and cash equivalents at 1 January		109,476,257	235,284,187
<b>Cash and cash equivalents at 31 December</b>		<b>105,602,399</b>	<b>109,476,257</b>

Preparer  
Nguyen Thi Thuy Linh

Chief Accountant  
Phan Nhu Bich



General Director  
Dang Trieu Hoa

Ho Chi Minh City, Vietnam

24 January 2025

# Century Synthetic Fiber Corporation

## NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS as at 31 December 2024 and for the year then ended

### 1. CORPORATE INFORMATION

The consolidated financial statements of Century Synthetic Fiber Corporation and its subsidiary (collectively, the Group) for the year ended 31 December 2024 were authorised for issue on 24 January 2025.

Century Synthetic Fiber Corporation (“the Company”) is a shareholding company incorporated under the Law on Enterprise of Vietnam and currently operates based on 21<sup>th</sup> Amended Enterprise Registration Certificate (“ERC”) No. 0302018927 issued by the Department of Planning and Investment of Ho Chi Minh City on 14 August 2023.

The Company listed its shares on the Ho Chi Minh Stock Exchange with trading code STK in accordance with Decision No. 410/QD-SGDHCM issued by the Ho Chi Minh Stock Exchange on 10 September 2015.

The Company’s registered head office is located at Lot B1-1 North West Cu Chi Industrial Zone, Cu Chi District, Ho Chi Minh City, Vietnam. In addition, the Company has a Trang Bang Branch located at Street No. 8, Trang Bang Industrial Zone, Trang Bang Commune, Tay Ninh Province, and a representative office located at 102-104-106 Bau Cat, Ward 14, Tan Binh District, Ho Chi Minh City, Vietnam.

On October 20, 2017, the company officially invested 100% of the capital equivalent to VND 80,000,000,000 in Unitex Textile and Dyeing Company Limited in Thanh Thanh Cong Industrial Park, Trang Bang Town, Tay Ninh Province, Vietnam. The seventh change in the business registration certificate, dated January 16, 2025, has a charter capital of VND 522,000,000,000.

The Group is principally engaged in the manufacturing of synthetic yarn and knitting. Information on the Group’s structure is provided in Note 7. Information on other related party relationships of the Group is provided in Note 23.

The number employees of the Company and its subsidiary (“the Group”) as at 31 December 2024 was 998 (31 December 2023: 891).

### 2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

#### 2.1 *Basis of preparation*

The consolidated financial statements of the Group are prepared on the historical cost basis, in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (“IFRS”) issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (“IASB”). The consolidated financial statements are presented in Vietnamese Dong and all values are rounded to the nearest thousand (thousand VND) and separated by commas (,), unless otherwise specified.

The Company maintains its accounting records in VND and prepares its statutory financial statements in accordance with the requirements of the Vietnamese Accounting System and Vietnamese Accounting Standards (“VAS”) issued by the Ministry of Finance of Vietnam. The accompanying consolidated financial statements, prepared in accordance with IFRS standards in accordance with the roadmap set out by the Ministry of Finance and the State Securities Commission, reflect appropriate adjustments to present the consolidated financial position, consolidated performance and consolidated cash flows in accordance with IFRS.

# Century Synthetic Fiber Corporation

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)  
as at 31 December 2024 and for the year then ended

## 2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

### 2.2 *Basis of consolidation*

The IFRS consolidated financial statements including the consolidated financial statements of the Company and its subsidiary for the year ended 31 December 2024. Control is achieved when the Group is exposed, or has rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the investee and has the ability to affect those returns through its power over the investee. Specifically, the Group controls an investee if, and only if, the Group has:

- ▶ Power over the investee (i.e., existing rights that give the current ability to direct the relevant activities);
- ▶ Exposure, or rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the investee;
- ▶ The ability to use its power over the investee to affect its return.

The Group re-assesses whether or not it controls an investee if facts and circumstances indicate that there are changes to one or more of the three elements of control. Consolidation of a subsidiary begins when the Group obtains control over the subsidiary and ceases when the Group loses control of the subsidiary. Assets, liabilities, income and expenses of a subsidiary acquired or disposed of during the year are included in the consolidated financial statements from the date the Group gains control until the date the Group ceases to control the subsidiary.

Profit or loss and each component of OCI are attributed to the equity holders of the parent of the Group and to the non-controlling interests, even if this results in the non-controlling interests having a deficit balance. When necessary, adjustments are made to the financial statements of subsidiaries to bring their accounting policies in line with the Group's accounting policies. All intra-group assets and liabilities, equity, income, expenses and cash flows relating to transactions between members of the Group are eliminated in full on consolidation.

A change in the ownership interest of a subsidiary, without a loss of control, is accounted for as an equity transaction.

If the Group loses control over a subsidiary, it derecognises the related assets (including goodwill), liabilities, non-controlling interest and other components of equity, while any resultant gain or loss is recognised in profit or loss. Any investment retained is recognised at fair value.

### 2.3 *Summary of significant accounting policies*

#### a) *Business combinations and goodwill*

Business combinations are accounted for using the acquisition method. The cost of an acquisition is measured as the aggregate of the consideration transferred, which is measured at acquisition date fair value, and the amount of any non-controlling interests in the acquiree. Acquisition-related costs are expensed as incurred and included in administrative expenses.

When the Group acquires a business, it assesses the financial assets and liabilities assumed for appropriate classification and designation in accordance with the contractual terms, economic circumstances and pertinent conditions as at the acquisition date.

Any contingent consideration to be transferred by the acquirer will be recognised at fair value at the acquisition date. Contingent consideration classified as equity is not remeasured and its subsequent settlement is accounted for within equity. Contingent consideration classified as an asset or liability that is a financial instrument and within the scope of IFRS 9 Financial Instruments, is measured at fair value with the changes in fair value recognised in the statement of profit or loss in accordance with IFRS 9. Other contingent consideration that is not within the scope of IFRS 9 is measured at fair value at each reporting date with changes in fair value recognised in profit or loss.

# Century Synthetic Fiber Corporation

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)  
as at 31 December 2024 and for the year then ended

## 2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

### 2.3 *Summary of significant accounting policies* (continued)

#### a) *Business combinations and goodwill* (continued)

If the initial accounting for a business combination is incomplete by the end of the reporting period in which the combination occurs, the acquirer shall report in its financial statements provisional amounts for the items for which the accounting is incomplete. During the measurement period, the acquirer shall retrospectively adjust the provisional amounts recognised at the acquisition date to reflect new information obtained about facts and circumstances that existed as of the acquisition date and, if known, would have affected the measurement of the amounts recognised as of that date. The measurement period ends as soon as the acquirer receives the information it was seeking about facts and circumstances that existed as of the acquisition date or learns that more information is not obtainable. However, the measurement period shall not exceed one year from the acquisition date.

#### b) *Investment in associate*

An associate is an entity over which the Group has significant influence. Significant influence is the power to participate in the financial and operating policy decisions of the investee, but is not control or joint control over those policies.

Under the equity method, the investment in an associate is initially recognised at cost. The carrying amount of the investment is adjusted to recognise changes in the Group's share of net assets of the associate since the acquisition date. Goodwill relating to the associate or joint venture is included in the carrying amount of the investment and is not tested for impairment separately.

The statement of profit or loss reflects the Group's share of the results of operations of the associate. The aggregate of the Group's share of profit or loss of an associate is shown on the face of the consolidated statement of profit or loss outside operating profit and represents profit or loss after tax.

The financial statements of the associate are prepared for the same reporting period as the Group. When necessary, adjustments are made to bring the accounting policies in line with those of the Group.

After application of the equity method, the Group determines whether it is necessary to recognise an impairment loss on its investment in its associate. At each reporting date, the Group determines whether there is objective evidence that the investment in the associate or joint venture is impaired. If there is such evidence, the Group calculates the amount of impairment as the difference between the recoverable amount of the associate and its carrying value, and then recognises the loss within "Share of profit of an associate" in the consolidated statement of profit or loss.

# Century Synthetic Fiber Corporation

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)  
as at 31 December 2024 and for the year then ended

## 2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

### 2.3 *Summary of significant accounting policies* (continued)

#### c) *Current versus non-current classification*

The Group presents assets and liabilities in statement of financial position based on current/non-current classification. An asset is current when it is:

- ▶ expected to be realised or intended to be sold or consumed in normal operating cycle;
- ▶ held primarily for the purpose of trading;
- ▶ expected to be realised within twelve months after the reporting period; or
- ▶ cash or cash equivalents unless restricted from being exchanged or used to settle a liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period.

All other assets are classified as non-current.

A liability is current when:

- ▶ It is expected to be settled in normal operating cycle;
- ▶ It is held primarily for the purpose of trading;
- ▶ It is due to be settled within twelve months after the reporting period; or
- ▶ There is no unconditional right to defer the settlement of the liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period.

The Group classifies all other liabilities as non-current.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are classified as non-current assets and liabilities.

# Century Synthetic Fiber Corporation

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)  
as at 31 December 2024 and for the year then ended

## 2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

### 2.3 *Summary of significant accounting policies* (continued)

#### d) *Revenue from contracts with customers*

The Group is in the business of manufacturing synthetic yarn. Revenue from contracts with customers is recognised when control of the goods or services are transferred to the customer at an amount that reflects the consideration to which the Group expects to be entitled in exchange for those goods or services. The Group has generally concluded that it is the principal in its revenue arrangements, because it typically controls the goods or services before transferring them to the customer.

The disclosures of significant accounting judgements, estimates and assumptions relating to revenue from contracts with customers are provided in Note 3.

#### **Sale of synthetic yarn**

Revenue from sale of synthetic yarn is recognised at the point in time when control of the asset is transferred to the customer, generally on delivery of the goods. The credit term varies from customer to customer. Normally, an upfront payment of the consideration is made prior to delivery.

The Group considers whether there are other promises in the contract that are separate performance obligations to which a portion of the transaction price needs to be allocated. In determining the transaction price for the sale of synthetic yarn, the Group considers the effects of variable consideration, the existence of significant financing components, non-cash consideration, and consideration payable to the customer (if any).

#### (i) *Variable consideration*

If the consideration in a contract includes a variable amount, the Group estimates the amount of consideration to which it will be entitled in exchange for transferring the goods to the customer. The variable consideration is estimated at contract inception and constrained until it is highly probable that a significant revenue reversal in the amount of cumulative revenue recognised will not occur when the associated uncertainty with the variable consideration is subsequently resolved. Most of the contracts for the sale of synthetic yarn provide customers with a right of return, which gives rise to variable consideration.

#### ▶ *Right of return*

Most of the contracts provide a customer with a right to return the goods within a specified period. The Group uses the expected value method to estimate the goods that will not be returned because this method best predicts the amount of variable consideration to which the Group will be entitled. The requirements in IFRS 15 on constraining estimates of variable consideration are also applied in order to determine the amount of variable consideration that can be included in the transaction price. For goods that are expected to be returned, instead of revenue, the Group recognises a refund liability. A right of return asset (and corresponding adjustment to cost of sales) is also recognised for the right to recover products from a customer.

#### (ii) *Significant financing component*

Generally, the Group receives short-term advances from its customers. Using the practical expedient in IFRS 15, the Group does not adjust the promised amount of consideration for the effects of a significant financing component if it expects, at contract inception, that the period between the transfer of the promised good or service to the customer and when the customer pays for that good or service will be one year or less.

# Century Synthetic Fiber Corporation

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)  
as at 31 December 2024 and for the year then ended

## 2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

### 2.3 *Summary of significant accounting policies* (continued)

#### d) *Revenue from contracts with customers* (continued)

##### **Contract balances**

##### ***Trade receivables***

A receivable represents the Group's right to an amount of consideration that is unconditional (i.e., only the passage of time is required before payment of the consideration is due).

##### **Assets and liabilities arising from rights of return**

##### ***Right of return assets***

Right of return asset represents the Group's right to recover the goods expected to be returned by customers. The asset is measured at the former carrying amount of the inventory, less any expected costs to recover the goods, including any potential decreases in the value of the returned goods. The Group updates the measurement of the asset recorded for any revisions to its expected level of returns, as well as any additional decreases in the value of the returned products.

##### ***Refund liabilities***

A refund liability is the obligation to refund some or all of the consideration received (or receivable) from the customer and is measured at the amount the Group ultimately expects it will have to return to the customer.

The Group updates its estimates of refund liabilities (and the corresponding change in the transaction price) at the end of each reporting period. Please refer to above accounting policy on variable consideration.

#### e) *Segment information*

The Group's principal activities are to manufacture synthetic yarn and knitting. In addition, these activities are mainly taking place within Vietnam. Therefore, the Group's risks and returns are not impacted by the Group's products that the Group is manufacturing or the locations where the Group is trading. As a result, the Group's management is of the view that there is only one segment for business and geography and therefore presentation of segmental information is not required.

#### f) *Taxes*

##### ***Current income tax***

Current income tax assets and liabilities are measured at the amount expected to be recovered from or paid to the taxation authorities. The tax rates and tax laws used to compute the amount are those that are enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date in the countries where the Group operates and generates taxable income.

Current income tax relating to items recognised directly in equity is recognised in equity and not in the statement of profit or loss.



# Century Synthetic Fiber Corporation

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)  
as at 31 December 2024 and for the year then ended

## 2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

### 2.3 *Summary of significant accounting policies* (continued)

#### f) *Taxes* (continued)

##### *Deferred tax*

Deferred tax is provided using the liability method on temporary differences between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts for financial reporting purposes at the reporting date.

Deferred tax liabilities are recognised for all taxable temporary differences, except:

- ▶ When the deferred tax liability arises from the initial recognition of goodwill or an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and, at the time of the transaction, affects neither the accounting profit nor taxable profit or loss;
- ▶ In respect of taxable temporary differences associated with investments in a subsidiary, and an associate, when the timing of the reversal of the temporary differences can be controlled and it is probable that the temporary differences will not reverse in the foreseeable future.

Deferred tax assets are recognised for all deductible temporary differences, the carry forward of unused tax credits and any unused tax losses. Deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary differences, and the carry forward of unused tax credits and unused tax losses can be utilised, except:

- ▶ When the deferred tax asset relating to the deductible temporary difference arises from the initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and, at the time of the transaction, affects neither the accounting profit nor taxable profit or loss;
- ▶ In respect of deductible temporary differences associated with investments in a subsidiary, and an associate, deferred tax assets are recognised only to the extent that it is probable that the temporary differences will reverse in the foreseeable future and taxable profit will be available against which the temporary differences can be utilised.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each reporting date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profit will be available to allow all or part of the deferred tax asset to be utilised. Unrecognised deferred tax assets are re-assessed at each reporting date and are recognised to the extent that it has become probable that future taxable profits will allow the deferred tax asset to be recovered.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the year when the asset is realised or the liability is settled, based on tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date.

Deferred tax relating to items recognised outside profit or loss is recognised outside profit or loss. Deferred tax items are recognised in correlation to the underlying transaction either in OCI or directly in equity.

Tax benefits acquired as part of a business combination, but not satisfying the criteria for separate recognition at that date, are recognised subsequently if new information about facts and circumstances change. The adjustment is either treated as a reduction in goodwill (as long as it does not exceed goodwill) if it was incurred during the measurement period or recognised in profit or loss.

# Century Synthetic Fiber Corporation

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)  
as at 31 December 2024 and for the year then ended

## 2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

### 2.3 *Summary of significant accounting policies* (continued)

#### f) *Taxes* (continued)

##### *Deferred tax* (continued)

The Group offsets deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities if and only if it has a legally enforceable right to set off current tax assets and current tax liabilities and the deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority on either the same taxable entity or different taxable entities which intend either to settle current tax liabilities and assets on a net basis, or to realise the assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously, in each future period in which significant amounts of deferred tax liabilities or assets are expected to be settled or recovered.

#### g) *Foreign currencies*

The Group's consolidated financial statements are presented in thousand Vietnam Dong, which is also the parent company's functional currency. For each entity, the Group determines the functional currency and items included in the financial statements of each entity are measured using that functional currency.

##### *Transactions and balances*

Transactions in foreign currencies are initially recorded by the Group's entities at their respective functional currency spot rates at the date the transaction first qualifies for recognition.

Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the functional currency spot rates of exchange at the reporting date.

Differences arising on settlement or translation of monetary items are recognised in profit or loss with the exception of monetary items that are designated as part of the hedge of the Group's net investment in a foreign operation.

In determining the spot exchange rate to use on initial recognition of the related asset, expense or income (or part of it) on the derecognition of a non-monetary asset or non-monetary liability relating to advance consideration, the date of the transaction is the date on which the Group initially recognises the non-monetary asset or non-monetary liability arising from the advance consideration. If there are multiple payments or receipts in advance, the Group determines the transaction date for each payment or receipt of advance consideration.

#### h) *Cash dividends*

The Company recognises a liability to pay dividends when the distribution is authorised and the distribution is no longer at the discretion of the Company. As per the Law on Enterprise of Vietnam, a distribution is authorised when it is approved by the General Meetings of Shareholders. A corresponding amount is recognised directly in equity.

# Century Synthetic Fiber Corporation

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)  
as at 31 December 2024 and for the year then ended

## 2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

### 2.3 *Summary of significant accounting policies* (continued)

#### i) *Property, plant and equipment*

Construction in progress is stated at cost, net of accumulated impairment losses, if any. Plant and equipment is stated at cost, net of accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses, if any. Such cost includes the cost of replacing part of the plant and equipment and borrowing costs for long-term construction projects if the recognition criteria are met. When significant parts of plant and equipment are required to be replaced at intervals, the Group depreciates them separately based on their specific useful lives. Likewise, when a major inspection is performed, its cost is recognised in the carrying amount of the plant and equipment as a replacement if the recognition criteria are satisfied. All other repair and maintenance costs are recognised in profit or loss as incurred. The present value of the expected cost for the decommissioning of an asset after its use is included in the cost of the respective asset if the recognition criteria for a provision are met. Refer to significant accounting judgements, estimates and assumptions (Note 3) for further information.

Depreciation is calculated on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives of the assets, as follows:

▶ Building and structure	4 to 25 years
▶ Machinery and equipment	2 to 15 years
▶ Motor vehicles	4 to 10 years
▶ Office equipment	3 to 5 years
▶ Computer software	4 to 5 years

An item of property, plant and equipment and any significant part initially recognised is derecognised upon disposal (i.e., at the date the recipient obtains control) or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal. Any gain or loss arising on derecognition of the asset (calculated as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset) is included in the statement of profit or loss when the asset is derecognised.

The residual values, useful lives and methods of depreciation of property, plant and equipment are reviewed at each financial year end and adjusted prospectively, if appropriate.

#### *Construction in progress*

Construction in progress represents property, plant and equipment under construction and is stated at cost. This includes costs of construction, plant, equipment and other direct costs. Construction in progress is not depreciated until such time as the relevant assets are completed and put into operation.

# Century Synthetic Fiber Corporation

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)  
as at 31 December 2024 and for the year then ended

## 2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

### 2.3 *Summary of significant accounting policies* (continued)

#### j) *Leases*

The determination of whether an arrangement is (or contains) a lease is based on the substance of the arrangement at the inception of the lease. The arrangement is, or contains, a lease if fulfilment of the arrangement is dependent on the use of a specific asset (or assets) and the arrangement conveys a right to use the asset (or assets), even if that asset is (or those assets are) not explicitly specified in an arrangement.

#### *Group as a lessee*

A lease is classified at the inception date as a finance lease or an operating lease. A lease that transfers substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership to the Group is classified as a finance lease.

Finance leases are capitalised at the commencement of the lease at the inception date fair value of the leased property or, if lower, at the present value of the minimum lease payments. Lease payments are apportioned between finance charges and reduction of the lease liability so as to achieve a constant rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability. Finance charges are recognised in finance costs in the statement of profit or loss.

A leased asset is depreciated over the useful life of the asset. However, if there is no reasonable certainty that the Group will obtain ownership by the end of the lease term, the asset is depreciated over the shorter of the estimated useful life of the asset and the lease term.

An operating lease is a lease other than a finance lease. Operating lease payments are recognised as an operating expense in the statement of profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

#### k) *Borrowing costs*

Borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of an asset that necessarily takes a substantial period of time to get ready for its intended use or sale are capitalised as part of the cost of the asset. All other borrowing costs are expensed in the period they occur. Borrowing costs consist of interest and other costs that the Group incurs in connection with the borrowing of funds.

#### l) *Intangible assets*

Intangible assets acquired separately are measured on initial recognition at cost. The cost of intangible assets acquired in business combination is their fair value at the date of acquisition. Following initial recognition, intangible assets are carried at cost less any accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses. Internally generated intangibles, excluding capitalised development costs, are not capitalised and the related expenditure is reflected in profit or loss in the period in which the expenditure is incurred.

Intangible assets with finite lives are amortised over the useful economic life and assessed for impairment whenever there is an indication that the intangible asset may be impaired. The amortisation period and the amortisation method for an intangible asset with a finite useful life are reviewed at least at each financial year end. Changes in the expected useful life or the expected pattern of consumption of future economic benefits embodied in the asset is accounted for by changing the amortisation period or method, as appropriate, and are treated as changes in accounting estimates. The amortisation expense on intangible assets with finite lives is recognised in the consolidated statement of profit or loss in the expense category consistent with the function of the intangible assets.

# Century Synthetic Fiber Corporation

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)  
as at 31 December 2024 and for the year then ended

## 2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

### 2.3 *Summary of significant accounting policies* (continued)

#### l) *Intangible assets* (continued)

An intangible asset is derecognised upon disposal (i.e., at the date the recipient obtains control) or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal. Any gain or loss arising upon derecognition of the asset (calculated as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset) is included in the statement of profit or loss.

A summary of the policies applied to the Group's intangible assets is, as follows:

	Prepaid leased land	Computer software
Useful lives	Finite (5 to 43 years)	Finite (4 to 5 years)
Amortisation method used	Amortised on a straight-line basis over the period of the lease	Amortised on a straight-line basis over the period of continuing use
Internally generated or acquired	Acquired	Acquired

#### m) *Financial instruments - initial recognition and subsequent measurement*

A financial instrument is any contract that gives rise to a financial asset of one entity and a financial liability or equity instrument of another entity.

##### (i) *Financial assets*

###### **Initial recognition and measurement**

Financial assets are classified, at initial recognition, as subsequently measured at amortised cost, fair value through other comprehensive income (OCI), and fair value through profit or loss.

The classification of financial assets at initial recognition depends on the financial asset's contractual cash flow characteristics and the Group's business model for managing them. With the exception of trade receivables that do not contain a significant financing component or for which the Group has applied the practical expedient, the Group initially measures a financial asset at its fair value plus, in the case of a financial asset not at fair value through profit or loss, transaction costs. Trade receivables that do not contain a significant financing component or for which the Group has applied the practical expedient are measured at the transaction price determined under IFRS 15. Please refer to the accounting policies in section (d) Revenue from contracts with customers.

In order for a financial asset to be classified and measured at amortised cost or fair value through OCI, it needs to give rise to cash flows that are "solely payments of principal and interest ("SPPI")" on the principal amount outstanding. This assessment is referred to as the SPPI test and is performed at an instrument level.

The Group's business model for managing financial assets refers to how it manages its financial assets in order to generate cash flows. The business model determines whether cash flows will result from collecting contractual cash flows, selling the financial assets, or both.

Purchases or sales of financial assets that require delivery of assets within a time frame established by regulation or convention in the market place (regular way trades) are recognised on the trade date, i.e., the date that the Group commits to purchase or sell the asset.

The Group's financial assets include cash and short-term deposits, and trade receivables.

# Century Synthetic Fiber Corporation

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)  
as at 31 December 2024 and for the year then ended

## 2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

### 2.3 *Summary of significant accounting policies* (continued)

#### m) *Financial instruments - initial recognition and subsequent measurement* (continued)

##### (i) *Financial assets* (continued)

###### **Subsequent measurement**

For purposes of subsequent measurement, financial assets are classified in four categories:

- ▶ Financial assets at amortised cost (debt instruments);
- ▶ Financial assets at fair value through OCI with recycling of cumulative gains and losses (debt instruments);
- ▶ Financial assets designated at fair value through OCI with no recycling of cumulative gains and losses upon derecognition (equity instruments);
- ▶ Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss.

###### *Financial assets at amortised cost (debt instruments)*

This category is the most relevant to the Group. The Group measures financial assets at amortised cost if both of the following conditions are met:

- ▶ The financial asset is held within a business model with the objective to hold financial assets in order to collect contractual cash flows; and
- ▶ The contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

Financial assets at amortised cost are subsequently measured using the effective interest ("EIR") method and are subject to impairment. Gains and losses are recognised in profit or loss when the asset is derecognised, modified or impaired.

###### **Derecognition**

A financial asset (or, where applicable, a part of a financial asset or part of a group of similar financial assets) is primarily derecognised (i.e., removed from the Group's consolidated statement of financial position) when:

- ▶ The rights to receive cash flows from the asset have expired; or
- ▶ The Group has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from the asset or has assumed an obligation to pay the received cash flows in full without material delay to a third party under a "pass-through" arrangement; and either (a) the Group has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, or (b) the Group has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, but has transferred control of the asset.

When the Group has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from an asset or has entered into a pass-through arrangement, it evaluates if, and to what extent, it has retained the risks and rewards of ownership. When it has neither transferred nor retained substantially all of the risks and rewards of the asset, nor transferred control of the asset, the Group continues to recognise the transferred asset to the extent of its continuing involvement. In that case, the Group also recognises an associated liability. The transferred asset and the associated liability are measured on a basis that reflects the rights and obligations that the Group has retained.

Continuing involvement that takes the form of a guarantee over the transferred asset is measured at the lower of the original carrying amount of the asset and the maximum amount of consideration that the Group could be required to repay.

# Century Synthetic Fiber Corporation

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)  
as at 31 December 2024 and for the year then ended

## 2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

### 2.3 *Summary of significant accounting policies* (continued)

#### m) *Financial instruments - initial recognition and subsequent measurement* (continued)

##### *(i) Financial assets* (continued)

###### **Impairment of financial assets**

Further disclosures relating to impairment of financial assets are also provided in:

- ▶ Disclosures for significant assumptions Note 3
- ▶ Trade receivables, including contract assets Note 4.2

##### *(ii) Financial liabilities*

###### **Initial recognition and measurement**

Financial liabilities are classified, at initial recognition, as financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss, loans and borrowings, payables, or as derivatives designated as hedging instruments in an effective hedge, as appropriate.

All financial liabilities are recognised initially at fair value and, in the case of loans and borrowings and payables, net of directly attributable transaction costs.

The Group's financial liabilities include trade payables, and loans and borrowings.

###### **Subsequent measurement**

The measurement of financial liabilities depends on their classification, as described below:

###### ***Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss***

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss include financial liabilities held for trading and financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition as at fair value through profit or loss.

Financial liabilities are classified as held for trading if they are incurred for the purpose of repurchasing in the near term. This category also includes derivative financial instruments entered into by the Group that are not designated as hedging instruments in hedge relationships as defined by IFRS 9. Separated embedded derivatives are also classified as held for trading unless they are designated as effective hedging instruments.

Gains or losses on liabilities held for trading are recognised in the statement of profit or loss.

Financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition at fair value through profit or loss are designated at the initial date of recognition, and only if the criteria in IFRS 9 are satisfied. The Group has not designated any financial liability as at fair value through profit or loss.

###### ***Loans and borrowings***

This is the category most relevant to the Group. After initial recognition, interest-bearing loans and borrowings are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate ("EIR") method. Gains and losses are recognised in profit or loss when the liabilities are derecognised as well as through the EIR amortisation process.

Amortised cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of the EIR. The EIR amortisation is included as finance costs in the statement of profit or loss.

This category generally applies to interest-bearing loans and borrowings. For more information, refer to Note 15.2.

# Century Synthetic Fiber Corporation

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)  
as at 31 December 2024 and for the year then ended

## 2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

### 2.3 *Summary of significant accounting policies* (continued)

#### m) *Financial instruments - initial recognition and subsequent measurement* (continued)

##### ii) *Financial liabilities* (continued)

###### **Derecognition**

A financial liability is derecognised when the obligation under the liability is discharged or cancelled or expires. When an existing financial liability is replaced by another from the same lender on substantially different terms, or the terms of an existing liability are substantially modified, such an exchange or modification is treated as the derecognition of the original liability and the recognition of a new liability. The difference in the respective carrying amounts is recognised in the statement of profit or loss.

##### iii) *Offsetting of financial instruments*

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and the net amount is reported in the consolidated statement of financial position if there is a currently enforceable legal right to offset the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis, to realise the assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously.

#### n) *Inventories*

Inventories are valued at the lower of cost and net realisable value.

Costs incurred in bringing each product to its present location and condition are accounted for, as follows:

- ▶ Raw materials: purchase cost on a weighted average basis.
- ▶ Finished goods: cost of direct materials and labour and a proportion of manufacturing overheads based on the normal operating capacity, but excluding borrowing costs.

Initial cost of inventories includes the transfer of gains and losses on qualifying cash flow hedges, recognised in OCI, in respect of the purchases of raw materials.

Net realisable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less estimated costs of completion and the estimated costs necessary to make the sale.

#### o) *Impairment of non-financial assets*

Further disclosures relating to impairment of non-financial assets are also provided in:

- |   |         |
|---|---------|
| ▶ Disclosures for significant assumptions | Note 3  |
| ▶ Property, plant and equipment           | Note 13 |
| ▶ Intangible assets                       | Note 14 |

The Group assesses, at each reporting date, whether there is an indication that an asset may be impaired. If any indication exists, or when annual impairment testing for an asset is required, the Group estimates the asset's recoverable amount. An asset's recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's or CGU's fair value less costs of disposal and its value in use. The recoverable amount is determined for an individual asset, unless the asset does not generate cash inflows that are largely independent of those from other assets or groups of assets. When the carrying amount of an asset or CGU exceeds its recoverable amount, the asset is considered impaired and is written down to its recoverable amount.



# Century Synthetic Fiber Corporation

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)  
as at 31 December 2024 and for the year then ended

## 2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

### 2.3 *Summary of significant accounting policies* (continued)

#### *o) Impairment of non-financial assets* (continued)

In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset. In determining fair value less costs of disposal, recent market transactions are taken into account. If no such transactions can be identified, an appropriate valuation model is used. These calculations are corroborated by valuation multiples, quoted share prices for publicly traded companies or other available fair value indicators.

The Group bases its impairment calculation on detailed budgets and forecast calculations, which are prepared separately for each of the Group's CGUs to which the individual assets are allocated.

Impairment losses of continuing operations are recognised in the statement of profit or loss in expense categories consistent with the function of the impaired asset, except for properties previously revalued with the revaluation taken to OCI. For such properties, the impairment is recognised in OCI up to the amount of any previous revaluation.

For assets excluding goodwill, an assessment is made at each reporting date to determine whether there is an indication that previously recognised impairment losses no longer exist or have decreased. If such indication exists, the Group estimates the asset's or CGU's recoverable amount. A previously recognised impairment loss is reversed only if there has been a change in the assumptions used to determine the asset's recoverable amount since the last impairment loss was recognised. The reversal is limited so that the carrying amount of the asset does not exceed its recoverable amount, nor exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation, had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset in prior years. Such reversal is recognised in the statement of profit or loss unless the asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case, the reversal is treated as a revaluation increase.

#### *p) Trade receivables*

Trade receivables are carried at original invoice amount less an estimate made for doubtful debts based on a review of all outstanding amounts at the year end.

#### *q) Cash and short-term deposits*

Cash and short-term deposits in the statement of financial position comprise cash at banks and on hand, and short-term deposits with a maturity of three months or less, which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

For the purpose of the consolidated statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents consist of cash and short-term deposits, as defined above, net of outstanding bank overdrafts as they are considered an integral part of the Group's cash management.

#### *r) Provisions*

##### *General*

Provisions are recognised when the Group has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event, it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation. When the Group expects some or all of a provision to be reimbursed, for example, under an insurance contract, the reimbursement is recognised as a separate asset, but only when the reimbursement is virtually certain. The expense relating to a provision is presented in the statement of profit or loss net of any reimbursement.

# Century Synthetic Fiber Corporation

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)  
as at 31 December 2024 and for the year then ended

## 2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

### 2.3 *Summary of significant accounting policies* (continued)

#### r) *Provisions* (continued)

##### *General* (continued)

If the effect of the time value of money is material, provisions are discounted using a current pre-tax rate that reflects, when appropriate, the risks specific to the liability. When discounting is used, the increase in the provision due to the passage of time is recognised as a finance cost.

##### *Provision for severance allowance*

The severance pay to employee is accrued at the end of each reporting year for all employees who have been in service for more than 12 months up to the balance sheet date at the rate of one-half of the average monthly salary for each year of service up to 31 December 2008 in accordance with the Labour Code of Vietnam and related implementing guidance. The average monthly salary used in this calculation will be revised at the end of each reporting year following the average monthly salary of the 6-month year up to the reporting date. Increase or decrease to the accrued amount other than actual payment to employees will be taken to the consolidated income statement.

This accrued severance pay is used to settle the termination allowance to be paid to employee upon termination of their labour contract following Article 48 of the Labour Code of Vietnam.

### 2.4 *Changes in accounting policies and disclosures*

#### *New and amended standards and interpretations*

The Group applied IFRS 15 and IFRS 9 for the first time. The nature and effect of the changes as a result of adoption of these new accounting standards are described below.

Several other amendments and interpretations apply for the first time in 2022, but do not have an impact on the Prepare consolidated financial statements of the Group. The Group has not early adopted any standards, interpretations or amendments that have been issued but are not yet effective.

#### *IFRS 15 Revenue from Contracts with Customers*

IFRS 15 supersedes IAS 11 Construction Contracts, IAS 18 Revenue and related Interpretations and it applies, with limited exceptions, to all revenue arising from contracts with its customers. IFRS 15 establishes a five-step model to account for revenue arising from contracts with customers and requires that revenue be recognised at an amount that reflects the consideration to which an entity expects to be entitled in exchange for transferring goods or services to a customer.

IFRS 15 requires entities to exercise judgement, taking into consideration all of the relevant facts and circumstances when applying each step of the model to contracts with their customers. The standard also specifies the accounting for the incremental costs of obtaining a contract and the costs directly related to fulfilling a contract. In addition, the standard requires extensive disclosures.

The Group adopted IFRS 15 using the full retrospective method of adoption. The effect of the transition on the current period has not been disclosed as the standard provides an optional practical expedient. The Group did not apply any of the other available optional practical expedients.

Relevant accounting policies have been reviewed and updated to reflect adoption of IFRS 15 but given that the Group's customers are clearly identified, the performance obligations easily identifiable and the price readily determinable, the changes to policies have no impact on the resulting accounting.

# Century Synthetic Fiber Corporation

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)  
as at 31 December 2024 and for the year then ended

## 2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

### 2.4 *Changes in accounting policies and disclosures* (continued)

IFRS 9 - Financial instruments replaces IAS 39 (Financial instruments - Recognition and measurement) and addresses the classification and measurement of financial instruments, introduces new principles for hedge accounting and a new forward-looking impairment model for financial assets.

The adoption of IFRS 9 did not result in any changes in the measurement or classification of financial instruments as at 31 December 2024 and 31 December 2023. All classes of financial assets and financial liabilities as at 31 December 2024 and 31 December 2023 had the same carrying values under IFRS 9 as they had under IAS 39.

## 3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING JUDGEMENTS, ESTIMATES AND ASSUMPTIONS

The preparation of the Group's consolidated financial statements requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of revenues, expenses, assets and liabilities, and the disclosure of contingent liabilities, at the reporting date. However, uncertainty about these assumptions and estimates could result in outcomes that require a material adjustment to the carrying amount of the asset or liability affected in future periods.

### **Judgements**

In the process of applying the Group's accounting policies, management has made the following judgements, which have the most significant effect on the amounts recognised in the consolidated financial statements:

#### *Revenue from contracts with customers*

There are no significant accounting judgement in this section.

#### **Estimates and assumptions**

The key assumptions concerning the future and other key sources of estimation uncertainty at the reporting date, that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year, are described below. The Group based its assumptions and estimates on parameters available when the consolidated financial statements were prepared. Existing circumstances and assumptions about future developments, however, may change due to market changes or circumstances arising that are beyond the control of the Group. Such changes are reflected in the assumptions when they occur.

#### *Impairment of non-financial assets*

Impairment exists when the carrying value of an asset exceeds its recoverable amount, which is the higher of its fair value less costs of disposal and its value in use. The fair value less costs of disposal calculation is based on available data from binding sales transactions, conducted at arm's length, for similar assets or observable market prices less incremental costs for disposing of the asset. The value in use calculation is based on a discounted cash flow ("DCF") model. The recoverable amount is sensitive to the discount rate used for the DCF model as well as the expected future cash-inflows and the growth rate used for extrapolation purposes.

#### *Provision for expected credit losses ("ECLs") for trade receivables and contract assets*

The Group uses a provision matrix to calculate ECLs for trade receivables. The provision rates are based on days past due for groupings of various customer segments that have similar loss patterns (i.e., by geography, product type, customer type and rating, and coverage by letters of credit and other forms of credit insurance).

# Century Synthetic Fiber Corporation

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)  
as at 31 December 2024 and for the year then ended

## 3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING JUDGEMENTS, ESTIMATES AND ASSUMPTIONS (continued)

### Estimates and assumptions

#### *Provision for expected credit losses of trade receivables and contract assets*

The provision matrix is initially based on the Group's historical observed default rates. The Group will calibrate the matrix to adjust the historical credit loss experience with forward-looking information. For instance, if forecast economic conditions (i.e., gross domestic product) are expected to deteriorate over the next year which can lead to an increased number of defaults in the manufacturing sector, the historical default rates are adjusted. At every reporting date, the historical observed default rates are updated and changes in the forward-looking estimates are analysed.

The assessment of the correlation between historical observed default rates, forecast economic conditions and ECLs is a significant estimate. The amount of ECLs is sensitive to changes in circumstances and of forecast economic conditions. The Group's historical credit loss experience and forecast of economic conditions may also not be representative of customer's actual default in the future. The information about the ECLs on the Group's trade receivables is disclosed in Note 4.2.

#### *Taxes*

Uncertainties exist with respect to the interpretation of complex tax regulations, changes in tax laws, and the amount and timing of future taxable income. Given the long-term nature and complexity of existing contractual agreements, differences arising between the actual results and the assumptions made, or future changes to such assumptions, could necessitate future adjustments to tax income and expense already recorded. The Group establishes provisions, based on reasonable estimates, for possible consequences of audits by the tax authorities of the country in which it operates. The amount of such provisions is based on various factors, such as experience of previous tax audits and differing interpretations of tax regulations by the taxable entity and the responsible tax authority.

#### *Fair value measurement of financial instruments*

When the fair value of financial assets and financial liabilities recorded in the consolidated statement of financial position cannot be measured based on quoted prices in active markets, their fair value is measured using valuation techniques including the discounted cash flow model. The inputs to these models are taken from observable markets where possible, but where this is not feasible, a degree of judgement is required in establishing fair values. Judgements include considerations of inputs such as liquidity risk, credit risk and volatility. Changes in assumptions about these factors could affect the reported fair value of financial instruments.

#### *Estimating variable consideration for returns and volume rebates*

The Group estimates variable considerations to be included in the transaction price for the sale of synthetic yarn with rights of return.

The Group developed a statistical model for forecasting sales returns. The model used the historical return data of each product to come up with expected return percentages. These percentages are applied to determine the expected value of the variable consideration. Any significant changes in experience as compared to historical return pattern will impact the expected return percentages estimated by the Group.

The Group updates its assessment of expected returns at the year end, and the refund liabilities are adjusted accordingly. Estimates of expected returns are sensitive to changes in circumstances and the Group's past experience regarding returns may not be representative of customers' actual returns in the future.

# Century Synthetic Fiber Corporation

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)  
as at 31 December 2024 and for the year then ended

## 4. REVENUE FROM CONTRACTS WITH CUSTOMERS

### 4.1 Disaggregated revenue information

Set out below is the disaggregation of the Group's revenue from contracts with customers:

Segment	Sale of synthetic yarns	
	2024	2023
	VND '000	VND '000
<b>Type of goods</b>		
Sale of synthetic yarns	1,210,252,570	1,425,063,024
<b>Geographical markets</b>		
Vietnam	616,424,067	697,928,156
Export markets	593,828,502	727,134,868
<b>Total revenue from contracts with customers</b>	<b>1,210,252,570</b>	<b>1,425,063,024</b>
<b>Timing of revenue recognition</b>		
Goods transferred at a point in time	1,210,252,570	1,425,063,024

During the period, the Group did not separate the reduction in revenue from domestic transportation fees and export transportation costs that had been transferred to the next period but had not been received by the Buyer's Port, because this activity was very small, and did not affect business results.

### 4.2 Contract balances

	31 December	
	2023	2022
	VND '000	VND '000
Trade receivables (Note 17)	88,053,576	91,305,668

Trade receivables are non-interest bearing and are generally on terms of 7 to 60 days. In 2023 and by the end of the fourth quarter of 2024, the Group will not set up credit risk provisions because all major late-paying customers have bank credit guarantees.

### 4.3 Performance obligations

Information about the Group's performance obligations is summarised below:

#### Sale of synthetic yarn

The performance obligation is satisfied upon delivery of synthetic yarn and payment is generally due within 7 to 60 days from delivery. Alternatively, the customer may be required to pay the transaction price equal to the cash selling price upon delivery of the equipment or pay a lower transaction price upon signing the contract.

## 5. SEGMENT INFORMATION

The Group's principal activities are to manufacture synthetic yarn and knitting. In addition, these activities are mainly taking place within Vietnam. Therefore, the Group's risks and returns are not impacted by the Group's products that the Group is manufacturing or the locations where the Group is trading. As a result, the Group's management is of the view that there is only one segment for business and geography and therefore presentation of segmental information is not required.

# Century Synthetic Fiber Corporation

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)  
as at 31 December 2024 and for the year then ended

## 6. CAPITAL MANAGEMENT

For the purpose of the Group's capital management, capital includes issued capital, share premium, other capital reserves, and retained earnings attributable to the equity holders of the parent. The primary objective of the Group's capital management is to maximise the shareholder value. To this end, the Group ensures that it maintains a strong credit rating and healthy capital ratios in order to support its business.

The Group manages its capital structure and makes adjustments in light of changes in economic conditions and the requirements of the financial covenants. To maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Group may adjust the dividend payment to shareholders, or issue new shares. The Group monitors capital using a gearing ratio, which is net debt divided by total capital plus net debt. The Group's policy is to keep the gearing ratio between 30% and 60%. The Group includes within net debt, interest bearing loans and borrowings, trade and other payables, less cash and short-term deposits, excluding discontinued operations.

	2024	2023
	VND '000	VND '000
Interest-bearing loans and borrowings (Note 15.2)	1,650,088,619	609,537,813
Trade and other payables (Note 21)	442,613,585	325,709,871
Less: cash and short-term deposits (Note 18)	<u>(105,602,399)</u>	<u>(109,476,257)</u>
<b>Net debt</b>	<b>1,987,099,805</b>	<b>825,771,427</b>
Equity	<u>1,738,908,576</u>	<u>1,628,400,073</u>
<b>Equity and net debt</b>	<b>3,726,008,381</b>	<b>2,454,171,500</b>
Gearing ratio	53%	34%

To achieve this overall objective, the Group's capital management, among other things, aims to ensure that it meets financial covenants attached to the interest-bearing loans and borrowings that define capital structure requirements. Breaches in meeting the financial covenants would permit the bank to immediately call loans and borrowings. There have been no breaches of the financial covenants of any interest-bearing loans and borrowing in the current period.

Changes were made in the objectives, policies or processes for managing capital during the year 2023 and As of December 31, 2024 - The Company promotes long-term investment in Unitex Subsidiary, borrowing 70% of the value of this project, so the debt ratio increases from 34% at the end of 2023 to 53% at the end of the this period.

### Collateral

The Group has mortgaged a part of its assets, plant, equipment and intangible assets to meet the collateral requirements for long-term loans from banks. From 2023 to the current report on 31 December 2024, the Group is taking out a long-term loan for the Unitex project, so it has mortgaged machinery, equipment and land use rights; and as of 31 December 2022, there are no other important terms and conditions related to the use of mortgaged assets.

## 7. GROUP INFORMATION

### Information about subsidiary

The consolidated financial statements of the Group include:

Name	Principal activity	Country of incorporation	% of equity interest	
			2024	2023
Unitex synthetic fiber, weaving, dyeing Company Limited	Manufacture fibers and fabrics	Vietnam	100	100

# Century Synthetic Fiber Corporation

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)  
as at 31 December 2024 and for the year then ended

## 8. OTHER NON-CURRENT FINANCIAL ASSETS

	2024	2023
	VND'000	VND'000
<b>Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss</b>		
Non-listed equity investment (i)	13,800,000	13,800,000
<b>Debt instruments at amortised cost</b>		
Loan receivables (ii)	3,471,000	3,471,000
<b>Total financial assets (other than cash and short-term deposits)</b>	<u>17,271,000</u>	<u>17,271,000</u>

(i) Dintsun Vietnam Co., Ltd. is a limited liability company established in Vietnam under the Business Registration Certificate No. 2200764052 issued by the Department of Planning and Investment of Ho Chi Minh City on May 29, 2019. Registered for the first change on June 16, 2022. The main activity under the Investment Registration Certificate ("IC") of Dintsun is infrastructure investment and business. Dintsun has its registered head office at Xay Da B Hamlet, Ho Dac Kien Commune, Chau Thanh District, Soc Trang Province, Vietnam. The Group's capital ownership ratio in this Company is 5%, equivalent to a contributed capital of VND 13,800,000,000.

(ii) The balance represents an interest-free loan to Dintsun Vietnam Company Limited under contract No. 022021/NH/DT-TK signed on June 22, 2021; appendix No. PL1/DT-TK dated June 22, 2022, appendix No. PL2-2023/DT-TK dated December 29, 2023 and PL1-2024/DT-TK dated June 28, 2024.

## 9. FAIR VALUE MEASUREMENT

As the consolidated financial statements of the Group have been prepared on a historical cost basis, the fair value measurement hierarchy of the Group's assets and liabilities is not disclosed in this section.

## 10. OTHER INCOME AND EXPENSES

### 10.1 Other operating income

	2024	2023
	VND'000	VND'000
Foreign exchange gains	12,517,245	2,074,019
Other incomes	266,174	20,372,267
<b>TOTAL</b>	<u>12,783,418</u>	<u>22,446,286</u>

### 10.2 Other operating expenses

	2024	2023
	VND'000	VND'000
Foreign exchange losses	35,147,140	36,722,383
Other expenses	4,904,031	54,347
<b>TOTAL</b>	<u>40,051,171</u>	<u>36,776,730</u>

## 10. OTHER INCOME AND EXPENSES (continued)

# Century Synthetic Fiber Corporation

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)  
as at 31 December 2024 and for the year then ended

## 10.3 Finance cost

	2024	2023
	VND'000	VND'000
Interest on debts and borrowings	<u>17,127,583</u>	<u>17,335,100</u>

## 10.4 Finance income

	2024	2023
	VND'000	VND'000
Interest income	<u>358,462</u>	<u>10,689,149</u>

## 10.5 Selling and distribution expenses

	2024	2023
	VND'000	VND'000
Transportation	6,446,998	7,986,553
Letter of credit and documentary fees	3,221,071	7,574,932
Commission fee	1,115,428	554,679
Others	1,689,690	3,547,612
<b>Total selling and distribution expenses</b>	<b><u>12,473,187</u></b>	<b><u>19,663,776</u></b>

## 10.6 Administrative expenses

	2024	2023
	VND'000	VND'000
Labour costs	26,794,824	31,195,816
External services	12,205,192	12,079,570
Cost of Stationery, tools, employee gifts	660,494	9,579,379
Depreciation and amortisation	10,488,506	1,499,424
Others	2,173,157	6,085,506
<b>Total administrative expenses</b>	<b><u>52,322,173</u></b>	<b><u>60,439,695</u></b>

## 10.7 Production and operating costs

	2024	2023
	VND'000	VND'000
Raw materials	726,208,663	855,174,359
External services	193,362,309	214,842,272
Depreciation and amortisation (Notes 13 and 14)	110,933,774	113,949,486
Labour costs	81,997,779	113,563,926
Other expenses	2,499,446	15,099,485
<b>Total production and operating costs</b>	<b><u>1,115,001,973</u></b>	<b><u>1,312,629,528</u></b>



# Century Synthetic Fiber Corporation

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)  
as at 31 December 2024 and for the year then ended

## 11. CORPORATE INCOME TAX

Corporate income tax ("CIT") applied for the Group are as follows:

- For the Cu Chi Operation, the CIT rate is 20% of taxable profit.
- For the Trang Bang Branch, the CIT is applied according to each product type. In particular:

Income from FDY and DTY products at stage 3 is exempted for four years (2016 – 2019), and is subject to 50% deduction in the nine following years (2020 – 2028), tax rate is 10% in 2029 and 2030. For old projects 1 and 2, the preferential tax rate of 10% is only 2024 and 2025, after that the general applicable rate is 20%.

Income from POY products at stage 3 is exempted for two years (2016 – 2017), and is subject to 50% deduction in the four following years (2018 – 2021). The applicable rate is 10% for 15 years from 2016.

For Unitex, in 2023, the Company received a certificate of corporate income tax incentives according to Official Dispatch No. 7977/GXN-BCT dated November 10, 2023 from the Ministry of Industry and Trade for POY, DTY and FDY products due to meeting the criteria for New investment projects to produce priority supporting industrial products for development, corporate income tax according to the law is temporarily applied as 4-year exemption, 50% reduction in the next nine years, tax rate of 10% on taxable profit, exemption period from the first year of taxable profit.

The tax returns filed by the Group are subject to examination by the tax authorities. Therefore, the application of tax laws and regulations is susceptible to varying interpretations, the amounts reported in the consolidated financial statements could change at a later date upon final determination by the tax authorities.

### 11.1 Current CIT

The major components of income tax expense are as follows:

	2024	2023
	VND'000	VND'000
<b>Current income tax</b>		
Current income tax charge	5,999,028	5,936,939
Adjustment in respect of over income tax of previous years	382,797	(3,215,273)
<b>Deferred tax</b>		
Relating to origination and reversal of temporary differences	386,666	480,932
<b>Income tax expense reported in the statement of profit or loss</b>	<b>6,768,491</b>	<b>3,202,598</b>

# Century Synthetic Fiber Corporation

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)  
as at 31 December 2024 and for the year then ended

## 11. CORPORATE INCOME TAX (continued)

### 11.1 Current CIT (continued)

Reconciliation of tax expense and the accounting profit multiplied by Vietnam's applicable tax rate for 2024 and 2023 is presented as follows:

	2024	2023
	VND'000	VND'000
Accounting profit before tax from continuing operations	<u>51,213,724</u>	<u>91,457,101</u>
At the applicable income tax rate for the Group	10,242,745	18,200,385
<i>Adjustments:</i>		
Non-deductible expenses	438,947	1,547,562
Income tax incentive at Trang Bang branch	(2,961,908)	(19,346,270)
Under-accrual of income tax in previous years	382,797	(3,215,273)
Unrealised profit	(1,845,411)	5,358,259
Unrecognized deferred tax assets on tax loss carry forward	<u>511,321</u>	<u>657,935</u>
<b>Income tax expense reported in the statement of profit or loss</b>	<u><b>6,768,490</b></u>	<u><b>3,202,598</b></u>

The current CIT payable is based on taxable profit for the current year. The taxable profit of the Group for the year differs from the accounting profit before tax as reported in the consolidated statement of profit or loss, because it excludes items of income or expense that are taxable or deductible in other years and it further excludes items that are not taxable or deductible. The Group's liability for current tax is calculated using tax rates that have been enacted at the consolidated balance sheet date.

### 11.2 Deferred tax

Deferred tax relates to the following:

	<i>Consolidated statement of financial position</i>		<i>Consolidated statement of profit or loss</i>	
	2024	2023	2024	2023
	VND'000	VND'000	VND'000	VND'000
Accrued salaries and bonus	1,155,870	1,810,583	654,713	190,627
Provision for obsolete inventories	965,287	877,124	(88,163)	73,359
Accrued expenses	431,715	209,244	(222,471)	151,164
Accrued severance pay	44,650	43,899	(751)	1,602
Foreign exchange difference arising from revaluation of monetary accounts denominated in foreign currency	<u>(40,916)</u>	<u>2,421</u>	<u>43,337</u>	<u>64,180</u>
<b>Deferred tax (expense) benefit</b>			<u><b>386,665</b></u>	<u><b>480,932</b></u>
<b>Net deferred tax assets</b>	<u><b>2,556,606</b></u>	<u><b>2,943,271</b></u>		

# Century Synthetic Fiber Corporation

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)  
as at 31 December 2024 and for the year then ended

## 12. EARNINGS PER SHARE ("EPS")

Basic EPS is calculated by dividing the profit for the year attributable to ordinary equity holders of the parent by the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding during the year.

Diluted EPS is calculated by dividing the profit attributable to ordinary equity holders of the parent (after adjusting for interest on the convertible preference shares) by the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding during the year plus the weighted average number of ordinary shares that would be issued on conversion of all the dilutive potential ordinary shares into ordinary shares.

The following table reflects the income and share data used in the basic and diluted EPS calculations:

	2024	2023
	VND'000	VND'000
Profit attributable to ordinary equity holders of the parent adjusted for the effect of dilution		
Continuing operations	44,445,234	88,254,503
Profit attributable to ordinary equity holders of the parent for basic earnings	44,445,234	88,254,503
<b>Profit attributable to ordinary equity holders of the parent adjusted for the effect of dilution</b>	<b>44,445,234</b>	<b>88,254,503</b>
	2024	2023
Weighted average number of ordinary shares for basic EPS	96,636,924	94,095,274
<b>Weighted average number of ordinary shares adjusted for the effect of dilution</b>	<b>96,636,924</b>	<b>94,095,274</b>
<b>Earnings per share</b>		
<i>Basic, profit for the year attributable to ordinary equity holders of the parent</i>	460	938
<i>Diluted, profit for the year attributable to ordinary equity holders of the parent</i>	460	938

There have been no dilutive ordinary shares during the year and the date of completion of these financial statements.

# Century Synthetic Fiber Corporation

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)  
as at 31 December 2024 and for the year then ended

## 13. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

Cost	Building and structures VND '000	Machinery equipment VND '000	Mean of transportation VND '000	Office equipment VND '000	Construction in progress VND '000	Total VND '000
At 1 January 2023 ( <i>unreviewed</i> )	304,608,626	1,624,258,896	186,801,490	4,791,726	40,942,507	2,161,403,245
Additions	-	-	-	-	-	-
Reclassification	-	30,950,013	2,057,500	-	742,159,926	775,167,439
At 31 December 2023	304,608,626	1,655,208,909	188,858,990	4,791,726	783,102,433	2,936,570,684
Additions	-	52,943,801	2,127,676	-	1,328,009,961	1,383,081,438
At 31 December 2024	304,608,626	1,708,152,710	190,986,666	4,791,726	2,111,112,394	4,319,652,122
<i>In which:</i>						
<i>Fully depreciated</i>	88,291,213	593,231,620	105,845,963	4,791,726	-	792,160,523

# Century Synthetic Fiber Corporation

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)  
as at 31 December 2024 and for the year then ended

## 13. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT (continued)

	Building and structures VND '000	Machinery equipment VND '000	Mean of transportation VND '000	Office equipment VND '000	Construction in progress VND '000	Total VND '000
<b>Depreciation and impairment</b>						
At 1 January 2023 <i>(unreviewed)</i>	160,147,413	1,055,114,862	159,353,174	4,671,866	-	1,379,287,315
Depreciation for the year	9,046,844	91,800,903	10,096,357	119,860	-	111,063,964
At 31 December 2023	169,194,257	1,146,915,765	169,449,531	4,791,726	-	1,490,351,279
Depreciation for the year	12,374,954	81,786,894	15,714,748	-	-	109,876,596
At 31 December 2024	181,569,211	1,228,702,659	185,164,279	4,791,726	-	1,600,227,875
<b>Net book value</b>						
At 31 December 2023	135,414,369	508,293,144	19,409,459	-	783,102,433	1,446,219,405
At 31 December 2024	123,039,415	479,450,051	5,822,388	-	2,111,112,394	2,719,424,247

Note: These fixed assets do not reduce financial assets but also contribute to surplus value for production and business activities at the Company. On the other hand, since the fiscal year 2023, the business situation has not been favorable; to limit high inventory of finished products, the Company has temporarily suspended some fully depreciated and inefficient machinery and equipment. As of the time of preparing the current financial statements, the assets have been operating at about 90% of their operating capacity, and there are no fixed assets awaiting liquidation.

# Century Synthetic Fiber Corporation

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)  
as at 31 December 2024 and for the year then ended

## 14. INTANGIBLE ASSETS

	<i>Land use rights</i>	<i>Computer software</i>	<i>Total</i>
	<i>VND'000</i>	<i>VND'000</i>	<i>VND'000</i>
<b>Cost</b>			
At 1 January 2023 ( <i>unreviewed</i> )	120,302,727	14,385,299	134,688,026
New purchases	-	-	-
At 31 December 2023	<u>120,302,727</u>	<u>14,385,299</u>	<u>134,688,026</u>
New purchases	-	-	-
At 31 December 2024	<u>120,302,727</u>	<u>14,385,299</u>	<u>134,688,026</u>
<i>In which:</i>			
<i>Fully amortised</i>	-	14,385,299	14,385,299
<b>Amortisation and impairment</b>			
At 1 January 2023 ( <i>unreviewed</i> )	9,348,499	14,385,299	23,733,798
Amortisation for the year	1,057,178.61	-	1,057,179
At 31 December 2023	<u>10,405,678</u>	<u>14,385,299</u>	<u>24,790,977</u>
Amortisation for the year	1,057,179	-	1,057,179
At 31 December 2024	<u>11,462,856</u>	<u>14,385,299</u>	<u>25,848,155</u>
<b>Net book value</b>			
At 31 December 2023	<u>109,897,049</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>109,897,049</u>
At 31 December 2024	<u>108,839,871</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>108,839,871</u>

Note: As stated in Note 6, the Group is mortgaging the land use rights at Unitex Subsidiary to secure bank loans. On the other hand, the material cost is the Land Use Rights at Unitex Subsidiary with an area of 100,183 m2 leased with a total rental value of 78,035,145 (VND 000) under Contract No. 05/15/HDTLĐ – TTCIZ dated June 30, 2015. As of June 27, 2024, according to Valuation Certificate No. CTSG 0290723 re-determined by Hoang Quan Valuation Company Limited, the total value of the above land is up to 331,718,565 (VND 1,000); this commercial advantage of more than VND 253 billion has not been recorded in the accounting books. Currently, Unitex is implementing a Fiber production project with a phase I capacity of 36,000 tons/year. Phase I of the project will be completed and put into trial operation from the end of the third quarter of 2024.

## 15. FINANCIAL ASSETS AND FINANCIAL LIABILITIES

### 15.1 Financial assets

	2024	2023
	<i>VND'000</i>	<i>VND'000</i>
<b>Debt instruments at amortised cost</b>		
Financial assets at amortised cost (*)	-	54,050,637
Trade receivables ( <i>Note 17</i> )	261,808,759	611,122,048
Cash and short-term deposits ( <i>Note 18</i> )	105,602,399	109,476,257
<b>Total financial assets</b>	<u>367,411,158</u>	<u>774,648,942</u>
<i>Current</i>	367,411,158	774,648,942

(\*) This is a deposit to open an LC to buy Unitex MMTB at OCB bank with an original term of three (3) months or more and enjoys interest at the applicable rate. The LC for importing the machine has been completed and the Company has recovered the deposit since the beginning of 2024.

# Century Synthetic Fiber Corporation

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)  
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## 15.2 Financial liabilities: borrowings from banks

### (i) Unsecured borrowings from banks

	2024	2023
	VND'000	VND'000
<b>Short-term</b>	<b>857,624,791</b>	<b>609,537,813</b>
Loans from commercial banks	505,125,042	440,977,813
Current portion	352,499,749	168,560,000
<b>Long-term</b>	<b>792,463,829</b>	<b>409,136,361</b>
Loan from commercial bank	792,463,829	409,136,361
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b><u>1,650,088,619</u></b>	<b><u>1,018,674,174</u></b>

Details of short-term loans from commercial banks are as follows:

	2024	2023
	VND'000	VND'000
Joint Stock Commercial Bank for Foreign Trade of Vietnam – Ho Chi Minh Branch (vnd)	239,377,773	124,710,413
K. Bank Co., Ltd – Ho Chi Minh Branch (usd)	-	157,779,469
Vietnam Export Import Bank – Ho Chi Minh Branch (vnd)	8,466,371	515,246
Vietnam Export Import Bank – Ho Chi Minh Branch (usd)	118,812,505	118,138,782
Worri Bank Co., Ltd – Ho Chi Minh Branch (Usd)	49,466,694	-
Orient Commercial Joint Stock Bank – Tan Binh Branch (Usd)	73,695,801	-
CTBC Bank Co., Ltd – Ho Chi Minh Branch (vnd)	15,305,898	37,463,744
CTBC Bank Co., Ltd - Syndicated loans from banks (usd)	352,499,749	170,930,160
	<b><u>857,624,791</u></b>	<b><u>609,537,813</u></b>

Details of long-term loan from commercial banks are as follows:

	2024	2023
	VND'000	VND'000
CTBC Bank Co., Ltd (*)	<u>792,463,829</u>	<u>409,136,361</u>

In which:

- (\*) CTBC Bank Co., Ltd is the agent bank for the syndicated loans of the 4 following banks: Kasikornbank Public Company Limited, The Shanghai Commercial & Savings Bank, Ltd. Offshore Banking Branch, Entie Commercial Bank and E.Sun Commercial Bank, Ltd.

# Century Synthetic Fiber Corporation

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)  
as at 31 December 2024 and for the year then ended

## 15. FINANCIAL ASSETS AND FINANCIAL LIABILITIES (continued)

### 15.2 Financial liabilities: borrowings from banks (continued)

#### (ii) Details of loans and borrowing in original currencies

Currency	2024		2023	
	Original amount	VND'000 equivalent	Original amount	VND'000 equivalent
<b>Short-term</b>				
USD	18,665,093	471,312,254	17,183,528	413,779,354
VND	-	288,844,467	-	195,758,458
<b>Long-term</b>				
USD	32,478,026	792,463,829	16,990,713	409,136,361

### 15.3 Fair values

Disclosure of the fair values of financial instruments is not required when the carrying amount is a reasonable approximation of fair value (e.g., short-term trade receivables and payables).

### 15.4 Financial instrument risk management objectives and policies

The Group's principal financial liabilities comprise loans and borrowings, and trade payables. The main purpose of these financial liabilities is to finance the Group's operations. The Group has trade receivables, and cash and short-term deposits that arise directly from its operations. The Group also holds investments in debt instruments.

The Group is exposed to market risk, credit risk and liquidity risk. The Group's senior management oversees the management of these risks. Risk management is integral to the whole business of the Group. The Group has a policy of controls in place to create an acceptable balance between the cost of risks occurring and the cost of managing the risks. Management continually monitors the Group's risk management process to ensure that an appropriate balance between risk and control is achieved.

Management reviews and agrees policies for managing each of these risks which are summarized below.

#### Market risk

Market risk is the risk that the fair value of future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices. Market risk comprises three types of risk: interest rate risk, currency risk and other price risk, such as equity price risk and commodity risk. Financial instruments affected by market risk include loans and borrowings, and bank deposits.

The sensitivity analyses in the following sections relate to the position as at 31 December in 2024 and 2023.

The sensitivity analyses have been prepared on the basis that the amount of net debt, the ratio of fixed to floating interest rates of the debt and the proportion of financial instruments in foreign currencies are all constant.

In calculating the sensitivity analyses, management assumed that the statement of the balance sheet relates to available-for-sale debt instrument; the sensitivity of the relevant statement of profit or loss item is the effect of the assumed changes in respective market risks. This is based on the financial assets and financial liabilities held at 31 December 2024 and 2023.

#### Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. The Group's exposure to market risk for changes in interest rate relates primarily to the Group's long-term debts.



# Century Synthetic Fiber Corporation

## NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued) as at 31 December 2024 and for the year then ended

The Group manages interest rate risk by keeping close watch on the relevant market situation, and adapt its level as well as financing strategies to the prevailing.

A sensitivity analysis is not performed for interest rate risk as the Group's exposure to interest-rate risk is minimal at reporting date.

### *Foreign currency risk*

Foreign currency risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in foreign exchange rates. The Group's exposure to the risk of changes in foreign exchange rates relates primarily to the Group's operating activities (when revenue or expense is denominated in a different currency from the Group's accounting currency).

### *Foreign currency sensitivity*

The following table demonstrates the sensitivity to a reasonably possible change in the USD exchange rate, with all other variables held constant. The impact on the Group's profit before tax is due to changes in the fair value of monetary assets and liabilities. The Group's exposure to foreign currency changes for all other currencies is not material.

	<i>Change in USD rate</i>	<i>Effect on profit before tax VND'000</i>
<b>2024</b>	5%	(82,587,591)
USD	-5%	82,587,591
USD		
<b>2023</b>		
USD	5%	(50,452,958)
USD	-5%	50,452,958

### **Credit risk**

Credit risk is the risk that counterparty will not meet its obligations under a financial instrument or customer contract, leading to a financial loss. The Group is exposed to credit risk from its operating activities (primarily for trade receivables) and from its financing activities, including deposits with banks and foreign exchange transactions.

### *Trade receivables*

Customer credit risk is managed by the Group based on its established policy, procedures and control relating to customer credit risk management.

Outstanding customer receivables are regularly monitored and any shipments to major customers are generally covered by letters of credit.

The requirement for impairment is analyzed at each reporting date on an individual basis for major clients. The Group seeks to maintain strict control over its outstanding receivables. In view of the aforementioned and the fact that the Group's trade receivables relate to a large number of diversified customers, there is no significant concentration of credit risk.

### **Liquidity risk**

The liquidity risk is the risk that the Group will encounter difficulty in meeting financial obligation due to shortage of funds. The Group's exposure to liquidity risk arises primarily from mismatches of maturities of financial assets and liabilities.

The Group monitors its liquidity risk by maintaining a level of cash, bank deposits and bank loans deemed adequate by management to finance the Group's operations and to mitigate the effects of fluctuations in cash flows.

### **Excessive risk concentration**

Concentrations arise when a number of counterparties are engaged in similar business activities, or activities in the same geographical region, or have economic features that would cause their ability to

# Century Synthetic Fiber Corporation

## NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

as at 31 December 2024 and for the year then ended

meet contractual obligations to be similarly affected by changes in economic, political or other conditions. Concentrations indicate the relative sensitivity of the Group's performance to developments affecting a particular industry.

To avoid excessive concentrations of risk, the Group's policies and procedures include specific guidelines to focus on the maintenance of a diversified portfolio. Identified concentrations of credit risks are controlled and managed accordingly.

The table below summarises the maturity profile of the Group's financial liabilities based on contractual undiscounted payments:

	<i>Less than 1 year</i>	<i>From 1 to 5 years</i>	<i>Total</i>
	<i>VND'000</i>	<i>VND'000</i>	<i>VND'000</i>
<b>31/12/2024</b>			
Borrowings	857,624,791	792,463,829	1,650,088,619
Trade and other payables	442,613,585	-	442,613,585
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,300,238,375</b>	<b>792,463,829</b>	<b>2,092,702,204</b>

	<i>Less than 1 year</i>	<i>From 1 to 5 years</i>	<i>Total</i>
	<i>VND'000</i>	<i>VND'000</i>	<i>VND'000</i>
<b>31/12/2023</b>			
Borrowings	609,537,813	409,136,361	1,018,674,174
Trade and other payables	325,709,871	-	325,709,871
<b>Total</b>	<b>935,247,684</b>	<b>409,136,361</b>	<b>1,344,384,045</b>

The Group assessed the concentration of risk with respect to refinancing its debt and concluded it to be low. Access to sources of funding is sufficiently available and debt maturing within 12 months can be rolled over with existing lenders.

### 16. INVENTORIES

	<i>2024</i>	<i>2023</i>
	<i>VND'000</i>	<i>VND'000</i>
At cost		
Goods in transit	23,503,863	24,515,125
At lower of cost and net realisable value		
Raw materials	186,405,176	149,533,927
Finished goods	406,190,093	440,974,196
<b>Total inventories</b>	<b>616,099,133</b>	<b>615,023,248</b>

### 17. TRADE AND OTHER RECEIVABLES

	<i>2024</i>	<i>2023</i>
	<i>VND'000</i>	<i>VND'000</i>
Trade receivables	88,053,576	91,305,668
Loan receivable (*)	-	-
Advances to suppliers	7,104,477	354,529,855
Value-added tax deductible	165,778,009	162,695,833

# Century Synthetic Fiber Corporation

## NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued) as at 31 December 2024 and for the year then ended

Tax receivable	150,171	1,758,346
Others	722,526	832,346
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>261,808,759</b>	<b>611,122,048</b>

Trade receivables do not earn interest and generally on terms of 07 to 90 days, with customer guarantee letter or LC.

### 18. CASH AND SHORT-TERM DEPOSITS

	2024 VND'000	2023 VND'000
Cash on hand	9,694	4,587
Cash in banks	5,392,705	5,984,865
Short-term deposits	100,200,000	103,486,805
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>105,602,399</b>	<b>109,476,257</b>

Cash at banks earns interest at floating rates based on daily bank deposit rates. The balance represent short-term deposits at commercial banks with original maturities of less than three (3) months and earn market rate interest.

### 19. ISSUED CAPITAL AND RESERVES

#### *Authorised shares*

	2024 VND'000	2023 VND'000
	96,636,924	96,636,924

#### *Ordinary shares issued and fully paid*

	Share	VND'000
At 1 December 2023 ( <i>unreviewed</i> )	84,363,825	843,638,250
Additional share issuance	12,273,099	122,730,990
At 31 December 2023	96,636,924	966,369,240
Additional share issuance	-	-
At 31 December 2024	96,636,924	966,369,240

#### *Share premium*

	2024 VND'000	2023 VND'000
Beginning balance	40,824,579	40,824,579
Transaction costs for issued share capital	23,652,719	-
Ending balance	64,477,298	40,824,579

### 20. DISTRIBUTIONS MADE AND DECLARED

	2024 VND'000	2023 VND'000
Cash dividends on ordinary shares declared and paid	-	-

# Century Synthetic Fiber Corporation

## NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

as at 31 December 2024 and for the year then ended

Cash dividends on ordinary shares declared but not paid

327,501

327,501

As of December 31, 2024, the 2023 dividend has been approved by the shareholders' meeting to be paid in shares, and the remaining unpaid cash dividend is the unspent balance from years before 2023 carried forward.

### 21. TRADE AND OTHER PAYABLES

	2024	2023
	VND'000	VND'000
<b>Financial liabilities</b>		
Trade payables	377,814,972	237,754,935
Payables to employees	20,388,912	25,610,481
Accrued utilities	7,902,553	6,733,251
Accrued interest payables	566,877	355,833
Accrued sales commission	1,852,441	865,657
Social insurance payable	6,019,377	4,876,290
Other payables	104,266	-
<b>Total Financial liabilities</b>	<b>414,649,398</b>	<b>276,196,446</b>
<b>Non-financial liabilities</b>		
Advances from customers	17,537,155	39,224,519
Taxes of all kinds - except corporate income tax.	2,095,342	2,970,765
Bonus and welfare funds	8,331,690	7,318,142
	<b>27,964,187</b>	<b>49,513,426</b>
<b>Total trade and other payables</b>	<b>442,613,585</b>	<b>325,709,871</b>

(\*) Trade payables are non-interest bearing and are formally settled on average of 30 days.

Terms and conditions of the above financial liabilities:

- ▶ Payables to employees include two main items: accumulated monthly bonuses, paid at the beginning of the following year, and monthly salaries, paid at the beginning of the following month.
- ▶ Major utility payables are 1 period of electricity, average payment term is 7 days from receipt of invoice from Supplier.
- ▶ Interest payable is normally settled monthly throughout the financial year.
- ▶ Commissions, social insurance, taxes paid on average every month - except corporate income tax and other payables.
- ▶ For terms and conditions with related parties, refer to Note 23.
- ▶ For the Group's liquidity risk management processes, refer to Note 15.4.

### 22. OPERATING LEASE COMMITMENTS

#### Group as a lessee

The Group has entered into operating leases on certain motor vehicles and infrastructure, with lease terms of one year and thirty five years, respectively.

Future minimum rentals payable under non-cancellable operating leases are as follows:

	2024	2023
	VND'000	VND'000
Within one year	2,277,700	1,961,681

# Century Synthetic Fiber Corporation

## NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued) as at 31 December 2024 and for the year then ended

After one year but not more than five years	1,702,800	2,364,406
More than five years	8,884,960	8,884,960
	<u>12,865,460</u>	<u>13,211,047</u>

### 23. RELATED PARTY DISCLOSURES

Note 7 provides information about the Group's structure, including details of the subsidiary and the holding company.

The related parties with the Company as at 31 December 2024 are as follows:

<i>Related party</i>	<i>Relationship</i>
Hung Loi Service Trading Investment Company Limited	Related party due to a BOD member of the Group investing therein
P.A.N Asia Co., Ltd	Related party due to a BOD member of the Company investing therein

Details of remuneration of the management, Board of Directors, and Board of Supervision during the year are as below:

<i>Individual</i>	<i>Position</i>	<i>2024</i>	<i>2023</i>
		<i>VND '000</i>	<i>VND '000</i>
Ms Dang My Linh	Chairwoman	150,000	150,000
Mr Dang Trieu Hoa	Deputy of Chairman cum General Director	1,492,450	1,517,600
Mr Dang Huong Cuong	Member of BOD	150,000	150,000
Mr Chen Che Jen	Member of BOD	225,000	225,000
Ms Cao Thi Nguyet Anh	Member of BOD	150,000	150,000
Mr Vo Quang Long	Member of BOD	150,000	150,000
Mr Nguyen Quoc Huong	Member of BOD	225,000	225,000
Mr Nguyen Tu Luc	Head of Audit function	60,000	60,000
Ms Hoang Nu Mong Tuyen	Member of BOS up to 30 March 2023	-	-
Ha Kiet Tran	Member of BOS from 30 March 2023	60,000	60,000
Ms Dinh Ngoc Hoa	Member of BOS	138,714	167,748
Ms Nguyen Phuong Chi	Director	1,472,786	1,419,858
Mr Phan Nhu Bich	Financial Director cum Chief Accountant	936,637	836,886
<b>TOTAL</b>		<u><b>5,270,587</b></u>	<u><b>5,112,092</b></u>

# Century Synthetic Fiber Corporation

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)  
as at 31 December 2024 and for the year then ended

## 24. NEW STANDARDS AND INTERPRETATIONS NOT YET ADOPTED

The new and amended standards and interpretations that are issued, but not yet effective, up to the date of issuance of the Group's consolidated financial statements are disclosed below. The Group intends to adopt these new and amended standards and interpretations, if applicable, when they become effective.

## 25. EVENTS AFTER THE REPORTING DATE

There aren't matter or circumstance that has arisen since the consolidated balance date that requires adjustment or disclosure in the consolidated financial statements of the Group.

## 26. APPROVAL FOR ISSUANCE

The consolidated financial statements in accordance with IFRS as at 31 December 2024 have been approved by the Board of Directors of the Group for issue on 18 January 2025.

## 27. INFORMATION ON DIFFERENCES IN IFRS FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Information on differences between VAS and IFRS on the balance sheet

	At 31/12/2024	At 31/12/2023
	<i>VND'000</i>	<i>VND'000</i>
<b><u>Non-current assets of VAS</u></b>	<b><u>990,975,034</u></b>	<b><u>1,395,936,217</u></b>
- Transfer short-term allocated tools and equipment balance to cost of goods sold.	(1,670,405)	(489,318)
- Reclassify interest-free loans from Dintsun Joint Venture Company.	(3,471,000)	(3,471,000)
<b><u>Total Non-current assets of IFRS</u></b>	<b><u>985,833,629</u></b>	<b><u>1,391,975,899</u></b>
<b><u>Current assets of VAS</u></b>	<b><u>2,847,636,602</u></b>	<b><u>1,577,922,927</u></b>
- Reclassify interest-free loans from Dintsun Joint Venture Company.	3,471,000	3,471,000
<b><u>Total Current assets of IFRS</u></b>	<b><u>2,851,107,602</u></b>	<b><u>1,581,393,927</u></b>

Information on the difference between VAS and IFRS on the income statement.

	2024	2023
	<i>VND'000</i>	<i>VND'000</i>
<b><u>Profit before tax of VAS</u></b>	<b><u>52,394,811</u></b>	<b><u>91,001,930</u></b>
- Transfer short-term allocated tools and equipment balance to cost increase of goods sold.	(1,670,405)	(1,847,650)
- Refund short-term allocated tools and equipment balance to cost decrease of goods sold.	489,318	2,302,820
<b><u>Total profit before tax of IFRS</u></b>	<b><u>51,213,725</u></b>	<b><u>91,457,101</u></b>
<b><u>Profit after tax of VAS</u></b>	<b><u>45,626,321</u></b>	<b><u>87,799,333</u></b>
- Due to the adjustment of 2 transactions in the above Pre-tax Profit, it affects.	(1,181,087)	455,170

# Century Synthetic Fiber Corporation

## NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

as at 31 December 2024 and for the year then ended

- VAS adjusts the classification of corporate income tax after reviewing the Audit of the first 6 months of the year.

**Total profit after tax of IFRS**

**44,445,234**

**88,254,503**



Preparer  
Nguyen Thi Thuy Linh



Chief Accountant  
Phan Nhu Bich



General Director  
Dang Trieu Hoa

Ho Chi Minh City, Vietnam

24 January 2024

