#### CÔNG TY CỔ PHẦN **MASAN HIGH-TECH MATERIALS**

CỘNG HÒA XÃ HỘI CHỦ NGHĨA VIỆT NAM

Độc lập - Tự do - Hạnh phúc

Số:

0228/CV-MHT

Hà Nội, ngày 28 tháng 02 năm 2025

#### CÔNG BÓ THÔNG TIN ĐỊNH KỲ BÁO CÁO TÀI CHÍNH

Kính gửi: Sở Giao dịch Chứng khoán Hà Nội

Thực hiện quy định tại Thông tư số 96/2020/TT-BTC ngày 16/11/2020 của Bộ Tài chính hướng dẫn công bố thông tin trên thị trường chứng khoán, Công ty

cổ phần chế tạo Biến thế và vật liệu điện Hà Nội.thụ cáo tài chính (BCTC) năm 2024 đã được kiểm toa Chứng khoán Hà Nội như sau:	; 0
1. Tên tổ chức:	
<ul> <li>Mã chứng khoán: MSR</li> <li>Địa chỉ: Số 23 Lê Duẩn, Phường Bến Nghé, C Minh, Việt Nam</li> <li>Điện thoại liên hệ/Tel: (84 28) 6256 3862</li> <li>Email: Website: https://masanhigh 2. Nội dung thông tin công bố:</li> <li>BCTC năm 2024 đã được kiểm toán đầy đủ</li></ul>	Fax: 02838274115 ntechmaterials.com/vi/
BCTC hợp nhất (TCNY có công ty con	);
BCTC tổng hợp (TCNY có đơn vị kế to kề toán riêng)	án trực thuộc tổ chức bộ máy
- Các trường hợp thuộc diện phải giải trình ngư	ıyên nhân:
+ Tổ chức kiểm toán đưa ra ý kiến không phải l đối với BCTC (đối với BCTC được kiểm toán năm t	
Có	<b>X</b> Không
Văn bản giải trình trong trường hợp tích có:	
Có	Không
+ Lợi nhuận sau thuế trong kỳ báo cáo có sự c toán từ 5% trở lên, chuyển từ lỗ sang lãi hoặc ngược toán năm 2024):	
Cá	X Không

	Văn bản g	giải trình trong trường	hợp tích có:	K	Thông
của l		uận sau thế thu nhập ở thay đổi từ 10% trở l			
	$\times$	Có			Không
	Văn bản g	giải trình trong trường	hợp tích có:		
	$\times$	Có			Không
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	$\times$	Có			Không
	Văn bản g	giải trình trong trường	hợp tích có:		
	$\times$	Có			Không
	y: 28/02/20	n này đã được công bố 125 tại đường dẫn: ightechmaterials.com			
Tài	liệu đính k	èm:	Đại c	diện tổ c ời UQC	

- BCTC

- Văn bản giải trình

CÔNG TY CÔ PHÂN MASAN HIGH - TECH MATERIALS NG TY
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PHẠM NGUYÊN HẢI Trưởng phòng Pháp chế



## Masan High-Tech Materials Corporation and its subsidiaries

Consolidated Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2024





#### Masan High-Tech Materials Corporation **Corporate Information**

**Enterprise Registration** 

Certificate No.

0309966889

27 April 2010

The Company's Enterprise Registration Certificate has been amended several times, the most recent of which was dated 20 January 2025. The Certificate and its amendments were issued by the Department of Planning and Investment of Ho Chi Minh City.

**Board of Directors** 

Mr. Danny Le

Chairman

Mr. Nguyen Thieu Nam

First Vice Chairman Non-executive Member

Mr. Ashley James McAleese

**Executive Member** 

Mr. Craig Richard Bradshaw

(from 30/12/2024) **Executive Member** 

Ms. Nguyen Thu Hien

(until 30/12/2024) Independent member

Mr. Tadakazu Ohashi

Non-executive Member

(until 15/7/2024)

**Board of Management** 

Mr. Ashley James McAleese

Chief Executive Officer

(from 1/1/2025)

Mr. Craig Richard Bradshaw

Chief Executive Officer

(until 31/12/2024)

Mr. Hady Seyeda

Deputy General Director

(until 1/2/2025)

Ms. Dinh Le Hang

Deputy General Director

(until 1/2/2025)

Mr. Nguyen Huy Tuan

Chief Financial Officer

**Audit Committee** 

Ms. Nguyen Thu Hien Mr. Nguyen Thieu Nam Chairman

Member

**Registered Office** 

No. 23 Le Duan, Ben Nghe Ward, District 1

Ho Chi Minh City

Vietnam

Auditor

**KPMG** Limited

Vietnam

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#### NG IHIỆM PM

#### **Masan High-Tech Materials Corporation Statement of the Board of Management**

The Board of Management of Masan High-Tech Materials Corporation ("the Company") presents this statement and the accompanying consolidated financial statements of the Company and its subsidiaries (collectively referred to as "the Group") as of and for the year ended 31 December 2024.

The Board of Management is responsible for the preparation and presentation of the consolidated financial statements in accordance with Vietnamese Accounting Standards, the Vietnamese Accounting System for Enterprises and the relevant statutory requirements applicable to financial reporting. In the opinion of the Board of Management:

- (a) the consolidated financial statements set out on pages 5 to 75 give a true and fair view of the consolidated financial position of the Group as at 31 December 2024, and of its consolidated results of operations and consolidated cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with Vietnamese Accounting Standards, the Vietnamese Accounting System for Enterprises and the relevant statutory requirements applicable to financial reporting; and
- (b) at the date of this statement, there are no reasons to believe that the Group will not be able to pay its debts as and when they fall due. The consolidated financial statements have included adequate disclosure of matters relevant to the management's assessment of the validity of the going concern assumption.

The Board of Management has, on the date of this statement, authorized these accompanying consolidated financial statements for issue.

On behalf of the Board of Management

MATERIALS
Ashley James McAleese
Chief Executive Officer

Ho Chi Minh City, 28 February 2025



KPMG Limited 46th Floor, Keangnam Landmark 72 E6 Pham Hung Street, Me Tri Ward South Tu Liem District, Hanoi, Vietnam +84 (24) 3946 1600 | kpmg.com.vn

#### INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

### To the Shareholders Masan High-Tech Materials Corporation

We have audited the accompanying consolidated financial statements of Masan High-Tech Materials Corporation ("the Company") and its subsidiaries (collectively referred to as "the Group"), which comprise the consolidated balance sheet as at 31 December 2024, the related consolidated statements of income and cash flows for the year then ended and the explanatory notes thereto which were authorised for issue by the Company's Board of Management on 28 February 2025, as set out on pages 5 to 75.

#### Management's Responsibility

The Company's Board of Management is responsible for the preparation and true and fair presentation of these consolidated financial statements in accordance with Vietnamese Accounting Standards, the Vietnamese Accounting System for Enterprises and the relevant statutory requirements applicable to financial reporting, and for such internal control as the Board of Management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of consolidated financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

#### Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these consolidated financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with Vietnamese Standards on Auditing. Those standards require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the consolidated financial statements are free of material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgement, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the Company's preparation and true and fair presentation of the financial statements in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates made by the Company's Board of Management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion.







#### **Auditor's Opinion**

In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements give a true and fair view, in all material respects, of the consolidated financial position of the Masan High-Tech Materials Corporation and its subsidiaries as at 31 December 2024 and of their consolidated results of operations and their consolidated cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with Vietnamese Accounting Standards, the Vietnamese Accounting System for Enterprises and the relevant statutory requirements applicable to financial reporting.

#### **KPMG Limited**

Vietnam

Audit Report No. 24-02-00240-25-1

CÔNG TY Trách nhiệm hợu hạn

Truong Vinh Phuc

Practicing Auditor Registration Certificate No. 1901-2023-007-1

Deputy General Director

Hanoi, 28 February 2025

Pham Thi Thuy Linh

Practicing Auditor Registration Certificate No. 3065-2024-007-1

#### Masan High-Tech Materials Corporation and its subsidiaries Consolidated balance sheet as at 31 December 2024

Form B 01 – DN/HN (Issued under Circular No. 202/2014/TT-BTC dated 22 December 2014 of the Ministry of Finance)

	Code	Note	31/12/2024 VND'000	1/1/2024 VND'000
ASSETS				
Current assets (100 = 110 + 120 + 130 + 140 + 150)	100		6,992,043,391	10,603,675,497
Cash and cash equivalents Cash	<b>110</b> 111	7	<b>1,468,795,621</b> 1,468,795,621	<b>974,184,354</b> 974,184,354
Short-term financial investments Held-to-maturity investments	<b>120</b> 123	8(a)	-	<b>8,110,000</b> 8,110,000
Accounts receivable – short-term Accounts receivable from customers Prepayments to suppliers Other receivables Allowance for doubtful debts	130 131 132 136 137	9	1,873,471,973 789,719,771 99,262,520 993,154,083 (8,664,401)	<b>2,757,111,564</b> 1,668,813,631 206,875,846 890,086,488 (8,664,401)
Inventories Inventories Allowance for inventories	<b>140</b> 141 149	11	<b>2,967,555,729</b> 3,071,547,193 (103,991,464)	<b>5,997,555,598</b> 6,191,668,845 (194,113,247)
Other current assets Short-term prepaid expenses Deductible value added tax Taxes and others receivable from State Treasury	150 151 152 153		<b>682,220,068</b> 36,157,125 646,062,943	<b>866,713,981</b> 61,872,986 780,061,010 24,779,985

#### Masan High-Tech Materials Corporation and its subsidiaries Consolidated balance sheet as at 31 December 2024 (continued)

Form B 01 – DN/HN (Issued under Circular No. 202/2014/TT-BTC dated 22 December 2014 of the Ministry of Finance)

	Code	Note	31/12/2024 VND'000	1/1/2024 VND'000
Long term assets (200 = 210 + 220 + 230 + 240 + 250 + 260)	200		19,974,483,609	29,768,680,616
Accounts receivable – long-term	210		1,199,340,157	1,447,156,838
Other long-term receivables	216	10	1,199,340,157	1,447,156,838
Fixed assets	220		14,299,837,733	20,129,893,349
Tangible fixed assets	221	12	13,862,410,999	16,776,735,480
Cost	222		24,295,428,149	30,595,841,261
Accumulated depreciation	223		(10,433,017,150)	(13,819,105,781)
Finance lease tangible fixed assets	224		-	-
Cost	225		67,300,000	67,300,000
Accumulated depreciation	226		(67,300,000)	(67,300,000)
Intangible fixed assets	227	13	437,426,734	3,353,157,869
Cost	228		904,682,261	4,709,348,611
Accumulated amortisation	229		(467,255,527)	(1,356,190,742)
Investment property	230	14	_	702,920,163
Cost	231		_	1,197,720,562
Accumulated depreciation	232		-	(494,800,399)
Long-term work in progress	240		1,209,272,739	2,510,877,620
Construction in progress	242	15	1,209,272,739	2,510,877,620
Long-term financial investments	250	8(b)	-	1,637,975,255
Investments in associates, joint ventures	252	()	_	211,552,770
Equity investment in other entity	253		-	1,426,422,485
Other long-term assets	260		3,266,032,980	3,339,857,391
Long-term prepaid expenses	261	16	3,243,290,451	3,283,693,831
Deferred tax assets	262	23(a)	22,742,529	56,163,560
TOTAL ASSETS $(270 = 100 + 200)$	270		26,966,527,000	40,372,356,113

#### Masan High-Tech Materials Corporation and its subsidiaries Consolidated balance sheet as at 31 December 2024 (continued)

Form B 01 – DN/HN (Issued under Circular No. 202/2014/TT-BTC dated 22 December 2014 of the Ministry of Finance)

	Code	Note	31/12/2024 VND'000	1/1/2024 VND'000
RESOURCES				
LIABILITIES $(300 = 310 + 330)$	300		14,802,833,484	26,747,864,250
Current liabilities	310		5,185,425,509	11,020,687,246
Accounts payable to suppliers	311	17	465,981,558	1,085,062,959
Advances from customers	312	18	25,532,553	757,161,635
Taxes payable to State Treasury	313	19	218,694,624	187,859,233
Payables to employees	314		187,411	18,584,094
Accrued expenses	315	20	792,027,335	832,650,231
Other short-term payables	319	21	25,076,662	235,424,612
Short-term borrowings and bonds	320	22(a)	3,657,925,366	7,896,118,080
Provisions – short-term	321		-	7,826,402
Long-term liabilities	330		9,617,407,975	15,727,177,004
Other payables – long-term	337		-	1,466,595
Long-term borrowings and bonds	338	22(b)	8,567,403,943	8,760,544,403
Deferred tax liabilities	341	23(a)	584,715,264	1,457,520,209
Provisions – long-term	342	24	465,288,768	5,507,645,797
EQUITY $(400 = 410)$	400		12,163,693,516	13,624,491,863
Equity	410	25	12,163,693,516	13,624,491,863
Share capital	411	26	10,991,554,200	10,991,554,200
<ul> <li>Ordinary shares with voting rights</li> </ul>	411a		10,991,554,200	10,991,554,200
Share premium	412	26	1,098,259,892	1,098,259,892
Other capital	414		(295,683,347)	(295,683,347)
Foreign exchange differences	417		_	(233,846,997)
Other equity funds	420		y <del>-</del>	396,305,033
Retained profits after tax	421		369,562,771	1,455,345,029
<ul> <li>Retained profits brought forward</li> </ul>	421a		1,455,345,029	3,031,229,349
<ul> <li>Loss for the current year</li> </ul>	<i>421b</i>		(1,085,782,258)	(1,575,884,320)
Non-controlling interest	429			212,558,053
TOTAL RESOURCES $(440 = 300 + 400)$	440		26,966,527,000	40,372,356,113

28 February 2025

Prepared by:

Nguyen Thi Thanh Mai Chief Accountant

Reviewed by:

Nguyen Huy Tuan Chief Financial Officer



#### Masan High-Tech Materials Corporation and its subsidiaries Consolidated statement of income for the year ended 31 December 2024

Form B 02 – DN/HN (Issued under Circular No. 202/2014/TT-BTC dated 22 December 2014 of the Ministry of Finance)

	Code	Note	2024 VND'000	2023 VND'000
Revenue from sales of goods and provision of services	01		14,345,267,406	14,107,033,218
Revenue deductions	02		8,938,679	13,779,731
Net revenue (10 = 01 - 02)	10	28	14,336,328,727	14,093,253,487
Cost of sales	11		13,443,622,106	13,308,967,243
Gross profit (20 = 10 - 11)	20		892,706,621	784,286,244
Financial income	21	29	1,917,333,501	485,311,318
Financial expenses	22	30	2,284,396,141	2,195,843,856
In which: Interest expense	23		1,371,669,159	1,503,015,894
Share of profit in associates	24		30,316,644	9,709,924
Selling expenses	25	31	361,709,384	377,179,568
General and administration expenses	26	32	452,326,961	499,572,488
Net operating loss {30 = 20 + (21 - 22) + 24 - (25 + 26)}	30		(258,075,720)	(1,793,288,426)
Other income	31	33	69,542,334	181,078,732
Other expenses	32	34	745,036,300	41,803,130
Results of other activities (40 = 31 - 32)	40		(675,493,966)	139,275,602
Accounting loss before tax $(50 = 30 + 40)$	50		(933,569,686)	(1,654,012,824)
Income tax expense – current	51	35	309,709,189	56,989,769
Income tax expense/(benefit) – deferred	52	35	343,319,775	(181,391,892)
Net loss after tax $(60 = 50 - 51 - 52)$ (carried forward to next page)	60		(1,586,598,650)	(1,529,610,701)

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#### Masan High-Tech Materials Corporation and its subsidiaries Consolidated statement of income for the year ended 31 December 2024

Form B 02 – DN/HN (Issued under Circular No. 202/2014/TT-BTC dated 22 December 2014 of the Ministry of Finance)

Approved by:

Ashley James McAleese

Chief Executive Officer

	Code	Note	2024 VND'000	2023 VND'000
Net loss after tax (60 = 50 - 51 - 52) (brought forward from previous page)	60		(1,586,598,650)	(1,529,610,701)
Net (loss)/profit attributable to:				
Shareholders of the Company Non-controlling interest	61 62		(1,638,456,685) 51,858,035	(1,575,884,320) 46,273,619
			VND	VND
Losses per share				
Basic losses per share	70	36	(1,491)	(1,434)

28 February 2025

Reviewed by:

Nguyen Thi Thanh Mai Chief Accountant

Prepared by: N

Nguyen Huy Tuan Chief Financial Officer

#### Masan High-Tech Materials Corporation and its subsidiaries Consolidated statement of cash flows for the year ended 31 December 2024 (Indirect method)

Form B 03 – DN/HN (Issued under Circular No. 202/2014/TT-BTC dated 22 December 2014 of the Ministry of Finance)

			2024	2023
	Code	Note	VND'000	VND'000
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVI	TIES			
Loss before tax Adjustments for	01		(933,569,686)	(1,654,012,824)
Depreciation	02		1,341,572,049	1,310,149,393
Negative goodwill on acquisition of subsidiary	02	33	-	(117, 106, 706)
Allowances and provisions	03		153,488,231	321,512,295
Exchange losses arising from revaluation of monetary items denominated in foreign				
currencies	04		11,345,063	46,840,188
Profits from investing activities	05		(870,761,151)	(20,806,022)
Interest expense and borrowing fees	06	30	1,447,186,979	1,556,868,673
Operating profit before changes in working capital	08	3	1,149,261,485	1,443,444,997
Change in receivables and other assets	09		93,473,002	461,814,748
Change in inventories	10		725,723,409	755,677,928
Change in payables and other liabilities	11		1,349,249,685	(1,387,835,277)
Change in prepaid expenses	12		114,547,335	55,823,645
		-	3,432,254,916	1,328,926,041
Interest paid	14		(1,557,979,234)	(1,410,640,810)
Income tax paid	15		(102,182,327)	(74,314,082)
Net cash flows from operating activities	20	-	1,772,093,355	(156,028,851)
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVI	TIES			
Payments for additions to fixed assets and other				
long-term assets	21		(536,015,634)	(849,402,409)
Proceeds from disposals of fixed assets and	21		(330,013,034)	(047,402,407)
other long-term assets	22		981,818	554,545
Placement for term deposits at banks	23		-	(8,110,000)
Term deposits collection and receipts from	0.000 0.7000			(0,110,000)
collecting loans	24		8,110,000	8,110,000
Business combination, net of cash acquired	25		-	(11,811,687)
Collections on investments in other entities	26		3,264,632,809	-
Receipt of interest	27		9,252,213	12,336,020
Net cash flows from investing activities	30	-	2,746,961,206	(848,323,531)
		-		

#### Masan High-Tech Materials Corporation and its subsidiaries Consolidated statement of cash flows for the year ended 31 December 2024 (Indirect method - continued)

Form B 03 – DN/HN (Issued under Circular No. 202/2014/TT-BTC dated 22 December 2014 of the Ministry of Finance)

	Code	Note	2024 VND'000	2023 VND'000
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVI	TIES			
Proceeds from borrowings and bonds Payments to settle borrowing principals and	33		10,860,377,253	16,720,366,704
bond issuance related costs	34		(14,873,521,463)	(16,247,151,257)
Net cash flows from financing activities	40		(4,013,144,210)	473,215,447
Net cash flows during the year $(50 = 20 + 30 + 40)$	50		505,910,351	(531,136,935)
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	60		974,184,354	1,502,879,248
Effect of exchange rate fluctuation on cash and cash equivalents	61		(11,299,084)	2,442,041
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year $(70 = 50 + 60 + 61)$	70	7	1,468,795,621	974,184,354

28 February 2025

Prepared by:/W

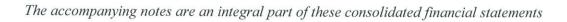
Reviewed by:

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Nguyen Thi Thanh Mai Chief Accountant

Nguyen Huy Tuan Chief Financial Officer Ashley James McAleese Chief Executive Officer

Approved by:



Form B 09 - DN/HN

(Issued under Circular No. 202/2014/TT-BTC dated 22 December 2014 of the Ministry of Finance)

These notes form an integral part of and should be read in conjunction with the accompanying consolidated financial statements.

#### 1. Reporting entity

#### (a) Ownership structure

Masan High-Tech Materials Corporation ("the Company" or "MHT") is incorporated as a joint stock company in Vietnam.

The consolidated financial statements comprise the Company and its subsidiaries (collectively referred to as "the Group") and the Group's interest in an associate.

#### (b) Principal activities

The principal activity of the Company is investment management.

The principal activities of the subsidiaries and associate are described as follows:

Masan High-Tech Materials Corporation and its subsidiaries Notes to the consolidated financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2024 (continued)

Form B 09 – DN/HN (Issued under Circular No. 202/2014/TT-BTC dated 22 December 2014 of the Ministry of Finance)

Subsidiaries: Name		Address	Principal activity	Percentage of economic interests at 31/12/2024 1/1/2024	age of iterests at 1/1/2024
Direct subsidiary Masan Thai Nguyen Resources Company Limited ("MRTN")	( <u>i</u> )	Ho Chi Minh City	Investment management	100%	100%
Indirect subsidiaries Thai Nguyen Trading and Investment Company Ltd ("TNT!")	( <u>i</u> )	Ho Chi Minh City	Investment management	100%	100%
Nui Phao Mining Company Limited ("NPM") (*)	( <u>i</u> )	Thai Nguyen Province	Exploring and processing mineral	100%	100%
Masan Tungsten Limited Liability Company ("MTC")	( <u>E</u> )	Thai Nguyen Province	Deep processing of nonferrous metals and precious metals (Tungsten)	100%	100%
H.C. Starck Holding (Germany) GmbH ("HCS") (**)(***)	$\overline{\mathbf{c}}$	Goslar, Germany	Investment management	%0	100%
ChemiLytics Beteiligungs GmbH (***)	(ii)	Goslar, Germany	Investment management	%0	100%
H.C. Starck GmbH (***)	(ii)	Goslar, Germany	Investment management	%0	100%
Chemische Fabriken Oker und Branschweig AG (***)	(ii)	(ii) Goslar, Germany	Producing chemicals utilized in the manufacturing of paper and additives for the absorptive materials industry	%0	100%
H.C. Starck Infrastructure GmbH & Co. KG (***)	(ii)	(ii) Munich, Germany	Asset management and provision of related services	%0	100%
ChemiLytics GmbH & Co. KG (***)	( <u>ii</u> )	Goslar, Germany	Chemical analysis and physical measurement data	%0	100%
H.C. Starck Tungsten GmbH (***)	(ii)	Munich, Germany	Deep processing of nonferrous metals and precious metals (Tungsten)	%0	100%



# Notes to the consolidated financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2024 (continued) Masan High-Tech Materials Corporation and its subsidiaries

Form B 09 – DN/HN (Issued under Circular No. 202/2014/TT-BTC dated 22 December 2014 of the Ministry of Finance)

Name		Address	Principal activity	Percentage of economic interests at 31/12/2024 1/1/202	ge of terests at 1/1/2024
H.C. Starck Nonferrous Metals Trading (Shanghai) Co. Ltd. (***)	(ii)	Shanghai, PRC	Trading and distribution	%0	100%
H.C. Starck Canada Inc. (***)	(ii)	(ii) Sarnia, Ontario, Canada	Deep processing of nonferrous metals and precious metals (Tungsten)	%0	100%
H.C. Starck Tungsten GK (***)	(ii)	(ii) Tokyo, Japan	Trading and distribution	%0	100%
H.C. Starck Tungsten LLC (***)	(ii)	(ii) Newton, USA	Trading and distribution	%0	100%
Chemitas GmbH (***)	(ii)	(ii) Goslar, Germany	Energy supply, waste management and logistics services	%0	100%
H.C. Starck Jiangwu Tungsten Specialities (Ganzhou) Co., Ltd. (***)	(ii)	(ii) Ganzhou, China	Deep processing of nonferrous metals and precious metals (Tungsten)	%0	%09
Name		Address	Principal activity	Percentage of economic interests at 31/12/2024 1/1/2024	ge of erests at 1/1/2024
Indirect associates Jiangwu H.C. Starck Tungsten Products Co., Ltd. (***)	(ii)	(ii) Ganzhou, China	Deep processing of nonferrous metals and precious metals (Tungsten)	%0	30%

HCS is subsidiary of MTC. MTC is a subsidiary of NPM. TNTI and NPM are subsidiaries of MRTN. MRTN is a subsidiary of the Company.  $\odot$ 

<sup>(</sup>ii) These entities are direct and indirect subsidiaries and associate of HCS.

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- (\*) NPM's principal activities are to explore, exploit, mine and process tungsten, fluorite, bismuth, copper under the "Nui Phao Mining Project" in Ha Thuong Commune, Dai Tu District in Thai Nguyen Province for export and domestic sales. The "Nui Phao Mining Project" is under Investment Certificate No. 17121000026 which expires on 2 February 2044.
- (\*\*) HCS is a leading manufacturer of high-tech tungsten metal powders and carbides (midstream tungsten products). HCS has production hubs in Europe, North America, and China serving customers across the globe. HCS and its subsidiaries mainly specialize in the development, manufacture and sale of high-performance powders based on the technology of metal tungsten and its compounds, tailored to individual customer needs.
- (\*\*\*) On 17 December 2024, Masan Tungsten Co., Ltd. ("MTC") transferred all shares of H.C. Starck Holding (Germany) GmbH ("HCS"), a subsidiary of MTC, to Mitsubishi Materials Europe B.V. (formerly known as MM Netherlands B.V. (MMN)) under a share purchase agreement signed on 29 May 2024 between MMN, MTC, and Mitsubishi Materials Corporation (MMC), the parent company of MMN.

The percentage of economic interests represents the effective percentage of economic interests of the Company both directly and indirectly in the subsidiaries. The percentage of voting right equals the percentage of economic interests, unless otherwise indicated.

As at 31 December 2024, the Group had 1,518 employees (1/1/2024: 2,342 employees).

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#### 2. Basis of preparation

#### (a) Statement of compliance

The consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Vietnamese Accounting Standards, the Vietnamese Accounting System for Enterprises and the relevant statutory requirements applicable to financial reporting.

#### (b) Basis of measurement

The consolidated financial statements, except for the consolidated statement of cash flows, are prepared on the accrual basis using the historical cost concept. The consolidated statement of cash flows is prepared using the indirect method.

#### (c) Annual accounting period

The annual accounting period of the Company and its subsidiaries are from 1 January to 31 December.

#### (d) Accounting and presentation currency

The Group's accounting currency is Vietnam Dong ("VND"), which is also the currency used for financial statement presentation purpose. All amounts have been rounded to the nearest thousand ("VND'000"), unless otherwise indicated.

#### 3. Summary of significant accounting policies

The following significant accounting policies have been adopted by the Group in the preparation of these consolidated financial statements.

#### (a) Basis of consolidation

#### (i) Business combinations

Business combinations are accounted for using the purchase method as at the acquisition date, which is the date on which control is transferred to the Group. Control exists when the Group has the power to govern the financial and operating policies of an entity so as to obtain benefits from its activities. In assessing control, the Group takes into consideration the potential voting rights that currently are exercisable.

Under the purchase method, the assets and liabilities of the acquired entity are consolidated using their fair values. Cost of a business combination (cost of the acquisition) is the aggregate amount of the fair values, at the date of exchange, of assets given, liabilities incurred or assumed, and equity instruments issued by the acquirer in the acquisition in exchange for control of the acquiree and any costs directly attributable to the business combination. Identifiable assets acquired, identifiable liabilities and contingent liabilities assumed in a business combination are recognised at fair value at the acquisition date.



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Any goodwill that arises representing the excess of the cost of the acquisition over the Group's interest in the net fair value of the identifiable assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities of the acquiree is recognised in consolidated balance sheet, then amortised through to the consolidated statement of income. When the excess is negative (gain from bargain purchase), it is recognised in the consolidated statement of income for the current year after a reassessment has been performed to ensure that the measurement of identifiable assets acquired, liabilities and contingent liabilities assumed and the cost of the business combination appropriately reflects consideration of all available information as of the acquisition date.

If the initial accounting for a business combination is incomplete by the end of the reporting period in which the combination occurs as the result of fair values of the acquiree's identifiable assets, liabilities or contingent liabilities or the cost of the combination being only provisionally determined, the Group shall account for such business combination at provisional amounts. During twelve months from the acquisition date (i.e. the measurement period), the Group shall retrospectively adjust the provisional amounts recognised at the acquisition date.

Transaction costs, other than those associated with the issue of debt or equity securities, that the Group incurred in connection with business combinations included any costs directly attributable to the combination, such as professional fees paid to accountants, legal advisers, valuers and other consultants to affect the combination. Transaction costs are capitalised into the cost of business combination. General administrative costs and other costs that cannot be directly attributed to the particular combination being accounted for are not included in the cost of the combination; they are recognised as an expense when incurred.

#### (ii) Subsidiaries

Subsidiaries are entities controlled by the Group. Control exists when the Group has the power to govern the financial and operating policies of an entity so as to obtain benefits from its activities. In assessing control, potential voting rights that currently are exercisable are taken into account. The financial statements of subsidiaries are included in the consolidated financial statements from the date that control commences until the date that control ceases.

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#### (iii) Non-controlling interests

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

Changes in the Group's interest in a subsidiary that do not result in a loss of control are accounted for as transactions with owners. In accordance with Circular No. 202/2014/TT-BTC issued by the Ministry of Finance providing guidance on preparation and presentation of consolidated financial statements ("Circular 202"), the difference between the change in the Group's share of net assets of the subsidiary and any consideration paid or received is recorded directly in retained profits under equity.

#### (iv) Loss of control

When the Group loses control over a subsidiary, it derecognizes the assets and liabilities of the subsidiary, and any related NCI and other components of equity. Any resulting gain or loss is recognized in the consolidated income statement. Any interest retained in the former subsidiary when control is lost is stated at the carrying amount of the retained investment in the separate financial statements adjusted for appropriate shares of changes in equity of the investee since the acquisition date, if significant influence in the investee is maintained, or otherwise stated at cost.

#### (v) Associates

Associates are those entities in which the Group has significant influence, but not control, over the financial and operating policies. Significant influence is presumed to exist when the Group holds between 20 and 50 percent of the voting power. Associates are accounted for using the equity method. They are initially recognised at cost, which includes transaction costs. Subsequent to initial recognition, the consolidated financial statements include the Group's share of the profit and loss of an associate, after adjustments to align the accounting policies with those of the Group, from the date that significant influence commences until the date that significant influence ceases. The carrying amount of investments in associates is also adjusted for the alterations in the investor's proportionate interest in the associates arising from changes in the associate's equity that have not been included in the income statement (such as revaluation of fixed assets, or foreign exchange translation differences, etc.).

When the Group's share of losses exceeds its interest in an associate, the carrying amount of that interest (including any long-term investments) is reduced to nil and the recognition of further losses is discontinued except to the extent that the Group has an obligation or has made payments on behalf of the investee.

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#### (vi) Transactions eliminated on consolidation

Intra-group transactions, balances, and any unrealised income and expenses arising from intra-group transactions, are eliminated in preparing the consolidated financial statements. However, foreign currency difference arising on intra-group monetary items, whether short-term or long-term are recorded in the consolidated statement of income. Unrealised gains and losses arising from transactions with associates are eliminated against the investment to the extent of the Group's interest in the investee.

#### (vii) Goodwill

Goodwill arises on the acquisition of subsidiary. Goodwill is measured at cost less accumulated amortisation. Cost of goodwill represents the excess of the cost of the acquisition over the Group's interest in the net fair value of the identifiable assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities of the acquiree in exchange for control of the acquire, plus any costs directly attributable to the acquisition.

When the excess is negative (gain from bargain purchase), it is recognised immediately in the consolidated statement of income.

#### (b) Foreign currency

#### (i) Foreign currency transactions

Transactions in currencies other than VND during the year have been translated into VND at rates approximating actual rates of exchange ruling at the transaction dates.

Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in currencies other than VND are translated into VND at the account transfer buying rate for assets and account transfer selling rate for liabilities at the end of the annual accounting period quoted by the commercial bank where the Company or its subsidiaries most frequently conducts transactions.

All foreign exchange differences are recorded in the consolidated statement of income.

#### (ii) Foreign operations

For the purpose of presenting the consolidated financial statements, the assets and liabilities of foreign operations are translated to VND as follow:

- Assets and liabilities including fair value adjustments arising on acquisition, are translated to VND at the account transfer buying rate (for assets) and the account transfer selling rate (for liabilities) at the end of the accounting period quoted by the commercial bank where the Company most frequently conducts transactions;
- Revenues, income, expenses and cash flows of foreign operations are translated to VND at exchange rates at which approximate actual exchange rates ruling on the dates of transactions;
- Retained profits/accumulated losses, funds and reserves are derived from the translated net profits/movements from which they were appropriated.

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Foreign currency differences arising from the translation of foreign operations' financial statements to VND are recognised in the balance sheet under the caption "Foreign exchange differences" in equity. When the foreign currency differences relate to a foreign operation that is consolidated but not wholly owned, accumulated exchange differences arising from translation and attributable to non-controlling interests are allocated to, and recognised as part of, non-controlling interests in the consolidated balance sheet.

On the disposal of a subsidiary, the cumulative amount of the exchange differences relating to that subsidiary, recognised in equity in the consolidated balance sheet, shall be reclassified to financial income or financial expenses when the Group loses control over the subsidiary.

#### (c) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash comprises cash balances and call deposits. Cash equivalents are short-term highly liquid investments that are readily convertible to known amount of cash, are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value and are held for the purpose of meeting short-term cash commitments rather than for investment or other purposes.

#### (d) Investments

#### (i) Held to maturity investments

Held-to-maturity investments are those that the Group's management has the intention and ability to hold until maturity. Held-to-maturity investments include term deposits at bank. These investments are stated at cost less allowance for doubtful debts.

#### (ii) Investments in equity instruments of other entities

Investments in equity instruments of other entities are initially recognized at cost which include purchase price plus any directly attributable transaction costs. Subsequent to initial recognition, these investments are stated at cost less allowance for diminution in value.

An allowance is made for diminution in investment values if the investee has suffered a loss which may cause the Group to lose their invested capital, unless there is evidence that the value of the investment has not been diminished. The allowance is reversed if the investee subsequently made a profit that offsets the previous loss for which the allowance had been made. An allowance is reversed only to the extent that the investment's carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined if no allowance had been recognised.

#### (e) Accounts receivable

Accounts receivable from customers and other receivables are stated at cost less allowance for doubtful debts.

#### Factoring

Depending on market conditions and liquidity requirements, the Group enters into factoring agreements to transfer trade receivables. For factoring transactions, the Group assesses whether trade receivables can be derecognised in their entirety or not, basing on the extent to which it retains the risks and rewards of ownership of the trade receivables.



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#### If the Group:

- transfers substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the receivables, the Group derecognises the receivables and recognises separately as asset or liability any rights and obligations created or retained in the transfer;
- retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the receivables, the Group continues to recognise the receivables;
- neither transfers nor retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the receivables, the Group determines whether it has retained control. If the Group does not retain control, it derecognises the receivables and recognises separately as assets or liabilities any rights and obligations created or retained in the transfer. If the Group retains control, it continues to recognise the receivables to the extent of its continuing involvement in the receivables.

The extent of continuing involvement in the transferred assets is the extent to which it is exposed to changes in the value of the transferred assets, which is the lower of the carrying amount of assets and the maximum amount of the consideration that the Group could be required to pay ("the guarantee amount").

When the Group continues to recognise an asset to the extent of its continuing involvement, the Group also recognises an associated liability. The associated liability is initially measured at the guarantee amount plus the fair value of the guarantee. Subsequently the initial fair value of the guarantee is recognised in the consolidated income statement on a time proportion basis.

#### (f) Inventories

Inventories are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Cost is determined on a weighted average basis and includes all costs incurred in bringing the inventories to their present location and condition. Cost in the case of finished goods and work in progress includes raw materials, direct labour and attributable mining and manufacturing overheads. Net realisable value is the estimated selling price of inventory items, less the estimated costs of completion and estimated costs to sell.

The Group applies the perpetual method of accounting for inventories.

#### (g) Tangible fixed assets

#### (i) Cost

Upon completion of the mine construction phase, the assets are transferred into "building and structures", "machinery and equipment" or "other mining assets" in tangible fixed assets. Tangible fixed assets are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation. The initial cost of a tangible fixed asset comprises its purchase price or construction cost, including import duties, non-refundable purchase taxes and any directly attributable costs of bringing the asset to its working condition and location for its intended use, and the costs of dismantling and removing the asset and restoring the site on which it is located. Expenditure incurred after tangible fixed assets have been put into operation, such as repairs and maintenance and overhaul costs, is normally charged to the consolidated statement of income in the year in which the costs are incurred. In situations where it can be clearly demonstrated that the expenditure has resulted in an increase in the future economic benefits expected to be obtained from the use of tangible fixed assets beyond their originally assessed standard of performance, the expenditure is capitalised as an additional cost of tangible fixed assets.

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If the self-constructed tangible assets have been completed and are put into used but their cost is not finalised, their historical cost will be recorded at a temporarily estimated value and they shall be adjusted with the difference after the finalised cost are approved.

Other mining assets comprise mine rehabilitation costs; and fair value of mineral reserves and mineral resources from business combination.

#### (ii) Depreciation

NPM: Machinery and equipment directly related to mineral processing activities and fair value of mineral reserves from business combination

Machinery and equipment ("M&E") which are directly related to mineral processing activities and fair value of mineral reserves from business combination are depreciated on a unit-of-production method. Under this method, the depreciation bases are derived from proved and probable mineral reserves, which are estimates of the volume of ore (in tons) that can be economically and legally extracted from the Group's mining properties, and a portion of mineral resources expected to be converted into reserves. Specifically, the depreciation bases for mining-related assets are calculated using:

- a. mineral reserves and the amount of mineral resources expected to be converted into reserves under mining specialist's technical assessments within Nui Phao project area; and
- b. Further mineral resources that can be reprocessed from the NPM's oxide tails cell ("OTC").

Application of depreciation base to each mining asset class is as follows:

	Depreciation base
M&E relating to only mineral processing activities; M&E relating to mineral processing activities, and being used in OTC	(a)
retreatment Fair value of mineral reserves from business combination	(a) and (b) (a) and (b)

MTC: Machinery and equipment directly related to production activities

Machinery and equipment which are directly related to the deep processing of tungsten products of MTC are depreciated over its estimated useful lives on a units of production basis. The estimated total production quantity output which the tangible fixed assets are depreciated on a unit-of-production basis are as follows:

ST (Sodium Tungstate) plant 259,864 tonnes of tungsten APT (Ammonium Paratungstate) plant 254,989 tonnes of tungsten

Others



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Depreciation is computed on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives of tangible fixed assets. The estimated useful lives are as follows:

	buildings and structures	5-40 years
ш	machinery and equipment	3-22 years
	office equipment	3-10 years
ш	motor vehicles	3-25 years
	other mining assets	26 years

Construction asset which are completed and put into use before construction costs being finalised, are stated at provisional cost. On the date the construction costs are finalised and approved, provisional cost shall be adjusted to finalised cost and accumulated depreciation shall not be adjusted. The subsequent depreciation charge is determined as the approved value minus the accumulated depreciation made for the period up to the approval of finalisation of fixed asset divided by the remaining depreciation period of the fixed asset according to relevant regulations.

#### (h) Intangible fixed assets

#### (i) Land

Lands comprise those acquired in a legitimate transfer. Lands are stated at cost and are not amortised.

#### (ii) Software

Cost of software includes:

• Cost of acquisition of new software, which is not an integral part of the related hardware, is capitalised and treated as an intangible asset. Acquired software costs are amortised on a straight-line basis over three (3) to eight (8) years;

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- Cost incurred during software development phase when following conditions are met:
  - o Respective costs are attributable directly to the software development stage;
  - There is well-founded expectation verifiable by program designs, models, or the like that the Group has intention to complete the development project and use or sell it;
  - o The Group will be able to implement and use the software after its development;
  - Adequate technical, financial and human resources should be available to complete the software development successfully;
  - The Group is able to measure expenditures attributable to the software development project reliably.

Developed software is amortised on a straight-line basis over period of up to four (4) years starting from the date on which the respective modules are completed.

#### (iii) Mining rights

The mining rights are calculated based on the remaining exploitable reserves multiplied with the price as announced by the provincial authorities in accordance with Decree No. 67/2019/ND-CP dated 31 July 2019 ("Decree 67") which became effective from 15 September 2019, replacing Decree No. 203/2013/ND-CP dated 28 November 2013. Cost of mining rights was stated at an amount equal to the present value of mining rights fee and was capitalised and treated as an intangible asset. Amortisation of mining rights is computed on a straight-line basis over the economic life of the proved and probable mineral reserve and a portion of resources expected to be converted into reserves.

#### (iv) Development costs

Development costs include:

- Expenditure on development activities, whereby research findings are applied to a plan or design for the production of new or substantially improved products and process, is capitalised if the product or process is technically and commercially feasible and the Group has sufficient resources to complete development. The expenditure capitalised include the costs of materials, direct labour and an appropriate portion of overheads. Other development expenditure is recognised in the consolidated statement of income as an expense as incurred;
- Development costs that are acquired by the Group through business combinations are capitalised and presented as an intangible fixed asset. The fair value of development costs are amortised on a straight-line basis over period from 10 to 16 years.

The fair value of development costs acquired through business combinations is determined using the incremental cash flow method, whereby the subject assets are valued after deducting a fair return on all other assets that are part of creating the related cash flows.

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#### (v) Brand name

Cost of acquisition of brand name is recognised as an intangible asset.

The fair value of brand name acquired in a business combination is based on the discounted estimated royalty payments that have been avoided as a result of the brand name being owned. The fair value of brand name acquired in a business combination is recognised as an intangible asset and is amortized on a straight-line basis over periods ranging from 20 to 30 years.

#### (vi) Customer relationship

Customer relationships that are acquired by the Group through business combinations are capitalised and presented as an intangible fixed asset. The fair value of customer relationships is amortised on a straight-line basis over period of 36 years.

The fair value of customer relationships acquired through business combinations is determined using the multi-period excess earnings method, whereby the subject assets are valued after deducting a fair return on all other assets that are part of creating the related cash flows.

#### (vii) Technologies

Technologies that are acquired by the Group through business combinations are recognised as intangible fixed assets and are initially measured at fair value. Technologies are amortised on a straight-line basis over their useful lives ranging from 16 to 31 years.

The fair value of technologies acquired through business combinations are determined using the multi-period excess earnings method whereby the subject assets are valued after deducting a fair return on all other assets that are part of creating the related cash flows and/or based on the discounted estimated royalty payments that have been avoided as a result of the technologies being owned.

#### (i) Investment property

#### Investment property held to earn rental

Cost

Investment property held to earn rental is stated at cost less accumulated depreciation. The initial cost of an investment property held to earn rental comprises its purchase price, cost of land use rights and any directly attributable expenditures of bringing the property to the condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by the Board of Management. Expenditure incurred after the investment property held to earn rental has been put into operation, such as repairs and maintenance, is charged to the consolidated statement of income in the year in which the expenditure is incurred. In situations where it can be clearly demonstrated that the expenditure has resulted in future economic benefits in excess of the originally assessed standard of performance of the existing investment property held to earn rental, the expenditure is capitalised as an additional cost of the investment property.

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#### Masan High-Tech Materials Corporation and its subsidiaries Notes to the consolidated financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2024 (continued)

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#### Depreciation

Depreciation is computed on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives of investment property. The estimated useful lives are as follows:

buildings

40 - 60 years

Lands are recognized by historical cost and are not amortised.

#### (j) Construction in progress

Construction in progress mainly represents mineral assets under development and cost of construction and machinery which have not been fully completed, installed and commissioned. It also comprises land compensation, development expenditure for mineral reserves and mineral resources, and related development expenditure. These assets qualify for capitalisation when the mineral reserves to which they relate is proven to be commercially and technically viable. They are capitalised net of proceeds from the sale of commissioning products during the development phase. On completion of construction defined as the time when the assets are brought into the condition of its intended use, all assets are reclassified to tangible fixed assets as either "buildings and structures", "machinery and equipment" or "other mining assets"; or long-term prepaid expenses as "other mining costs".

No depreciation is provided for construction in progress during the period of development, construction, installation and commissioning stages.

#### (k) Long-term prepaid expenses

#### (i) Prepaid land costs

Prepaid land costs comprise prepaid land lease rentals, including those for which the Group obtained land use rights certificate but are not qualified as intangible fixed assets under prevailing laws and regulations and other costs incurred in conjunction with securing the use of leased land. These costs are recognised in the consolidated statement of income on a straight-line basis over the term of the leases from 17 to 24 years.

#### (ii) Land compensation costs

Land compensation costs comprise prepaid land lease rentals, compensation, resettlement and other costs incurred in conjunction with securing the use of leased land for its mining activities. These costs are recognised in the consolidated statement of income on a straight-line basis over the term of the related leases.

#### (iii) Other mining costs

Other mining costs comprise:

- Exploration, evaluation and development expenditure (including development stripping); and
- Production stripping (as described below in 'Deferred stripping costs').

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#### Deferred stripping costs

In open pit mining operations, it is necessary to remove overburden and other waste materials to access ore body. Stripping costs incurred in the development phase of a mine (development stripping costs) are recorded as part of the cost of construction of the mine. All development stripping expenditure incurred during construction phase are transferred to other mining costs.

The costs of removal of the waste material during a mine's production phase (production stripping costs) are deferred where they give rise to future benefits:

- a) It is probable that the future economic benefits will flow to the Group;
- b) The component of the ore body for which access has been improved can be identified; and
- c) The costs incurred can be measured reliably.

Production stripping costs are allocated between inventory and long-term prepaid expenses in accordance with the life of mine strip ratio of the identified components of the ore bodies.

The life of mine strip ratio represents the estimated total volume of waste, to the estimated total quantity of economically recoverable ore, over the life of the mine of the identified components of the ore bodies. These costs are recognised as long-term prepaid expenses where the current period actual stripping ratio is higher than the average life of mine strip ratio.

The development and production stripping costs are amortised systematically based on the mineral reserves and mineral resources expected to be converted to mineral reserves of the relevant components.

#### (iv) Incremental costs of obtaining a contract

The incremental costs of obtaining a contract are those costs that the Group incurs to obtain a contract with a customer that the Group would not have incurred if the contract had not been obtained. The Group shall capitalize incremental costs of obtaining a contract if such costs meet the following criteria:

- Only the incremental costs incurred as a result of obtaining a contract should be capitalized;
- The cost must be recoverable.

The recognised asset shall be amortised on a systematic basis matched with the transfer of the goods or services to the customer to which the asset relates.

#### (v) Other prepaid expenses

Other prepaid expenses include service fees which are initially stated at cost and amortised on a straight-line basis over the term of the contracts for services fees.

#### (l) Accounts payable and other payables

Accounts payable to suppliers and other payables are stated at their cost.

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#### (m) Provisions

A provision is recognised if, as a result of a past event, the Group has a present legal or constructive obligation that can be estimated reliably, and it is probable that an outflow of economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation. Provisions are determined by discounting the expected future cash flows at a pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the liability.

#### (i) Mining rights

In accordance with the Law on Minerals 2010, NPM, a subsidiary of the Company has an obligation to pay the Government fees for mining rights grant. Mining rights is calculated based on the remaining exploitable reserves and the price to calculate the charge for granting mining rights which is defined as the prices to calculate the resource royalty in accordance with the law on resource royalty (Decree 67), at the time of determining the charge for granting mining rights.

The prices to calculate the resource royalty are the prices applicable for NPM's products which are determined by the provincial People's Committee. The conversion method is based on various parameters of the conversion coefficient under guidelines of Decree 67.

#### (ii) Mine rehabilitation

The mining, extraction and processing activities of the Group normally give rise to obligations for site closure or rehabilitation. Closure and rehabilitation works can include facility decommissioning and dismantling; site and land rehabilitation. The extent of work required and the associated costs are dependent on the requirements of Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment ("MONRE") and the Group's environmental policies stipulated in the Environment Impact Report.

Provisions for the cost of each closure and rehabilitation program are recognised at the time that environmental disturbance occurs. When the extent of disturbance increases over the life of an operation, the provision is increased accordingly. Costs included in the provision encompass all closure and rehabilitation activities expected to occur progressively over the life of the operation proportional to the degree of influence on the environment existing at the end of the annual accounting period.

Where rehabilitation is conducted systematically over the life of the operation, rather than at the time of closure, provision is made for the estimated outstanding continuous rehabilitation work at each reporting dates and the cost is charged to the consolidated statement of income. Routine operating costs that may impact the ultimate closure and rehabilitation activities, such as waste material handling conducted as an integral part of a mining or production process, are not included in the provision. Costs arising from unforeseen circumstances, such as the contamination caused by unplanned discharges, are recognised as an expense and liability when the event gives rise to an obligation which is probable and capable of reliable estimation.

The timing of the actual closure and rehabilitation expenditure is dependent on the life of the mine. Closure and rehabilitation provisions are measured at the expected value of future cash flows, discounted to their present value and determined according to the probability of alternative estimates of cash flows occurring for each operation. Significant judgments and estimates are involved in forming expectations of future activities and the amount and timing of the associated cash flows. Those expectations are formed based on existing environmental and regulatory requirements which give rise to a constructive obligation.

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When provisions for closure and rehabilitation are initially recognised, the corresponding cost is capitalised as an asset if the related obligations for closure and rehabilitation are unavoidable to the construction of the asset. The capitalised cost of closure and rehabilitation activities is recognised in other mining assets and depreciated accordingly. The value of the provision is progressively increased over time as the effect of the discounting unwinds, creating an expense recognised in financial expenses.

Closure and rehabilitation provisions will also be adjusted for changes in estimates. These adjustments will be accounted for as a change in the corresponding capitalised cost, except where a reduction in the provision is greater than the under-depreciated capitalised cost of the related assets, in which the capitalised cost is reduced to nil and the remaining adjustment is recognised in the consolidated statement of income. Changes to the capitalised cost result in an adjustment to future depreciation. Adjustments to the estimated amount and timing of future closure and rehabilitation cash flows are a normal occurrence in light of the significant judgements and estimates involved.

#### (iii) Pension liabilities

Pensions are retirement benefits and are classified as either defined contribution plans or defined benefit plans.

Under a defined contribution plan, the Group pays fixed contributions into a separate fund. The amount of an employee's future retirement benefit is only based on the contributions paid and the income earned from the investment. The Group has no legal or constructive obligations to pay further contributions if the fund does not hold sufficient assets to pay all employees the benefits relating to employee service in the current and prior periods. The Group's contributions are to be recognised as expenses in the periods in which they were to be contributed.

Under a defined benefit plan, employees will receive a defined amount of pension benefit on retirement, usually dependent on one or more factors such as age, years of service and compensation. The provision to be recognised for a defined benefit plan is calculated as the present value of the defined benefit obligations at the end of the accounting period. The defined benefit obligation is calculated annually by independent actuaries. The present value of the defined benefit obligation is determined by discounting estimated future cashflow using interest rates of high-quality AA-corporation bonds that are denominated in the currency in which the benefits will be paid, and that have terms to maturity approximation to the terms of the related pension liability. The Group determines the net interest expense on the net defined benefit liability (asset) for the year by applying the discount rate used to measure the defined benefit obligation at the beginning of the annual accounting period to the then-net defined benefit liability, taking into account any changes in the net defined benefit liability during the period as a result of contributions. Net interest expense and other expenses related to defined benefit plans are recognised in consolidated statement of income. The remeasurement of defined benefit obligation involves estimation of future cashflow, employee turnover, mortality and future increase in salaries.

Gain or loss arising from remeasurements of the net defined benefit obligation, which comprise actuarial gains and losses and the relevant deferred tax, are recognised in equity under the caption "Other equity funds" in accordance with a ruling from the Ministry of Finance ("MOF").

When the Group loses control over its subsidiaries with defined benefit plans, the balance of "Other equity funds" is reclassified to Retained profits after tax in accordance with a ruling from MOF.

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#### (n) Bonds issued

At initial recognition, straight bonds are measured at cost which comprises proceeds from issuance net of issuance costs. Any discount, premium or issuance costs are amortised on a straight-line basis over the term of the bond.

#### (o) Equity

#### (i) Ordinary shares

Ordinary share capital is classified as equity. The excess of proceeds contributed over the par value of shares issued is recorded as share premium. Incremental costs directly attributable to the issue of ordinary shares are recognised as a deduction from share premium

#### (ii) Other capital

Equity movements resulting from acquisition or disposal to non-controlling interests and transactions involving equity instruments were recorded in "Other capital" prior to the prospective application of Circular 202 from 1 January 2015 (Note 3(a)(iii)).

#### (p) Taxation

Income tax on the profit or loss for the year comprises current and deferred tax. Income tax is recognised in the statement of income except to the extent that it relates to items recognised directly to equity, in which case it is recognised in equity.

Current tax is the expected tax payable on the taxable income for the year, using tax rates enacted at the end of the annual accounting period, and any adjustment to tax payable in respect of previous years.

Deferred tax is provided using the balance sheet method, providing for temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the amounts used for taxation purposes. The amount of deferred tax provided is based on the expected manner of realisation or settlement of the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities using the tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at end of the annual accounting period. Deferred tax is recognised in the consolidated statement of income except to the extent relating to item recognised directly in equity.

A deferred tax asset is recognised only to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which the temporary difference can be utilised. Deferred tax assets are reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that the related tax benefit will be realised.

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#### (q) Revenue

#### (i) Goods sold

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised in the consolidated statement of income when significant risks and rewards of ownership have been transferred to the buyer. No revenue is recognised if there are significant uncertainties regarding recovery of the consideration due or the possible return of goods. Revenue on sales of goods is recognised at the net amount after deducting sales discounts.

In cases where the terms of the executed contractual sales agreement allow for an adjustment to the sales price based on a survey of the goods by the customer, assay results issued by a third party are preferable, unless customer's survey is within executed contractual tolerance, then sales recognition is based on the most recently determined product specifications agreed by parties.

#### (ii) Revenue from tolling services

Tolling services are offered to the Group's worldwide customers of the metal powder business, in which customers deliver used material or metal scraps to the Group for recycling into finished products i.e. metal powder, in exchange for a tolling fee. Revenue from tolling services is recognised in the consolidated statement of income when the goods have been processed and accepted by the buyer. Revenue from tolling services is measured based on the consideration to which the Group expects to be entitled to in the contract, which is tolling fee. No revenue is recognised if there are significant uncertainties regarding recovery of the consideration due.

#### (r) Financial income and financial expenses

#### (i) Financial income

Financial income comprises interest income from deposits and foreign exchange gains. Interest income from deposits is recognised as it accrues in the consolidated statement of income on a time proportion basis with reference to the principal outstanding and the applicable interest rate.

#### (ii) Financial expenses

Financial expenses comprise interest expenses on borrowings, bonds, borrowing costs, foreign exchange losses and others financial expenses.

Borrowings costs comprise facility fees, financing costs and transaction costs. Borrowing costs are recognised as an expense in the year in which they are incurred, except where the borrowing costs relate to borrowings in respect of the construction of qualifying assets, in which case the borrowing costs incurred during the year of construction are capitalised as part of the cost of the fixed assets concerned.



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Masan High-Tech Materials Corporation and its subsidiaries Notes to the consolidated financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2024 (continued)

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#### (s) Leases

#### (i) Leased assets

Leases in terms of which the Group, as lessee, assumes substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership are classified as finance leases. Tangible fixed assets acquired by way of finance leases are stated at an amount equal to the lower of fair value and the present value of the minimum lease payments at inception of the lease, less accumulated depreciation.

Depreciation on finance leased assets is computed on a straight-line basis over the shorter of the lease term and the estimated useful lives of the leased assets unless it is reasonably certain that the Group will obtain ownership by the end of the lease term. The estimated useful lives of finance leased assets are consistent with the useful lives of tangible fixed assets as described in Note 3(g)(ii).

Assets held under other leases are classified as operating leases and are not recognised in the Group's balance sheet.

#### (ii) Lease payments

Payments made under operating leases are recognised in the consolidated statement of income on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease. Lease incentives received are recognised in the consolidated statement of income as an integral part of the total lease expense over the term of the leases.

Lease payments made under finance leases are apportioned between the finance expense and the reduction of the outstanding liability. The finance expense is allocated to each period during the lease term so as to produce a constant periodic rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability.

#### (t) Earnings per share

The Group presents basic and diluted, if any, earnings per share ("EPS") for its ordinary shares. Basic EPS is calculated by dividing the profit or loss attributable to the ordinary shareholders of the Group by the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding during the year. To determine the profit or loss attributable to ordinary equity holders, profit or loss for the year is allocated to the ordinary shares and participating equity instruments. This allocation is made in accordance with the rights of the other class of shares to participate in distributions if the entire profit or loss were distributed.

Diluted EPS is determined by adjusting the profit or loss attributable to the ordinary shareholders and the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding for the effect of all dilutive potential ordinary shares.

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#### (u) Segment reporting

A segment is a distinguishable component of the Group that is engaged either in providing related products or services (business segment), or in providing products or services within a particular economic environment (geographical segment), which is subject to risks and rewards that are different from those of other segments. The Group's primary and secondary format for segment reporting is based on business segments and geographical segments respectively.

#### (v) Related parties

Parties are considered to be related to the Group if one party has the ability, directly or indirectly, to control the other party or to exercise significant influence over the other party in making financial and operating decisions. Parties are also considered to be related if they are subject to common control or common significant influence. Related parties may be individuals or corporate entities and include close family members of any individual considered to be a related party. Related parties that are individuals refer to key management personnel who have authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the activities of the Company, including directors and officers of the Company.

Related companies refer to the immediate parent company, the intermediate parent company, the high-level parent company, the ultimate parent company and their subsidiaries and associates.

#### (w) Comparative information

Comparative information in these consolidated financial statements is presented as corresponding figures. Under this method, comparative information for the prior year is included as an integral part of the current year financial statements and are intended to be read only in relation to the amounts and other disclosures relating to the current year. Accordingly, the comparative information included in these consolidated financial statements is not intended to present the Group's consolidated financial position, consolidated results of operation or consolidated cash flows for the prior year.

#### 4. Changes in accounting estimates

In preparing these annual consolidated financial statements, the management has made several accounting estimates. Actual results may differ from these estimates. No significant changes in accounting estimates have been made since the end of the previous accounting period.

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Notes to the consolidated financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2024 (continued) Masan High-Tech Materials Corporation and its subsidiaries

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### 5. Segment reporting

### (a) Business segments

The Group comprises the following business segments:

	Tungsten Others Total VND'000 VND'000	11,427,563,238 91,923,425 14,336,328,727	(620,357,011) 14,479,607 892,706,621	(814,036,345) 1,917,333,501 (2,284,396,141) 30,316,644	(258,075,720)	69,542,334 (745,036,300) (653,028,964)	(1,586,598,650)
	Tung	11,427,5	(620,3				
	Fluorspar VND'000	1,332,361,607	798,732,467				
	Copper VND:000	1,484,480,457	699,851,558				
the group comprises are rome with commercial segments.			(loss)	ciates	g activities		
ine creat comprises	2024	Segment net revenue	Segment gross profit/(loss)	Unallocated expenses Financial income Financial expenses Share of profit in associates	Results from operating activities	Other income Other expenses Income tax expenses	Net loss after tax

Notes to the consolidated financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2024 (continued) Masan High-Tech Materials Corporation and its subsidiaries

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			dated 22 December 2014 of the Ministry of Finance)	er 2014 of the Min	nistry of Finance)
2023	Copper VND'000	Fluorspar VND'000	Tungsten VND'000	Others VND'000	Total VND'000
Segment net revenue	1,043,540,141	1,419,520,569	11,429,312,414	200,880,363	14,093,253,487
Segment gross profit/(loss)	486,168,904	886,403,707	(593,894,393)	5,608,026	784,286,244
Unallocated expenses Financial income Financial expenses Share of profit in associates					(876,752,056) 485,311,318 (2,195,843,856) 9,709,924
Results from operating activities					(1,793,288,426)
Other income Other expenses Income tax benefit					181,078,732 (41,803,130) 124,402,123
Net loss after tax					(1,529,610,701)



Notes to the consolidated financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2024 (continued) Masan High-Tech Materials Corporation and its subsidiaries

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As at 31 December 2024	Copper VND'000	Fluorspar VND'000	Tungsten VND'000	Others VND'000	Total VND'000
Segment assets Unallocated assets	112,709,737	603,559,239	2,651,826,789	727,424,345	4,095,520,110 22,871,006,890
Total assets					26,966,527,000
Total liabilities				·	14,802,833,484
As at 1 January 2024	Copper VND'000	Fluorspar VND'000	Tungsten VND'000	Others VND'000	Total VND'000
Segment assets Unallocated assets	120,738,052	636,460,125	7,791,061,067	1,480,157,965	10,028,417,209 30,343,938,904
Total assets					40,372,356,113
Total liabilities					26,747,864,250



Notes to the consolidated financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2024 (continued) Masan High-Tech Materials Corporation and its subsidiaries

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Total VND'000	11,372,785 524,642,849 742,088,918 599,483,131 372,500,537	Total VND'000 13,552,873 835,849,536 525,867,413 784,281,980 351,977,830
Others VND'000	-114,876,320	Others VND'000
Tungsten VND'000	9,578,277	Tungsten VND'000 9,611,114 381,758,148
Fluorspar VND'000	1,149,000	Fluorspar VND'000
Copper VND'000	645,508	Copper VND'000 3,941,759 8,883,751
2024	Capital expenditure Unallocated capital expenditure Depreciation and amortisation Unallocated depreciation and amortisation Unallocated amortization of long-term prepaid expenses	Capital expenditure Unallocated capital expenditure Depreciation and amortisation Unallocated depreciation and amortisation Expenses



Notes to the consolidated financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2024 (continued) Masan High-Tech Materials Corporation and its subsidiaries

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(b) Geographical segments

The Group comprises the following geographical segments:



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### 6. Divestment of investment in subsidiaries

### H.C. Starck Holding (Germany) GmbH ("HCS") and its subsidiaries and associates

On 29 May 2024, MTC signed a Share purchase agreement with Mitsubishi Materials Corporation ("MMC") to transfer all of MTC's economic benefits in HCS and its subsidiaries and associates. On 17 December 2024, the sale of all shares in HCS was completed. Additionally, in accordance with the Share purchase agreement, before the transfer of shares, HCS had transferred its investment in Nyobolt Limited ("Nyobolt"), a UK-based company specializing in fast-charging battery technology based on tungsten and niobium, to The SHERPA Co., Ltd ("Sherpa"), a subsidiary of Masan Group – the ultimate parent company of MTC, for USD19.8 million.

At the time of transfer, HCS had subsidiaries and associates that are directly or indirectly owned as follows:

- ChemiLytics Beteiligungs GmbH (Germany)
- H.C. Starck GmbH (Germany)
- Chemische Fabriken Oker und Braunschweig AG (Germany)
- H.C. Starck Infrastructure GmbH & Co. KG (Germany)
- ChemiLytics GmbH & Co. KG (Germany)
- H.C. Starck Tungsten GmbH (Germany)
- H.C. Starck Nonferrous Metals Trading (Shanghai) Co. Ltd. (China)
- H.C. Starck Canada Inc. (Canada)
- H.C. Starck Tungsten GK (Japan)
- H.C. Starck Tungsten LLC (United States)
- H.C. Starck Jiangwu Tungsten Specialities (Ganzhou) Co. Ltd. (China)
- Chemitas GmbH (Germany)
- Jiangwu H.C. Starck Tungsten Products Co., Ltd. (China), an associate of HCS

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This transaction has the following effects on the Group's consolidated financial statements as at the date of transfer:

		Carrying value VND'000
Cash and cash equivalents		373,361,501
Accounts receivable – short-term		934,808,193
Inventories – net		2,325,915,141
Other current assets		166,412,450
Accounts receivable – long-term		132,207,304
Tangible fixed assets – net		2,769,690,331
Intangible fixed assets – net		2,691,189,975
Investment property – net		630,721,518
Construction in progress		250,781,755
Long-term financial investments		239,674,491
Taxes and others payable to State Treasury		(178,615,575)
Other current liabilities		(3,082,565,247)
Short-term borrowings		(365,520,456)
Long-term borrowings		(152,419,674)
Deferred tax liabilities		(1,132,674,416)
Provisions – long-term		(4,730,223,368)
Other long-term liabilities		(1,135,437)
Non-controlling interest		(271,324,419)
Foreign exchange differences		210,537,901
Net identifiable assets and liabilities	[1]	810,821,968
Losses from sale of Nyobolt to Sherpa at HCS	[2]	(918,916,629)
Total consideration, net of transaction costs	[3]	3,135,668,310
Profit from the transfer of subsidiaries in the consolidated statement of income (Note 29) (= [3] + [2] - [1])		1,405,929,713
Write-off of deferred income tax assets related to HCS's tax losses upon divestment (Note 35)		(442,502,209)
Net profit from the divestment of investment in subsidiaries in the consolidated statement of income		963,427,504
Total consideration, net of transaction costs		3,135,668,310
Cash and cash equivalents of the transferred subsidiaries		(373,361,501)
Net cash inflows increased from the divestment of investment in subsidiaries		2,762,306,809

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### 7. Cash and cash equivalents

	31/12/2024 VND'000	1/1/2024 VND'000
Cash on hand Cash in banks	47,051 1,468,748,570	41,167 974,143,187
	1,468,795,621	974,184,354

At 31 December 2024 a part of cash with an amount of VND22,539 million (1/1/2024: VND6,789 million) was pledged with banks as security for short-term borrowings granted to subsidiaries (Note 22(a)).

### 8. Investments

### (a) Held-to-maturity investments

	31/12/2024 VND'000	1/1/2024 VND'000
Short-term deposits	-	8,110,000

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# Notes to the consolidated financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2024 (continued) Masan High-Tech Materials Corporation and its subsidiaries

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### (b) Long-term financial investments

	Fair value VND'000	(iii)	(III)		
1/1/2024	Carrying value VND'000	211,552,770	21.5% 1,426,422,485	1,637,975,255	
	% of equity owned	30%	21.5%		
	Quantity		755,161		
31/12/2024	Carrying value VND'000	,	1	1	
	Address	China	Cambridge, UK	. "	
		Equity investments in associates Jiangwu H.C. Starck Tungsten Products Co. Ltd.	<b>Equity investments in other entities</b> Nyobolt Limited (ii)		

This company is an indirectly owned associate of the Group and was disposed of during the year along with HCS and its subsidiaries as presented in Note 1(b).

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- On 10 December 2024, H.C. Starck Holding (Germany) GmbH ("HCS") completed the transfer of all shares of Nyobolt Limited to Sherpa, a subsidiary of the ultimate parent company.  $(\Xi)$
- The Group has not determined the fair values of the financial instruments for disclosure in the consolidated financial statements because information about their market prices are not available and there is currently no guidance on determination of fair value using valuation techniques under Vietnamese Accounting Standards and the Vietnamese Accounting System for Enterprises. The fair values of the financial instruments may differ from their carrying amounts. (iii)

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### 9. Accounts receivable from customers

### Accounts receivable from customers detailed by significant customers

	31/12/2024 VND'000	1/1/2024 VND'000
Third parties		
Tungsten customers	393,731,920	1,299,986,401
Fluorspar customers	217,251,001	256,183,028
Bismuth customers	63,895,004	67,259,118
Copper customers	113,962,739	41,780,462
Other customers	879,107	3,604,622
	789,719,771	1,668,813,631

At 31 December 2024 and 1 January 2024, a part of short-term receivables was pledged with banks as security for short-term borrowings granted to subsidiaries (Note 22(a)).

### 10. Other short-term and long-term receivables

	31/12/2024 VND'000	1/1/2024 VND'000
Other short-term receivables		
Receivable for mining rights fee (a)	980,845,909	810,796,587
Receivable from factoring transaction	, a	18,987,603
Receivable for insurance claim (b)	9,653,040	9,132,771
Import tax receivable	2,075,867	1,988,552
Interest income	-	357,284
Others	579,267	48,823,691
	993,154,083	890,086,488
Other long-term receivables		
Land compensation receivable from Thai Nguyen People's Committee (c)	1,094,091,069	1 229 046 611
Deposit paid to Environment Protection Fund (d)	104,666,261	1,228,946,611 95,560,756
Net defined benefit assets	104,000,201	122,066,644
Others	582,827	582,827
	1,199,340,157	1,447,156,838

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(a) Receivables for mining rights fee ("MRF") as at 31 December 2024 represents additional mining rights fee of the Nui Phao Mining Company Ltd ("NPM"), a subsidiary of the Company, for years from 2015 and relevant administrative charges that NPM paid to the authorities based on a temporary calculation by General Department of Geology and Minerals ("GDGM") under the Official Letter No. 3724/DCKS-KTDCKS dated 28 December 2018 ("Official Letter 3724") and subsequently a calculation by the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment ("MONRE") under the Decision No. 1640/QD-BTNMT dated 23 August 2021 ("Decision 1640").

NPM does not agree with the amounts and basis of the Official Letter 3724 as the management of NPM is of the opinion that it is unreasonable and does not comply with current regulations because the price used to calculate the charge for granting mining rights (or mining right fee) ("G-price") is based on the resource royalty taxable price applicable to mineral resource products instead of royalty taxable price applicable to industrial products. In accordance with regulations of the Government's Decree No. 12/2015/ND-CP dated 12 February 2015 and guidance of the Ministry of Finance's Circular No. 152/2015/TT-BTC dated 2 October 2015 on Royalties, if resources that have to be processed before being sold, resource royalty taxable price equals (=) selling price of the industrial products minus (-) processing costs but not lower than the taxable price imposed by the People's Committee of the province. NPM's products are industrial products, for which the resource royalty taxable price is determined on the basis of the higher of selling price minus (-) processing costs and the taxable price imposed by the Provincial People's Committee ("PPC"). GDGM did not use the royalty taxable price applicable to industrial products; instead they used the royalty taxable price applicable to mineral resource products - tungsten ore (0.1%< WO3<0.3%). Before the effective date of Official Letter 3724, NPM made payment for MRF in accordance with Decision No. 500/QD-BTNMT ("Decision 500") issued by the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment ("MONRE") on 4 March 2015, which used estimated royalty taxable price applicable to industrial products.

On 23 August 2021, MONRE issued Decision No. 1640/QD-BTNMT or ("Decision 1640") to determine the MRF of Nui Phao Mine, replacing the temporary MRF calculation in accordance with Decision 500 and Official Letter 3724 despite that the royalty taxable price applicable to NPM's industrial products has not yet been determined. In issuing this Decision 1640, MONRE continued using the royalty taxable price applicable to tungsten ore (0.1%< WO3<0.3%) instead of the royalty taxable price applicable to industrial products, which had been highlighted by NPM before. According to Decree 67, Article 15, Point 3, in case MRF is paid on a temporary basis, if the taxable prices for calculating resource royalties announced by Provincial People's Committees are valid and compliant with regulations on prices of minerals for determining mining right fee, those prices shall be officially applied and replace the prices used in the previous temporary payments. The management of NPM assessed that because the royalty taxable prices applied to NPM's industrial products have not yet been determined by Thai Nguyen PPC, the G price that serves as the basis for computation of MRF under Decision 1640 is not in accordance with the prevailing laws and regulations.

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NPM has also sent many letters to different levels of authorities to highlight the issues and seek proper resolutions for NPM's MRF issue. As instructed by the Prime Minister under Letter No. 978/VPCP-KTTH dated 28 February 2021, Letter No. 5987/VPCP-KTTH dated 28 August 2021 and subsequently as further instructed by the Deputy Prime Minister under Notification No. 226/TB-VPCP dated 16 June 2023 ("Notification 226"), NPM's MRF issue is under review by Ministry of Finance ("MOF"), MONRE and Thai Nguyen PPC. Accordingly, MRF for the Nui Phao Mining Project will be re-determined by MONRE after (1) the royalty taxable price applicable to NPM's industrial products is finalised and officially issued by Thai Nguyen PPC; and (2) the royalty taxable price bracket for tungsten ore is issued by MOF and the royalty taxable price applicable to NPM's tungsten ore is issued by Thai Nguyen PPC.

As disclosed in Note 37 to these consolidated financial statements, Thai Nguyen PPC, Thai Nguyen Department of Finance and relevant functional agencies are currently working together to determine the royalty taxable price applicable to NPM's industrial products.

Management believes that NPM have adequately provided for its liabilities for MRF and that above amount temporarily paid is entitled to be refunded or off-set against future MRF liabilities based on its interpretation of relevant legislation, including regulations on the charge for granting mining rights and regulations on natural resources tax, i.e., using the price as determined in Decision 500. Accordingly, the Group accounted for the additional MRF payments and relevant administrative charges as receivables and has not recognised the additional MRF specified in Decision 1640 as liabilities. NPM's management expects that it will be able to claim back this receivable after the royalty taxable price applicable to NPM's industrial products is officially determined.

- (b) This amount represents claim due from insurers for loss of profit arising from business interruption of NPM from July to October 2021. The amount of claim was finalized by the lead insurers and was partially received in 2022 and 2023.
- (c) These represented receivables from State Treasury for the land compensation cost of the Nui Phao Mining Project which was paid to the affected residents at Ha Thuong Commune, Dai Tu District, Thai Nguyen Province. The amount can be netted off against annual land rental fee of future years.
- NPM has obligation to deposit to Environment Protection Fund for mine closure and environment rehabilitation. In accordance with Decision No. 1536/QD-BTMMT issued by MONRE on 20 June 2019, the mine rehabilitation plan requires deposit amount to be increased to VND123,460 million. On this date, the remaining deposit of VND87,692 million were approved for annual instalment over 10 years from 2019. The future deposit instalment will be based on the annual CPI fluctuation in accordance with Circular No. 38/2015/TT-BTNMT dated 30 June 2015.

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### 11. Inventories

	31/12	2/2024	1/1/2024	
	Cost VND'000	Allowance VND'000	Cost VND'000	Allowance VND'000
Goods in transit	56,673,072	-	187,237,570	_
Raw materials	150,860,679	(15,311,866)	589,383,393	(25,751,564)
Tools and supplies	487,233,173	:-	878,801,429	(21,945,506)
Work in progress	190,298,682	(22,629,126)	910,523,951	(50,955,174)
Finished goods	2,105,515,001	(55,886,342)	3,605,256,752	(94,732,782)
Merchandise inventories	2,963,744	1-	9,010,766	_
Goods on consignment	78,002,842	(10,164,130)	11,454,984	(728,221)
	3,071,547,193	(103,991,464)	6,191,668,845	(194,113,247)

Included in inventories at 31 December 2024 was VND97,851 million of raw materials, VND154,407 million of work in progress, VND428,799 million of finished goods and VND78,003 million of goods on consignment (1/1/2024: VND461,522 million of raw materials, VND861,832 million of work in progress, VND1,546,888 million of finished goods and VND11,455 million of goods on consignment) carried at net realisable value.

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# Notes to the consolidated financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2024 (continued) Masan High-Tech Materials Corporation and its subsidiaries

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Cost	Buildings and structures VND'000	Machinery and equipment VND'000	Office equipment VND'000	Motor vehicles VND'000	Other mining assets VND'000	Total VND'000
Opening balance Additions	7,324,566,090 8,758,802	18,114,927,512 85,707,685	42,933,174	17,488,349	5,095,926,136	30,595,841,261 94,466,487
Transfer from construction in progress (Note 15) Disposals Written off Currency translation differences Decrease due to divestment of investment in subsidiaries (Note 6)	126,764 - (61,436,766) (1,639,788,228)	925,534,232 - (44,246,043) (54,105,271) (5,516,827,923)		(4,136,364)	1 1 1 1 1	925,660,996 (4,136,364) (44,246,043) (115,542,037) (7,156,616,151)
Closing balance	5,632,226,662	13,510,990,192	42,933,174	13,351,985	5,095,926,136	24,295,428,149
Accumulated depreciation Opening balance Charge for the year Disposals Written off Currency translation differences Decrease due to divestment of investment in subsidiaries (Note 6)	2,622,437,460 295,051,452 - (4,824,032) (578,884,915)	9,374,662,999 662,642,033 - (20,914,606) (40,269,288) (3,808,040,905)	42,252,744 256,227	14,567,717 1,098,225 (4,136,364)	1,765,184,861	13,819,105,781 1,070,981,479 (4,136,364) (20,914,606) (45,093,320) (4,386,925,820)
Closing balance  Net book value	2,333,779,965	6,168,080,233	42,508,971	11,529,578	1,877,118,403	10,433,017,150
Opening balance Closing balance	4,702,128,630 3,298,446,697	8,740,264,513 7,342,909,959	680,430 424,203	2,920,632 1,822,407	3,330,741,275 3,218,807,733	16,776,735,480 13,862,410,999

Included in the cost of tangible fixed assets of the Group were assets costing VND154,478 million which were fully depreciated as at 31 December 2024 (1/1/2024: VND744,402 million), but which are still in active use.

At 31 December 2024, tangible fixed assets with carrying value of VND9,621 billion were pledged with banks as security for short-term and long-term loans and long-term bonds, issued by subsidiaries and the Company (1/1/2024: VND10,058 billion) (Note 22(a) and Note 22(b)).

# Notes to the consolidated financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2024 (continued) Masan High-Tech Materials Corporation and its subsidiaries

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13. Intangible fixed assets

	Land VND'000	Software VND'000	Mining rights VND'000	Development cost (*) VND'000	Brand name VND'000	Customer Relationship VND'000	Technologies VND'000	Other intangible assets VND'000	Total VND'000
Cost Opening balance Additions	40,928,913	448,302,664 3,564,170	792,655,211	646,235,210	1,055,786,731	216,831,167	1,456,351,779	52,256,936	4,709,348,611 3,564,170
progress (Note 15) Written off Currency translation differences	(900,685)	2,541,397 (169,813,170) 2,742,684	ř i ř	- (7,157,321)	- - (11,693,272)	(2,401,495)	- (16,129,694)	- - (98,910)	2,541,397 (169,813,170) (35,327,014)
Decrease due to divestment of investment in subsidiaries (Note 6)	(40,339,907)	(175,310,695)	•	(639,077,889)	(1,044,093,459)	(214,429,672)	(1,440,222,085)	(52,158,026)	(3,605,631,733)
Closing balance	1	112,027,050	792,655,211	•		3T	ī	1	904,682,261
Accumulated amortisation Opening balance Charge for the year Written off Currency translation differences		424,312,281 10,846,406 (169,813,170) 2,827,216	320,565,334 37,767,190	199,018,299 36,988,135 - (3,627,155)	127,027,291 36,529,098 - (2,812,164)	21,853,542 6,284,399 - (483,798)	254,050,210 73,056,939 - (5,624,234)	9,363,785 3,708,510 - (140,829)	1,356,190,742 205,180,677 (169,813,170) (9,860,964)
Decrease due to divestificiti of investment in subsidiaries (Note 6)		(159,249,730)	1	(232,379,279)	(160,744,225)	(27,654,143)	(321,482,915)	(12,931,466)	(914,441,758)
Closing balance	1	108,923,003	358,332,524	Ţ.	ī		í	,	467,255,527
Net book value Opening balance Closing balance	40,928,913	23,990,383	472,089,877 434,322,687	447,216,911	928,759,440	194,977,625	1,202,301,569	42,893,151	3,353,157,869 437,426,734

At 31 December 2024, intangible fixed assets with carrying value of VND437 billion were pledged with banks as security for short-term and long-term loans and long-term bonds issued by a subsidiary and the Company (1/1/2024: VND502 billion) (Note 22(a) and Note 22(b)). Included in the cost of intangible fixed assets were assets costing VND101,375 million which were fully amortised as at 31 December 2024 (1/1/2024: VND348,897 million), but which are still in use.

(\*) Development cost includes completed projects related to troubleshooting used in the production process of the subsidiaries.

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### 14. Investment properties

### Investment properties held to earn rental

	Buildings and structures VND'000	Land VND'000	Total VND'000
Cost			
Opening balance	1,162,352,102	35,368,460	1,197,720,562
Currency translation difference Decrease due to divestment of investment in	(16,689,095)	(391,724)	(17,080,819)
subsidiaries (Note 6)	(1,145,663,007)	(34,976,736)	(1,180,639,743)
Closing balance		-	-
Accumulated depreciation			
Opening balance	494,800,399	1-	494,800,399
Charge for the year	65,409,893	-	65,409,893
Currency translation difference Decrease due to divestment of investment in	(10,292,067)		(10,292,067)
subsidiaries (Note 6)	(549,918,225)	:-	(549,918,225)
Closing balance	-	-	-
Net book value Opening balance Closing balance	667,551,703	35,368,460	702,920,163

Cost of investment property is determined at fair value of assets at HCS's acquisition date.

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### 15. Construction in progress

	2024 VND'000	2023 VND'000
Opening balance Increase due to business combination Additions during the year Transfer to tangible fixed assets (Note 12) Transfer to intangible fixed assets (Note 13) Transfer to long-term prepaid expenses (Note 16) Disposals Written off and included in cost of production and business operations for the year Other movements Currency translation differences Decrease due to divestment of investment in subsidiaries (Note 6)	2,510,877,620 479,944,352 (925,660,996) (2,541,397) (45,648,183) - (552,030,516) 949,836 (5,836,222) (250,781,755)	2,081,826,883 21,070,721 752,584,087 (341,369,035) (2,378,738) (7,428,168) (569,478)
Closing balance	1,209,272,739	2,510,877,620

During the year, borrowing costs capitalised into construction in progress amounted to VND15 billion (2023: VND103 billion).

As at the reporting date, construction in progress of a subsidiary with carrying amount of VND1,089 billion (1/1/2024: VND2,227 billion) has been pledged with banks as security for short-term borrowings and long-term bonds issued by the Group (Notes 22(a) and 22(b)).

Major constructions in progress were as follows:

	31/12/2024 VND'000	1/1/2024 VND'000
Plant, machinery and equipment	172,812,110	1,609,459,652
Land compensation	431,771,817	412,261,236
Site clearance, relocation infrastructure and others	229,070,605	216,434,930
Tailing dams	210,685,794	92,810,066
Other assets	164,932,413	179,911,736
		Sing or a
	1,209,272,739	2,510,877,620

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### 16. Long-term prepaid expenses

Total VND'000	3,283,693,831 286,448,974 45,648,183 (372,500,537)	3,243,290,451
Others VND'000	123,042,680 85,603,790 45,648,183 (116,634,491)	137,660,162
Incremental costs of obtaining contract (*) VND'000	112,247,550	106,062,008
Other mining costs VND'000	1,821,116,958 132,047,708 - (172,487,998)	1,780,676,668
Prepaid land cost and land compensation costs VND'000	1,227,286,643 68,797,476 - (77,192,506)	1,218,891,613
	Opening balance Additions Transfer from construction in progress (Note 15) Amortisation for the year	Closing balance

In September 2020, a subsidiary incurred costs to terminate its long-term offtake agreement with an existing customer in order to obtain a more favourable contract with another. This cost is incremental costs of obtaining contract, thus is capitalised and amortised on a systematic basis consistent with the transfer of the goods under the new contract. \*

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### 17. Accounts payable to suppliers

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### Accounts payable to suppliers detailed by significant suppliers and related parties

	Cost and am payment 31/12/2024 VND'000	
Related parties Masan Group Corporation Techcom Securities Joint Stock Company	1,140,246 26,840,000	-
Other parties Jiangwu H.C. Stack Tungsten Products Co., Ltd Others	438,001,312	112,300,009 972,762,950
	465,981,558	1,085,062,959
Advance from customers – short-term		
	31/12/2024 VND'000	1/1/2024 VND'000
Third parties		
Fluorspar customers	-	732,742,579
Bismuth customers	-	251,506
Others	25,532,553	24,167,550
_	25,532,553	757,161,635

Advance for sales of Fluorspar and Bismuth shall be discharged through monthly instalments through subsequent deliveries. Advance for sales of Fluorspar bears prepayment fee based on agreed term and is guaranteed by an intermediate parent company and the ultimate parent company.

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Notes to the consolidated financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2024 (continued) Masan High-Tech Materials Corporation and its subsidiaries

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19. Taxes payable to State Treasury

31/12/2024 VND*000	105,107 211,848,624 6,009,817	218,694,624	
Decrease due to divestment of investment in subsidiaries (Note 6) VND'000		(82,248,546) (96,367,029) (178,615,575) (178,615,575)	
Currency translation differences VND'000		(374,878) (1,473,904) (1,848,782) (1,848,782)	
Paid/offset VND'000	(417,907,633) (196,436,027) (9,157,350) (4,427,634) (72,289,984) (168,274,068) (13,383,034)	(881,875,730) (93,024,977) (107,899,092) (200,924,069) (1,082,799,799)	
Incurred VND'000	417,907,633 195,350,611 211,786,110 4,427,634 71,672,030 168,274,068 13,859,238	1,083,277,324 97,923,079 112,899,144 210,822,223 1,294,099,547	
1/1/2024 VND'000	1,190,523 9,219,864 6,627,771 254,872	ties 77,725,322 92,840,881 170,566,203 187,859,233	
	Tax payables to Vietnamese State Treasury Value added tax Import-export tax Corporate income tax Environment protection tax Personal income tax Natural resource tax Other taxes	Tax payables to foreign tax authorities Corporate income tax Other taxes	

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### 20. Accrued expenses

	31/12/2024 VND'000	1/1/2024 VND'000
Operating costs	399,022,169	252,189,471
Accrued interest payable	160,580,811	346,890,886
Accrual for land leases costs	56,091,971	112,468,333
Natural resource taxes and fees	97,996,628	15,690,196
Bonus	54,502,750	48,421,167
Consultant fee	-	21,698,007
Accrual for construction work	4,753,210	20,494,038
Accrual for other financing costs	919,329	1,550,261
Others	18,160,467	13,247,872
	792,027,335	832,650,231

### 21. Other short-term payables

Other payables included the following amounts:

	31/12/2024 VND'000	1/1/2024 VND'000
Amounts due to Masan Horizon Company Limited – the immediate parent company		
Non-trade (a)	-	2,511,785
Other payables to other parties		
Usance LC payable at sight (UPAS LC) (b)	21,249,670	198,592,554
Other payables – short-term	3,826,992	34,320,273
	25,076,662	235,424,612

- (a) Amounts due to the immediate parent company were unsecured, interest-free and repayable based on agreement between the parties.
- (b) Amounts due to local banks that issued UPAS LC to subsidiaries of Group. The outstanding balances bear fixed rates over the deferred payment period from 6 to 9 months and are secured by certain receivables, part of assets of NPM project, and shares of the Company held by a related party.

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### Masan High-Tech Materials Corporation and its subsidiaries Notes to the consolidated financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2024 (continued)

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Movement of these UPAS LC during the year are as follows:

	2024 VND'000	2023 VND'000
Opening balance Addition Payments Unrealised foreign exchange losses	198,592,554 57,948,630 (235,291,514)	935,610,039 277,084,598 (1,016,521,246) 2,419,163
Closing balance	21,249,670	198,592,554

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# Notes to the consolidated financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2024 (continued) Masan High-Tech Materials Corporation and its subsidiaries

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### 22. Borrowings and bonds

### (a) Short-term borrowings and bonds

31/12/2024	Carrying amount and amount within repayment capacity VND'000	3,284,827,701	r	373,097,665	3,657,925,366
Decresse due to	(9	(365,520,456)	Ĩ		(365,520,456)
ear	Converted foreign exchange differences VND'000	(2,435,653)	1	2,512,322	16,669
Movement during the year	Unrealised foreign exchange differences VND'000	4,866,617	ı		4,866,617
Move	Payments VND'000	(11,346,740,296)	(2,000,000,000)	(240,108,728)	(13,586,849,024)
	Additions VND'000	9,188,157,732	4,716,083	516,359,665	9,709,233,480
1/1/2024	Carrying amount and amount within repayment capacity VND'000	5,806,499,757	1,995,283,917	94,334,406	7,896,118,080
		Short-term borrowings	bonds (Note 22(b))	Current portion of folighterin borrowings (Note 22(b))	

Terms and conditions of short-term borrowings at respective reporting dates were as follows:

		31/12/2024	24	1/1/2024	4
	Currency	Annual interest (%)	VND'000	Annual interest (%)	VND'000
Secured bank borrowing (*) (**)	VND	6.00 - 8.11	556,286,554	6.90 - 9.50	895,504,746
Secured bank borrowing (*) (**)	USD	5.50 - 8.20	2,151,538,731	5.50 - 10.43	2,487,940,975
Secured bank borrowing (*)	EUR	ı		3.50 + margin	274,300,000
Secured bank borrowing (*)	CNY	1	1	4.15	34,938,669
Unsecured bank borrowing	AND	5.20 - 5.90	272,701,174	4.10 - 5.40	221,224,465
Unsecured bank borrowing	OSD	7.30 - 8.40	304,301,242	4.50 - 8.28	163,683,395
Unsecured bank borrowing	CNY	1	, T	3.80 - 4.35	52,407,507
Unsecured borrowing from related party	VND		1	8.00	1,676,500,000
			3,284,827,701		5,806,499,757

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- (\*) As 31 December 2024, these short-term borrowings are secured by the following collaterals:
  - part of a subsidiary's bank accounts (Note 7); and/or
  - part of short-term receivables of a subsidiary (Note 9); and/or
  - a number of shares issued by the Company held by a related company; and/or
  - part of tangible and intangible fixed assets and construction in progress of subsidiaries (Note 12, Note 13 and Note 15).
- (\*\*) Included in the balance of secured bank borrowings as at 31 December 2024 was VND1,151 billion (1/1/2024: VND953 billion) from a local bank which is an associate of the ultimate parent company.

### (b) Long-term borrowings and bonds issued

	31/12/2024 VND'000	1/1/2024 VND'000
Long-term borrowings and bonds issued Bonds repayable within twelve months (Note 22(a))	8,940,501,608	10,850,162,726 (1,995,283,917)
Borrowings repayable within twelve months (Note 22(a))	(373,097,665)	(94,334,406)
Repayable after twelve months	8,567,403,943	8,760,544,403

Terms and conditions of long-term borrowings and bonds at the reporting date were as follows:

		Currency	31/12/2024 VND'000	1/1/2024 VND'000
Secured bond issued Secured bank borrowing Unsecured bank borrowing Unsecured borrowing from related party	(i) (ii) (iii)	VND VND CNY VND	8,198,117,852 502,545,756 - 239,838,000	10,280,610,082 475,218,238 94,334,406
		-	8,940,501,608	10,850,162,726

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(i) These are non-convertible bonds issued by the Company and NPM – a subsidiary, which have interest rate to be adjusted every six months and calculated as the average twelve-month saving deposit rate of related reference banks plus 4.1% to 5.25% per annum.

As at 31 December 2024, these VND denominated non-convertible bonds are secured over the following collaterals:

- a part of certain long-term assets of a subsidiary (Note 12, Note 13 and Note 15); and/or
- a number of shares issued by the Company owned by a related company; and/or
- portion of contributed capital owned by a subsidiary; and/or
- guaranteed by the ultimate parent company.

These secured bonds were reported net of bond arrangement fees.

- (ii) These are borrowings from the local bank which is an associate of the ultimate parent company with interest rates of 9.3% 12%/year. These borrowings were secured by a portion of short-term receivables of a subsidiary, certain shares issued by the Company and owned by a related company, and a portion of assets of a subsidiary.
- (iii) These are unsecured borrowings of a subsidiary with related parties with an interest rate of 4.3% per annum.

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### 23. Recognised deferred tax assets and liabilities

### (a) Recognised deferred tax assets and liabilities

	Tax rate	31/12/2024 VND'000	1/1/2024 VND'000
Deferred tax assets:			
Remeasurement of provision for pension			
liabilities	30%	-	297,826,332
Tax losses carry-forwards (*)	7,5% - 30%	_	446,264,329
Unrealized gain on intra-group transactions	5% - 30%	-	22,140,757
Pre-existing relationship - Benefit from			
contract with NPM	30%	-	8,018,272
Allowance for inventories	15%	22,742,529	19,128,896
Newly identified tangible assets from			
business combination (*)	15% - 30%	-	2,807,385
Accruals, provisions and others (*)	30%	_	33,870,408
Net-off		-	(773,892,819)
Total deferred tax assets		22,742,529	56,163,560
Deferred tax liabilities:			
Mineral reserves and mineral resources	15%	473,642,209	489,936,081
Long-term assets	7,5% - 20%	237,161,072	151,833,739
Unrealized loss on intra-group transactions	10% - 30%	9,815,063	42,441,627
Newly identified intangible assets from			
business combination	25% - 30%	-	824,760,181
Newly identified tangible assets from			
business combination (*)	15% - 30%	_	688,334,476
Investment in associates	25%	-	53,271,287
Others	10% - 30%	(135,903,080)	3,289,488
Net-off		-	(796,346,670)
Total deferred tax liabilities	,	584,715,264	1,457,520,209

<sup>(\*)</sup> Deferred tax assets and liabilities includes items mainly arose from HCS and its subsidiaries. These items were presented on a net basis because the subsidiaries have a legally enforceable right to set off current tax assets against current tax liabilities and the deferred tax assets and the deferred tax liabilities relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation authorities on the same taxable entities.

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Movement in temporary differences during the year

**(P**)

	1/1/2024 VND'000	Recognised in consolidated statement of income VND'000	Recognised in equity VND'000	Decrease due to divestment of investment in subsidiaries (Note 6) VND'000	31/12/2024 VND'000
Mineral reserves and mineral resources	(489,936,081)	16,293,872	ı	1	(473,642,209)
Long-term assets	(151,833,739)	(85,327,333)	•		(237,161,072)
Unrealized (loss)/profit on intra-group transactions	(20,300,870)	10,485,807	1	1	(9,815,063)
Pre-existing relationship asset	8,018,272	(4,009,136)	r	(4,009,136)	1
Remeasurement of provision for pension liabilities (**)	297,826,332	(171,710,209)	52,505,841	(178,621,964)	,
Tax losses carry-forwards	446,264,329	(289,022,745)	9,206,645	(87,767,290)	78,680,939
Identified intangible assets from business combination	(824,760,181)	44,309,081	4,572,920	775,878,180	
Identified tangible assets from business combination	(685,527,091)	64,891,851	10,734,328	609,900,912	1
Investment in associates	(53,271,287)	(7,579,161)	45,990	60,804,458	ř
Allowance for inventories	19,128,896	3,613,633	1		22,742,529
Accrual, provisions and others	53,034,771	74,734,565	(27,036,451)	(43,510,744)	57,222,141
	(1,401,356,649)	(343,319,775)	50,029,273	1,132,674,416	(561,972,735)

Deferred tax recognised in equity also included the relevant deferred tax of the remeasurement of the net defined benefit obligation - provision for pensions. As explained in Note 3(m)(iii), these amounts are recognised in equity under the caption "Other equity funds" in accordance with a ruling from the Ministry of Finance.

(\*\*)

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### 24. Provisions – long-term

Movements of long-term provisions during the year were as follows:

	Mine rehabilitation VND'000	Mining rights VND'000	Pensions and others VND'000	Total VND'000
Opening balance Increase during the year	119,203,315	379,258,631	5,009,183,851	5,507,645,797
Remeasurement of provision for	5,626,396	7,491,728	163,037,149	176,155,273
pensions (*)	_	-	(111,520,238)	(111,520,238)
Provision used during the year	-	(46,291,302)	(252,918,428)	(299,209,730)
Currency translation differences Decrease due to divestment of investment in subsidiaries	-	-	(77,558,966)	(77,558,966)
(Note 6)	-	-	(4,730,223,368)	(4,730,223,368)
Closing balance	124,829,711	340,459,057	-	465,288,768

<sup>(\*)</sup> As explained in Note 3(m)(iii), the remeasurement of the net defined benefit obligation - provision for pensions and the relevant deferred tax are recognised in equity under the caption "Other equity funds" in accordance with a ruling from the Ministry of Finance.

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	Share capital VND'000	Share premium VND'000	Other capital VND'000	Foreign exchange differences VND'000	Other equity funds VND'000	Retained profits VND'000	Equity attributable to equity holders of the Company VND'000	Non-controlling interest VND'000	Total equity VND'000
Balance at 1/1/2023	10,991,554,200	1,098,259,892	(295,683,347)	(419,419,764)	675,544,001	3,031,229,349	15,081,484,331	165,954,443	15,247,438,774
Net (loss)/profit for the year	1	1	1	1	,	(1,575,884,320)	(1,575,884,320)	46,273,619	(1,529,610,701)
for pensions	•	1	1		(279,238,968)	1	(279,238,968)	•	(279,238,968)
Currency translation differences	Ĭ.	·	•	185,572,767	i.	r	185,572,767	329,991	185,902,758
Balance at 1/1/2024	10,991,554,200	1,098,259,892	(295,683,347)	(233,846,997)	396,305,033	1,455,345,029	13,411,933,810	212,558,053	13,624,491,863
Net (loss)/profit for the year	•	•	•	,	r	(1,638,456,685)	(1,638,456,685)	51,858,035	(1,586,598,650)
Remeasurement of provision for pensions Currency translation differences	1 1	т т	rr	23,309,096	157,877,355		157,877,355 23,309,096	5,400,370	157,877,355 28,709,466
Changes due to divestment of investment in subsidiaries Other movements		1 1	t i	210,537,901	(554,182,388)	554,182,388 (1,507,961)	210,537,901 (1,507,961)	(271,324,419) 1,507,961	(60,786,518)
Balance at 31/12/2024	10,991,554,200 1,098,259,892	1,098,259,892	(295,683,347)	,	,	369,562,771	12,163,693,516	1	12,163,693,516

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### 26. Share capital

The Company's authorised and issued share capital comprised:

	31/12/2024 & Number of shares	
Authorised share capital	1,099,155,420	10,991,554,200
Issued share capital Ordinary shares	1,099,155,420	10,991,554,200
Shares in circulation Ordinary shares	1,099,155,420	10,991,554,200
Share premium	3	1,098,259,892

All ordinary shares have a par value of VND10,000. Each share is entitled to one vote at meetings of the Company. Shareholders are entitled to receive dividends as declared from time to time. All ordinary shares are ranked equally with regard to the Company's residual assets.

Share premium represents the excess of the proceeds on issuance of shares over the par value.

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### 27. Off balance sheet items

### (a) Lease

The future minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases were:

	31/12/2024 VND'000	1/1/2024 VND'000
Within one year Within two to five years	5,776,154 55,995,093	3,165,820 29,125,572
	61,771,247	32,291,392

### (b) Foreign currencies

	31/12/	2024	1/1/2	024
	Original currency	VND'000 equivalent	Original currency	VND'000 equivalent
USD	54,049,296	1,368,528,175	27,623,650	665,729,977
EUR	-	-	5,043,070	133,414,409
JPY	=	-	272,215,588	46,156,875
CNY	; <del>-</del>	-	7,473,826	25,119,528
CAD	-	-	1,810,973	32,684,442
AUD	1,971	30,681	3,606	58,614

### (c) Bad debts written off

31/12/2024 and 1/1/2024 VND'000
30,294,111

Bad debts written off

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### (d) Capital expenditure commitments

As at 31 December 2024 the Group had the following outstanding capital commitments approved but not provided for in the consolidated balance sheet:

	31/12/2024 VND'000	1/1/2024 VND'000
Approved but not contracted Approved and contracted	163,544,492 9,185,115	2,921,356,599 68,050,399
	172,729,607	2,989,406,998

### 28. Revenue from sales of goods and provision of services

Total revenue represents the gross value of goods sold and services rendered exclusive of value added tax and export tax.

### 29. Financial income

	2024 VND'000	2023 VND'000
Gains from divestment of investment in subsidiaries (Note 6) Foreign exchange gains	1,405,929,713	470.019.507
Interest income from deposits Other financial income	499,623,079 8,894,929 2,885,780	470,918,507 12,298,730 2,094,081
-		
	1,917,333,501	485,311,318

### 30. Financial expenses

	2024 VND'000	2023 VND'000
Interest expense	1,371,669,159	1,503,015,894
Borrowing fees	75,517,820	53,852,779
Foreign exchange losses	579,099,986	367,730,633
Others	258,109,176	271,244,550
	2,284,396,141	2,195,843,856

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### 31. Selling expenses

	2024 VND'000	2023 VND'000
Freight charges Outside services Depreciation expenses Salary expenses Others	185,024,612 36,210,171 6,685,634 61,247,688 72,541,279	175,270,055 43,742,358 8,400,657 62,256,008 87,510,490
	361,709,384	377,179,568

### 32. General and administration expenses

	2024 VND'000	2023 VND'000
Salary expenses	322,828,538	324,611,957
Outside services	77,155,510	84,100,080
Depreciation expenses	25,444,294	57,652,334
Office supplies	7,112,336	3,209,345
Others	19,786,283	29,998,772
	452,326,961	499,572,488

### 33. Other income

	2024 VND'000	2023 VND'000
Gain from bargain purchase from business combination	-	117,106,706
Gain on scrap sales	12,275,377	13,933,366
Gain on disposal of fixed assets	981,818	554,545
Others	56,285,139	49,484,115
	69,542,334	181,078,732

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### 34. Other expenses

	2024 VND'000	2023 VND'000
Losses due to write-off of construction in progress	544,950,624	_
Tax penalties	1,933,510	18,015,494
Charity donations	100,000,000	-
Others	98,152,166	23,787,636
	745,036,300	41,803,130

### 35. Income tax

### (a) Recognised in the consolidated statement of income

and the composite of the content of		
	2024 VND'000	2023 VND'000
Current tax expense		
Current year	309,656,205	56,633,077
Under provision in prior years	52,984	356,692
	309,709,189	56,989,769
Deferred tax expense/(benefit)		
Reversal of temporary differences	(99,182,434)	(169, 185, 142)
Write-down/(reversal) of deferred tax assets	442,502,209	(12,206,750)
	343,319,775	(181,391,892)
Income tax expense/(benefit)	653,028,964	(124,402,123)

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### (b) Reconciliation of effective tax rate

	2024 VND'000	2023 VND'000
Accounting loss before tax	(933,569,686)	(1,654,012,824)
Tax at the Company tax rate	(186,713,937)	(330,802,565)
Non-deductible expenses	79,947,016	3,538,801
Tax incentives		(9,205,132)
Effect of different tax rates in subsidiaries	(19,791,631)	(7,739,568)
Effect of different tax rates on other income and recognition		
of deferred tax	(41,121,301)	4,514,359
Tax losses utilised	(49,941)	(55,336)
Under provision in prior years	52,984	356,692
Write-down/(reversal) of deferred tax assets	442,502,209	(12,206,750)
Deferred tax assets not recognised in respect of tax losses	130,216,171	68,577,140
Changes in unrecognised temporary differences	247,987,394	158,620,236
	653,028,964	(124,402,123)

### (c) Applicable tax rates

The Company has an obligation to pay the Government corporate income tax at the rate of 20% of taxable profits. The Company's subsidiaries have obligation to pay the Government income tax in accordance with the prevailing regulations. The Company's subsidiaries enjoy various tax incentives which provide subsidiaries with further tax exemption and reductions as follow:

- MTC a subsidiary enjoys income tax incentives (with corporate income tax rate of 10%) applicable for high-tech investment project under Vietnamese current tax regulations.
- NPM a subsidiary enjoys income tax incentives (with corporate income tax rate of 15%) applicable for mining and processing activities for mineral products other than gold in areas with extremely difficult socio-economic conditions under Vietnamese current tax regulations.

All of the above tax exemption and reduction are not applicable to other income which is taxed at the standard income tax rate applicable to enterprises before any incentives of 20%.

HCS and its subsidiaries are based mainly in Germany, Canada, China.

- Companies based in Germany with legal form of corporation are subject to corporation tax of 15% and are then subject to a surcharge of 5.5% (solidarity surcharge). This results in a total tax rate of 15.825%. These companies are also subject to the Trade tax which is a combination of a uniform tax rate of 3.5% (base rate) multiple with municipal tax rate depending on where the companies' permanent establishment located. The corporate income tax rate are the sum of total rate and the trade tax, which is approximately 30% on average;
- H.C. Starck Jiangwu Tungsten Specialities (Ganzhou), Co., Ltd is subject to corporate income tax of 15% applicable to foreign investment production enterprise and established in Ganzhou, Jiangxi Province of People's Republic of China;

No.

Masan High-Tech Materials Corporation and its subsidiaries Notes to the consolidated financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2024 (continued)

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 H.C. Starck Canada Inc. is subject to corporate income tax rate applicable to Canadian enterprises of approximately 25%.

### (d) Tax contingencies

The taxation laws and their application in some countries where the Company and its subsidiaries operate were subject to interpretation and may change over time. The final tax position may be subject to review and investigation by a number of authorities, who are enabled by law to impose severe fines, penalties and interest charges. These facts may create tax risks for the Company and its subsidiaries. Management believes that the Company and its subsidiaries had adequately provided for tax liabilities based on its interpretation of tax and legislation, including on transfer pricing requirements and computation of corporate income tax and deferred tax liabilities. However, the relevant authorities may have different interpretations.

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### 36. Losses earnings per share

The calculation of basic losses per share for the year ended 31 December 2024 was based on the loss attributable to ordinary shareholders of VND1,638,457 million (2023: the loss attributable to ordinary shareholders of VND1,575,884 million) and a weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding of 1,099,155,420 shares (2023: 1,099,155,420 shares), calculated as follows:

### (a) Net profit attributable to shareholders

		2024	2023
	Net loss for the year (VND'000) Net profit attributable to non-controlling interest (VND'000)	(1,586,598,650) 51,858,035	(1,529,610,701) 46,273,619
	Net loss attributable to ordinary shareholders (VND'000)	(1,638,456,685)	(1,575,884,320)
	Weighted average number of ordinary shares (shares)	1,099,155,420	1,099,155,420
	Basic losses per share (VND/share)	(1,491)	(1,434)
(b)	Weighted average number of shares		
		2024	2023
	Weighted average number of ordinary shares for the year ended 31 December	1,099,155,420	1,099,155,420

### (c) Diluted earnings per share

The Company has no dilutive potential ordinary shares.

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### 37. Significant transactions with related parties

In addition to related party balances and transactions disclosed in other notes to these consolidated financial statements, the Group had the following significant balances and transactions with related parties during the year.

### (a) Related party balances

As at and for the year ended 31 December 2024, the Group has current deposit accounts at Vietnam Technological and Commercial Joint Stock Bank ("TCB") at normal commercial terms, an associate of the ultimate parent company, at normal commercial terms.

As at 31 December 2024, the intermediate parent company, the immediate parent company, subsidiaries of the ultimate parent company, and associates of the ultimate parent company held VND5,263,638 million (1/1/2024: VND6,989,094 million) of the bonds issued by the Group.

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### (b) Related party transactions

Related Party	Nature of transactions	2024 VND'000	2023 VND'000
Ultimate parent compa			
Masan Group Corporation	Borrowings received	2,173,600,000	842,500,000
("MSN")	Borrowings repaid Borrowings interest expense	3,150,262,000 78,527,544	423,240,000 83,193,934
(111011)	Purchase of services	3,041,460	1,055,783
Intermediate parent company		-,,	.,,
Zenith Investment Company Limited	Bonds interest (i)	641,096	3,895,890
Immediate parent company			
Masan Horizon	Borrowings received	1,848,500,000	501,000,000
Company Limited	Borrowings repaid	2,308,500,000	41,000,000
("MH")	Interest expense	51,206,252	20,200,548
	Bonds interest (i)	58,796,219	99,621,488
Ultimate parent compa	any's subsidiaries		
Masan Consumer	Purchase of goods	1,181,923	1,227,248
Corporation	Purchase of services	-	122,030
Wincommerce General	Bonds interest (i)	427,966,828	173,591,303
Commercial Services Joint Stock Company	Purchase of goods	1,021,359	460,199
Masan Brewery Distribution One Member Company Limited	Purchase of goods	5,040	267,209
The SHERPA Company Limited	Bonds interest (i) Proceeds from sales of equity	7,690,240	38,386,553
company Emited	investment in other entities	502,326,000	-
Ultimate parent compa	any's associate		
TCB and its	Interest expense	137,273,156	127,699,211
subsidiaries	Bonds interest (i)	22,930,804	27,047,001
	Borrowings received	1,881,834,936	2,176,950,040
	Borrowings repaid Bonds issued	1,649,270,679	1,848,003,968
	(TCB is the issuance consultant) Bonds paid	t=	5,800,000,000
	(TCB is the issuance consultant)	2,000,000,000	5,800,000,000

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Related Party	Nature of transactions	2024 VND'000	2023 VND'000
Associate (from 1/1/20 Jiangwu H.C. Starck Tungsten Products Co. Ltd		1,873,522,437	2,035,428,709
Key management pers	Salary, bonus and other benefits (ii)	24,572,535	23,378,841

- (i) The bonds are listed and sold to a broader group of investors pursuant to arrangement agreements.
- (ii) No board fees were paid to Board of Directors members for the year ended 31 December 2024 and 31 December 2023.

Included in the remuneration to key management personnel, the actual board fees, salary and bonus for each member of the Company's Board of Directors and the Company's General Director during the year were as follows:

Name	Position	2024 VND'000	2023 VND'000
<b>Board of Directors</b>			
Mr. Danny Le	Chairman	_	-
Mr. Nguyen Thieu Nam	First Vice Chairman	-	-
Mr. Ashley James McAleese	Executive Member	-	-
Mr. Craig Richard Bradshaw	Executive Member	-	-
Mr. Tadakazu Ohashi	Non-executive Member	-	-
Ms. Nguyen Thu Hien	Independent member	_	-
<b>General Director</b> Mr. Craig Richard Bradshaw	General Director (*)	24,572,535	23,378,841

<sup>(\*)</sup> Salary and bonus for the General Director of the Company for the year ended 31 December 2024 and 31 December 2023 are paid out by a subsidiary of the Company.

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### 38. Contingent liabilities

As disclosed in Note 10(a), on 23 August 2021, MONRE issued Decision 1640 to determine the MRF of Nui Phao Mine, replacing the temporary MRF collection in accordance with Decision 500 and Official Letter 3724 despite that the royalty taxable price applicable to NPM's industrial products has not yet been determined. In issuing this Decision 1640, MONRE continued using the royalty taxable price applicable to mineral resources - tungsten ore (0.1% < WO3 < 0.3%) instead of the royalty taxable price applicable to industrial products, which had been highlighted by NPM, a subsidiary, before. The official price used to calculate MRF - G-price according to Decision 1640 is VND1,831,085 per ton whereas the temporary G-price according to Decision 500 is VND775,026 per ton. On 6 October 2021, NPM received Notification No. 3937/TB-CTTNG on payment of MRF issued by the Thai Nguyen Tax Department ("TNTD"). This notification was to inform NPM of additional MRF payable following Decision 1640 in which the additional MRF due to application of different G-prices for the period from 2015 to 2021 was VND394.5 billion. On 8 December 2021, TNTD issued Official Letter No. 4883/CTTNG-QLN requesting NPM to make payment of MRF of VND125.8 billion being the shortage of MRF payment for 2021, together with interest on late payment of VND4.1 billion.

After the issuance of Decision 1640, NPM submitted several petition letters to the Prime Minister, MONRE to request for delaying the collection of additional MRF in accordance with Decision 1640 and re-determining the MRF price which is applicable to NPM's industrial products.

Management believes that NPM had adequately provided for its liabilities for MRF based on its interpretation of relevant legislation relating to mining rights and natural resources tax. NPM's management has, therefore, also sent letters to different levels of authorities to highlight the issues and seek proper resolutions for NPM's MRF issue.

In 2021, as instructed by the Prime Minister under Letter No. 978/VPCP-KTTH dated 8 February 2021 and Letter No. 5987/VPCP-KTTH dated 28 August 2021, the case is under review by MOF, MONRE, Thai Nguyen PPC and Thai Nguyen Department of Finance ("TN DOF"), subject to report to the Prime Minster and National Assembly Committee on Economy. In 2022, relevant central and provincial authorities, through a meeting chaired by GDGM, have agreed that there is an inadequacy in the royalty taxable price which serves as a basis to calculate mining rights fee for Nui Phao Mining Project. On that basis, Thai Nguyen PPC has been working with MOF and MONRE to source a technical advisor, and also instructed the Thai Nguyen Department of Finance to coordinate with relevant local departments to complete the procedures for selecting an appropriate technical advisor to develop a mechanism to determine the royalty taxable price applicable to NPM's industrial products. NPM received further instructions from the Deputy Prime Minister under Notification No. 226/TB-VPCP, according to which, MRF for the Nui Phao Mining Project will be re-determined by MONRE after (1) the royalty taxable price applicable to NPM's industrial products is finalised and officially issued by Thai Nguyen PPC; and (2) the royalty taxable price bracket for tungsten ore is issued by MOF and the royalty taxable price applicable to NPM's tungsten ore is issued by Thai Nguyen PPC. By the issuance date of this report, Thai Nguyen PPC and Department of Finance, relevant functional agencies at different levels have been still working together to determine the royalty taxable price applicable to the NPM's industrial products.

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NPM's management assessed that because the royalty taxable price applicable to NPM's industrial products has not yet been determined by Thai Nguyen PPC, the G price which serves as the basis for computation of MRF under Decision 1640 is not in accordance with the prevailing laws and regulations. NPM, therefore, believes that once the royalty taxable price applicable to NPM's industrial products are available, the official MRF for Nui Phao Mine from 2015 to 2024 will be redetermined, replacing the MRF amount that stated in Decision 1640. This view of the management has been confirmed in Notification 226.

The ultimate outcome of this MRF matter is presently not determined and may be subject to the determination of the royalty taxable price applicable to NPM's industrial products and whether MONRE agrees to recalculate the MRF in Decision 1640 using that royalty taxable price when it is determined. Accordingly, the Group has not recognised the additional MRF as stated in Decision 1640 as liabilities in the consolidated financial statements.

### 39. Comparative information

Prepared by:

Nguyen Thi Thanh Mai

Chief Accountant

Comparative information as at 1 January 2024 was derived from the balances and amounts reported in the Group's consolidated financial statements as at and for the year ended 31 December 2023.

28 February 2025

Reviewed by:

Nguyen Huy Tuan Chief Financial Officer

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Ashley James McAleese Chief Executive Officer

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