No 10, 30/4 Street, Quarter 2, Duong Dong Town, Phu Quoc, Kien Giang Province

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FINANCIAL STATEMENT OF QIV 2016

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SUPERDONG FAST FERRY KIEN GIANG JOINT STOCK COMPANY No. 10 30/4 Street, Duong Dong Town, Phu Quoc District, Kien Giang Province

BALANCE SHEET

As of 31 December 2016

As of 31 December 2016			Unit: VND	
ASSETS	Code	Notes	Ending balance	Unit: VND Beginning balance
A. CURRENT ASSETS (100=110+120+130+140+150)	100		381,708,847,970	316,076,161,137
I. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS		V.01	8,653,680,105	34,212,003,296
1. Cash	111		6,653,680,105	8,212,003,296
2. Cash Equivalent	112		2,000,000,000	26,000,000,000
II. SHORT-TERM FINANCIAL INVESTMENTS	120		328,100,000,000	210,000,000,000
1. Trading Securities	121			-
3. Held-to-Maturity Investments		V.02	328,100,000,000	210,000,000,000
III. SHORT-TERM RECEIVABLES	130	1.02	27,349,471,314	61,974,368,005
1. Short-term Receivables from Customers	131		579,694,000	749,885,000
2. Short-term Prepayment to Suppliers		V.04	26,173,475,300	59,811,962,172
3. Short-term Internal Receivables	133	1.04	20,175,475,500	39,011,902,172
4. Receivable according to the progress of construction contract	133		1.0	-
5. Short-term Loan Receivable	135		-	-
6. Other Short-term Receivables	136	V.05	596,302,014	1,412,520,833
7. Provision for Bad Debts	137		-	-,
8. Insufficient Assets	139		-	
IV. INVENTORIES	140		10,367,631,167	8,272,655,978
1. Inventories		V.06	10,367,631,167	8,272,655,978
2. Provision for Devaluation of Stocks	149	1.00	10,507,051,107	0,272,033,970
V. OTHER CURRENT ASSETS		V.07	7,238,065,384	1 617 122 050
1. Short-term Prepaid Expenses	151	v.07		1,617,133,858
2. Deductible VAT	151		2,076,435,333	1,617,133,858
3. Taxes and Receivables from State Budget			5,161,630,051	-
4. Repurchase Government Bonds Transactions	153		-	■ 3
5. Others Current Assets	154		-	-
	155		-	-
B. NON-CURRENT ASSETS (200=210+220+240+250+260)	200		333,087,338,756	211,264,453,207
I. LONG-TERM RECEIVABLES	210		2,902,500,000	1,715,000,000
1. Long-term trade receivables	211		-	
2. Long-term prepayments to suppliers	212			-
5. Receivables for long-term loans	215		-	
6. Other long-term receivables	216		2,902,500,000	1,715,000,000
7. Allowance for doubtful debts	219		-	-
II. FIXED ASSETS	220		328,963,449,341	209,539,388,199
1. Tangible Fixed Assets	221	V.08	320,391,740,341	202,396,003,553
- Historical Cost	222		419,760,734,396	277,959,624,506
- Accumulated Depreciation (*)	223		(99,368,994,055)	(75,563,620,953)
2. Financial Lease Assets	224			(,,,,,
- Historical Cost	225		-	
- Accumulated Depreciation (*)	226		-	
3. Intangible Fixed Assets	227	V 00	8,571,709,000	7,143,384,646
- Historical Cost	228	v.07	8,807,253,481	7,361,893,481
- Accumulated Depreciation (*)	229		(235,544,481)	
III. INVESTMENT PROPERTIES	230		(255,544,401)	(218,508,835)
IV. LONG TERM UNCOMPLETED ASSETS	230		592,834,181	-
1. Long-term Work In Progress	240 241			12.0
2. Capital Construction in Progress			592,834,181	
V. LONG-TERM FINANCIAL INVESTMENTS	242		-	
1. Investments in Subsidiaries	250			-
	251		3.5	
3. Investments in Other Companies	253			
4. Provision for Long-term Investments Devaluation (*)5. Held-to-Maturity Investments	254			
THE WISH OF WISH UNIVERSITY INVOLUTION	255			

ASSETS	Code	Notes	Ending balance	Beginning balance
VI. OTHER NON-CURRENT ASSETS	260		628,555,234	10,065,008
1. Long-term Prepaid Expenses	261	V.07	628,555,234	10,065,008
2. Deferred Income Tax Assets	262			-
4. Others Non-current Assets	268		-	-
TOTAL ASSETS (270=100+200)	270		714,796,186,726	527,340,614,344
A. LIABILITIES (300=310+330)	300		10,952,862,604	11,930,572,786
I. CURRENT LIABILITIES	310		10,952,862,604	11,930,572,786
1. Short-term Payables	311	V.10	1,418,317,674	472,880,669
2. Short term Advances Received from the Customers	312	V.11	1,692,385,700	690,651,000
3. Taxes and Obligations to State Budget	313	V.12	1,709,420,451	3,499,780,989
4. Labor Payables	314	V.13	4,807,751,000	3,810,951,000
5. Short-term Expense payable/Accrual Expenses	315			-
6. Short-Term Internal Payables	316		- 1 m	-
7. Payables by Scheduled Progress of Construction Contracts	317		-	-
8. Short-term Unrealized Revenue	318		-	-
9. Other Short-term Payables	319	V.14	368,985,207	347,872,556
10. Short-term Borrowings and Liabilities	320		-	-
11. Provision of Short-term Payables	321		-	-
12. Reward and Welfare Fund	322	V15	956,002,572	3,108,436,572
13. Price Stabilisation Fund	323			
14. Repurchase Government Bonds Transactions	324		-	
II. NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES	330		-	
1. Long-term Payables to Suppliers	331		-	-
2. Long term Advances Received from the Customers	332			
11. Payable Deferred Income Tax	341		-	-
12. Provision of Long-term Payables	342		-	-
13. Science and Technology Development Fund	343		-	-
B. OWNER'S EQUITY (400=410+430)	400		703,843,324,122	515,410,041,558
I. OWNER'S EQUITY	410	V.16	703,843,324,122	515,410,041,558
1. Share Capital/Paid in capital	411		342,712,420,000	244,795,850,000
- Ordinary Shares with Voting Right	411a		342,712,420,000	244,795,850,000
- Preferred Shares	<i>411b</i>		-	-
2. Share premiums	412	V.16	11,469,923,636	11,469,923,636
3. The Right to convert the Convertible Bonds to shares	413		-	-
4. Other Owner's Equity	414		-	- 2
5. Shares in Fund (*)	415			5 B.
6. Differences from Asset Revaluation	416		-	-
7. Exchange Rate Differences	417			<u>1</u>
8. Development Investment Fund	418	V.16	9,325,309,715	9,325,309,715
9. Corporation Arrangement Support Fund	419			,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,
10. Other Funds	420	V.16	3,108,436,572	3,108,436,572
11. Undistributed Profit	421	V.16	337,227,234,199	246,710,521,635
- Accumulated Undistributed Profit by The End of The Previous	421A	¥.10	124,314,366,635	246,710,521,635
Period	12111		124,514,500,055	240,710,521,055
- Undistributed Profit of the Current Period	421B		212,912,867,564	12
12. Capital Construction Investment	4210		212,912,007,304	
II. STATE BUDGET AND OTHER FUNDS	430			
1. Subsidy Funds from State Budget	430			
2. Subsidy Funds Invested in Fixed Assets	432			
TOTAL LIABILITIES & EQUITY (440=300+400)	440	1000	714,796,186,726	527,340,614,344

LÂM THỊ NGỌC THƯỜNG Reporter LƯU HẢI ANH Chiệf Accountant

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Kien Giang, el 6th December 2016 CONG TY CO PHÂN TÀU CAO TỐC SUPERDONG KIÊN GIANG HÀ NGUYỆT NHI Legal Representative

SUPERDONG FAST FERRY KIEN GIANG JOINT STOCK COMPANY No. 10 30/4 Street, Duong Dong Town, Phu Quoc District, Kien Giang Province

INCOME STATEMENT As of 31 December 2016

			201	6	20	15
Items	Code	Notes	4th Quarter	Accumulated from the beginning of the year	4th Quarter	Accumulated from the beginning of the year
1. Gross Revenue	01	VI.1	69,964,585,329	358,427,529,517	68,595,797,920	305,365,465,919
2. Deductible Items	02	VI.2	1,436,531,942	2,713,818,391	65,327,288	391,445,536
3. Net Revenue (10=01-02)	10		68,528,053,387	355,713,711,126	68,530,470,632	304,974,020,383
4. Cost of Goods Sold	11	VI.3	27,679,760,610	113,654,409,757	25,220,642,655	101,504,086,675
5. Gross Profit (20=10-11)	20		40,848,292,777	242,059,301,369	43,309,827,977	203,469,933,708
6. Revenue from Financial Activities	21	VI.4	4,128,484,831	12,831,510,734	3,106,759,279	7,077,493,607
7. Expenses from Financial Activities	22	VI.5	28,650,759	65,790,516	71,686,791	80,339,241
8. Selling Expenses	24	VI.6	5,951,143,885	27,401,678,238	5,223,952,194	23,059,838,571
9. Administration Expenses	25	VI.6	2,156,074,866	7,764,181,144	1,854,223,528	6,132,361,687
10. Net Operating Profit {30=20+(21-22)-	30		36,840,908,098	219,659,162,205	39,266,724,743	181,274,887,816
11. Other Incomes	31		244,269,961	621,551,232	8,544,277	67,281,178
12. Other Expenses	32		29	7,405,969	7,277,970	34,884,482
13. Other Profits (40=31-32)	40		244,269,932	614,145,263	1,266,307	32,396,696
14. Accounting Profit before Tax (50=30+40)	50		37,085,178,030	220,273,307,468	39,267,991,050	181,307,284,512
15. Current Income Tax	51	V.12	1,666,791,504	7,360,439,904	1,559,571,121	6,327,410,556
16. Deferred Income Tax	52					
17. Profit after Tax (60=50-51-52)	60		35,418,386,526	212,912,867,564	37,708,419,929	174,979,873,956
18. Basic Earnings per Share	70	VI.7	1,033	6,213	1,100	5,106
19. Diluted Earnings Per Share	71			85	12	1

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LƯU HẢI ANH Chief Accountant Kiên Giang, 16th December 2016 O.N. 170055 CÔNG TY CÔ PHÂN TÀU CAO TỐC SUPERDONG KIÊN GIANG HÀ NGƯYỆT NHI Legal Representative

SUPERDONG FAST FERRY KIEN GIANG JOINT STOCK COMPANY No. 10 30/4 Street, Duong Dong Town, Phu Quoc District, Kien Giang Province

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOW (INDIRECT METHOD)

As of 31 December 2016

Items	Cod -	Accumulated from the beginning of the year		
	e	Current year	Previous year	
I. CASH FLOWS FROM BUSINESS ACTIVITIES			-	
1. Profit before Taxes	01	220,273,307,468	181,307,284,512	
2. Adjustments for		÷	-	
- Fixed Asset Depreciation	02	23,822,408,748	18,723,721,024	
- Gains and Losses of Unrealized Exchange Rate Difference	04	4,419,905	(9,329,997)	
- Gains and Losses from Investment Activities	05	(12,781,069,327)	(6,865,047,571)	
3. Profits from Business Activities before Adjustment of	08	231,319,066,794	193,156,627,968	
Working Capital - Increase/Decrease in Receivables				
- Increase/Decrease in Receivables	09	(6,211,346,365)	(1,877,739,000)	
	10	(2,094,975,189)	(3,078,277,246)	
- Increase/Decrease in Payables (excluding payable loan interest and enterprise income tax)	11	(1,085,651,415)	394,264,367	
- Increase/Decrease in Prepaid Expenses	12	(1,077,791,701)	(74,356,799)	
- Fluctuation of Trading Securities	13	-		
- Loan Interest Paid	14	-		
- Income Tax Paid	15	(7,253,219,521)	(5,894,116,868)	
- Other Cash Receipts from Business Activities	16	-	-	
- Other Cash Payments to Business Activities	17	-		
Net Cash Flows from Business Activities	20	213,596,082,603	182,626,402,422	
II. CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTMENT ACTIVITIES		-		
1. Cash Payments to Procure and/or Construct Fixed Assets and	21	(110,273,675,899)	(54,022,897,491)	
Other Long-term Assets				
2. Cash Receipts from the Liquidation, Assignment or Sale of	22	-	1	
Fixed Assets and Other Long-term Assets				
3. Cash Payments to Provide loans, to Acquire Debt Instruments of Other Units	23	(377,100,000,000)	(146,700,000,000)	
4. Cash Receipts from the Recovery of Loans Provided, from the Re-sale of Debt Instruments of Other Units	24	259,000,000,000	29,700,000,000	
5. Cash Payments of Investments in Capital Contributions to Other Units	25			
6. Cash Recovered from Investments in Capital Contributions to Other Units	26			
7. Cash Receipts from Loan Interests, Dividends and Earned	27	13,702,554,160	6,277,907,143	
Profits				
Net Cash Flows from Investment Activities	30	(214,671,121,739)	(164,744,990,348)	
III. CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES		-	-	
1. Gian from stock isuance and capital contributions from shareholders	31		16,317,960,000	
2. Repayment for capital contributions and re- purchases of stokes already issued	32			
3. Short- term and lond- term loans received	33		623	
4. Loan principal amounts repaid	34		25 7 0	
5. Payments for financial leasehold assets	35	-	-	
5. Dividends and profit already paid to owners	36	()/ /70 06/ 100)	(00.010.010.010	
Net Cash Flows from Financial Activities		(24,478,864,150)	(20,019,642,950)	
	40	(24,478,864,150)	(3,701,682,950)	

Items	Cod —	Current year	Previous year
Net Cash Flows in the Period $(50 = 20+30+40)$	50	(25,553,903,286)	14,179,729,124
Cash and Cash Equivalents at the Beginning of Period	60	34,212,003,296	74,022,944,175
Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates	61	(4,419,905)	9,329,997
Cash and Cash Equivalents at the End of Period	70	8,653,680,105	88,212,003,296

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Kien Giang, 16th December 2016 CÔNG TY CÔ PHÂN TÀU CAO TỐC SUPERDONG KIÊN GIANG CHA NEUYỆT NHI Legal Representative

LU'U HẢI ANH Chief Accountant

NOTES TO THE INTERIM FINANCIAL STATEMENTS 4TH QUARTER 2016

I. GENERAL INFORMATION

- Investment form Superdong Fast Ferry Kien Giang Joint Stock Company (hereinafter referred to as "the Company") is a joint stock company.
- 2. Operating field The Company has operated in the servicing.
- 3. Main operation Main operation of the Company is coastal passenger and cargo transportation.

Normal operating cycle Normal operating cycle of the Company is not longer than 12 months.

5. Effects of the Company's operation during the period on the Interim Financial Statements During this period, the Company has invested to additionally purchase Superdong IX, X, XI and XII ferry over VND 140 billion and has made advances to purchase 02 other ferries, which are Con Dao ferry and Superdong SF1 roro ferry. This acquisition of new ferries will help to enhance the Company's competiveness and better meet the demand for transportation in Phu Quoc in the

This year, the revenue and profit of the Company have sharply increased in comparison with those in the same period of the previous year since Superdong IX, X has been put into operation. In addition, the revenue from other ferries also has been higher than that in the same period of the previous year.

6. Statement on information comparability on the Financial Statements

As presented in the Note No. III.1, since 01 January 2015, the Company has applied the Circular No. 200/2014/TT-BTC dated 22 December 2014 of the Ministry of Finance guiding the Vietnamese Accounting System in replacement for the Decision No. 15/2006/QĐ-BTC dated 20 March 2006 of the Minister of Finance and the Circular No. 244/2009/TT-BTC dated 31 December 2009 of the Ministry of Finance. The Company has re-presented the comparative figures; therefore, the figures presented in the Interim Financial Statements for the first 6 months of the fiscal year ending 31 December 2015 can be comparable with corresponding figures in the same period of the previous year.

7. Employees

coming time.

As of the balance sheet date, there have been 209 employees working for the Company (beginning balance: 176 employees).

II. FISCAL YEAR AND ACCOUNTING CURRENCY

1. Fiscal year

The fiscal year of the Company is from 01 January to 31 December annually.

Address: No. 10, 30/4 Street, Quarter 2, Duong Dong Town, Phu Quoc District, Kien Giang Province INTERIM FINANCIAL STATEMENTS Notes to the Interim Financial Statements (cont.)

2. Accounting currency unit

The accounting currency unit is Vietnam Dong (VND) because payments and receipts are primarily made in VND.

III. ACCOUNTING STANDARDS AND SYSTEM

1. Accounting Standards and System

On 22 December 2014, the Ministry of Finance issued the Circular No. 200/2014/TT-BTC guiding the Vietnamese Accounting System in replacement for the Decision No. 15/2006/QD-BTC dated 20 March 2006 of the Minister of Finance and the Circular No. 244/2009/TT-BTC dated 31 December 2009 of the Ministry of Finance. This Circular takes effect and is applied to the fiscal year starting from or after 01 January 2015. The Company applies Vietnamese Accounting Standards, this Circular and other Circulars guiding the implementation of Vietnamese Accounting Standards of the Ministry of Finance in the preparation and presentation of Interim Financial Statements.

Statement on the compliance with the Accounting Standards and System 2.

The General Director ensures to follow all the requirements of the Vietnamese Accounting Standards and System, which were issued together with the Circular No. 200/2014/TT-BTC dated 22 December 2014 as well as other Circulars guiding the implementation of Vietnamese Accounting Standards of the Ministry of Finance in the preparation of Interim Financial Statements.

IV. ACCOUNTING POLICIES

1. Accounting convention

All the Financial Statements are prepared on the accrual basis (except for the information related to cash flows).

2. **Foreign currency transactions**

Transactions in foreign currencies are converted at the actual exchange rates ruling as of the transaction dates. The ending balances of monetary items in foreign currencies are converted at the actual exchange rates ruling as of the balance sheet date.

Foreign exchange differences, which arise from foreign currency transactions during the period, shall be included into financial income or financial expenses. Foreign exchange differences due to the revaluation of ending balances of the monetary items in foreign currencies after offsetting their positive differences against negative differences shall be included into financial income or financial expenses.

The exchange rate used to convert foreign currency transactions is the actual exchange rate ruling as at the time of these transactions. The actual exchange rates applied to foreign currency transactions are as follows:

The actual exchange rate when trading foreign currency under spot contracts, forward contracts, futures contracts, option contracts, swap contracts: the exchange rate stipulated in the contracts of trading foreign currency between the Company and the Bank.

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If the contract does not regulates the exchange rate:

Address: No. 10, 30/4 Street, Quarter 2, Duong Dong Town, Phu Quoc District, Kien Giang Province INTERIM FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Notes to the Interim Financial Statements (cont.)

- For capital contribution or receipt of contributed capital: the buying rate of the bank where the Company opens its account to receive contributed capital as of the date of capital contribution.
- For receivables: the buying rate of the commercial bank where the Company designates the customers to make payments as at the time of transactions.
- For payables: the selling rate of the commercial bank where the Company supposes to make payment as at the time of transactions.
- For acquisition of assets or immediate payments in foreign currency (not through payables): the buying rate of the commercial bank where the Company makes payments.

The exchange rates used to re-evaluate the ending balances of monetary items in foreign currencies are determined according to the following principles:

- For foreign currency deposits: the buying rate of the bank where the Company opens its foreign currency account.
- For monetary items in foreign currencies classified as other assets: the buying rate of . Vietcombank (where the Company frequently makes transactions).
- For monetary items in foreign currencies classified as payables: the selling rate of Vietcombank (where the Company frequently makes transactions).

3. Cash and cash equivalents

Cash include cash on hand and demand deposits. Cash equivalents are short-term investments of which the due dates cannot exceed 03 months from the dates of the investments and the convertibility into cash is easy, and which do not have a lot of risks in the conversion into cash as of the balance sheet date.

4. **Financial investments**

Held-to-maturity investments

Investments are classified as held-to-maturity investments that the Company intends and is able to hold to maturity. Held-to-maturity investments include term deposits (including treasury bills and promissory notes), bonds, preferred shares that the issuer compulsorily re-purchases at a certain time in the future, held-to-maturity loans for the purpose of periodical interest collecting, and other held-to-maturity investments.

Held-to-maturity investments are initially recognized at cost including the purchase cost and other costs attributable to acquisition of these investments. After initial recognition, these investments are recorded at recoverable value. Interest from these held-to-maturity investments after acquisition date is recognized in the profit or loss on the basis of the interest income to be received . Interests arising prior to the Company's acquisition of held-to-maturity investment are recorded as a decrease in the costs at the acquisition time.

When there are reliable evidences suggesting that a part or all of the investment may be unrecoverable and the losses can be measured reliably, the losses are recognized as "Financial expenses" during the period while the investment value is derecognized.

5. Receivables

Receivables are recognized at the carrying amounts less allowances for doubtful debts.

The classification of receivables as trade receivables or other receivables is made according to the following principles:

Address: No. 10, 30/4 Street, Quarter 2, Duong Dong Town, Phu Quoc District, Kien Giang Province INTERIM FINANCIAL STATEMENTS Notes to the Interim Financial Statements (cont.)

- Trade receivables reflect receivables concerning the nature of trade arising from purchase and . sale transactions between the Company and customers who are independent to the Company, inclusive of receivables for the exports entrusted to other entities.
- Other receivables reflect receivables not concerning the nature of trade and irrelevant to . purchase and sale transactions.

Allowance is made for each doubtful debt on the basis of the debt age or estimated loss as follows:

- As for outstanding debts:
 - 30% of the value of debts outstanding from over 06 months to under 01 year.
 - 50% of the value of debts outstanding from 01 year to under 02 years.
 - 70% of the value of debts outstanding from 02 years to under 03 years.
 - 100% of the value of debts outstanding from over 03 years.
- As for doubtful debts: Allowance is made on the basis of the estimated loss

Increases/(decreases) in the allowance for doubtful debts as of the balance sheet date are recorded into "General and administration expenses".

6. Inventories

Inventories are recognized at the lower of cost or net realizable value.

Original cost of inventories is determined as follows: Cost of materials and merchandises includes cost of purchase and other directly relevant costs incurred to bring their present location and conditions.

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

Costs of inventories are determined in accordance with the first-in first-out method and recorded in line with the perpetual method.

Allowance for inventories is recognized when their costs are higher than their net realizable values. Increases/(decreases) in the allowance for inventories as of the balance sheet date are recorded into "Costs of sales".

7. **Prepaid expenses**

Prepaid expenses comprise actual expenses arising but relevant to financial performance in several accounting periods. Prepaid expenses of the Company include:

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Tools

Expenses on computers, motorbikes and other tools that have useful life of more than 01 year and are allocated into expenses in accordance with the straight-line method for the maximum period of 05 years.

Other long-term prepaid expenses

Other long-term prepaid expenses include office rental and computer software that are allocated into expenses during the year in accordance with the straight-line method for the maximum period of 05 years.

8. **Operating leased assets**

A lease is classified as an operating lease if it transfers substantially all the risks and rewards incident to ownership belonging to the lessor. The lease expenses are allocated in the Company's Notes to the Interim Financial Statements (cont.)

operating expenses in accordance with the straight-line method over the lease term and are not subject to the method of lease payment.

9. Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets are determined by their historical costs deduct accumulated depreciation. Historical costs of tangible fixed assets include all the expenses paid by the Company to bring the asset to its working condition for its intended use. Other expenses arising subsequent to initial recognition are included into historical costs of fixed assets only if it can be clearly demonstrated that the expenditure has resulted in future economic benefits expected to be obtained from the use of these assets. Those which do not meet the above conditions will be recorded into operation expenses during the period.

When a tangible fixed asset is sold or disposed, its historical cost and accumulated depreciation are written off, then any gain or loss arising from such disposal is included in the income or the expenses during the period.

Tangible fixed assets are depreciated in accordance with the straight-line method over their estimated useful lives. The depreciation years applied are as follows:

Fixed assets	Years
Buildings and structures	25
Vehicles	10 - 15
Office equipment	
Other tangible fixed assets	03
other tangible fixed assets	05

10. Intangible fixed assets

Intangible fixed assets are determined by their initial costs less accumulated amortization.

Initial costs of intangible fixed assets include all the costs paid by the Company to bring the asset to its working condition for its intended use. Other costs relevant to intangible fixed assets arising subsequent to initial recognition are included into operation costs during the period only if these costs are associated with a specific intangible fixed asset and result in future economic benefits expected to be obtained from the use of these assets.

When an intangible fixed asset is sold or disposed, its initial costs and accumulated amortization are written off, then any gain or loss arising from such disposal is included in the income or the expenses during the period.

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The Company's intangible fixed assets include:

Land use right

Land use right includes all the actual expenses the company has paid and directly related to the land being used such as expenses to obtain the land use right, expenses for compensation, land clearance, expenses on ground leveling, registration fees, etc. If the land use right is permanent, it is not amortized.

Computer software

Purchase price of computer software, which is not a part associated with the relevant hardware, will be capitalized. Costs of computer software include all the expenses paid by the Company until the date the software is put into use. Computer software is amortized in accordance with the straight-line method in 05 years.

Notes to the Interim Financial Statements (cont.)

11. Payables and accrued expenses

Payables and accrued expenses are recognized for the amount payable in the future relevant to goods and services used. Accrued expenses are recognized on the basis of reasonable estimates for the amount payable.

The classification of payables as trade payables, accrued expenses or other payables is made according the following principles:

- Trade payables reflect payables concerning the nature of trade arising from purchases of goods, services, assets and the suppliers are independent to the Company, inclusive of payables for goods imported under entrustment.
- Accrued expenses reflect expenses for goods, services received or supplied but have not been paid due to the lack of invoices or accounting records and supporting documents; pay on leave payable to employees; and accrual of operation expenses.
- Other payables reflect payables not concerning the nature of trade and irrelevant to purchase, sale or provision of goods and services.

12. Capital

The Company's capital only includes equity and is recorded according to the amounts actually contributed by the shareholders.

13. Distribution of profit

Profit after tax and fund appropriation in conformity with the Company's Charter and legal regulations is distributed to shareholders as being approved.

Profit distribution to members is done under consideration to non-monetary items belonging to retained earnings which probably affects cash flows and profit payment ability, including gains arisen from the revaluation of assets contributed as capital, interest due to the revaluation of monetary items, financial instruments and other non-monetary items.

Dividend is recorded as payables upon the approval at the Shareholders' Meeting.

14. Recognition of sales and income

Sales of merchandises

Sales of merchandises are recognized when the following conditions are satisfied:

- The Company transfers most of risks and benefits incident to the ownership of products or goods to customers.
- The Company retains neither continuing managerial involvement to the degree usually associated with ownership nor effective control over the goods sold;
- The amount of sales can be measured reliably. Where the contracts stipulate that buyers have the right to return products, goods purchased under specific conditions, sales are recorded only when those specific conditions are no longer exist and buyers retains no right to return products, goods (except for the case that such returns are in exchange for other goods or services).
- It is probable that the economic benefits associated with sale transactions will flow to the Company.
- The cost incurred or to be incurred in respect of the sale transaction can be measured reliably.

Sales of rendering services

Sales of rendering services shall be recognized when all of the following conditions are satisfied:

• The amount of sales can be measured reliably. When the contract stipulates that the buyer is entitled to return the services rendered under specific conditions, sales is recognized only when

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Notes to the Interim Financial Statements (cont.)

these specific conditions are no longer existed and the buyer is not entitled to return the services rendered.

- The Company received or shall probably receive the economic benefits associated with the transaction.
- The stage of completion of the transaction at the end of reporting period can be measured reliably.
- The costs incurred for the transaction and the costs to complete the transaction can be measured reliably.

In the case that the services are provided in many accounting periods, the determination of sales is done on the basis of the stage of completion as of the balance sheet date.

Interest

Interest is recorded based on the term and the actual interest rate applied in each particular period.

15. Sales deductions

Sales deductions include trade discount, sales allowances, sales return arisen during the period in which goods are sold and the revenue is derecognized accordingly.

Where the goods are sold in the previous periods but their trade discount, sales allowances and sales returns incurred in current period, revenue is derecognized according to the following principles:

- If sales allowances, trade discount, and sales returns arisen before the date of issuing the Interim Financial Statements: revenue is derecognized in the Interim Financial Statements of the current period.
- If sales allowances, trade discount, and sales returns arisen after the date of issuing the Interim Financial Statements: revenue is derecognized in the Interim Financial Statements in the following period.

16. Expenses

Expenses are those that result in outflows of the Company's economic benefits and are recorded at the time of transactions or when incurrence of the transaction is reliable regardless of whether payment for expenses is made or not.

Expenses and their corresponding revenues are simultaneously recognized in accordance with matching principle. In the event that matching principle conflicts with prudence principle, expenses are recognized based on the nature and regulations of accounting standards in order to guarantee that transactions can be fairly and truly reflected.

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17. Corporate income tax

Corporate income tax includes current income tax and deferred income tax.

Current income tax

Current income tax is the tax amount computed based on the taxable income. Taxable income is different from accounting profit due to the adjustments of temporary differences between tax and accounting figures, non-deductible expenses as well as those of non-taxable income and losses brought forward.

Deferred income tax

Deferred income tax is the amount of corporate income tax liability or refundable due to temporary differences between book values of assets and liabilities serving the preparation of the financial

statements and basis for calculation of income tax. Deferred income tax liabilities are recognized for all the temporary taxable differences. Deferred income tax assets are recorded only when there is an assurance on the availability of taxable income in the future against which the temporarily deductible differences can be used.

Carrying values of deferred corporate income tax assets are considered as of the balance sheet date and will be reduced to the rate that ensures enough taxable income against which the benefits from part of or all of the deferred income tax can be used. Deferred corporate income tax assets, which have not been recorded before, are considered as of the balance sheet date and are recorded when there is certainly enough taxable income to use these unrecognized deferred corporate income tax assets.

Deferred income tax assets and deferred income tax liabilities are determined at the estimated rate to be applied in the year when the assets are recovered or the liabilities are settled based on the effective tax rates as of the balance sheet date. Deferred income tax is recognized in the income statement. In the case that deferred income tax is related to the items of the owner's equity, that corporate income tax will be included in the owner's equity.

Deferred income tax assets and deferred income tax liabilities are offset when:

- The Company has the legal right to offset current income tax assets against current income tax liabilities; and
- Deferred income tax assets and deferred income tax liabilities are relevant to corporate income tax which is under the management of one tax authority:
 - Of the same subject to corporate income tax; or
 - The Company has intention to pay current income tax liabilities and current income tax assets on a net basis or recover tax assets and settle tax liability simultaneously in each future period to the extent that the majority of deferred income tax liabilities or deferred income tax assets are paid or recovered.

18. Related parties

A party is considered a related party of the Company in case that party is able to control the Company or to cause material effects on the financial decisions as well as the operations of the Company. A party is also considered a related party of the Company in case that party is under the same control or is subject to the same material effects.

Considering the relationship of related parties, the nature of relationship is focused more than its legal form.

19. Segment reporting

A business segment is a distinguishable component of the Company that is engaged in manufacturing or providing products or services and that is subject to risks and returns that are different from those of other business segments.

A geographical segment is a distinguishable component of the Company that is engaged in manufacturing or providing products or services within a particular economic environment and that is subject to risks and returns that are different from those of components operating in other economic environments.

20. Financial instruments

Financial assets

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The classification of financial assets depends on their nature and purposes and is determined at the date of initial recognition. The financial assets of the Company include cash and cash equivalents, trade receivables and receivables.

At the date of initial recognition, financial assets are recognized at historical costs plus other costs directly related to those financial liabilities.

Financial liabilities

The classification of financial liabilities depends on their nature and purposes and is determined at the date of initial recognition. The financial liabilities of the Company include trade payables, borrowings and other payables.

At the date of initial recognition, financial liabilities are initially recognized at historical costs less other costs directly related to those financial liabilities.

Equity instrument

Equity instrument is the contract which can prove the remaining benefits in the assets of the Company after deducting all of its liabilities.

Offsetting financial instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities will be offset against each other and reflected at their net values in the Balance Sheet when, and only when, the Company:

- has a legal right to offset the recognized amounts; and
- has intention either to settle on a net basis, or to recognize the asset and to settle the liability simultaneously.

V. ADDITIONAL INFORMATION ON THE ITEMS OF THE INTERIM BALANCE SHEET

1. Cash and cash equivalents

	Ending balance	Beginning balance
Cash on hand	1.082.311.900	104.860.000
Demand deposit	5.571.368.205	8.107.143.296
Cash equivalents (under-3-month deposit)	2.000.000.000	26.000.000.000
Total	8.653.680.105	34.212.003.296

2. Financial investments

The Company's financial investments only include held-to-maturity investments. Information on the Company's financial investments is as follows:

Held-to-maturity	investments
------------------	-------------

	Ending balance		Beginning balance	
	Original cost	Carrying value	Original cost	Carrying value
Short-term				
Term deposits	328.100.000.000	-	210.000.000.000	
Total	328.100.000.000	-	210.000.000.000	-

3. Short-term trade receivables

This item reflects the receivables from local sales of ferry tickets.

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4.	Short-term prepayments to suppliers		
		Ending balance	Beginning balance
	Prepayments to related parties	9.099.200.000	59.564.534.172
	Kaibuok Shipyard (M) Sdn. Bhd – Prepayment for the purchase of ferry	9.099.200.000	59.564.534.172
	Prepayments to other suppliers	17.074.275.300	247.428.000
	Other suppliers	74.936.800	59.520.000
	Software BRB Ltd., Company		187.908.000
	Petrolimex Kien Giang Company Ltd	-	-
	Sai Gon Industry Company	16.899.706.000	
	Trường Văn hóa Nghệ thuật Kiên Giang	99.632.500	-
	Total	26.173.475.300	59.811.962.172

5. Other short-term receivables

	Ending balance		Beginning	balance
	Value	Provision	Value	Provision
Receivables from other organizations and individuals	596.302.014		1.412.520.833	-
Interest expected to be received	-		921.484.833	-
Advances	426.659.000	-	325.000.000	
Others	169.643.014		166.036.000	-
Total	596.302.014	-	1.412.520.833	-

The Company has not had any outstanding or doubtful debts.

6. Inventories

		Ending balance		Beginning balance	
		Original cost	Allowance	Original cost	Allowance
	Spare parts	9.625.972.069	12	7.851.793.364	-
	Oil	487.678.171	-	309.618.112	-
	Fuel	98.850.000	-	52.933.364	-
	Refreshment	155.130.927	-	58.311.138	_
	Total	10.367.631.167	-	8.272.655.978	-
7.	Prepaid expenses				
7a.	Short-term prepaid expenses				
			Ending bala	ance Begi	nning balance
	Insurance premiums		749.824	.770	621.579.500
	Others		1.326.610	.563	995.554.358
	Total		2.076.435	.333	1.617.133.858
7b.	Long-term prepaid expenses				
			Ending bala	ince Begin	nning balance
	Others		628.555		10.065.008
	Total		628.555		10.065.008
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Notes to the Interim Financial Statements (cont.)

7c. Deductibale VAT:

	Ending balance	Beginning balance
VAT of Superdong XI, XII	5.161.630.051	
Total	5.161.630.051	

0.0

8. Tangible fixed assets

	Buildings and structures	Vehicles	Office equipment	Other tangible fixed assets	Total
Historical costs					
Beginning balance	3.898.625.100	273.890.690.549	53.560.000	116.748.857	277.959.624.506
New purchases		141.279.278.545	521.831.345	-	141.801.109.890
Ending balance	3.898.625.100	415.169.969.094	575.391.345	116.748.857	419.760.734.396
<i>In which:</i> Fully depreciated assets but being still in use	-	36.949.092	53.560.000	116.748.857	207.257.949
Depreciation					
Beginning balance Depreciation during	286.999.885	75.106.312.211	53.560.000	116.748.857	75.563.620.953
the period	164.581.260	23.554.362.876	86.428.966		23.805.373.102
Ending balance	451.581.145	98.660.675.087	139.988.966	116.748.857	99.368.994.055
Net book values					
Beginning balance	3.611.625.215	198.784.378.338	=	(1 -1)	202.396.003.553
Ending balance	3.447.043.955	316.509.294.007	435.402.379		320.391.740.341
Not yet being used	-	12	-	14	-
Waiting for liquidation		1			

9. Intangible fixed assets

	Land use right	Computer software	Other intangible fixed assets	Total
Initial costs				
Beginning balance	7.126.349.000	144.635.390	90.909.091	7.361.893.481
New purchases		1.445.360.000		1.445.360.000
Ending balance	7.126.349.000	1.589.995.390	90.909.091	8.807.253.481
<i>In which:</i> Fully amortized assets but being still in use		31.064.240	90.909.091	121.973.331
Amortization				
Beginning balance		127.599.744	90.909.091	218.508.835
Amortization during the year		17.035.646		17.035.646
Ending balance		144.635.390	90.909.091	235.544.481
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Notes to the Interim Financial Statements (cont.)

		Land use right	Computer software	Other intangible fixed assets	Total
	Net book values				
	Beginning balance	7.126.349.000	17.035.646	-	7.143.384.646
	Ending balance	7.126.349.000	1.445.360.000	-	8.571.709.000
	In which:				
	Not yet being used	<u>-</u>			
	To be liquidated	-	-		
10.	Short-term trade paya	bles			
			Ending ba	lance Begin	ning balance
	Payables to related part				
	Phu Quoc Port Authorit	У	107.17	0.000	6.390.000
	Petrolimex Kien Giang				137.860.000
	SATCO			- 1	78.000.000
	Phi Hai Petrol Pte.		525.00	0000	-
	Dai Thang KG Ltd., Con	npany	131.80	0.000	
	Toan Thuan Phat KG Lt	d., Company		5 	69.900.000
	Bien Xanh Ltd., Company	ny	146.49	2.500	
	Software BRB Ltd., Cor	npany	253.74	1.825	-
	The Shipowners' Mutua	l Protection and	37.92	3.883	
	Indemnity Association				
	Others		216.18		180.730.669
	Total		1.418.31	7.674	472.880.669
	The Company has not ha	d any balance overdue	to suppliers.		
11.	Short-term prepayment	ts from customers			
			Ending bal	ance Begin	ning balance
	Prepayments from other	r customers			
	Trieu Hao Copamny		50.000	0.000	

Total	1.692.385.700	690.651.000
	261.581.000	690.651.000
Tourist Companies at Phu Quoc Others	91.950.000	(00 (51 000
Tourist Companies at Phy Ower		
Tourist Companies at Ha Tien	386.660.000	-
Tourist Companies at HCMC	352.801.700	5.20
Tourist Companies at Rach Gia	521.604.000	-
Thanh Dat Agency	27.789.000	
Trieu Hao Copamny	50.000.000	

12. Taxes and other obligations to the State Budget

	Beginning balance	Amount payable	Amount already paid	Ending balance
VAT on local sales	1.908.592.086	24.579.236.699	(26.487.828.785)	-
VAT on imports	-	14.355.869.001	(14.355.869.001)	
Import tax	-	23.046.254	(23.046.254	-
Corporate income tax	1.559.571.121	7.360.439.904	(7.253.219.521)	1.666.791.504
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Notes to the Interim Financial Statements (cont.)

	Beginning balance	Amount payable	Amount already paid	Ending balance
Personal income tax	31.617.782	1.494.410.902	(1.483.399.737)	42.628.947
Other taxes	-	1.270.587.227	(1.270.587.227)	-
Total	3.499.780.989	49.083.589.987	50.873.950.525	1.709.420.451

Value added tax (VAT)

The Company had paid VAT in line with the deduction method at the tax rate of 10%.

Import - export duties

The Company has declared and paid these duties in line with the Customs' notices.

Corporate income tax

According to the 12th amended Investment Certificate No. 561023000003 dated 31 October 2014, the Company is responsible for paying corporate income tax at the rate of 10% on income subject to tax during project development duration. The Company is fully exempted from corporate income tax in 04 years from the first profit-making year and is reduced 50% of corporate income tax payable in 09 following years. The fiscal year ended 31 December 2014 is the seventh fiscal year that the Company makes profit. The Company is eligible to enjoy tax reduction until 2020 for taxable income earning from Superdong I and Superdong II ferries, tax reduction until 2022 for taxable income earning from Superdong III and Superdong IV ferries.

Incomes from other business activities 2015 are subject to the corporate income tax rate of 22%. Incomes from other business activities 2016 are subject to the corporate income tax rate of 20%.

Estimated corporate income tax payable during the period is as follows:

Accumulated from the	
	Previous year
220.273.307.468	181.307.284.512
2.178 346 214	1.357.823.520
	1.557.025.520
222.451.653.682	182.665.108.032
209.056.439.092	175.717.677.486
13.395.214.590	6.947.430.546
23.584.686.827	19.100.202.469
(10.224.240.723)	(12.772.791.913)
7.360.439.904	6.327.410.556
	Current year 220.273.307.468 2.178.346.214 - 222.451.653.682 209.056.439.092 13.395.214.590 23.584.686.827 (16.224.246.923)

Determination of corporate income tax liability of the Company is based on prevailing regulations on tax. Nonetheless, these tax regulations may change from time to time and tax regulations applicable to variety of transactions can be interpreted differently. Hence, the tax amounts presented in the Interim Financial Statements can be changed upon the inspection of tax authorities.

Pursuant to the Law No. 32/2013/QH13 on amending and supplementing a number of Articles of the Law on Corporate Income Tax approved by the XIIIth National Assembly of the Socialist

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Republic of Vietnam at its 5th session on 19 June 2013, the common corporate income tax rate shall decrease from 22% to 20% from 01 January 2016.

Other taxes

The Company has declared and paid these taxes in line with the prevailing regulations.

13. Payables to employees

This item reflects the salary to be paid to employees.

14. Other short-term payables

Danable to other energies in the test	Ending balance	Beginning balance
Payable to other organizations and individuals Trade Union's expenditures, social insurance, health insurance and unemployment insurance	c#5	5.497.140
Remuneration for the Board of Management	99.825.000	64.850.000
Dividend payable (i)	2.524.800	1.803.950
Other payables	266.635.407	275.721.466
Total	368.985.207	347.872.556

(i) Dividends already paid during the period: VND 24.478.864.150

15.	Bonus and welfare funds	
	Beginning balance	3.108.436.572
	Bonus for employees	2.152.434.000
	Ending balance	956.002.572

16. Owner's equity

16a. Statement of fluctuation in owner's equity

Decimina below	Capital	Share premiums	Investment and development fund	Other sources of capital	Retained earnings	Total
Beginning balance of the previous year	199.997.920.000	-	9.325.309.715	3.108.436.572	131.728.969.679	344.160.636.966
Interest in the previous year						
Capital increased from	39.998.530.000		-	-	174.979.873.956	174.979.873.956
profit	02122010000		-	-	(39.998.530.000)	(39.998.530.000)
Issueing ESOP share	4.799.400.000	11.469.923.636		-		16.269.323.636
Dividends shared in						
2014	-			-	(19.999.792.000)	(19.999.792.000)
Số cuối kỳ trước	244.795.850.000	11.469.923.636	9.325.309.715	3.108.436.572	246.710.521.635	515.410.041.558
Beginning balance of the current year	244.795.850.000	11.469.923.636	9.325.309.715	3.108.436.572	246.710.521.635	515.410.041.558
Capital increased from profit	97.916.570.000	-	-		(97.916.570.000)	
Profit during the year		-			212.912.867.564	212 012 0/2 5/4
Dividends shared in				-	212.912.007.304	212.912.867.564
2015					(24.479.585.000)	(24.479.585.000)
Ending balance of the	342.712.420.000	11.469.923.636	9.325.309.715	3.108.436.572	337.227.234.199	703.843.324.122
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Notes to the Interim Financial Statements (cont.)

curi	rent period	Capital	Share premiums	Investment and development fund	Other sources of capital	Retained earnings	Total
16h.	Shares						
1001	Situres			Endir	ig balance	Reginni	ng balance
	Number of sha	res registered to b	be issued		34.271.242		24.479.585
		es already sold to			34.271.242		24.479.585
	- Common si				34.271.242	5	24.479.585
	- Preferred s						-
		res repurchased					-
	- Common sl						1 <u>11 </u> 5.7
	- Preferred s						
	Number of outs - Common sh				34.271.242		24.479.585
	 Common sr Preferred s 			1	34.271.242	10	24.479.585
	- Trejerreus	nures					-
	Face value per o	outstanding share	: VND 10.000.				
17.	Off-Balance Sh Foreign curren						
				Ending	balance	Beginning	balance
	US Dollar (USI	D)			358.48	the second se	7,471.68
	ADDITIONAL STATEMENT Sales Gross sales Sales of service	INFORMATI	ON ON THE	E ITEMS (OF THE	INTERIM	NCOME
b.	Sales to related	narties					
		e transactions bet	ween the Comp	any and relate	ed parties.		
	Sales deduction Sales returns.						
	Costs of sales						
				Accumulate	ed from the be	ginning of t	e vear
					nt year		us year
	Fuel and oil				138.715		787.596
	Labor			19.487.	750.475	15.485.	981.944
	Depreciation			23.559.	085.100	18.627.	475.531
	External service	s rendered		14.039.	119.459	10.381.	922.007
	Other expenses			11.382.	316.008	8.651.	919.597
	Total			113.654.4	409.757	101.504.	
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4. **Financial** income

	Accumulated from the beginning of the year	
	Current year	Previous year
Interests on term deposits	12.781.069.327	6.865.047.571
Interests on demand deposits	29.911.786	49.986.279
Unrealized exchange gains	868.200	9.329.997
Realized exchange gains	19.661.421	153.129.760
Total	12.831.510.734	7.077.493.607

5. Expenses from Financial Activities

	Accumulated from the beginning of the year	
	Current year	Previous year
Unrealized exchange gains	8.181.146	-
Realized exchange gains	57.609.370	80.339.241
Total	65.790.516	80.339.241

Selling expenses and general and administration expenses 6. 6a.

Selling expenses

Accumulated from the beginning of the year	
Current year	Previous year
5.234.569.760	4.217.632.223
177.308.534	73.531.257
2.417.798.219	1.753.340.759
19.572.001.725	17.015.334.332
27.401.678.238	23.059.838.571
	Current year 5.234.569.760 177.308.534 2.417.798.219 19.572.001.725

6b.

General and administration expenses

	Accumulated from the b	Accumulated from the beginning of the year	
	Current year	Previous year	
Employees	2.769.167.691	2.210.991.615	
Depreciation of fixed assets	86.015.114	22.714.236	
Other Tax, fees	3.000.000	5.000.000	
External service rendered	4.547.611.490	3.154.726.589	
Other expenses	358.386.849	738.929.247	
Total	7.764.181.144	6.132.361.687	

7. Earnings per share 7a.

Earnings per share

Accounting profit after corporate income tax

Accumulated from the	beginning of the year
Current vear	Drovious woon

Current year	Previous year
212.912.867.564	174.979.873.956

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Notes to the Interim Financial Statements (cont.)

	Accumulated from the beginning of the year		
Increase/(decrease) of accounting profit to determine profit attributable to ordinary equity holders:	<u>Current year</u>	Previous year	
Profit attributable to ordinary equity holders	212.912.867.564	174.979.873.956	
Average common shares outstanding during the year	34.271.242	34.271.242	
Earnings per share	6.213	5.106	

In the year 2016, the Company had raised its charter capital from retained earnings. Therefore, earnings per share of the previous period were adjusted in line with these additional shares. This retroactive adjustment has made earnings per share of the previous year down from VND 7.267 to VND 5.106.

8. Operating costs

	Accumulated from the beginning of the year		
March	Current year	Previous year	
Materials	45.186.138.715	48.356.787.596	
Labor	27.491.487.926	21.914.605.782	
Depreciation of fixed assets	23.822.408.748	18.723.721.024	
Other tax, fees	3.000.000	5.000.000	
External service rendered	21.004.529.168	15.289.989.355	
Other expenses	31.312.704.582	26.406.183.176	
Total	148.820.269.139	130.696.286.933	

VII. OTHER DISCLOSURES

1. Transactions and balances with related parties

Related parties of the Company include key managers, individuals relating to key managers and other related parties.

1a. Transactions and balances with key managers and their related individuals

Key managers include members of the Board of Management, the Executive Officers (General Director). The individuals related to the key managers are their close family members.

Transactions with key managers and related individuals

There are no transactions in terms of sales and other transactions between the Company and key managers and related individuals.

Balances with key managers

Income of key managers includes only the total salary paid during the period of VND 1.698.382.307 (in the same period of the previous year: VND 1.304.500.000).

1b. Balances and transactions with other related parties Other related parties of the Company include:

Related parties

Relationship

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Related parties	Relationship
Tien Grow Industrial Sdn.Bhd.	Company of the same investor
Kaibuok Shipyard (M) Sdn. Bhd.	Company of the same investor

Transactions with other related parties

Transactions between the Company and other related parties are as follows:

	Accumulated from the beginning of the year		
1	Current year	Previous year	
Tien Grow Industrial Sdn.Bhd.			
Purchases of ferry and spare parts		31.162.375.066	
Payment for spare parts		369.080.548	
Kaibuok Shipyard (M) Sdn. Bhd.			
Purchases of ferry IX, X and spare parts	74.650.046.062		
Payment for IX, X and spare parts	13.480.732.400	43.656.921.672	
Purchases of ferry XI, XII	66.671.912.500		
Payment for the purchase of ferry XI, XII	66.697.987.500		
Prepayment for the purchase of ferry Con Dao	9.099.200.000		

Balances with other related parties

Balances between the Company and other related parties are presented at Note No. V.4.

2. Information on segment

The Company only operates in the business segment of coastal passenger and cargo transportation and in the geographical segment of Kien Giang Province.

3. Comparative figures

Application of new Accounting System

As presented in Note No. III.1, since 01 January 2015, the Company has applied the Circular No. 200/2014/TT-BTC dated 22 December 2014 of the Ministry of Finance guiding the Vietnamese Accounting System in replacement for the Decision No. 15/2006/QĐ-BTC dated 20 March 2006 of the Minister of Finance and the Circular No. 244/2009/TT-BTC dated 31 December 2009 of the Ministry of Finance. The Company has re-presented the comparative figures in compliance with regulations of this new Accounting System.

4. Financial risk management

The Company's activities are exposed to the following financial risks: credit risk, liquidity risk and market risk. The General Director is responsible for establishing policies and controls to minimize the financial risk as well as monitor the implementation of applied policies and controls.

4a. Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk that one contractual party will cause a loss for the Company by its failure to pay for its obligations.

The Company is exposed to credit risks mainly from trade receivables and cash in banks.

Trade receivables

In order to control the trade receivables, the Company's General Director has released regulations on sales of goods with close stipulations in details on purchase subjects, sales limits, debt limit and

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debt term. The General Director will inspect the conformity with these regulations on sales of goods every month. Besides, the accountant follows up the receivables regularly to speed up the recovery.

Trade receivables of the Company are related to various entities and individuals, and therefore the credit risk exposed from trade receivables is low.

Cash in bank

Most of the Company's term and demand deposits are in well-known banks in Vietnam, so the credit risk level from cash in bank is low.

The maximum credit risk level for the Company's financial assets is their carrying values (Note VII.5 regarding the carrying values of the financial assets).

The Company's financial assets have not been due and are not devalued.

4b. Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will encounter difficulty in meeting obligations associated with financial liabilities.

The Company's liquidity risks mainly arise from the differences in maturity dates of financial assets and financial liabilities.

The Company's approach to control this risk: regularly following up the current payment requests as well as estimated payment requests in the futures to maintain an appropriate amount of cash and loans, supervising the cash flows actually arisen in comparison with estimation to minimize the effects of the changes in cash flows to the Company.

The terms of payments to non-derivative financial liabilities are based on the undiscounted payments supposed to make according to the contracts as follows:

	Less than 01 year	From 01 year to 05 years	Over 05 years	Total
Ending balance	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1			
Trade payables	1.418.317.674	-	-	1.418.317.674
Other payables	368.985.207		-	368.985.207
Total	1.787.302.881		-	1.787.302.881
Beginning balance				
Trade payables	472.880.669	-	-	472.880.669
Other payables	347.872.556		22	347.872.556
Total	820.753.225	-		820.753.225

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The General Director believes that the risk level associated with payments to financial liabilities is low. The Company has sufficient capacity to settle all financial obligations when they are due from its operating cash flows and from the amounts receivable from mature financial assets.

4c. Market risk

Market risk is the risk that the fair value or cash flows in the future of a financial instrument will fluctuate due to changes in market prices.

The market risks related to the Company's operations only include interest rate risk.

The sensitivity analyses and evaluations below are related to the Company's financial position as of 31 December 2016 and 31 December 2015 on the basis of net debt value. The changes in interest rates used in analyzing the sensitivity are based on the judgments of what can be happen in the next 1 year in the observable conditions of the current market.

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value or cash flows of in the future of a financial instrument will fluctuate due to changes in market interest rates.

The Company controls the interest rate risk by analyzing the market situation on order to give appropriate decision on choosing the time for choosing appropriate loan terms to get the most favorable interest rates.

The balance of cash and cash equivalents at floating interest rate of the Company as of 31 December 2016 is VND 2.000.000.000 (as of 31 December 2015: VND 26.000.000.000).

The Company assesses that the effects due to fluctuation of interest rates on profit after tax and owner's equity of the Company are unremarkable since the balances of term deposits are small.

4d. Collaterals

The Company has not had any financial assets used as collateral given to or received from other entities as of 31 December 2016 and 31 December 2015.

	Carrying values		Fair values	
Ending balance	Beginning balance	Ending balance	Beginning balance	
8.653.680.105	34.212.003.296	8.653.680.105	34.212.003.296	
328.100.000.000	210.000.000.000	328.100.000.000	210.000.000.000	
579.694.000	749.885.000	579.694.000	749.885.000	
3.072.143.014	2.802.520.833	3.072.143.014	2.802.520.833	
340.405.517.119	247.764.409.129	340.405.517.119	247.764.409.129	
1.418.317.674	472 880 669	1 418 317 674	472.880.669	
			347.872.556	
1.787.302.881	820.753.225	1.787.302.881	820.753.225	
	8.653.680.105 328.100.000.000 579.694.000 3.072.143.014 340.405.517.119 1.418.317.674 368.985.207	Ending balancebalance8.653.680.10534.212.003.296328.100.000.000210.000.000,000579.694.000749.885.0003.072.143.0142.802.520.833340.405.517.119247.764.409.1291.418.317.674472.880.669368.985.207347.872.556	Ending balancebalanceEnding balance8.653.680.10534.212.003.2968.653.680.105328.100.000.000210.000.000328.100.000.000579.694.000749.885.000579.694.0003.072.143.0142.802.520.8333.072.143.014340.405.517.119247.764.409.129340.405.517.1191.418.317.674472.880.6691.418.317.674368.985.207347.872.556368.985.207	

5. Fair values of financial assets and liabilities

Fair values of financial assets and liabilities of the Company are reflected at the values which can be converted in a current transaction among parties having adequate knowledge and expecting to involve in the transaction.

The Company has applied the following method and assumption to estimate the fair value of financial assets and liabilities: Fair values of cash and cash equivalents, short-term financial investment, trade receivables, other receivables, trade payables as well as other current liabilities are equivalent to their carrying values (already excluded estimation of doubtful debts) since these instruments have short-term periods.

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6. Subsequent event

There have been no subsequent events, which need any adjustments on the figures or the disclosures in the Interim Financial Statements.

Lâm Thị Ngọc Thương Preparer

Luu Hai Anh **Chief Accountant**

Ha Nguyet Nhi

Kien Giang, 16th January, 2017

Legal Representative

ONG TY PHÂN AO TOO