

### Masan Resources Corporation and its subsidiaries

Consolidated quarterly financial statements for the period ended 31 March 2020

### Masan Resources 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 May 2019. The Certificate and its amendments were issued by the Department of Planning and Investment of Ho Chi Minh City. The first Business Registration Certificate No. 0309966889 was issued on 27 April 2010.

Investment Certificate No. 41122000131 2 August 2013

The Investment Certificate was issued by the People's Committee of Ho Chi Minh City to the Company to implement the investment of "Ma San Resources Corporation". The project has a term of 10 years from the date of the Investment Certificate.

Board of Directors Mr. Danny Le Chairman

Mr. Nguyen Thieu Nam First Vice Chairman

Mr. Craig Richard Bradshaw Member Mr. Nguyen Van Thang Member

Board of Management Mr. Craig Richard Bradshaw Chief Executive Officer
Mr. Stuart James Wells Chief Financial Officer

Registered Office Suite 802, 8th Floor, Central Plaza Building

No. 17 Le Duan, Ben Nghe Ward, District 1

Ho Chi Minh City

Vietnam





### Masan Resources Corporation and its subsidiaries Balance sheets as at 31 March 2020

Form B 01a - DN/HN (Issued under Circular No. 200/2014/TT-BTC and No. 202/2014/TT-BTC dated 22 December 2014 of the Ministry of Finance)

	Code	Note	31/3/2020 VND'000	1/1/2020 VND'000
ASSETS				
Current assets (100 = 110 + 120 + 130 + 140 + 150)	100		6,184,565,057	7,581,595,985
Cash and cash equivalents	110	5	250,696,969	1,723,204,606
Cash	111		247,596,969	941,446,956
Cash equivalents	112		3,100,000	781,757,650
Short-term financial investments	120		-	5,900,000
Held to maturity investments	123		-	5,900,000
Accounts receivable - short-term	130		1,531,751,716	1,735,574,636
Accounts receivable from customers	131		512,869,473	280,413,823
Prepayments to suppliers	132		203,845,155	204,604,439
Loan receivables	135	6	563,479,452	1,000,000,000
Other receivables	136	7	251,557,636	250,556,374
Inventories	140	8	3,320,159,088	3,139,024,753
Inventories	141		3,320,159,088	3,139,024,753
Other current assets	150		1,081,957,284	977,891,990
Short-term prepaid expenses	151		82,672,913	41,186,774
Deductible value added tax	152		999,284,371	936,705,216

### Masan Resources Corporation and its subsidiaries Consolidated balance sheets as at 31 March 2020 (continued)

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(Issued under Circular No. 200/2014/TT-BTC and No. 202/2014/TT-BTC dated 22 December 2014 of the Ministry of Finance)

	Code	Note	31/3/2020 VND'000	1/1/2020 VND'000
Long term assets (200 = 210 + 220 + 240 + 250 + 260)	200		22,006,517,932	22,193,123,896
Accounts receivable – long-term	210		1,300,092,964	1,303,868,898
Other long-term receivables	216	7	1,300,092,964	1,303,868,898
Fixed assets	220		16,294,900,390	16,568,909,156
Tangible fixed assets	221	9	15,840,559,874	16,103,772,445
Cost	222		21,936,081,554	21,906,539,480
Accumulated depreciation	223		(6,095,521,680)	(5,802,767,035)
Finance lease tangible fixed assets	224	10	-	-
Cost	225		67,300,000	67,300,000
Accumulated depreciation	226		(67,300,000)	(67,300,000)
Intangible fixed assets	227	11	454,340,516	465,136,711
Cost	228		696,680,717	696,680,717
Accumulated amortisation	229		(242,340,201)	(231,544,006)
Long-term work in progress	240		1,790,227,279	1,694,487,259
Construction in progress	242	12	1,790,227,279	1,694,487,259
Long-term financial investments	250		7,400,000	_
Held to maturity investments	255		7,400,000	_
Other long-term assets	260		2,613,897,299	2,625,858,583
Long-term prepaid expenses	261	13	2,613,897,299	2,625,858,583
TOTAL ASSETS $(270 = 100 + 200)$	270	_	28,191,082,989	29,774,719,881

### Masan Resources Corporation and its subsidiaries Consolidated balance sheets as at 31 March 2020 (continued)

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(Issued under Circular No. 200/2014/TT-BTC and No. 202/2014/TT-BTC dated 22 December 2014 of the Ministry of Finance)

	Code	Note	31/3/2020 VND'000	1/1/2020 VND'000
RESOURCES				
LIABILITIES $(300 = 310 + 330)$	300		15,912,458,330	17,304,897,615
Current liabilities	310		9,811,322,111	11,219,362,163
Accounts payable to suppliers	311		232,530,813	324,870,571
Advances from customers	312		829,819,213	1,105,603,346
Taxes payable to State Treasury	313	14	63,650,799	199,721,483
Payables to employees	314		2,042,372	6,220
Accrued expenses	315	15	655,440,809	704,901,206
Other short-term payables Short-term borrowings and financial lease	319	16	302,015,198	1,126,975,596
liabilities	320	17(a)	7,725,822,907	7,757,283,741
Long-term liabilities Long-term borrowings, bonds and financial	330		6,101,136,219	6,085,535,452
lease liabilities	338	17(b)	4,972,197,045	4,969,653,657
Deferred tax liabilities	341	18	590,463,163	586,978,688
Provisions – long-term	342	19	538,476,011	528,903,107
EQUITY (400 = 410)	400		12,278,624,659	12,469,822,266
Equity	410	20	12,278,624,659	12,469,822,266
Share capital	411	21	9,892,398,780	9,892,398,780
<ul> <li>Ordinary shares with voting rights</li> </ul>	411a		9,892,398,780	9,892,398,780
Share premium	412	21	145,709,384	145,709,384
Other capital	414		(295,683,347)	(295,683,347)
Undistributed profit after tax	421		2,536,199,842	2,727,397,449
<ul> <li>Undistributed profit brought forward</li> <li>Undistributed (loss)/profit for</li> </ul>	421a		2,727,397,449	2,375,003,634
the current year	421b		(191,197,607)	352,393,815
TOTAL RESOURCES (440 = 300 + 400)	440	_	28,191,082,989	29,774,719,881

29 April 2020

Prepared by: Reviewed by:

Nguyen Thi Thanh Mai Chief Accountant Stuart James Wells Chief Financial Officer rain Richard Bradshaw General Director

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements

### Masan Resources Corporation and its subsidiaries Consolidated statements of income for the period ended 31 March 2020

Form B 02a - DN/HN

(Issued under Circular No. 200/2014/TT-BTC and No. 202/2014/TT-BTC dated 22 December 2014 of the Ministry of Finance)

	Code	Note	From 1/1/2020 to 31/3/2020 VND'000	From 1/1/2019 to 31/3/2019 VND'000
Revenue from sales of goods	01	23	1,064,809,061	1,188,212,681
Cost of sales	11		912,208,113	833,904,835
Gross profit (20 = 01 -11)	20		152,600,948	354,307,846
Financial income	21	24	38,429,903	11,838,844
Financial expenses	22	25	341,258,250	306,422,573
Selling expenses	25		17,177,127	20,721,525
General and administration expenses	26		22,016,353	26,581,396
Net operating (loss)/ profit $(30 = 20 + 21 - 22 - 25 - 26)$	30		(189,420,879)	12,421,196
(60 20 121 22 26 20)				
Other income	31		2,393,272	968,182
Other expenses	32		500,205	5,830,000
Results of other activities $(40 = 31 - 32)$	40		1,893,067	(4,861,818)
Accounting (loss)/profit before tax $(50 = 30 + 40)$	50		(187,527,812)	7,559,378
Income tax expense – current	51		185,319	4,150,585
Income tax benefit – deferred	52		3,484,476	1,939,797
Net (loss)/profit after tax $(60 = 50 - 51 - 52)$	60		(191,197,607)	1,468,996
Net (loss)/profit attributable to:			VND'000	VND'000
Equity holders of the Company	61		(191,197,607)	1,468,996
(Loss)/earnings per share			VND	VND (Restated)
Basic (loss)/earnings per share	70	26	(193)	1

29 April 2020

Prepared by: Reviewed by:

Nguyen Thi Thanh Mai Chief Accountant Stuart James Wells Chief Financial Officer raig Richard Bradshaw General Director

### Masan Resources Corporation and its subsidiaries Consolidated statements of cash flows for the period ended 31 March 2020 (Indirect method)

Form B 03a – DN/HN (Issued under Circular No. 200/2014/TT-BTC and No. 202/2014/TT-BTC dated 22 December 2014 of the Ministry of Finance)

	Code	From 1/1/2020 to 31/3/2020 VND'000	From 1/1/2019 to 31/3/2019 VND'000
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
(Loss)/Profit before tax	01	(187,527,812)	7,559,378
Adjustments for		8 S /S (S)	
Depreciation and amortisation	02	303,550,840	295,601,501
Allowances and provisions	03	9,572,904	9,624,856
Exchange loss arising from revaluation of monetary items		11,240,028	3,766,494
denominated in foreign currencies	04		
Profits from investing activities	05	(21,272,257)	(3,210,405)
Interest expense and borrowing fees	06	301,045,935	280,671,284
Operating profit before changes in working capital	08	416,609,638	594,013,108
Change in receivables and other current assets	09	(309,052,934)	397,804,587
Change in inventories	10	(181,134,336)	(1,050,054,280)
Change in payables and other liabilities	11	(370,941,660)	(171,584,310)
Change in prepaid expenses	12	(17,375,917)	(55,679,312)
		(461,895,209)	(285,500,207)
Interest paid	14	(340,243,845)	(384,893,887)
Income tax paid	15	(101,300,000)	(35,050,000)
Net cash flows from operating activities	20	(903,439,054)	(705,444,094)
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES			
Payments for additions to fixed assets and other long-term			
assets	21	(960,465,880)	(314,921,020)
Proceeds from disposals of fixed assets and other long-			
term assets	22	. =	968,182
Payments for term deposit and granting loans to other			
parties	23	(605,153,425)	-
Collection of term deposit and loans to other parties	24	1,040,173,973	-
Payments for acquisition of non-controlling interest	25	1000001144040011 1000000	(4,901,663)
Receipt of interest	27	20,182,193	2,335,791
Net cash flows from investing activities	30	(505,263,139)	(316,518,710)

### Masan Resources Corporation and its subsidiaries Consolidated statements of cash flows for the period ended 31 March 2020 (Indirect method - continued)

### Form B 03a - DN/HN

(Issued under Circular No. 200/2014/TT-BTC and No. 202/2014/TT-BTC dated 22 December 2014 of the Ministry of Finance)

	Code	From 1/1/2020 to 31/3/2020 VND'000	From1/1/2019 to 31/3/2019 VND'000
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES			
Proceeds from borrowings	33	1,873,521,752	1,754,877,392
Payments to settle loan principals and bond issuance related costs	34	(1,936,448,527)	(1,078,662,400)
Net cash flows from financing activities	40	(62,926,775)	676,214,992
Net cash flows during the period $(50 = 20 + 30 + 40)$	50	(1,471,628,968)	(345,747,812)
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the period	60	1,723,204,606	467,220,260
Effect of exchange rate fluctuation on cash and cash equivalents	61	(878,669)	(289,388)
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the period $(70 = 50 + 60 + 61)$ (Note 5)	70	250,696,969	121,183,060

29 April 2020

Prepared by:

Reviewed by:

Nguyen Thi Thanh Mai Chief Accountant Stuart James Wells Chief Financial Officer PHÂN NGUYEN

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(Issued under Circular No. 200/2014/TT-BTC and 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

### Ownership and group structure

Masan Resources Corporation ("the Company" or "MSR") is incorporated as a joint stock company in Vietnam. The principal activity of the Company is investment holding.

The consolidated quarterly financial statements comprise the Company and its subsidiaries (collectively referred to as "the Group").

The principal activities of the subsidiaries are described as follows:

Name	Principal activity	Percentage of economic interests at 31/3/2020 and 1/1/2020
Masan Thai Nguyen Resources Company Ltd ("MRTN")	Investment holding	100%
Thai Nguyen Trading and Investment Company Ltd ("TNTI")	Investment holding	100%
Nui Phao Mining Company Ltd ("NPM")	Exploring and processing mineral	100%
Masan Tungsten Limited Liability Company ("MTC")	Deep processing of nonferrous metals and precious metals (Tungsten)	100 %

The percentage of economic interests represents the effective percentage of economic interests of the Company both directly and indirectly in the subsidiaries.

All the subsidiaries are incorporated in Vietnam.

### 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.

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### (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 Company's accounting currency is Vietnam Dong ("VND"). The consolidated financial statements are prepared and presented in VND rounded to the nearest thousand ("VND'000").

### 3. Summary of significant accounting policies

The following significant accounting policies have been adopted by the Group and the Company 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 acquisition consists of the aggregate fair value at the date of exchange, of assets given, liabilities incurred or assumed, and equity instruments issued by the Group. Goodwill represents the excess of the cost of acquisition over the Group's interest in the net fair value of the identifiable assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities of the acquired entity. When the excess is negative, it is recognised immediately in the statement of income.

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 effect 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.'





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### (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.

### (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") which was applied prospectively from 1 January 2015, 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) Transactions eliminated on consolidation

Intra-group balances, and any unrealised income and expenses arising from intra-group transactions, are eliminated in preparing the consolidated financial statements.

### (v) Goodwill

Goodwill arises on the acquisition of subsidiary and 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. Goodwill arising on acquisition of a subsidiary is amortised on a straight-line basis over 10 years. Carrying value of goodwill arising on acquisition of a subsidiary is written down to recoverable amount when management determines that it is not fully recoverable.

### (b) Foreign currency

Transactions in currencies other than VND during the period 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 and account transfer selling rate at the end of the 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 statement of income.

### (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.

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### (d) Investments

### 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 costs.

### (e) Accounts receivable

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

### (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 selling expenses.

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 statement of income in the period 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.

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

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### (ii) Depreciation

Machinery and equipment and fair value of mineral reserves from business combination directly related to mining activities

Machinery and equipment and fair value of mineral reserves from business combination which are directly related to the mining exploitation activities is depreciated over its mineral reserve on a unit-of-production basis. Mineral reserves are estimates of the amount of product that can be economically and legally extracted from the Group's mining properties.

Machinery and equipment of a subsidiary directly related to production activities

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

### As at 31/3/2020 and 1/1/2020

ST plant	171,865 tonnes of tungsten
APT plant	166,990 tonnes of tungsten

### Others

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 – 20 years
	machinery and equipment	3-15 years
	office equipment	3-10 years
•	motor vehicles	3-6 years
•	other mining assets	19 years

### (h) Finance lease tangible fixed assets

Leases in terms of which the Group 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 estimated useful lives of items of the leased assets which is five (5) years.

### (i) Intangible fixed assets

### (i) Software

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

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### (ii) Mining rights

The mining rights is calculated based on the remaining exploitable reserves multiplied with the price as announced by the provincial authorities in accordance with Decree 203/2013/ND/CP dated 28 November 2013 ("Decree 203/2013") which became effective from 20 January 2014. Cost of mining rights are stated at an amount equal to the present value of mining rights fee and is capitalised and treated as an intangible asset. Amortisation of mining rights is computed on a straight-line basis over the period of the economic life of the mineral reserves.

### (j) Construction in progress

Construction in progress represents mineral assets under development and cost of construction and machinery which have not been fully completed, installed and commissioned. It also comprises mineral reserves, mineral resources and related development costs acquired in a business combination and subsequent 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 initially recognised at their fair values as part of business combination accounting and subsequent development expenditure 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) Pre-operating expenses

Pre-operating expenses are recorded in the statement of income, except for establishment costs and expenditures on training, advertising and promotional activities incurred from the incorporation date to the commercial operation date. These expenses are recognised as long-term prepaid expenses, initially stated at cost, and are amortised on a straight line basis over three (3) years starting from the date of commercial operation.

### (ii) Land compensation costs

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

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### (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').

### 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.

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. 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 over the life of the proven and probable reserves of the relevant components on a systematic basis.

### (iv) 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

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

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### (m) Business cooperation contract

Business Cooperation Contracts ("BCC") are those under which contracting parties agree to carry out specific business activities that do not require an establishment of legal entity. The Company accounts for each BCC according to its substance and its rights and obligations under the contract. Where the Company receives contributions in the form of financial assets from the other parties and as a result assuming a contractual obligation to deliver cash or other financial assets to those parties under the BCC, the Company recognise a financial liability. Where distributions of profits to the other BCC parties have the substance of finance costs, they are recognised as financial expenses based on the rate of returns as agreed by contracting parties. Distributions which are contingent on the ultimate operating results of the BCC are recognised as an expense when such contingent distributions become probable.

### (n) Provisions

A provision is recognised if, as a result of a past event, the Group or the Company 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, a subsidiary of the Company has an obligation to pay the government fees for mining rights grant. The mining rights fee is calculated based on the remaining exploitable reserves and the price to calculate the charge for granting mining rights in accordance with:

- Decree 203/2013/ND-CP dated 28 November 2013 ("Decree 203"), Decree 158/2016/ND-CP dated 29 November 2016 ("Decree 158/2016") and Circular 38/2017/TT-BTNMT dated 16 October 2017 ("Circular 38") until 15 September 2019; and
- Decree 67/2019/ND-CP dated 31 July 2019 ("Decree 67") from 15 September 2019.

Mining rights is calculated based on the remaining exploitable reserves and the price to calculate the charge for granting mining rights which is defined under the prices to calculate the resource royalty in accordance with the law on resource royalty at the time of determining the charge for granting mining rights. The prices to calculate the resource royalty is announced by the provincial People's Committee. The conversion method is based on various parameters of the conversion coefficient under guidelines of Circular 38 and/or 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 MONRE and the Group's environmental policies based on the Environment Impact Report.

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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 activity expected to occur progressively over the life of the operation proportional to the degree of influence on the environment existing at the reporting date.

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 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 flow. Those expectations are formed based on existing environmental and regulatory requirements which give rise to a constructive obligation.

When provisions for closure and rehabilitation are initially recognised, the corresponding cost is capitalised as an asset, representing part of the cost of acquiring the future economic benefits of the operation. 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 income statement. Changes to the capitalized 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.

### (o) Bonds issued

At initial recognition, 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.

### (p) 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.

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### (ii) Preference shares

Mandatorily convertible preference shares are classified as equity, because they are entitled to fixed dividends and any discretionary dividends declared to ordinary shareholders and it participate equally in the residual assets on dissolution. The excess of proceeds contributed over the par value of shares issued is recorded as share premium. Incremental costs directly attributable to the preference shares are recognised as a deduction from share premium.

### (iii) 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)).

### (q) Taxation

Income tax on the profit or loss for the period 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 period, using tax rates enacted at the end of the accounting period, and any adjustment to tax payable in respect of previous periods.

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 tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at end of the annual accounting period.

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.

### (r) Revenue from the sale of goods

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised in the 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.

For sales of minerals, the sales price is usually determined on a provisional basis at the date of revenue recognition and adjustments to the sales price subsequently occurs based on movements in quoted market or contractual prices up to the date of final pricing. The period between provisional invoicing and final pricing is typically between 30 and 60 days, but in some cases can be as long as 90 days. Revenue on provisionally priced sales is recognised based on the estimated fair value of the total consideration receivable.

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.

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### (s) Financial income and financial expenses

### (i) Financial income

Financial income comprises interest income from deposits and loans and foreign exchange gains. Interest income is recognised as it accrues in the statement of income.

### (ii) Financial expenses

Financial expenses comprise interest expenses on borrowings, facility fees, financing costs, transaction costs and foreign exchange losses.

### (t) Operating lease payments

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

### (u) Borrowing costs

Borrowings costs comprise interest expenses on borrowings, facility fees, financing costs and transaction costs. Borrowing costs are recognised as an expense in the period 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 period of construction are capitalised as part of the cost of the fixed assets concerned.

### (v) 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 Company by the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding during the period. To determine the profit or loss attributable to ordinary equity holders, profit or loss for the period 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. Dilutive potential ordinary shares does not include convertible instruments that are mandatorily convertible.

### (w) 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, which is subject to risks and rewards that are different from those of other segments. The Group's primary format for segment reporting is based on business segments.

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### (x) 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 investors and their ultimate holding companies and their subsidiaries and associates.

# Notes to the consolidated financial statements for the period ended 31 March 2020 (continued) Masan Resources Corporation and its subsidiaries

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### Segment reporting

4

### **Business segments**

The Group comprises the following main business segments:

From 1/1/2020 to 31/3/2020	Copper VND'000	Fluorspar VND'000	Tungsten VND'000	Others VND'000	Total VND'000
Segment revenue	1	400,354,747	662,903,818	1,550,496	1,064,809,061
Segment gross profit/ (loss)		253,585,409	(62,926,160)	(38,058,301)	152,600,948
Unallocated expenses Financial income Financial expenses					39,193,480 38,429,903 341,258,250
Results from operating activities				1 1	(189,420,879)
Other income Other expenses Income tax expenses					2,393,272 500,205 3,669,795
Net profit after tax					(191,197,607)

# Notes to the consolidated financial statements for the period ended 31 March 2020 (continued) Masan Resources Corporation and its subsidiaries

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From 1/1/2019 to 31/3/2019	Copper VND'000	Fluorspar VND'000	Tungsten VND'000	Others VND'000	Total VND'000
Segment revenue	,	415,897,513	723,960,289	48,354,879	1,188,212,681
Segment gross profit	,	299,949,834	18,173,794	36,184,218	354,307,846
Unallocated expenses Financial income Financial expenses					47,302,921 11,838,844 306,422,573
Results from operating activities				į į	12,421,196
Other income Other expenses					968,182 5,830,000 6,090,382
				l	1,468,996

Notes to the consolidated financial statements for the period ended 31 March 2020 (continued) Masan Resources Corporation and its subsidiaries

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		(Issued i	ınder Circular No. 20 dated 22	(Issued under Circular No. 200/2014/11-BIC and No. 202/2014/11-BIC dated 22 December 2014 of the Ministry of Finance)	Vo. 202/2014/11-BIC Ministry of Finance)
As at 31 March 2020	Copper VND'000	Fluorspar VND'000	Tungsten VND'000	Others VND'000	Total VND'000
Segment assets Unallocated assets	163,489,804	808,384,272	1,846,866,372	1,028,687,021	3,847,427,469 24,343,655,520
Total assets					28,191,082,989
Total liabilities				1	15,912,458,330
As at 1 January 2020	Copper VND'000	Fluorspar VND'000	Tungsten VND'000	Others VND*000	Total VND'000
Segment assets Unallocated assets	167,025,898	826,106,905	1,874,331,657	1,051,224,444	3,918,688,904 25,856,030,977
Total assets					29,774,719,881
Total liabilities					17,304,897,615

Notes to the consolidated financial statements for the period ended 31 March 2020 (continued) Masan Resources Corporation and its subsidiaries

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From 1/1/2020 to 31/3/2020	Copper VND'000	Fluorspar VND'000	Tungsten VND'000	Others VND'000	Total VND'000
Capital expenditure Unallocated capital expenditure Depreciation Unallocated depreciation Unallocated amortisation	3,536,094	17,722,633	15,260,386	19,665,202	34,925,588 925,540,292 71,261,435 232,289,405 50,275,530
From 1/1/2019 to 31/3/2019	Copper VND'000	Fluorspar VND'000	Tungsten VND'000	Others VND'000	Total VND'000
Capital expenditure	230,861	£	32,162,862	2,760,320	35,154,043
Onallocated capital expenditure Depreciation Unallocated depreciation Unallocated amortisation	3,344,505	17,450,635	28,443,446	22,793,287	213,00,577 72,031,873 213,027,031 54,106,333

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### 5. Cash and cash equivalents

-	31/3/2020 VND'000	1/1/2020 VND'000
Cash on hand	186,552	90,493
Cash in banks	230,957,229	941,356,463
Cash in transit	16,453,188	-
Cash equivalents	3,100,000	781,757,650
	250,696,969	1,723,204,606

### 6. Loans receivables

Loans receivables – short-term represent loans granted to Masan Group Corporation – ultimate parent company at the end of the period. The loan is unsecured and has interest rate of 8.2% per annum.

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

o mor short torm and rong torm recervations	31/3/2020 VND'000	1/1/2020 VND'000
Short-term receivables		
Receivable for mining rights fee (a)	239,835,807	239,835,807
Others	11,721,829	10,720,567
	251,557,636	250,556,374
Long-term receivables		
Land compensation receivable from Thai Nguyen People's Committee (b)	1,238,220,016	1,249,999,696
Others	61,872,948	53,869,202
Onicis	01,672,948	33,809,202
	1,300,092,964	1,303,868,898

(a) Receivable for mining rights fee ("MRF") represents additional mining rights fee of NPM – a subsidiary for the year 2018 and 2019 and relevant administrative charges that NPM has paid to the authorities based on temporary calculation by the General Department of Geology and Minerals ("GDGM") under the Official Letter No.3724/DCKS-KTDCKS dated 28 December 2018 ("the Official Letter 3724").

NPM does not agree with the amount and basis of the Official Letter 3724 as the Company's management is of the opinion that it is unreasonable and does not comply with current regulation. For example:

 Based on current regulation, the requirement on MRF payment for the year 2018 has to be notified to the Company before 31 December 2017 (NPM received the notification on 28/12/2018); and

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The price used to calculate the charge for granting mining rights (or mining right fee) is based on the prices to calculate the resource royalty. 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 enterprises extracted natural resources undergo further processing instead of being sold, their price is exclusive of processing cost provided that it must be within the taxable price bracket imposed by the Provincial People's Committee. NPM's products are industrial products, for which the taxable price for resource royalty is determined on the basis of the higher of selling price minus (-) processing cost and the taxable price imposed by the Provincial People's Committee. GDGM did not use the taxable price applied for industrial products, instead they used the taxable price applied for tungsten ore (0.1%< WO3<0.3%).

Management believes that it had adequately provided for its liabilities for MRF based on its interpretation of relevant legislation, including on regulations on the charge for granting mining rights and regulations on natural resources tax. NPM has made payment for MRF in accordance with Decision 500/QD-BTNMT issued by the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment ("MONRE") on 4 March 2015. Therefore the payment made under Official Letter 3724 has been deemed as receivable from advance payment. NPM has sent letters to different level of authorities to highlight the issues and seek for proper resolutions. The final outcome may be subject to review and investigation by a number of relevant authorities.

(b) Long-term receivables 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.

### 8. Inventories

	31/3/2020 VND'000	1/1/2020 VND'000
Goods in transit	19,402,831	54,194,593
Raw materials	327,059,956	237,723,007
Tools and supplies	536,316,828	572,289,604
Work in progress	154,925,595	139,145,869
Finished goods	1,466,065,353	1,259,545,121
Merchandise inventories	739,273,589	739,273,589
Goods on consignment	77,114,936	136,852,970
	3,320,159,088	3,139,024,753

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	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
Cost Opening balance Transfer from construction in progress (Note 12)	4,930,775,651 19,633,216	11,821,423,653 9,908,858	42,227,092	16,186,948	5,095,926,136	21,906,539,480 29,542,074
Closing balance	4,950,408,867	11,831,332,511	42,227,092	16,186,948	5,095,926,136	21,936,081,554
Accumulated depreciation Opening balance Charge for the period	1,073,164,994	3,552,372,866 166,729,499	38,295,409 449,669	11,603,407 542,583	1,127,330,359	5,802,767,035 292,754,645
Closing balance	1,143,582,319	3,719,102,365	38,745,078	12,145,990	1,181,945,928	6,095,521,680
Net book value Opening balance Closing balance	3,857,610,657 3,806,826,548	8,269,050,787 8,112,230,146	3,931,683	4,583,541	3,968,595,777 3,913,980,208	16,103,772,445 15,840,559,874
					5	

At 31 March 2020, tangible fixed assets with a carrying value of VND10,781 billion were pledged with banks as security for long-term bonds issued by NPM (1/1/2020: VND10,977 billion) (Note 17(b)).

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### 10. Finance lease tangible fixed assets

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The Company's subsidiary - NPM leases laboratory equipment for assay testing. This laboratory equipment is considered to be a finance lease based on the lease's terms and conditions. The leased equipment secures lease obligations.

Included in the cost of finance lease tangible fixed assets of the Group were assets costing VND67.3 billion which were fully depreciated as at 31 March 2020 (1/1/2020: VND67.3 billion), but which are still in active use.

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### 11. Intangible fixed assets

Software VND'000	Mining rights VND'000	Total VND'000
108,309,899	588,370,818	696,680,717
73,423,648	158,120,358	231,544,006
3,158,613	7,637,582	10,796,195
76,582,261	165,757,940	242,340,201
34,886,251	430,250,460	465,136,711
31,727,638	422,612,878	454,340,516
	73,423,648 3,158,613 76,582,261	VND'000 VND'000  108,309,899 588,370,818  73,423,648 158,120,358 3,158,613 7,637,582  76,582,261 165,757,940  34,886,251 430,250,460

At 31 March 2020, intangible fixed assets with a carrying value of VND454 billion were pledged with banks as security for long-term bonds issued by NPM (1/1/2020: VND465 billion) (Note 17(b)).

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### 12. Construction in progress

	From 1/1/2020 to 31/3/2020 VND'000
Opening balance	1,694,487,259
Additions during the period	133,679,528
Transfer to tangible fixed assets (Note 9)	(29,542,074)
Transfer to long-term prepaid expenses (Note 13)	(2,145,438)
Transfer to short-term prepaid expenses	(6,251,996)
Closing balance	1,790,227,279

During the period, borrowing costs capitalised into construction in progress amounted to VND12 billion (the period from 1/1/2019 to 31/3/2019: VND10 billion). As at the reporting date, construction in progress of NPM, which mainly represents machinery cost, the mine and plant development cost, and other capitalised costs pertaining to tailing dams, have been pledged with banks as security for long-term bonds issued by NPM.

### 13. Long-term prepaid expenses

	Land compensation costs VND'000	Other mining costs VND'000	Others VND'000	Total VND'000
Opening balance	1,006,778,004	1,563,054,219	56,026,360	2,625,858,583
Additions		19,829,252	4,559,876	24,389,128
Transfer from construction in progress (Note 12)	*	-	2,145,438	2,145,438
Transfer from long-term receivables	11,779,680	-	-	11,779,680
Amortisation for the period	(18,753,002)	(26,664,227)	(4,858,301)	(50,275,530)
Closing balance	999,804,682	1,556,219,244	57,873,373	2,613,897,299

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### 14. Taxes payable to State Treasury

	1/1/2020 VND'000	Incurred VND'000	Paid/Offset VND'000	31/3/2020 VND'000
Value added tax	10m	90,842,657	(90,730,865)	111,792
Import-export tax	); <del>=</del>	53,661,939	(53,646,162)	15,777
Corporate income tax	134,400,473	185,319	(101,300,000)	33,285,792
Personal income tax	63,044,211	50,007,207	(84,629,414)	28,422,004
Environmental protection tax	72	4,614,989	(4,614,989)	=
Natural resource tax	-	89,169,215	(89,169,215)	-
Other taxes	2,276,799	6,259,550	(6,720,915)	1,815,434
	199,721,483	294,740,876	(430,811,560)	63,650,799

### 15. Accrued expenses

•	31/3/2020 VND'000	1/1/2020 VND'000
Bonus	-	59,959,470
Accrued interest payable	209,144,553	239,049,923
Other financing costs	7,307,248	4,181,514
Natural resource taxes and fees	75,169,827	71,039,152
Accrual for construction work	36,497,170	14,187,389
Consultant fee	9,642,822	983,850
Operating costs	316,298,359	314,119,079
Others	1,380,830	1,380,829
	655,440,809	704,901,206

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### 16. Other short-term payables

Other payables included the following amounts:

	31/3/2020 VND'000	1/1/2020 VND'000
Amounts due to Masan Group Corporation ("MSN") – the ultimate holding company Financial expenses – short-term (a)	244,123,839	1,124,123,839
Amounts due to Masan Horizon Co., Ltd ("MH") – the intermediate holding company Non-trade – short-term (b)	2,511,785	2,511,785
Other payable to third parties Other payables – short-term	55,379,574	339,972
	302,015,198	1,126,975,596

- (a) Amounts due to related parties were unsecured, interest-free and repayable in December 2020.
- (b) Amounts due to related parties were unsecured, interest-free and repayable based on agreement between the parties.

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# 17. Borrowings, bonds and finance lease liabilities

# (a) Short-term borrowings and finance lease liabilities

	1/1/ Carrying amount	1/1/2020 Amount within repayment	Additions	Movements during the period Unrealis Payments foreign excl	ing the period Unrealised foreign exchange	31/. Carrying amount	31/3/2020 Amount within repayment
	VND,000	capacity VND'000	VND'000	VND'000	VND'000	VND'000	capacity VND'000
Short-term borrowings	3,188,857,080	3,188,857,080	1,873,521,752	(1,934,887,943)	16,073,848	3,143,564,737	3,143,564,737
Current portion of long-term borrowings (Note(b))	4,568,426,661	4,568,426,661	13,831,509	•	•	4,582,258,170	4,582,258,170
	7.757.283.741	7.757.283.741	1,887,353,261	(1,934,887,943)	16,073,848	16,073,848 7,725,822,907	7,725,822,907

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

	Currency	31/3/2020 VND'000	1/1/2020 VND'000
Secured bank loan (i)	USD	510,255,328	864,314,359
Secured bank loan (i)	VND	431,679,000	150,308,000
Secured bank loan (ii)	USD	-	15,908,877
Secured bank loan (ii)	VND	1,022,132,261	1,082,810,380
Secured bank loan (iii)	USD	4,598,100	-
Secured bank loan (iii)	VND	82,103,000	150,245,000
Secured bank loan (iv)	USD	312,465,654	164,877,248
Secured bank loan (iv)	VND	362,705,811	504,905,811
Secured bank loan (v)	USD	218,231,833	155,757,627
Secured bank loan (v)	VND	57,915,778	57,915,778
Secured bank loan (vi)	USD	141,477,972	41,814,000
	a e	3,143,564,737	3,188,857,080

- (i) The loan from a local bank is secured by part of short-term receivables of NPM and 11.12% of the issued shares of the Company held by Masan Horizon Co., Ltd ("MH"). Loans drawndown in USD and VND bore interest ranging from 4.36% to 4.48% and from 8.95% to 9.52% annum respectively.
- (ii) The loan from a local bank is secured by inventories and part of short-term receivables of NPM. Loans drawndown in USD bore interest ranging from 4.5% to 5.5% per annum, loans drawndown in VND bore interest ranging from 7.3% to 7.5% per annum respectively.
- (iii) The loan from a local bank drawndown in USD and VND bore interest of 6.1% and from 9.2% to 9.5% per annum respectively.
- (iv) The loan from a local bank drawndown in USD and VND bore interest ranging from 5.6% to 6.3% and from 8.26% to 9.3% per annum respectively.
  - Both loans in (iii) and (iv) are secured by 11.12% of the issued shares of the Company held by MH.
- (v) The uncommitted loan of a subsidiary from a foreign bank branch in Vietnam guaranteed to pay on demand unconditionally and irrevocably by the Company. Loans drawndown in USD and VND bore interest ranging from 4.1% to 4.57% and 6.8% annum respectively.
- (vi) The USD denominated loan from a foreign bank bore interest within range from 2.22% to 3.9% per annum. As at reporting date, this loan is secured by part of short-term receivables and all operating bank accounts of MTC opened at the bank.

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### (b) Long-term bonds

	31/3/2020 VND'000	1/1/2020 VND'000
Long-term bonds issued	9,554,455,215	9,538,080,318
Repayable within twelve months (Note (a))	(4,582,258,170)	(4,568,426,661)
Repayable after twelve months	4,972,197,045	4,969,653,657

Terms and conditions of outstanding long-term bonds were as follows:

	Currency	Interest rate per annum	Year of maturity	31/3/2020 VND'000	1/1/2020 VND'000
Secured bond issuance	VND	(i)	2020	3,582,958,354	3,570,177,119
Secured bond issuance	VND	(ii)	2020	999,299,816	998,249,542
Secured bond issuance	VND	(iii)	2023	497,199,269	496,989,214
Secured bond issuance	VND	(iv)	2021	996,222,222	995,555,556
Secured bond issuance	VND	(v)	2023	1,491,400,000	1,490,800,000
Secured bond issuance	VND	(vi)	2024	496,733,333	496,533,333
Secured bond issuance	VND	(vii)	2022	298,333,333	298,133,333
Secured bond issuance	VND	(viii)	2022	198,844,443	198,711,110
Secured bond issuance	VND	(ix)	2024	496,733,333	496,533,333
Secured bond issuance	VND	(x)	2022	99,355,556	99,288,889
Secured bond issuance	VND	(xi)	2022	188,775,556	188,648,889
Secured bond issuance	VND	(xii)	2022	208,600,000	208,460,000
			**	9,554,455,215	9,538,080,318

These secured bonds in the consolidated financial statements were reported net of bond arrangement fees.

- (i) The VND denominated non-convertible bonds issued by NPM with a five-year term bore interest rate of 8% per annum for the first twelve months. After the first twelve months, the applicable interest rate per annum will be adjusted every three months and calculated as the average twelve-month saving deposit rate of related reference banks plus 3%. The bond proceeds were used by NPM and secured by certain long-term assets of NPM.
- (ii) The VND denominated non-convertible bonds issued by NPM with a two-year term bore interest rate of 9.5% per annum. The bond proceeds were used by NPM and secured by 10.44% of the issued shares of the Company held by MH.

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- (iii) The VND denominated non-convertible bonds issued by NPM with a five-year term bore interest rate of 10% per annum for the first twelve months. After the first twelve months, the applicable interest rate per annum will be adjusted every six months and calculated as the average twelve-month saving deposit rate of related reference banks plus 3.25%. The bond proceeds were used by NPM and secured by 5.22% of the issued shared of the Company held by MH.
- (iv) The VND denominated non-convertible bonds issued by the Company with a three-year term bore interest rate of 9.8% per annum for the first twelve months. After the first twelve months, the applicable interest rate per annum will be adjusted every six months and calculated as the average twelve-month saving deposit rate of related reference banks plus 3.2%. The bond was secured by 10.58% of issued shares of the Company held by MH.
- (v) The VND denominated non-convertible bonds issued by the Company with a five-year term bore interest rate of 10% per annum for the first twelve months. After the first twelve months, the applicable interest rate per annum will be adjusted every six months and calculated as the average twelve-month saving deposit rate of related reference banks plus 3.25%. The bond was secured by 15.65% of issued shares of the Company held by MH.
- (vi) The VND denominated non-convertible bonds issued by NPM with a five-year term bore interest rate of 10.2% per annum for the first twelve months. After the first twelve months, the applicable interest rate per annum will be adjusted every six months and calculated as the average twelve-month saving deposit rate of related reference banks plus 3.3%. The bond proceeds were used by NPM and secured by 5.62% of the issued shared of the Company held by MH.
- (vii) The VND denominated non-convertible bonds issued by NPM with a three-year term bore interest rate of 10% per annum for the first twelve months. After the first twelve months, the applicable interest rate per annum will be adjusted every six months and calculated as the average twelve-month saving deposit rate of related reference banks plus 3.1%. The bond proceeds were used by NPM and secured by 3.37% of the issued shared of the Company held by MH.
- (viii) The VND denominated non-convertible bonds issued by NPM with a three-year term bore interest rate of 10% per annum for the first twelve months. After the first twelve months, the applicable interest rate per annum will be adjusted every six months and calculated as the average twelve-month saving deposit rate of related reference banks plus 3.1%. The bond proceeds were used by NPM and secured by 2.25% of the issued shared of the Company held by MH.
- (ix) The VND denominated non-convertible bonds issued by the Company with a five-year term bore interest rate of 10.2% per annum for the first twelve months. After the first twelve months, the applicable interest rate per annum will be adjusted every six months and calculated as the average twelve-month saving deposit rate of related reference banks plus 3.3%. The bond was secured by 5.62% of issued shares of the Company held by MH.

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- (x) The VND denominated non-convertible bonds issued by NPM with a three-year term bore interest rate of 10% per annum for the first twelve months. After the first twelve months, the applicable interest rate per annum will be adjusted every six months and calculated as the average twelve-month saving deposit rate of related reference banks plus 3.1%. The bond was secured by a number of issued shares of the Company held by MH which will be finalized before 31 August 2020.
- (xi) The VND denominated non-convertible bonds issued by NPM with a three-year term bore interest rate of 10% per annum for the first twelve months. After the first twelve months, the applicable interest rate per annum will be adjusted every six months and calculated as the average twelve-month saving deposit rate of related reference banks plus 3.1%. The bond was secured by a number of issued shares of the Company held by MH which will be finalized before 31 August 2020.
- (xii) The VND denominated non-convertible bonds issued by NPM with a three-year term bore interest rate of 10% per annum for the first twelve months. After the first twelve months, the applicable interest rate per annum will be adjusted every six months and calculated as the average twelve-month saving deposit rate of related reference banks plus 3.1%. The bond proceeds were used by NPM and secured by 2.75% of the issued shared of the Company held by MH.

### 18. Deferred tax liabilities and unrecognised deferred tax assets

### (i) Recognised deferred tax liabilities

	31/3/2020 VND'000	1/1/2020 VND'000
Mineral reserves and mineral resources Origination of temporary differences	575,110,834 15,352,329	583,078,428 3,900,260
	590,463,163	586,978,688

### (ii) Unrecognised deferred tax assets

Deferred tax assets have not been recognised in respect of the past years' tax losses of certain entities within the Group, which could be carried forward for up to 5 years:

Tax losses
available
VND'000

Accumulated five year tax losses

195,165,355

(\*) This amount has not finalized with tax authority and may change subsequent to the tax authorities' review.

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### 19. Provisions - long-term

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

	Mine rehabilitation VND'000	Mining rights VND'000	Total VND'000
Opening balance Provision made during the period	99,121,941 1,169,639	429,781,166 8,403,265	528,903,107 9,572,904
Closing balance	100,291,580	438,184,431	538,476,011

Notes to the consolidated financial statements for the period ended 31 March 2020 (continued) Masan Resources Corporation and its subsidiaries

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20. Changes in equity

	Share capital VND'000	Share premium VND'000	Other capital VND'000	Undistributed profit after tax VND'000	Equity attributable to equity holders of the Company VND'000	Total equity VND'000
Balance at 01 January 2019	8,993,091,220	145,709,384	(295,683,347)	3,282,836,988	12,125,954,245	12,125,954,245
Net profit for the period Others (*)			6 3	1,468,996 (4,901,668)	1,468,996 (4,901,668)	1,468,996 (4,901,668)
Balance at 31 March 2019	8,993,091,220	145,709,384	(295,683,347)	3,279,404,316	12,122,521,573	12,122,521,573
Balance at 01 January 2020 Net profit for the period	9,892,398,780	145,709,384	(295,683,347)	2,727,397,449 (191,197,607)	12,469,822,266 (191,197,607)	12,469,822,266 (191,197,607)
Balance at 31 March 2020	9,892,398,780	145,709,384	(295,683,347)	2,536,199,842	12,278,624,659	12,278,624,659

(\*) This cost related to acquisition of non-controlling interest in 2018.

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### 21. Share capital

The Company's authorised and issued share capital comprised:

	31/3/2020 an	d 1/1/2020
	Number of shares	VND'000
Authorised share capital	989,239,878	9,892,398,780
Issued share capital		
Ordinary shares	989,239,878	9,892,398,780
Shares in circulation		
Ordinary shares	989,239,878	9,892,398,780
Share premium	é	145,709,384

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. In respect of shares bought back by the Company, all rights are suspended until those shares are reissued.

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

### 22. Off balance sheet items

### (a) Foreign currencies

		31/	3/2020	1/1/20	020
		Original currency	VND'000 equivalent	Original currency	VND'000 equivalent
	USD	7,096,923	167,345,454,479	30,746,796	710,558,466
(b)	Bad debts written off				
				31/3/2020 VND'000	1/1/2020 VND'000
	Bad debts written off			21,507,965	21,507,965

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### 23. Revenue from sales of goods

Total revenue of the Group represents the gross value of goods sold exclusive of value added tax,

### 24. Financial income

	From 1/1/2020 to 31/3/2020 VND'000	From1/1/2019 to 31/3/2019 VND'000
Interest income	21,272,257	2,242,223
Foreign exchange gains	17,157,646	9,596,621
	38,429,903	11,838,844
	-	

### 25. Financial expenses

	From 1/1/2020 to 31/3/2020 VND'000	From 1/1/2019 to 31/3/2019 VND'000
Interest expense	281,796,296	264,147,985
Borrowing fees	19,249,639	16,523,299
Foreign exchange losses	12,235,385	9,741,467
Others	27,976,930	16,009,822
	341,258,250	306,422,573

### 26. (Loss)/earnings per share

### Basic (loss)/earnings per share

The calculation of basic loss per share for the period ended 31 March 2020 was based on the loss attributable to ordinary shareholders of VND 191,198 million (for the period ended 31 March 2019: profit attributable to ordinary shareholders of VND 1,469 million) and a weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding of 989,239,878 shares (restated for the period ended 31 March 2019: 989,239,878 shares), calculated as follows:

	From 1/1/2020 to 31/3/2020 VND'000	From 1/1/2019 to 31/3/2019 VND'000 (Restated)
Issued odinary shares at the beginning of the period Effect of share issuance for dividend payment in	989,239,878	899,309,122
18 November 2019	-	89,930,756
Weighted average number of ordinary shares for the period	989,239,878	989,239,878

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### 27. Significant transactions with related parties

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

Related Party	Nature of transactions	From 1/1/2020 to 31/3/2020 VND'000	From 1/1/2019 to 31/3/2019 VND'000	
Ultimate holding company				
Masan Group Corporation	Bond interest	0=	36,986,055	
	Loan received	400,000,000	\ <u>=</u>	
	Loan paid	400,000,000	_	
	Loan interest expense	2,246,575	-	
	Loan lended	597,753,425	-	
	Loan collection	1,034,273,973	-	
	Loan interest income	18,672,703	-	
Ultimate holding company's associate				
Vietnam Technological and	Interest expenses and			
Commercial Joint Stock Bank	borrowing fees	28,384,950	14,592,869	
("TCB") and its subsidiaries	Loan received	669,389,242	539,252,866	
	Loan paid	750,747,524	635,389,753	
Ultimate holding company's subsidiary				
Masan Consumer Corporation	Purchase of goods	293,568	303,668	
	Purchase of services	813,329	630,594	
Key management personnel	Salary, bonus and other			
	benefits (*)	16,092,628	16,152,189	

(\*) No board fees were paid to Board of Directors members for the period ended 31 March 2020 and 31 March 2019.

29 April 2020

Prepared by:

Reviewed by:

Nguyen Thi Thanh Mai

Chief Accountant

Stuart James Wells Chief Financial Officer Craig Richard Bradshaw

General Director