Interim separate financial statements

30 June 2014

### CONTENTS

	Pages
General information	1-2
Report of management	3
Report on review of interim separate financial statements	4
Interim separate balance sheet	5-6
Interim separate income statement	7
Interim separate cash flow statement	8 - 9
Notes to the interim separate financial statements	10 - 39

### GENERAL INFORMATION

### THE COMPANY

Investment and Trading of Real Estate Joint Stock Company ("the Company") is a shareholding company established in Vietnam in accordance with the Business Registration Certificate No. 4103000250 issued by the Department of Planning and Investment of Ho Chi Minh City on 28 December 2000, as amended. The Company has emerged from the equitization of Investment and Trading of Real Estate Company, which was a wholly owned subsidiary of Saigon Real Estate Corporation.

The Company was listed on the Ho Chi Minh Stock Exchange with trading code as ITC in accordance with Decision No. 115/QD-SGDHCM issued by the Ho Chi Minh Stock Exchange on 24 September 2009.

The current principal activities of the Company are to invest and trade real estate properties and provide related services; to execute civil construction works and industrial projects and interior decoration; to construct infrastructure of urban areas and industrial parks, site levelling, bridges and roads and water drainage system; to invest in construction of public projects, tourist and entertainment areas; and to provide real estate brokerage and valuation services, and real estate trading centre and management.

The Company's head office is located at 18 Nguyen Binh Khiem Street, Da Kao Ward, District 1, Ho Chi Minh City, Vietnam.

### SIGNIFICANT EVENT

In 2014, the Company entered into an agreement with a local investor to transfer land which is located at 146 Nguyen Van Troi Street and 223 Hoang Van Thu Street, Phu Nhuan District, Ho Chi Minh City and the associated assets ("the Project") at the contract price of VND 260,000,000,000 inclusive of Value Added Tax. As at the date of this report, the risks and rewards of this project's ownership have been transferred to the new investor.

### **BOARD OF DIRECTORS**

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

Mr. Nguyen Thuc Quang
Mr. Truong Minh Thuan
Mr. Le Tuan
Ms. Duong Thanh Thuy
Ms. Le Thi Khanh Xuong
Mr. Nguyen Thuc Quang
Member
Member
Member

### **BOARD OF SUPERVISION**

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

Ms. Phan Thi Hong Lien Head of the Board of Supervision

Mr. Le Quang Son Member Ms. Ho Thi Luu Member

GENERAL INFORMATION (continued)

### MANAGEMENT

Members of the Management during the period and at the date of this report are:

Mr. Truong Minh Thuan

General Director

Mr. Nguyen Ba Dai Mr. Doan Huu Chi Deputy General Director Deputy General Director cum

Chief Accountant

### LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE

The legal representative of the Company during the period and at the date of this report is Mr. Truong Minh Thuan.

### **AUDITORS**

The auditor of the Company is Ernst & Young Vietnam Limited.

### REPORT OF MANAGEMENT

Management of Investment and Trading of Real Estate Joint Stock Company ("the Company") is pleased to present its report and the interim separate financial statements of the Company for the six-month period ended 30 June 2014.

### MANAGEMENT'S RESPONSIBILITY IN RESPECT OF THE INTERIM SEPARATE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Management is responsible for the interim separate financial statements of each financial period which give a true and fair view of the interim separate financial position of the Company and of the interim separate results of its operations and its interim separate cash flows for the period. In preparing those interim separate financial statements, management is required to:

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

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

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

### STATEMENT BY MANAGEMENT

Management does hereby state that, in its opinion, the accompanying interim separate financial statements give a true and fair view of the interim separate financial position of the Company as at 30 June 2014 and of the interim separate results of its operations and its interim separate cash flows for the six-month period then ended in accordance with Vietnamese Accounting Standards, Vietnamese Enterprise Accounting System and the statutory requirements relevant to the preparation and presentation of interim separate financial statements.

The Company is the parent company of a subsidiary listed in Note 12.1 to the interim separate financial statements and it is in the process of preparing the interim consolidated financial statements of the Company and its subsidiary ("the Group") for the six-month period ended 30 June 2014 to meet the prevailing regulatory reporting requirements.

Users of these interim separate financial statements should read them together with the said interim consolidated financial statements of the Group in order to obtain full information on the interim consolidated financial position, interim consolidated results of operations and interim consolidated cash flows of the Group as a whole.

or and on behalf of management

Truong Minh Thuan

General Director



Ernst & Young Vietnam Limited 28th Floor, Bitexcu Financial Tower 2 Hai Tricu Street, District 1 Ho Chi Minh City, S.R. of Vietnam

Tel: +84 8 3824 5252 Fax: +84 8 3824 5250 ey.com

Reference: 60792124/16997733

### REPORT ON REVIEW OF INTERIM SEPARATE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

To: The Shareholders of Investment and Trading of Real Estate Joint Stock Company

We have reviewed the interim separate financial statements of Investment and Trading of Real Estate Joint Stock Company ("the Company") as set out on pages 5 to 39 which comprise the interim separate balance sheet as at 30 June 2014, and the interim separate income statement and interim separate cash flow statement for the six-month period then ended and the notes thereto.

The preparation and presentation of these interim separate financial statements are the responsibility of the Company's management. Our responsibility is to issue a report on these interim separate financial statements based on our review.

We conducted our review in accordance with Vietnamese Standard on Auditing No. 910 -Engagements to Review Financial Statements. This standard requires that we plan and perform the review to obtain moderate assurance as to whether the interim separate financial statements are free from material misstatement. A review is limited primarily to inquiries of the Company's personnel and analytical procedures applied to financial data and thus provides less assurance than an audit. We have not performed an audit and, accordingly, we do not express an audit opinion.

Based on our review, nothing has come to our attention that causes us to believe that the accompanying interim separate financial statements do not give a true and fair view, in all material respects, of the interim separate financial position of the Company as at 30 June 2014, and of the interim separate results of its operations and its interim separate cash flows for the six-month period then ended in accordance with Vietnamese Accounting Standards, Vietnamese Enterprise Accounting System and the statutory requirements relevant to the preparation and presentation of interim separate financial statements.

Without modifying our conclusion, we draw attention to Note 2.1 of the interim separate financial statements. The Company is a parent company with a subsidiary and it is in the process of preparing the interim consolidated financial statements of the Company and its subsidiary ("the Group") for the six-month period ended 30 June 2014 to meet the prevailing regulatory reporting requirements. Users of these interim separate financial statements should read them together with the said interim consolidated financial statements in order to obtain full information on the interim consolidated financial position, interim consolidated results of operations and interim consolidated cash flows of the Group as a whole.

Ernst & Young Vietnam Limited

Mai Viet Hung Tran Deputy General Director

Audit Practicing Registration Certificate

No. 0048-2013-004-1

To Phoong Vu Auditor

Audit Practicing Registration Certificate

No. 2267-2013-004-1

Ho Chi Minh City, Vietnam

26 August 2014

### INTERIM SEPARATE BALANCE SHEET as at 30 June 2014

Code	ASSETS	Notes	30 June 2014	31 December 2013
100	A. CURRENT ASSETS		4 004 047 050 470	4 000
100	A. CORRENT ASSETS		1,891,617,953,472	1,896,489,067,708
110	I. Cash	4	3,088,331,089	2,174,440,899
111	1. Cash	11 10000	3,088,331,089	2,174,440,899
130	II. Current accounts receivable		161,309,539,457	214,981,095,874
131	<ol> <li>Trade receivables</li> </ol>	5	40,688,963,377	50,558,358,177
132	<ol><li>Advances to suppliers</li></ol>	6	84,895,911,981	94,130,793,127
135	<ol><li>Other receivables</li></ol>	7	47,061,872,727	81,729,153,198
139	<ol> <li>Provision for doubtful debts</li> </ol>	5, 7	(11,337,208,628)	(11,437,208,628)
140	III. Inventories	8	1,722,095,399,826	1,674,373,047,835
141	Inventories	1.00	2,045,898,042,888	1,998,175,690,897
149	<ol><li>Provision for inventories</li></ol>		(323,802,643,062)	(323,802,643,062)
150	IV. Other current assets		5,124,683,100	4,960,483,100
158	<ol> <li>Other current assets</li> </ol>	10 10	5,124,683,100	4,960,483,100
200	B. NON-CURRENT ASSETS		439,600,332,100	446,465,593,460
220	I. Fixed assets		55,289,373,486	56,015,216,426
221	<ol> <li>Tangible fixed assets</li> </ol>	9	17,716,295,236	18,442,138,176
222	Cost	80	35,936,166,201	35,936,166,201
223	Accumulated depreciation		(18,219,870,965)	(17,494,028,025)
227	<ol><li>Intangible fixed assets</li></ol>	10	37,573,078,250	37,573,078,250
228	Cost	1007.01	37,610,778,250	37,610,778,250
229	Accumulated amortisation		(37,700,000)	(37,700,000)
240	II. Investment properties	11	73,562,104,596	77,279,816,603
241	1. Cost		89,061,214,369	91,381,942,544
242	<ol><li>Accumulated depreciation</li></ol>		(15,499,109,773)	(14,102,125,941)
250	III. Long-term investments	12	309,600,867,033	311,945,790,639
251	<ol> <li>Investment in a subsidiary</li> </ol>	12.1	34,000,000,000	34,000,000,000
252 258	Investments in associates     Other long-term	12.2	239,448,938,645	239,448,938,645
259	investments	12.3	47,755,320,000	49,955,320,000
209	<ol> <li>Provision for long-term investments</li> </ol>	12.2, 12.3	(11,603,391,612)	(11,458,468,006)
260	IV. Other long-term assets		1,147,986,985	1,224,769,792
261	Long-term prepaid	1 1	.,,,,,,,,,,,	,,,, vo,, ox
1850L	expenses		51,572,283	104,974,650
262	<ol><li>Deferred tax assets</li></ol>	26.2	1,034,414,702	1,057,795,142
268	<ol><li>Other long-term assets</li></ol>	2000000	62,000,000	62,000,000
270	TOTAL ASSETS		2,331,218,285,572	2,342,954,661,168

INTERIM SEPARATE BALANCE SHEET (continued) as at 30 June 2014

Code	RESOURCES	Notes	30 June 2014	31 December 2013
300	A. LIABILITIES		861,795,583,147	864,313,286,720
310	I. Current liabilities		706,593,543,520	693,324,904,867
311	<ol> <li>Short-term loans and</li> </ol>			000,021,001,007
	borrowings	14	232,462,072,264	258,526,721,800
312	<ol><li>Trade payables</li></ol>	15	67,616,635,011	70,151,820,814
313	<ol><li>Advances from customers</li></ol>	16	302,760,672,174	255,814,472,625
314	<ol> <li>Statutory obligations</li> </ol>	17	43,109,186,171	50,141,668,424
316	<ol><li>Accrued expenses</li></ol>	18	7,118,111,490	16,040,004,701
319	<ol><li>Other payables</li></ol>	19	46,150,057,226	33,935,458,916
320	<ol><li>Short-term provision</li></ol>	345	1,533,181,819	1,533,181,819
338	<ol><li>Unearned revenue</li></ol>		6,118,261,883	7,319,910,286
323	<ol><li>Bonus and welfare fund</li></ol>		(274,634,518)	(138,334,518)
330	II. Non-current liabilities		155,202,039,627	170,988,381,853
333	<ol> <li>Other long-term liabilities</li> </ol>	TV/8045V	4,895,737,294	4,971,079,520
334	<ol><li>Long-term loans</li></ol>	20	150,306,302,333	166,017,302,333
400	B. OWNERS' EQUITY		1,469,422,702,425	1,478,641,374,448
410	I. Capital	21.1	1,469,422,702,425	1,478,641,374,448
411	Share capital	1000000	690,866,880,000	690,866,880,000
412	<ol><li>Share premium</li></ol>		974,114,436,600	974,114,436,600
414	<ol><li>Treasury shares</li></ol>		(9,825,117,611)	(9,825,117,611)
417	<ol><li>Investment and</li></ol>		74/2014/1/2015/2016	
	development fund		30,640,486,547	30,640,486,547
418	<ol><li>Financial reserve fund</li></ol>		26,907,517,340	26,907,517,340
420	<ol><li>Accumulated losses</li></ol>	1	(243,281,500,451)	(234,062,828,428)
440	TOTAL LIABILITIES AND OWNERS' EQUITY		2,331,218,285,572	2 242 054 561 169

Pham Van Khanh Preparer

Doan Huu Chi Chief Accountant 19 Tracing Minh Thuan General Director

26 August 2014

### INTERIM SEPARATE INCOME STATEMENT for the six-month period ended 30 June 2014

Code	ITEMS	Notes	For the six-month period ended 30 June 2014	For the six-montl period ended 30 June 2013
01	Revenue from sale of goods and rendering of services	22.1	51,556,210,241	148,747,701,862
02	2. Deductions			8
10	Net revenue from sale of goods and rendering of services	22.1	51,556,210,241	148,747,701,862
11	Cost of goods sold and services rendered	23	(53,365,503,173)	(125,464,740,983)
20	<ol> <li>Gross (loss) profit from sale of goods and rendering of services</li> </ol>		(1,809,292,932)	23,282,960,879
21	6. Finance income	22.2	8,302,729,690	2,258,888,468
22 23	7. Finance expenses In which: Interest expense	24	(15,355,698,537) (15,076,442,931)	(20,969,331,160) (19,183,858,861)
24	8. Selling expenses		(87,095,248)	(132,578,265)
25	General and administration expenses		(7,006,263,762)	(13,844,003,745)
30	10. Operating loss		(15,955,620,789)	(9,404,063,823)
31	11. Other income	25	7,301,825,414	1,837,387,842
32	12. Other expenses	25	(541,496,208)	(3,244,648,468)
40	13. Other profit (loss)	25	6,760,329,206	(1,407,260,626)
50	14. Loss before tax		(9,195,291,583)	(10,811,324,449)
51	15. Current corporate income tax expense	26.1	_	
52	16. Deferred income tax expense	26.2	(23,380,440)	(55,590,956)
60	17. Net loss after tax	Carlo carrie	(9,218,672,023) 030219984	(10,866,915,405)

Pham Van Khanh Preparer

Doan Huu Chi Chief Accountant 7 - Triong Minh Thuan General Director

CÓNG TY

### INTERIM SEPARATE CASH FLOW STATEMENT for the six-month period ended 30 June 2014

Code	ITEMS	Notes	For the six-month period ended 30 June 2014	For the six-month period ended 30 June 2013
	I. CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
01	Loss before tax Adjustments for:		(9,195,291,583)	(10,811,324,449)
02	Depreciation	9,11	2,492,429,942	2,385,579,585
03	Provisions	180000	44,923,606	5,123,395,178
05	Profits from investing activities		(8,271,272,692)	(1,336,407,425)
06	Interest expense	24	15,076,442,931	19,183,858,861
08	Operating profit before changes		WAR WATER	
	in working capital		147,232,204	14,545,101,750
09	Decrease in receivables		53,441,756,417	73,022,307,759
10	Increase in inventories		(45,771,226,986)	(48,427,097,664)
11	Increase (decrease) in payables		65,637,527,352	(4,493,650,326)
12	Decrease in prepaid expenses		53,402,367	123,457,322
13	Interest paid	200000	(34,615,649,860)	(19,751,898,472)
14	Corporate income tax paid	26.1	(6,704,074,460)	(10,615,224,760)
16	Other cash outflows from operating activities		(136,300,000)	(433,673,944)
20	Net cash from operating activities		32,052,667,034	3,969,321,665
22	II. CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES Proceeds from disposals of			
26	fixed assets Proceeds from sale of	25		954,545,454
20	investments in other entities		9,693,546,000	13,835,000,000
27	Interest and dividends received		943,326,692	1,497,434,468
30	Net cash flows from investing activities		10,636,872,692	16,286,979,922
	III. CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES			
33	Drawdown of borrowings		14,300,000,000	123,344,153,085
34	Repayment of borrowings		(56,075,649,536)	(148, 149, 281, 095)
36	Dividends paid		-	(285,000
40	Net cash flows used in financing activities		(41,775,649,536)	(24,805,413,010)

INTERIM SEPARATE CASH FLOW STATEMENT (continued) for the six-month period ended 30 June 2014

		1 7		VNI
Code	ITEMS	Notes	For the six-month period ended 30 June 2014	For the six-month period ended 30 June 2013
50	Net increase (decrease) in cash	7.0.0.00	913,890,190	(4,549,111,423)
60	Cash at beginning of period	4	2,174,440,899	11,694,354,209
70	Cash at end of period	4	3,088,331,089	7,145,242,786

Pham Van Khanh Preparer

Doan Huu Chi Chief Accountant Truong Minh Thuan General Director

26 August 2014

### 1. CORPORATE INFORMATION

Investment and Trading of Real Estate Joint Stock Company ('the Company') is a shareholding company established in Vietnam in accordance with the Business Registration Certificate No. 4103000250 issued by the Department of Planning and Investment of Ho Chi Minh City on 28 December 2000, as amended. The Company has emerged from the equitization of Investment and Trading of Real Estate Company, which was a wholly owned subsidiary of Saigon Real Estate Corporation.

The Company was listed on the Ho Chi Minh Stock Exchange with trading code as ITC in accordance with Decision No. 115/QD-SGDHCM issued by the Ho Chi Minh Stock Exchange on 24 September 2009.

The current principal activities of the Company are to invest and trade real estate properties and provide related services; to execute civil construction works and industrial projects and interior decoration; to construct infrastructure of urban areas and industrial parks, site levelling, bridges and roads and water drainage system; to invest in construction of public projects, tourist and entertainment areas; and to provide real estate brokerage and valuation services, and real estate trading centre and management.

The Company's head office is located at 18 Nguyen Binh Khiem Street, Da Kao Ward, District 1, Ho Chi Minh City, Vietnam.

The number of the Company's employees as at 30 June 2014 was 118 (31 December 2013: 125).

### 2. BASIS OF PREPARATION

### 2.1 Accounting standards and system

The interim separate financial statements of the Company, expressed in Vietnam dong ("VND"), are prepared in accordance with Vietnamese Enterprise Accounting System, Vietnamese Accounting Standard No. 27 - Interim Financial Reporting and other Vietnamese Accounting Standards issued by the Ministry of Finance as per:

- Decision No. 149/2001/QD-BTC dated 31 December 2001 on the Issuance and Promulgation of Four Vietnamese Accounting Standards (Series 1);
- Decision No. 165/2002/QD-BTC dated 31 December 2002 on the Issuance and Promulgation of Six Vietnamese Accounting Standards (Series 2);
- Decision No. 234/2003/QD-BTC dated 30 December 2003 on the Issuance and Promulgation of Six Vietnamese Accounting Standards (Series 3);
- Decision No. 12/2005/QD-BTC dated 15 February 2005 on the Issuance and Promulgation of Six Vietnamese Accounting Standards (Series 4); and
- Decision No. 100/2005/QD-BTC dated 28 December 2005 on the Issuance and Promulgation of Four Vietnamese Accounting Standards (Series 5).

Accordingly, the accompanying interim separate balance sheet, interim separate income statement, interim separate cash flow statement and related notes, including their utilisation are not designed for those who are not informed about Vietnam's accounting principles, procedures and practices and furthermore are not intended to present the financial position and results of operations and cash flows in accordance with accounting principles and practices generally accepted in countries other than Vietnam.

The Company is the parent company of a subsidiary listed in Note 12.1 ("the Group") and it is in the process of preparing the interim consolidated financial statements of the Group for the six-month period ended 30 June 2014 to meet the prevailing regulatory reporting requirements.

Users of these interim separate financial statements should read them together with the said interim consolidated financial statements of the Group in order to obtain full information on the interim consolidated financial position, interim consolidated results of operations and interim consolidated cash flows of the Group as a whole.

B09a-DN

NOTES TO THE INTERIM SEPARATE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued) as at and for the six-month period ended 30 June 2014

### 2. BASIS OF PREPARATION (continued)

### 2.2 Applied accounting documentation system

The Company's applied accounting documentation system is the Journal Voucher system.

### 2.3 Fiscal year

The Company's fiscal year applicable for the preparation of its separate financial statements starts on 1 January and ends on 31 December.

### 2.4 Accounting currency

The interim separate financial statements are prepared in VND which is also the Company's accounting currency.

### 3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

### 3.1 Cash

Cash comprise cash on hand and cash in banks.

### 3.2 Inventories

### Inventory properties

Inventory properties, comprising mainly real estate properties, acquired or being constructed for sale in the ordinary course of business, rather than to be held for rental or capital appreciation, is held as inventory and is measured at the lower of cost and net realizable value.

### Cost includes:

- Land use rights
- Construction and development costs
- Borrowing costs, planning and design costs, costs of site preparation, professional fees for legal services, property transfer taxes, construction overheads and other related costs

Non-refundable commissions paid to sales or marketing agents on the sale of real estate units are expensed when paid.

Net realizable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of the business, based on market prices at the balance sheet date and discounted for the time value of money, if material, less costs to completion and the estimated costs of sale.

The cost of inventory recognized in profit or loss is determined with reference to the specific costs incurred on the property sold and an allocation of any non-specific costs based on the relative size of the property sold.

### Other inventories

Inventories are stated at the lower of cost incurred in bringing each product to its present location and condition, and net realisable value. Net realisable value represents the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business less the estimated costs to complete and the estimated costs necessary to make the sale.

The perpetual method is used to record inventories, which are valued as follows:

Raw materials

cost of purchase on a weighted average basis.

Work-in-progress

 cost of direct materials and labour plus attributable manufacturing overheads based on the normal operating capacity.

### SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

### 3.2 Inventories (continued)

Provision for obsolete inventories

An inventory provision is created for the estimated loss arising due to the impairment of value (through diminution, damage, obsolescence, etc.) of raw materials, work-in-progress, and other inventories owned by the Company, based on appropriate evidence of impairment available at balance sheet date.

Increases and decreases to the provision balance are recorded into the cost of goods sold account in the interim separate income statement.

### 3.3 Receivables

Receivables are presented in the interim separate financial statements at the carrying amounts due from customers and other debtors, after provision for doubtful debts.

The provision for doubtful debts represents amounts of outstanding receivables at the balance sheet date which are doubtful of being recovered. Increases and decreases to the provision balance are recorded as general and administrative expense in the interim separate income statement.

### 3.4 Fixed assets

Tangible and intangible fixed assets are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and amortisation.

The cost of a fixed asset comprises its purchase price and any directly attributable costs of bringing the fixed asset to working condition for its intended use. Expenditures for additions, improvements and renewals are capitalised and expenditures for maintenance and repairs are charged to the interim separate income statement as incurred. When fixed assets are sold or retired, their cost and accumulated depreciation or amortisation are removed from the interim separate balance sheet and any gain or loss resulting from their disposal is included in the interim separate income statement.

### Land use rights

Land use right is recorded as an intangible fixed asset on the interim separate balance sheet when the Company obtained the land use right certificates. The costs of land use right comprise all directly attributable costs of bringing the land to the condition available for intended use and is not amortised due to having indefinite useful life.

### 3.5 Depreciation and amortisation

Depreciation and amortisation of tangible and intangible fixed assets are calculated on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful life of each asset as follows:

Buildings and structures	10 25 years
Machinery and equipment	2 - 10 years
Motor vehicles	5 - 10 years
Office equipment	3-5 years
Computer software	3 years

The useful life of the fixed assets and depreciation and amortisation rates are reviewed periodically to ensure that the method and the period of the depreciation and amortisation are consistent with the expected pattern of economic benefits that will be derived from the use of fixed assets.

### SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

### 3.6 Investment properties

Investment properties are stated at cost including transaction costs less accumulated depreciation.

Subsequent expenditure relating to an investment property that has already been recognized is added to the net book value of the investment property when it is probable that future economic benefits, in excess of the originally assessed standard of performance of the existing investment property, will flow to the Company.

Depreciation of investment properties are calculated on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful life of each asset as follows:

Buildings

25 - 50 years

Investment properties are derecognised when either they have been disposed of or when the investment properties are permanently withdrawn from use and no future economic benefit is expected from its disposal. The difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the assets is recognised in the interim separate income statement.

Transfers are made to investment properties when, and only when, there is a change in use, evidenced by ending of owner-occupation, commencement of an operating lease to another party or ending of construction or development. Transfers are made from investment properties when, and only when, there is change in use, evidenced by commencement of owner-occupation or commencement of development with a view to sale. The transfer from investment property to owner-occupied property or inventories does not change the cost or the carrying value of the property for subsequent accounting at the date of change in use.

### 3.7 Borrowing costs

Borrowing costs consist of interest and other costs that an entity incurs in connection with the borrowing of funds.

Borrowing costs are recorded as expense during the period in which they are incurred, except to the extent that they are capitalized as explained in the following paragraph.

Borrowing costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of an asset that necessarily take a substantial period of time to get ready for its intended use or sale are capitalized as part of the cost of the respective asset.

### 3.8 Prepaid expenses

Prepaid expenses are reported as short-term or long-term prepaid expenses on the interim separate balance sheet and amortised over the period for which the amounts are paid or the period in which economic benefits are generated in relation to these expenses.

### 3.9 Investment in a subsidiary

Investment in a subsidiary over which the Company has control are carried at cost. Distributions from accumulated net profits of the subsidiary arising subsequent to the date of acquisition are recognised in the interim separate income statement. Distributions from sources other than from such profits are considered a recovery of investment and are deducted to the cost of the investment.

### SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

### 3.10 Investments in associates

Investments in associates over which the Company has significant influence are accounted for under the cost method of accounting.

Distributions from the accumulated net profits of the associates arising subsequent to the date of acquisition by the Company are recognized as income in the interim separate income statement. Distributions from sources other than from such profits are considered a recovery of investment and are deducted to the cost of the investment.

### 3.11 Provision in investments in a subsidiary and associates

Provision is made for any loss-making operations of the subsidiary and associates at the balance sheet date representing the excess of the acquisition cost over the collectible investment value at that date in accordance with the guidance under Circular No. 89/2013/TT-BTC issued by the Ministry of Finance on 28 June 2013 that is amending and supplementing Circular No. 228/2009/TT-BTC issued by the Ministry of Finance on 7 December 2009. Increases and decreases to the provision balance are recorded as finance expenses in the interim separate income statement.

### 3.12 Investments in securities and other investments

Investments in securities and other investments are stated at their acquisition costs. Provision is made for any diminution in value of the marketable investments at the interim separate balance sheet date representing the excess of the acquisition cost over the market value at that date in accordance with the guidance under Circular No. 89/2013/TT-BTC issued by the Ministry of Finance on 28 June 2013 that is amending and supplementing Circular No. 228/2009/TT-BTC issued by the Ministry of Finance on 7 December 2009. Increases and decreases to the provision balance are recorded as finance expenses in the interim separate income statement.

### 3.13 Payables and accruals

Payables and accruals are recognised for amounts to be paid in the future for goods and services received, whether or not billed to the Company.

### 3.14 Accrual for severance pay

The severance pay to employee is accrued at the end of each reporting period for all employees who have more than 12 months in service up to balance sheet date at the rate of one-half of the average monthly salary for each year of service up to 31 December 2008 in accordance with the Labour Code, the Law on Social Insurance and related implementing guidance. Commencing 1 January 2009, the average monthly salary used in this calculation will be revised at the end of each reporting period following the average monthly salary of the 6-month period up to the reporting date. Any increase to the accrued amount will be taken to the interim separate income statement.

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

### 3.15 Provisions

Provisions are recognized when the Company has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past events, it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

### SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

### 3.16 Treasury shares

Own equity instruments which are reacquired (treasury shares) are recognised at cost and deducted from equity. No gain or loss is recognised in profit or loss upon purchase, sale, issue or cancellation of the Company's own equity instruments.

### 3.17 Appropriation of net profit

Net profit after tax is available for appropriation to shareholders after approval in the shareholders' meeting, and after making appropriation to reserve funds in accordance with the Company's Charter and Vietnam's regulatory requirements.

The Company maintains the following reserve funds which are appropriated from the Company's net profit as proposed by the Board of Directors and subject to approval by shareholders at the Annual General Meeting.

### Financial reserve fund

This fund is set aside to protect the Company's normal operations from business risks or losses, or to prepare for unforeseen losses or damages for objective reasons and force majeure, such as fire, economic and financial turmoil of the country or elsewhere.

### Investment and development fund

This fund is set aside for use in the Company's expansion of its operation or of in-depth investments.

### Bonus and welfare fund

This fund is set aside for the purpose of pecuniary rewarding and encouraging, common benefits and improvement of the employees' benefits.

### 3.18 Revenue recognition

Revenue is recognised to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the revenue can be reliably measured. Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, excluding trade discount, rebate and sales return. The following specific recognition criteria must also be met before revenue is recognised:

### Construction contract

Where the outcome of a construction contract can be estimated reliably, revenue and costs are recognised by reference to the amount of work completed and certified by customers at the balance sheet date. Variations in contract work, claims and incentive payments are included to the extent that they have been agreed with the customers. Where the outcome of a construction contract cannot be estimated reliably, contract revenue is recognised to the extent of contract costs incurred that it is probable will be recoverable. Contract costs are recognised as expense in the period in which they are incurred.

### Rental income

Rental income receivable under operating leases is recognized on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease, except for contingent rental income which is recognized when it arises.

Incentives for lessees to enter into lease agreements are spread evenly over the lease term, even if the payments are not made on such a basis. The lease term is the non-cancellable period of the lease together with any further term for which the tenant has the option to continue the lease, where, at the inception of the lease, management is reasonably certain that the tenant will exercise that option.

Premiums received to terminate leases are recognized in the interim separate income statement when they arise.

### SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

### 3.18 Revenue recognition (continued)

Sale of completed property

A property is regarded as sold when the significant risks and returns have been transferred to the buyer, which is normally on unconditional exchange of contracts. For conditional exchanges, sales are recognized only when all the significant conditions are satisfied.

### Interest

Revenue is recognised as the interest accrues (taking into account the effective yield on the asset) unless collectability is in doubt.

### Dividends

Income is recognised when the Company's entitlement as an investor to receive the dividend is established.

### 3.19 Taxation

### Current income tax

Current income tax assets and liabilities for the current and prior periods are measured at the amount expected to be recovered from or paid to the taxation authorities. The tax rates and tax laws used to compute the amount are those that are enacted as at the balance sheet date.

Current income tax is charged or credited to the interim separate income statement, except when it relates to items recognised directly to equity, in which case the deferred current income tax is also dealt with in equity.

Current income tax assets and liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right for the Company to off-set current tax assets against current tax liabilities and when the Company intends to settle its current tax assets and liabilities on a net basis.

### Deferred income tax

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

Deferred income tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period when the asset is realised or the liability is settled based on tax rates and tax laws that have been enacted at the balance sheet date.

Deferred tax is charged or credited to the interim separate income statement, except when it relates to items recognised directly to equity, in which case the deferred tax is also dealt with in the equity account.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right for the Company to set off current tax assets against current tax liabilities and when they relate to income taxes levied on the same taxable entity by the same taxation authority.

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

### SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

### 3.20 Financial Instruments

Financial instruments - initial recognition and presentation

### Financial assets

Financial assets within the scope of Circular No. 210/2009/TT-BTC issued by the Ministry of Finance on 6 November 2009 providing guidance for the adoption in Vietnam of the International Financial Reporting Standards on presentation and disclosures of financial instruments ("Circular 210") are classified, for disclosures in the notes to the interim separate financial statements, as financial assets at fair value through profit or loss, held-to-maturity investments, loans and receivables or available-for-sale financial assets as appropriate. The Company determines the classification of its financial assets at initial recognition.

All financial assets are recognised initially at cost plus directly attributable transaction costs.

The Company's financial assets include cash, trade and other receivables and unquoted financial instruments.

### Financial liabilities

Financial liabilities within the scope of Circular 210 are classified, for disclosures in the notes to the interim separate financial statements, as financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss or financial liabilities measured at amortised cost as appropriate. The Company determines the classification of its financial liabilities at initial recognition.

All financial liabilities are recognised initially at cost plus directly attributable transaction costs.

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

Financial instruments - subsequent re-measurement

There is currently no guidance in Circular 210 in relation to subsequent re-measurement of financial instruments. Accordingly, the financial instruments are subsequently re-measured at cost.

### Offsetting of financial instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and the net amount reported in the interim separate balance sheet if, and only if, there is a currently enforceable legal right to offset the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis, or to realise the assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously.

### 4. CASH

5.

		VND
	30 June 2014 3	1 December 2013
Cash on hand Cash in banks	1,995,677,907 1,092,653,182	824,576,999 1,349,863,900
TOTAL	3,088,331,089	2,174,440,899
TRADE RECEIVABLES		
		VND
	30 June 2014 3	1 December 2013
Receivables from provision of construction		

6		
Receivables from provision of construction services Receivables from sale of land lots and	12,714,382,876	13,712,421,950
apartments (*)	12,674,835,205	21,490,127,209
Receivables from Hai Au Concrete Joint Stock Company Others	9,826,095,208 5,473,650,088	9,826,095,208 5,529,713,810
TOTAL	40,688,963,377	50,558,358,177
Provision for doubtful debts	(8,676,148,628)	(8,776,148,628)
NET	32,012,814,749	41,782,209,549
	30.5	

<sup>(\*)</sup> Receivables from sale of land lots and apartments mainly represent the remaining 5% -10% of the contract price pending for the completion of the legal procedure to hand over ownership rights to the customers. Details by projects are as follows:

	22.02000000000	VND
	30 June 2014	31 December 2013
An Khang building	4,854,385,681	5,810,857,333
Phong Phu Project	2,948,826,700	3,872,903,450
Thinh Vuong building	2,798,099,824	6,628,507,281
Lot 7 - 6B Project	1,665,841,000	3,177,212,920
Binh Hoa Project	407,682,000	1,309,698,225
An Cu building	-	690,948,000
TOTAL	12,674,835,205	21,490,127,209

### 6. ADVANCES TO SUPPLIERS

7.

Advances to suppliers represent non-interest bearing advances to sub-contractors related to the following real estate projects:

		VND
	30 June 2014	31 December 2013
Lot 6 & 7 - 6B Project Thien Phu, Dak Nong Project Long Binh Ward – District 9 Project Related party (Note 27) Others	26,889,125,181 20,200,000,248 19,899,197,600 749,053,406 17,158,535,546	32,240,233,431 20,000,000,000 19,899,197,600 570,253,406 21,421,108,690
TOTAL	84,895,911,981	94,130,793,127
OTHER RECEIVABLES	30 June 2014	VND 31 December 2013
Withdrawal of investments in real estate projects of the following entities: Saigon Cho Lon Investment & Real Estate	35,250,000,000	48,050,000,000
Joint Stock Company	17,850,000,000	18,850,000,000
May Thang Long Joint Stock Company Tan Tao Construction & Trading Co., Ltd. Saigon Infrastructure Development Joint	12,000,000,000 5,400,000,000	12,000,000,000 7,200,000,000
Stock Company		10,000,000,000
Receivable from related parties (Note 27) Receivable from selling Tang Nhon Phu	1,677,594,655	1,955,059,831
Project – phase 1	809,640,000	24,044,636,422
Others	9,324,638,072	7,679,456,945
TOTAL	47,061,872,727	81,729,153,198
Provision for doubtful debts	(2,661,060,000)	(2,661,060,000)
NET	44,400,812,727	79,068,093,198

### INVENTORIES

	30 June 2014	VND 31 December 2013
Real estate properties and construction projects in progress (*)	2,045,898,042,888	1,998,175,690,897
Provision for diminution in value of inventories (**)	(323,802,643,062)	(323,802,643,062)
NET	1,722,095,399,826	1,674,373,047,835

(\*) Real estate properties and construction projects in process included costs incurred for the following on-going real estate and construction projects:

		VND
	30 June 2014	31 December 2013
Long Thoi - Nha Be Project (i) 146 Nguyen Van Troi and 223 Hoang Van	833,719,563,975	793,074,400,703
Thu, Phu Nhuan Project (ii)	557,017,938,081	551,953,828,474
106 Ly Chinh Thang Project (iii)	216,029,368,996	211,165,668,290
6A Project	125,932,763,654	125,865,922,342
Long Phuoc, District 9 Project	114,950,492,919	128,041,872,919
Lot 4, 6 & 8 - 6B Project	78,718,702,536	78,738,329,225
Tang Nhon Phu Project	33,726,755,232	30,735,986,018
Binh Trung Dong – District 2 Project	28,848,790,056	28,848,790,056
Others	56,953,667,439	49,750,892,870
TOTAL	2,045,898,042,888	1,998,175,690,897

- (i) Land use right of 39,228 square meters on total land of 155,365 square meters at Long Phuoc, District 9 Project was pledged to obtain the loan from Gia Dinh Development Investment Corporation (Note 14).
- (ii) Land use right at No. 146 Nguyen Van Troi Street and 223 Hoang Van Thu Street, Phu Nhuan District were pledged to obtain the loan from Saigon Thuong Tin Commercial Joint Stock Bank – District 4 branch (Note 20).
- (iii) Land use right at No. 106 Ly Chinh Thang Street, District 3 was pledged to obtain the loan from Bank for Investment and Development of Vietnam JSC (Notes 14 and 20).
- (\*\*) Included in the provision of inventories, there is a loss provision amounting to VND 310,145,210,809 made for 146 Nguyen Van Troi, Phu Nhuan Project representing the difference between the carrying value and net realisable value of this project. The net realisable value was determined based on the Company's Arrangement with a local investor to transfer the land and associated assets of the said project for a total consideration of VND 260,000,000,000 including Value Added Tax Payable.

Investment and Trading of Real Estate Joint Stock Company

## TANGIBLE FIXED ASSETS

	Buildings and	Machinenzand			GNA
	structures	equipment	Motor vehicles	Office equipment	Total
Cost:					
As at 31 December 2013 and 30 June 2014	30,007,311,638	378,456,812	4,254,115,509	1,296,282,242	35,936,166,201
Accumulated depreciation:					
As at 31 December 2013 Depreciation for the period	13,443,075,564 513,739,116	340,931,926	2,502,034,842	1,207,985,693	17,494,028,025
As at 30 June 2014	13,956,814,680	351,563,148	2,672,525,094	1,238,968,045	18,219,870,965
Net carrying amount:					
As at 31 December 2013	16,564,236,074	37,524,886	1,752,080,667	88,296,549	18,442,138,176
As at 30 June 2014	16,050,496,958	26,893,666	1,581,590,415	57,314,197	17,716,295,236
				The state of the s	

### INTANGIBLE FIXED ASSET

	Indefinite land use		VND
	rights (*)	Computer software	Total
Cost:			
As at 31 December 2013 and 30 June 2014	37,573,078,250	37,700,000	37,610,778,250
Accumulated amortisation:			
As at 31 December 2013 and 30 June 2014		37,700,000	37,700,000
Net carrying amount:			
As at 31 December 2013	37,573,078,250		37,573,078,250
As at 30 June 2014	37,573,078,250		37,573,078,250

<sup>(\*)</sup> Land use rights at No. 16 Nguyen Dinh Chieu Street, Da Kao Ward, District 1 and No. 20 Nguyen Binh Khiem Street, Da Kao Ward, District 1 with carrying value of VND 26,471,477,820 and VND 11,101,600,430, respectively, were pledged to obtain the loans from commercial banks (Note 14).

### 11. INVESTMENT PROPERTIES

			VND
	Buildings	Houses	Total
Cost:			
As at 31 December 2013 Decrease	89,723,082,708 (2,320,728,175)	1,658,859,836	91,381,942,544 (2,320,728,175)
As at 30 June 2014	87,402,354,533	1,658,859,836	89,061,214,369
Accumulated depreciation:			
As at 31 December 2013 Depreciation for the period Decrease	12,443,266,105 1,766,587,002 (369,603,170)	1,658,859,836	14,102,125,941 1,766,587,002 (369,603,170)
As at 30 June 2014	13,840,249,937	1,658,859,836	15,499,109,773
Net carrying amount:			
As at 31 December 2013	77,279,816,603	<u> </u>	77,279,816,603
As at 30 June 2014	73,562,104,596	-	73,562,104,596

The fair value of the investment properties had not yet been formally assessed and determined as at 30 June 2014. However, given that these properties are currently leased out and income generating, it is management's assessment that these properties' market values are still higher than their carrying value as at balance sheet date.

### 12. LONG-TERM INVESTMENTS

	30 June 2014	VND 31 December 2013
Investment in a subsidiary	34,000,000,000	34,000,000,000
Investments in associates	239,448,938,645	239,448,938,645
Other long-term investments	47,755,320,000	49,955,320,000
Long-term securities	47,755,320,000	49,955,320,000
Provision for long-term investments	(11,603,391,612)	(11,458,468,006)
TOTAL	309,600,867,033	311,945,790,639

### 12.1 Investment in a subsidiary

Investment in a subsidiary represents the Company's investment in Intresco Construction Joint Stock Company ("IC") which is a shareholding company established in accordance with Business Registration Certificate No. 0310626100 issued by the Department of Planning and Investment of Ho Chi Minh City on 14 February 2011. IC's registered office is located at 20 Nguyen Binh Khiem Street, Da Kao Ward, District 1, Ho Chi Minh City, Vietnam. IC's principal activities are to construct civil and industrial projects; and to invest and construct infrastructure of residential areas and construction-related services. As at 30 June 2014, the Company hold 85% equity share in IC.

### 12.2 Investments in associates

Name	30 June 201	4	31 December 2013		
	Amount (VND)	% of interest	Amount (VND)	% of interest	
Pham Gia Construction Limited Company Saigon Binh Duong Joint stock	150,968,925,000	46.19	150,968,925,000	46.19	
Company	67,480,013,645	22.49	67,480,013,645	22.49	
Long Binh Construction – Trading – Producing JS Company	21,000,000,000	36.36	21,000,000,000	36.36	
	239,448,938,645		239,448,938,645		
Provision for long-term investments	(2,678,391,612)		(2,533,468,006)		
NET	236,770,547,033		236,915,470,639		
			Contract of the second		

Pham Gia Construction Limited Company (\*PG\*) is a limited liability company established in accordance with the Business Registration Certificate No. 0302535114 issued by the Department of Planning and Investment of Ho Chi Minh City on 29 January 2002. PG's registered office is located at E7/189A High Way 50, Da Phuoc Commune, Binh Chanh District, Ho Chi Minh City, Vietnam. PG's principal activities are to construct civil and industrial projects, to manufacture construction materials; and trade housing and related services.

### LONG-TERM INVESTMENTS (continued)

### 12.2 Investments in associates (continued)

Saigon Binh Duong Joint Stock Company ("SGBD") is a shareholding company established in accordance with the Business Registration Certificate No. 3701647922 issued by the Department of Planning and Investment of Ho Chi Minh City on 24 November 2009. SGBD's registered office is located at 11 Ngo Van Tri Street, Ward 2, Thu Dau Mot Town, Binh Duong Province, Vietnam. SGBD's principal activities are to manufacture and sell construction materials; to trade real estate properties and related services.

Long Binh Construction – Trading – Producing Joint Stock Company ("LB") is a shareholding company established in accordance with the Business Registration Certificate No. 4103001780 issued by the Department of Planning and Investment of Ho Chi Minh City on 28 April 1999, as amended. LB's registered office is located at 918-920 Nguyen Trai Street, Ward 14, District 5, Ho Chi Minh City, Vietnam. LB's principal activities are to manufacture and sell construction materials; to trade real estate properties and related services; and to provide warehousing and forwarding services.

### 12.3 Other long-term investments

	30 June 2014		31 December 2013		
	Number of shares	Amounts (VND)	Number of shares	Amounts (VND)	
Gia Dinh Development					
Investment Corporation	2,125,000	34,000,000,000	2,125,000	34,000,000,000	
Bac Trung Nam Housing Development Corporation Saigon Construction &	54,665	5,466,500,000	54,665	5,466,500,000	
Development Corporation Saigon Mangden Joint	50,000	5,000,000,000	50,000	5,000,000,000	
Stock Company Van Dien Fused Magnesium Phosphate Fertilizer Joint Stock	310,000	3,100,000,000	310,000	3,100,000,000	
Company Saigon Infrastructure Development Joint Stock	18,882	188,820,000	18,882	188,820,000	
Company	4		22,000	2,200,000,000	
TOTAL		47,755,320,000		49,955,320,000	
Provision for diminution in value of investments		(8,925,000,000)		(8,925,000,000)	
NET		38,830,320,000		41,030,320,000	

### BORROWING COSTS

	VND
	For the six-month period ended
30 June 2014	30 June 2013
15,076,442,931	19,183,858,861
10,541,813,719	13,799,731,290
25,618,256,650	32,983,590,151
	15,076,442,931 10,541,813,719

### 14. SHORT-TERM LOANS

					VND
			30 Jun	e 2014	31 December 2013
Bank loans Loans from other o Loans from individu Current portion of I	uals	lote 20)	77,025,1 56,000,0 14,733,5 84,703,3	00,000 64,000	78,525,142,674 57,000,000,000 16,430,214,000 106,571,365,126
TOTAL			232,462,0	72,264	258,526,721,800
Details of bank loan	ns are as follows:				
Lenders	30 June 2014 VND		Purpose	Interest rate % p.a.	- accompany of
Bank for Investme	ent and Develope	nent of Vietnar	n ISC		
Loan Contract No. 71/2012/HD/93512 dated 10 August 2012	3,025,143,138	From 4 August 2014 to 26 January 2015	To finance working capital	11	Land use right at No. 106 Ly Chinh Thang Street, District 3, Ho Chi Minh City (Note 8)
Lien Viet Post Join	nt Stock Comme	rcial Bank			
Loan Contract No. 092- 12/HDHMTD- LienvietPostBank- HCM dated 7 June 2012	37,000,000,000	From 29 July 2014 to 12 February 2015	To finance working capital	10.5 to 12.5	Land use right at No. 16 Nguyen Dinh Chieu Street, DaKao Ward, District 1, Ho Chi Minh City (Note 10)
Vietnam Bank for	Agriculture and F	Rural Develop	nent		
Loan Contract No. 6220-LAV- 201100116/HDTD dated 17 February 2011		From 2 October 2014 to 21 November 2014	To finance working capital	11.5	Land use right at No. 20 Nguyen Binh Khiem Street, Da Kao Ward, Disrict 1, Ho Chi Minh City (Note 10)

77,025,143,138

TOTAL

B09a-DN

NOTES TO THE INTERIM SEPARATE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued) as at and for the six-month period ended 30 June 2014

### SHORT-TERM LOANS (continued)

Details of loans from other organizations are as follows:

Lenders	30 June 2014	Principa repayment term	t-	Interest rate	Description of collateral
	VND			% p.a.	
Salgon Trading G	roup (SATRA)				
Financial Investment Cooperation Contract No. 33/2008 dated 4 April 2008 and appendix 327/2013 dated 30 December 2013	6,000,000,000	1 July 2014	working capital	12	Unsecured
		933		2525	
Loan contract No. 376/DTKDN/HDVV dated 20 June 2011 and appendix 340/DTKDN/HDVV dated 21 June 2013	50,000,000,000	20 December 2014	To finance the compensation for Long Thoi project	10.5	Land use right at Long Phuoc, District 9 Project (Note 8)
7. <del>1</del>					

TOTAL 56,000,000,000

Loans from individuals represent unsecured short-term loans obtained from fourteen (14) individuals for the purpose of financing the land compensation of Long Thoi - Nha Be residential project for a period twelve (12) months and bear interest at the rate of 14% per annum.

### 15. TRADE PAYABLES

	30 June 2014	VND
	30 June 2014	31 December 2013
Related party (Note 27)	42,919,165,318	41,848,285,110
Third parties	24,697,469,693	28,303,535,704
TOTAL	67,616,635,011	70,151,820,814

### 16. ADVANCES FROM CUSTOMERS

Advances from customers are the amounts received on the sale of apartment units and land lots of the following projects;

	lots of the following projects;		
			VND
		30 June 2014	31 December 2013
	6A Project Lot 4, 6, 7 & 8 - 6B Project 146 Nguyen Van Troi, Phu Nhuan Project Binh Trung Dong Project – District 2	103,384,029,000 87,658,022,636 64,694,520,548 10,082,708,000	103,384,029,000 92,462,253,696 5,000,000,000 10,082,708,000
	Nhon Duc Commune, Nha Be District residential project Others	36,941,391,990	11,000,000,000 33,885,481,929
	TOTAL	302,760,672,174	255,814,472,625
17.	STATUTORY OBLIGATIONS		
		30 June 2014	VND 31 December 2013
		30 June 2014	37 December 2013
	Value-added tax Corporate income tax (Note 26.1) Personal income tax Other taxes	25,712,214,482 14,854,608,754 195,443,999 2,346,918,936	25,604,099,230 21,558,683,214 189,266,198 2,789,619,782
	TOTAL	43,109,186,171	50,141,668,424
18.	ACCRUED EXPENSES		
			VND
		30 June 2014	
	Interest expense Others	6,882,611,490 235,500,000	15,880,004,701 160,000,000
	TOTAL	7,118,111,490	16,040,004,701
19.	OTHER PAYABLES		
			VND
		30 June 2014	31 December 2013
	Land compensation for Long Thoi – Nha Be project payable to residents Maintenance fees collected on behalf of	15,501,650,298	3,450,875,298
	apartment's management committee	10,509,878,005	15,354,516,088
	Deposits received Dividends payable	7,188,926,017	6,623,318,344
	Others	3,164,892,924 9,784,709,982	3,164,892,924 5,341,856,262
	TOTAL	46,150,057,226	33,935,458,916

### 20. LONG-TERM LOANS

	VND
30 June 2014	31 December 2013

Loan from banks	235,009,667,459	272,588,667,459
In which:	V	
Current portion (Note 14)	84,703,365,126	106,571,365,126
Non-current portion	150 306 302 333	166 047 202 222

### Details of long-term bank loans are as follows:

Lenders	30 June 2014	Principal repayment term	Purpose	Interest rate	Description of collateral
	VND			% p.a.	
Saigon Thuong	Tin Commercial Join	nt Stock Bank, I	District 4 Bra	nch	

Long-term loan agreement No. LDC731600005	140,315,000,000	November 2027	To finance purchase of houses and land at No. 146 Nguyen Van Troi street and No. 223 Hoang Van Thu street, Ho Chi Minh City and development and construction of building	Interest deposit for period of 13 months plus 0.45	Land use rights at No. 146 Nguyen Van Troi street and No. 223 Hoang Van Thu, Phu Nhuan District, Ho Chi Minh City (Note 8)
---	-----------------	------------------	--	--	---

### Bank for Investment and Development of Vietnam JSC

Loan Contract No. 01/2011/HD/935 12 dated 18 July 2011	94,694,667,459	From 17 June 2015 to 23 May 2016	To finance Long Thoi – Nha Be project	11 to 12	Land use right at No. 106 Ly Chinh Thang street, District 3, Ho Chi Minh City (Note 8)
--	----------------	---	---	----------	--

TOTAL	235,009,667,459
In which:	
Current portion	84,703,365,126

Investment and Trading of Real Estate Joint Stock Company

### 21. OWNERS' EQUITY

## 21.1 Movements in owners' equity

							ONA
	Share capital	Share premium	Treasury shares	Investment and development fund	Financial reserve fund	Undistributed earnings (Accumulated losses)	Total
For the six-month period ended 30 June 2013	riod ended 30 June	2013					
As at 31 December 2012 Net loss for the period Profit appropriation	690,866,880,000 974,114,436	974,114,436,600	(9,825,117,611)	30,640,486,547	26,559,466,833	63,264,795,544 (10,866,915,405) (348,050,507)	1,775,620,947,913 (10,866,915,405)
As at 30 June 2013	690,866,880,000 974,114,436	974,114,436,600	(9,825,117,611)	30,640,486,547	26,907,517,340	52,049,829,632	1,764,754,032,508
For the six-month period ended 30 June 2014	iod ended 30 June	2014					
As at 31 December 2013 Net loss for the period	690,866,850,000 974,114,436,	974,114,436,600	(9,825,117,611)	30,640,486,547	26,907,517,340	(234,062,828,428) (9,218,672,023)	1,478,641,374,448
As at 30 June 2014	690,866,880,000	690,866,880,000 974,114,436,600	(9,825,117,611)	30,640,486,547	26,907,517,340	26,907,517,340 (243,281,500,451)	1,469,422,702,425
							The state of the late of the l

### 21. OWNERS' EQUITY (continued)

### 21.2 Capital transactions with owners and distribution of dividends and profits

	Copital dansactions with owners and distri	button of dividends and	v. <b>5</b> 000 2000
		For the six-month period ended 30 June 2014	For the six-month period ended
		30 June 2014	30 June 2013
	Contributed share capital	690,866,880,000	690,866,880,000
	Dividends declared	20	-
	Dividends paid	70	1,589,100
21.3	Shares ordinary shares		
		30 June 2014	31 December 2013
		Shares	Shares
	Shares authorised to be issued	69,086,688	69,086,688
	Shares issued and fully paid	68,646,328	68,646,328
	Ordinary shares	69,086,688	69,086,688
	Treasury shares	(440,360)	(440,360)
22.	REVENUE		
22.1	Revenue from sale of goods and rendering	of services	
		250000000000	VND
		For the six-month period ended	For the six-month
		30 June 2014	period ended 30 June 2013
	Net revenue	51,556,210,241	148,747,701,862
			140,141,101,002
	Of which: Revenue from construction contracts	31,832,047,333	20 557 500 204
	Sale of real estate properties	11,195,922,527	28,557,589,284 111,968,974,214
	Revenue from other services	8,528,240,381	8,221,138,364
22.2	Finance Income		
			VND
		For the six-month	For the six-month
		period ended	period ended
		30 June 2014	30 June 2013
	Gain from disposal of investments Profits shared from an associates which	5,632,000,000	
	has been dissolved	1,861,546,000	¥
	Dividends received	772,062,000	1,919,323,000
	Interest income Others	5,664,692 31,456,998	9,311,468 330,254,000
	TOTAL	8,302,729,690	2,258,888,468
			-10,000,100

### 23. COST OF GOODS SOLD AND SERVICES RENDERED

			VND
		For the six-month period ended 30 June 2014	For the six-month period ended 30 June 2013
	Cost of construction Cost of real estate properties Cost of services rendered	30,982,154,750 18,611,023,789 3,772,324,634	27,750,271,812 92,694,591,757 5,019,877,414
	TOTAL	53,365,503,173	125,464,740,983
24.	FINANCE EXPENSES		
			VND
		For the six-month period ended 30 June 2014	For the six-month period ended 30 June 2013
	Interest expense (Note 13) Provision for diminution in value of	15,076,442,931	19,183,858,861
	investments	144,923,606	463,999,419
	Loss from disposal of investment Others	134,332,000	1,300,000,000 21,472,880
	TOTAL	15,355,698,537	20,969,331,160
25.	OTHER INCOME AND EXPENSES		
			VND
		For the six-month	For the six-month
		period ended 30 June 2014	period ended 30 June 2013
			- 300
	Other income Penalty for late payment and cancellation of	7,301,825,414	1,837,387,842
	sale contracts	6,854,498,527	486,756,169
	Proceeds from disposal of fixed assets Others	447 000 007	954,545,454
	Others	447,326,887	396,086,219
	Other expenses Loss due to change in project master plan	(541,496,208)	(3,244,648,468) (2,089,114,681)
	Net book value of disposed fixed assets Others	(541,496,208)	(435,592,497) (719,941,290)
	NET	6,760,329,206	(1,407,260,626)

### 26. CORPORATE INCOME TAX

The Company has the obligation to pay corporate income tax ("CIT") at the rate of 22% of taxable profits.

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

### 26.1 Current CIT

The current tax payable is based on taxable profit for the period. The taxable profit (tax loss) of the Company for the period differs from the profit (loss) as reported in the interim separate income statement because it excludes items of income or expense that are taxable or deductible in other periods and it further excludes items that are not taxable or deductible. The Company's liability for current tax is calculated using tax rates that have been enacted at balance sheet date.

A reconciliation between the accounting (loss) profit before tax and estimated current (tax loss) taxable profit is presented below:

		VND
	For the six-month period ended 30 June 2014	For the six-month period ended 30 June 2013
Loss before tax	(9,195,291,583)	(10,811,324,449)
Adjustments:		
Non-deductible expenses	11,533,094,585	14,377,168,658
Dividends received	(772,062,000)	(1,919,323,000)
Profits shared from an associate which has been dissolved	(1,861,546,000)	Total Services
Provision for diminution in value of investments	144,923,606	463,999,419
Change in provision of severance allowance	(106,274,726)	(222,363,827)
Change in provision for doubtful debts	(100,000,000)	
Estimated current (tax loss) taxable profit	(357,156,118)	1,888,156,801
Tax loss carried forward	-	(1,888,156,801)
Estimated CIT expense		
CIT payable at beginning of period CIT paid during the period Provisional CIT made	21,558,683,214 (6,704,074,460)	40,407,003,933 (10,615,224,760) (2,800,000)
CIT payable at end of period	14,854,608,754	29,788,979,173

### CORPORATE INCOME TAX (continued)

### 26.2 Deferred CIT

The following are the deferred tax assets recognized by the Company, and the movements thereon, during the current and previous period:

				VND
	Interim separate	balance sheet	Credit to interior income sta	
	30 June 2014	31 December 2013	For the six-month period ended 30 June 2014	For the six-month period ended 30 June 2013
Internal unrealised profit Accrual for	410,296,029	410,296,029	14	74
severance pay	624,118,673	647,499,113	(23,380,440)	(55,590,956)
Deferred income tax assets	1,034,414,702	1,057,795,142		
Net deferred incon	ne tax		(23,380,440)	(55,590,956)

### 26.3 Tax losses carried forward

The Company is eligible to carry tax losses forward to offset against taxable profits arising within five years subsequent to the year in which the loss was incurred. At 30 June 2014, the Company has accumulated tax losses of VND 35,892,027,575 (31 December 2013: VND 35,534,871,454) available for offset against future taxable profits. Details are as follows:

Originating year	Can be utilized up to	Tax loss amount	Utilized up to 30 June 2014	Forfeited	Unutilized at 30 June 2014
2011 2013 For the six- month period	2016 2018	42,298,623,050 2,599,260,225	(9,363,011,821)		32,935,611,229 2,599,260,225
ended 30 June 2014	2019	357,156,121		2	357,156,121
TOTAL		45,255,039,396	(9,363,011,821)		35,892,027,575

Estimated tax loss as per the Company's enterprise income tax declaration for the six-month period ended 30 June 2014 has not been audited by the local tax authorities as of the date of these interim separate financial statements.

No deferred income tax assets were recognised in respect of the accumulated tax losses because future taxable profit cannot be ascertained at this stage.

### 27. TRANSACTIONS WITH RELATED PARTIES

Significant transactions with related parties during the period were as follows:

	VNE
Related party Rela	tionship Transaction Amount
Intresco Construction Joint Stock Sul Company	bsidiary Rendering of construction
	services 7,649,962,844 Expenses paid on behalf 108,797,376
	Deliaii 100,797,370
Gia Dinh Development Relate Investment Corporation	od party Dividends received 743,750,000 Interest expense 3,135,388,889
Amounts due to and due from related par were as follows:	ties at the interim separate balance sheet date
	VND
Related party Relat	tionship Transaction Amount
Advances to supplier	
Intresco Construction Joint Stock Sub Company	osidiary Advance for rendering of construction service 749,053,406
Other receivables	
Intresco Construction Joint Stock Sub Company Sai Gon Binh Duong Joint stock	osidiary Expenses paid on behalf 84,693,048
	sociate Interest income1,592,901,607
	1,677,594,655
Trade payable	
Intresco Construction Joint Stock Sub Company	Rendering of construction service (42,919,165,318)
Loan	
Gia Dinh Development Related Investment Corporation	d party Loan (50,000,000,000)
Remuneration to members of the Board of D	irectors and Management:
	VND
	For the six-month period ended period ended 30 June 2014 30 June 2013

515,838,600d

439,409,000d

Salaries and bonus

### 28. CAPITAL COMMITMENT

As at 30 June 2014, the Company had outstanding commitment of VND 79,498,058,756 (31 December 2013: VND 81,241,220,833) principally relating to the outstanding construction contracts for development of infrastructure of the ongoing residential projects.

### 29. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES

The Company's principal financial liabilities comprise loans and borrowings. The main purpose of these financial liabilities is to finance the Company's operations. The Company has trade and other receivables, trade and other payables and cash that arise directly from its operations. The Company does not hold or issue derivative financial instruments.

The Company is exposed to market risk, real estate risk, credit risk and liquidity risk.

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

### Market risk

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

The sensitivity analyses in the following sections relate to the position as at 30 June 2014 and 31 December 2013.

### Interest rate risk

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

The Company manages interest rate risk by looking at the competitive structure of the market to obtain rates which are favorable for its purposes within its risk management limits.

### Interest rate sensitivity

The following table demonstrates the sensitivity to a reasonably possible change in interest rates on that portion of loans and borrowings.

With all other variables held constant, the Company's profit before tax and balance sheet are affected through the impact on floating rate borrowings as follows:

			VND
	Increase/decrease	Effect on	Effect on
	in basis points	profit before tax	balance sheet items
For the six-month period	ended 30 June 2014		
	+200	(3,635,416,689)	3,989,067,492
	-200	3,635,416,689	(3,989,067,492)
For the six-month period	ended 30 June 2013		
	+200	(2,361,113,786)	1,814,184,474
	-200	2,361,113,786	(1,814,184,474)

### FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES (continued)

### Real estate risk

The Company has identified the following risks associated with the real estate portfolio: (i) the cost of the development schemes may increase if there are delays in the planning process. The Company uses advisers who are experts in the specific planning requirements in the scheme's location in order to reduce the risks that may arise in the planning process; (ii) the exposure of the fair values of the portfolio to market and occupier fundamentals.

### Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk that counterparty will not meet its obligations under a financial instrument or customer contract, leading to a financial loss. The Company is exposed to credit risk from its operating activities (primarily for trade receivables) and from its financing activities, mainly for the loans.

Credit risks related to receivables resulting from the sale of inventory

Customer credit risk is managed by requiring customers to pay advances before transfer of ownership, therefore, substantially eliminating the Company's credit risk in this respect.

### Bank deposits

The Company's bank balances are mainly maintained with well-known banks in Vietnam. Credit risk from balances with banks is managed in accordance with the Company's policy. The Company's maximum exposure to credit risk for the components of the balance sheet at each reporting dates are the carrying amounts as illustrated in Note 4. The Company evaluates the concentration of credit risk in respect to bank deposit as low.

### Liquidity risk

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

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

### FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES (continued)

### Liquidity risk (continued)

The table below summarizes the maturity profile of the Company's financial liabilities based on contractual discounted payments:

			VND
	Less than 1 year	From 1 to 5 years	Total
30 June 2014			
[			
Loans and borrowings	232,462,072,264	150,306,302,333	382,768,374,597
Trade payables	67,616,635,011		67,616,635,011
Other payables and			0.10.000,000,01.1
accrued expenses	55,327,002,955		55,327,002,955
	355,405,710,230	150,306,302,333	505,712,012,563
31 December 2013			
		a complete a contract of a few	
Loans and borrowings	258,526,721,800	166,017,302,333	424,544,024,133
Trade payables	70,151,820,814		70,151,820,814
Other payables and			A TOTAL CONTRACTOR OF THE PARTY
accrued expenses	52,003,365,356		52,003,365,356
		AMERICAN STREET	
	380,681,907,970	166,017,302,333	546,699,210,303
			The second secon

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

### Collateral

The Company has pledged its fixed assets and inventories in order to fulfil the collateral requirements for the loans obtained from commercial banks (Notes 14 and 20). The banks and the organisation have obligations to return these assets to the Company. There are no other significant terms and conditions associated with the use of collateral.

The Company did not hold collateral at 30 June 2014 and 31 December 2013.

NOTES TO THE INTERIM SEPARATE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued) as at and for the six-month period ended 30 June 2014

## FINANCIAL ASSETS AND FINANCIAL LIABILITIES

Set out below is a comparison by class of the carrying amounts and fair value of the Company's financial instruments that are carried in the interim separate financial statements:

		Carrying	Carrying amount		Fair	Fair value
	30 Jun	June 2014	31 Decen	31 December 2013	30 June 2014	30 June 2014 31 December 2013
	Cost	Provision	Cost	Provision		
Financial assets Trade receivables Receivable from related parties Other receivables Other non-current financial	40,688,963,377 1,677,594,655 44,498,796,385	(8,676,148,628)	50,558,358,177 1,955,059,831 84,570,865,567	(8,776,148,628)	32,012,814,749 1,677,594,655 41,837,736,385	41,782,209,549 1,955,059,831 81,909,805,567
assets	3,088,331,089	(8,925,000,000)	49,955,320,000 2,174,440,899	(8,925,000,000)	38,830,320,000	41,030,320,000 2,174,440,899
TOTAL	137,709,005,506	(20,262,208,628)	189,214,044,474	(20,362,208,628)	117,446,796,878	168,851,835,846
			Carrying amount	amount	Fair	Fair value
			30 June 2014 .	30 June 2014 31 December 2013	30 June 2014	30 June 2014 31 December 2013
Financial liabilities Loans and borrowings			382,768,374,597	424,544,024,133	382 768 374 597	424 544 024 133
Payable to a related party Trade payables			42,919,165,318 24,697,469,693	41,848,285,110	42,919,165,318	41,848,285,110
Other current liabilities			55,327,002,955	52,003,365,356	55,327,002,955	52,003,365,356
TOTAL			505,712,012,563	546,699,210,303	505,712,012,563	546,699,210,303

B09a-DN

NOTES TO THE INTERIM SEPARATE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued) as at and for the six-month period ended 30 June 2014

### FINANCIAL ASSETS AND FINANCIAL LIABILITIES (continued)

The fair values of the financial assets and liabilities are included at the amount at which the instrument could be exchanged in a current transaction between willing parties, other than in a forced or liquidation sale. The fair values of the financial assets and liabilities had not yet been formally assessed and determined as at 30 June 2014 and 31 December 2013. However, it is Management's assessment that the fair values of these financial assets and liabilities are approximately the same as their carrying value as at balance sheet date.

### 31. EVENTS AFTER THE BALANCE SHEET DATE

There have been no significant events occurring after the balance sheet date which would require adjustments or disclosures to be made in the interim separate francial statements.

Pham Van Khanh

Preparer

Doan Huu Chi Chief Accountant Trueng Minh Thuan General Director

26 August 2014