

Banque Pour Le Commerce Extérieur Lao Public

Interim Separate Financial Statements

as at and for the six-month period ended 30 June 2016

Banque Pour Le Commerce Exterieur Lao Public

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Banque Pour Le Commerce Extérieur Lao Public

GENERAL INFORMATION

THE BANK

Banque Pour Le Commerce Extérieur Lao Public (herein referred to as "the Bank") is a joint-stock bank incorporated and registered in the Lao People's Democratic Republic ("Lao P.D.R").

Establishment and Operations

The Bank was established from the equitization of Banque Pour Le Commerce Extérieur Lao which had been established in accordance with the Banking Business License No. 129/BOL dated 01 November 1989, and its latest Amended Business License No. 4284/BOL dated 11 November 2010 issued by the Bank of Lao P.D.R. On 23 December 2010, the Bank successfully undertook its Initial Public Offering. On 10 January 2011, the Bank was equitized and renamed into Banque Pour Le Commerce Extérieur Lao Public under the Operating License No. 0061/LRO dated 10 January 2011 issued by the Business License Registration Office of the Lao P.D.R. At that date, the Government, represented by the MOF, was the largest shareholder with 80% shareholding.

On 15 July 2011, the MOF sold 10% of the total ordinary shares (equivalent 13,657,759 shares) to its strategic partner named Compagnie Financière de la BRED ("COFIBRED") in accordance with the Ordinary Shares Purchase Agreement between the Ministry of Finance and COFIBRED. COFIBRED is a subsidiary of BRED, the biggest regional banking society in the Banque Populaire Group - a French group of cooperative banks. The total purchased price of LAK 150,235,349,000 has been paid fully by COFIBRED.

According to notification from Lao Securities Exchange, the shareholding structure of the Bank as at 30 June 2016 is as follows:

<i>Shareholders</i>	<i>Number of shares</i>	<i>%</i>
The Government	95,604,321	70%
Local investors (including employees of the Bank)	13,657,760	10%
Strategic partners	13,657,759	10%
Other foreign investors	13,657,760	10%
	136,577,600	100%

The principal activities of the Bank are to provide banking services including mobilizing and receiving short-term, medium-term, and long-term deposits from organizations and individuals; making short-term, medium-term, and long-term loans to organizations and individuals based on the nature and capability of the Bank's sources of capital; foreign exchange transactions, international trade financial services, discounting of commercial papers, bonds and other valuable papers, and providing other banking services allowed by the Bank of Lao P.D.R.

Charter Capital

The charter capital as at 30 June 2016 is LAKm 682,888 (31 December 2015: LAKm 682,888).

Location and Network

The Bank's Head Office is located at No. 01, Pangkham Street, Ban Xiengneun, Chanthabouly District, Vientiane Capital, Lao P.D.R. As at 30 June 2016, the Bank has one (01) Head Office, one (1) subsidiary, four (4) joint ventures, nineteen (19) main branches, seventy-eight (78) services units, and fifteen (15) exchange units all over Lao P.D.R.

Banque Pour Le Commerce Extérieur Lao Public

GENERAL INFORMATION (continued)

THE BANK (continued)

Subsidiary

As at 30 June 2016, the Bank has one (01) subsidiary as follows:

<i>Name</i>	<i>Established in accordance with Business License No.</i>	<i>Business sector</i>	<i>% owned by the Bank</i>
BCEL - Krung Thai Securities Company Limited	180-10 dated 14 December 2010 by the Investment Promotion Department of the Ministry of Planning and Investment of the Lao P.D.R	Securities	70%

Joint ventures

As at 30 June 2016, the Bank has four (04) joint ventures as follows:

<i>Name</i>	<i>Business License No.</i>	<i>Business sector</i>	<i>% owned by the Bank</i>
Lao Viet Joint Venture Bank	232/11 dated 8 September 2011 by the Bank of Lao P.D.R	Banking & Finance	25%
Banque Franco - Lao Limited	121-09/MPI dated 26 August 2009 by the Ministry of Planning and Investment of Lao P.D.R	Banking & Finance	46%
Lao-Viet Insurance Joint Venture Company	077/08/FIMC dated 09 June 2008 by the Foreign Investment Management Committee of Lao P.D.R	Insurance	35%
Lao China Bank Limited	041/ERM dated 27 January 2014 by the Department of Enterprise Register and Management of Lao P.D.R	Banking & Finance	49%

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Members of the Board of Directors during the six-month period ended 30 June 2016 and at the date of this report are as follows:

<i>Name</i>	<i>Title</i>	<i>Date of appointment/reappointment</i>
Mr. Bounleua Sinxayvoravong	Chairman	Appointed on 9 April 2015
Mr. Khamsouk Sundara	Vice Chairman	Reappointed on 9 April 2015
Mr. Phoukhong Chanthachack	Member	Reappointed on 9 April 2015
Mr. Phansana Khounnouvong	Member	Appointed on 9 April 2015
Ms. Khanthaly Vongxayarath	Member	Appointed on 9 April 2015
Mr. Marc Robert	Member	Reappointed on 9 April 2015
Mr. Viengxay Chanthanvisouk	Member	Appointed on 9 April 2015

Banque Pour Le Commerce Exterieur Lao Public

GENERAL INFORMATION (continued)

BOARD OF MANAGEMENT

Members of the Board of Management during the six-month period ended 30 June 2016 and at the date of this report are as follows:

<i>Name</i>	<i>Title</i>	<i>Date of appointment</i>
Mr. Phoukhong Chanthachack	General Managing Director	Appointed on 15 January 2016 (*)
Mr. Phansana Khounnouvong	Deputy Managing Director	Appointed on 06 June 2008
Ms. Khanthaly Vongxayarath	Deputy Managing Director	Appointed on 30 September 2014
Mr. Lachay Khanpravong	Deputy Managing Director	Appointed on 30 September 2014
Mr. Nanthalath Keopaseuth	Deputy Managing Director	Appointed on 30 September 2014
Mr. Khamsian Mingbouppha	Deputy Managing Director	Appointed on 23 November 2015
Mr. Souphak Thinsayphone	Deputy Managing Director	Appointed on 23 November 2015

(*) Mr. Phoukhong Chanthachack was appointed as Acting General Managing Director on 17 February 2015 and was then officially appointed as General Managing Director on 15 January 2016.

LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE

The legal representative of the Bank from 1 January 2016 to 14 January 2016 is Mr. Phoukhong Chanthachack - Acting General Managing Director.

The legal representative of the Bank from 15 January 2016 till the date of this report is Mr. Phoukhong Chanthachack - General Managing Director.

AUDITORS

The auditors of the Bank are Ernst & Young Lao Limited.

Reference: 60790273/18712878-HY-IFRS

REPORT ON REVIEW OF INTERIM SEPARATE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

**To: The shareholders
Banque Pour Le Commerce Extérieur Lao Public**

Introduction

We have reviewed the accompanying interim separate financial statements of Banque Pour Le Commerce Extérieur Lao Public ("the Bank") as set out on pages 6 to 51, which comprise the interim separate statement of financial position as at 30 June 2016, and the interim separate income statement, interim separate statement of comprehensive income, interim separate statement of changes in equity and interim separate statement of cash flows for the six-month period then ended and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory notes.

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these interim separate financial statements in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards. Our responsibility is to express a conclusion on these interim separate financial statements based on our review.

Scope of review

We conducted our review in accordance with International Standard on Review Engagements 2410, "Review of Interim Financial Information Performed by the Independent Auditor of the Entity". A review of interim financial information consists of making inquiries, primarily of persons responsible for financial and accounting matters, and applying analytical and other review procedures. A review is substantially less in scope than an audit conducted in accordance with International Standards on Auditing and consequently does not enable us to obtain assurance that we would become aware of all significant matters that might be identified in an audit. Accordingly, we do not express an audit opinion.

Basis for Qualified Conclusion

- ▶ The Bank's management did not provide disclosures relating to fair value and financial risk management as required by IFRS 7: "Financial Instruments: Disclosures" and IFRS 13: "Fair value measurement".

Qualified Conclusion

Based on our review, with the exception of the matter as described in the Basis for Qualified Conclusion paragraph, nothing has come to our attention that causes us to believe that the accompanying interim separate financial statements do not present fairly, in all material respects, the interim separate financial position of the Bank as at 30 June 2016, and of its interim separate financial performance and its interim separate cash flows for the six-month period then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards.



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Emphasis of Matter

We draw attention to Note 2.1 of the interim separate financial statements which states that the Bank prepared the interim consolidated financial statements of the Bank and its subsidiary for the six-month period ended 30 June 2016 in accordance with IFRS. We have reviewed those interim consolidated financial statements and our review report dated 26 August 2016 expressed an unmodified conclusion. Our review conclusion is not modified in respect of this matter.

Ernst & Young

Vientiane, Lao P.D.R

26 August 2016



Banque Pour Le Commerce Extérieur Lao Public

INTERIM SEPARATE INCOME STATEMENT for the six-month period ended 30 June 2016

	Notes	For the six-month period ended 30 June 2016 LAKm	For the six-month period ended 30 June 2015 LAKm
Interest and similar income	3	591,774	518,339
Interest and similar expense	4	(415,469)	(408,909)
Net interest and similar income		176,305	109,430
Fee and commission income	5	91,029	76,884
Fee and commission expense	5	(7,521)	(6,439)
Net fee and commission income	5	83,508	70,445
Net trading gain/(loss)	6	26,759	(264,723)
Other operating income	7	7,386	393,651
Total operating income		293,958	308,803
Credit loss expense	14	(35,443)	(83,538)
(Expense for)/reversal of impairment loss for financial investments	8	(13,914)	363
NET OPERATING INCOME		244,601	225,628
Personnel expenses	9	(98,704)	(92,972)
Depreciation and amortization		(34,564)	(30,251)
Other operating expenses	10	(44,731)	(40,844)
TOTAL OPERATING EXPENSES		(177,999)	(164,067)
PROFIT BEFORE TAX		66,602	61,561
Current profit tax	24.3	(16,921)	(3,119)
Deferred profit tax	24.4	2,534	(3,291)
NET PROFIT FOR THE PERIOD		52,215	55,151
Earnings per share (LAK)	32	382	404

Prepared by:

Approved by:



Mrs. Lammaniseng Sayaphet
Head of Accounting Department

Mr Khammone Vansana
Deputy Head of Internal Audit
Department

Mr. Phoukhong Chanthachack
General Managing Director

Vientiane, Lao P.D.R

26 August 2016

Banque Pour Le Commerce Extérieur Lao Public

INTERIM SEPARATE STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
for the six-month period ended 30 June 2016

Notes	For the six-month period ended 30 June 2016 LAKm	For the six-month period ended 30 June 2015 LAKm
NET PROFIT FOR THE PERIOD	52,215	55,151
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME		
Changes in fair value of available-for-sale financial assets	(9,588)	1,306
Profit tax related to components of other comprehensive income	2,301	(4,256)
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE PERIOD, NET OF TAX	(7,287)	(2,950)
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE PERIOD, NET OF TAX	44,928	52,201

Prepared by:

Approved by:

[Signature] *[Signature]*

Mrs. Lammaniseng Sayaphet
Head of Accounting Department

Mr Khammone Vansana
Deputy Head of Internal Audit
Department



Mr. Phoukhong Chanthachack
General Managing Director

Vientiane, Lao P.D.R

26 August 2016

Banque Pour Le Commerce Extérieur Lao Public

INTERIM SEPARATE STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION
as at 30 June 2016

	Notes	30 June 2016 LAKm	31 December 2015 LAKm
ASSETS			
Cash and balances with the Bank of Lao P.D.R	11	6,260,415	9,464,499
Due from banks	12	1,464,654	1,892,944
Loans to customers	13	14,966,180	10,854,955
Financial investments - Available-for-sale	15	214,760	224,348
Financial investments - Held-to-maturity	16	2,570,303	1,776,408
Investments in subsidiary and joint ventures	17	561,623	561,623
Property and equipment	18	383,981	389,658
Intangible assets	19	246,710	297,659
Deferred tax assets	24.4	19,880	6,259
Other assets	20	275,425	210,586
TOTAL ASSETS		26,963,931	25,678,939
LIABILITIES			
Due to banks	21	2,135,311	2,448,155
Due to customers	22	22,293,630	21,311,144
Borrowings from other banks	23	1,318,323	720,497
Current tax liabilities	24.2	31,533	30,966
Deferred tax liabilities	24.4	19,863	11,077
Other liabilities	25	51,688	56,024
TOTAL LIABILITIES		25,850,348	24,577,863
EQUITY			
Charter capital	26	682,888	682,888
Statutory reserves and other reserves	27	357,712	313,833
Available-for-sale reserve	28	25,502	32,789
Retained earnings		47,481	71,566
TOTAL EQUITY		1,113,583	1,101,076
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND EQUITY		26,963,931	25,678,939

Prepared by:

Approved by:

Mrs. Lammaniseng Sayaphet
Head of Accounting Department

Mr Khammone Vansana
Deputy Head of Internal Audit
Department



Mr. Phoukhong Chanthachack
General Managing Director

Vientiane, Lao P.D.R

26 August 2016

Banque Pour Le Commerce Extérieur Lao Public

INTERIM SEPARATE STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
for the six-month period ended 30 June 2016

	Charter capital LAKm	Statutory reserves LAKm	Available-for-sale reserve LAKm	Retained earnings LAKm	Capital supplement reserve LAKm	Total LAKm
Balance as at 1 January 2016	682,888	301,558	32,789	71,566	12,275	1,101,076
Transfer dividend to shareholders	-	-	-	(29,910)	-	(29,910)
Net profit for the period	-	-	-	52,215	-	52,215
Appropriation to reserve for the year 2015	-	43,879	-	(43,879)	-	-
Net movement in available-for-sale reserve	-	-	(7,287)	-	-	(7,287)
Additional tax payable for previous year	-	-	-	(2,511)	-	(2,511)
Balances as at 30 June 2016	682,888	345,437	25,502	47,481	12,275	1,113,583

Prepared by:

Approved by:

Approved by:

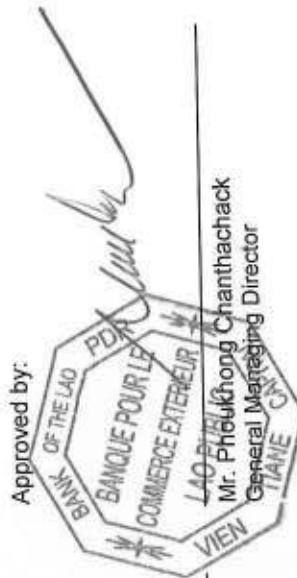
Mrs. Lammaniseng Sayaphet
Head of Accounting Department

Mr Khammone Vansana
Deputy Head of Internal Audit Department

Mr. Phoukhong Chanthachack
General Managing Director

Vientiane, Lao P.D.R

26 August 2016



Banque Pour Le Commerce Extérieur Lao Public

INTERIM SEPARATE STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS for the six-month period ended 30 June 2016

	Notes	For the six-month period ended 30 June 2016 LAKm	For the six-month period ended 30 June 2015 LAKm
OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Profit before tax		66,602	61,561
<i>Adjustments for:</i>			
Depreciation and amortization charges		34,564	30,251
Credit loss expense		35,443	83,538
Expense for/(reversal of) impairment of investment securities		13,914	(363)
Loss/(gain) on disposal of fixed assets		2,682	(358,194)
Dividend income		(5,753)	(33,488)
Cash flows from/(used in) operating profit before changing in operating assets and liabilities		147,452	(216,695)
<i>Changes in operating assets</i>			
Due from BOL and other banks		53,784	(174,104)
Loans to customers		(4,146,581)	128,356
Financial investment - Available-for-sale		9,588	(912)
Financial investment - Held-to-maturity		(807,810)	(245,717)
Other assets		(78,393)	(15,442)
<i>Changes in operating liabilities</i>			
Due to BOL and other banks		284,981	(518,812)
Due to customers		982,487	844,786
Other liabilities		(370)	(150,661)
Profit tax paid during the period	24.3	(18,866)	(5,706)
Net cash flows used in operating activities		(3,573,728)	(354,907)
INVESTING ACTIVITIES			
Purchase and construction of fixed assets		(25,853)	(36,506)
Proceeds from disposals of fixed assets		45,233	369,719
Dividend received		5,753	33,488
Net cash flows from investing activities		25,133	366,701
FINANCING ACTIVITIES			
Payment of dividend		(29,910)	(31,959)
Net cash flows used in financing activities		(29,910)	(31,959)
Net decrease in cash and cash equivalents		(3,578,505)	(20,165)
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the period		10,148,821	10,070,877
Foreign exchange difference		(87)	(576)
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the period	29	6,570,229	10,050,136

Prepared by:

Approved by:

Mrs. Lammaniseng Sayaphet
Head of Accounting Department

Mr Khammone Vansana
Deputy Head of Internal Audit
Department



Mr. Phoukhong Chanthachack
General Managing Director

Vientiane, Lao P.D.R

26 August 2016

Banque Pour Le Commerce Extérieur Lao Public

NOTES TO THE INTERIM SEPARATE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
as at 30 June 2016 and for the six-month period then ended

1. CORPORATE INFORMATION

Banque Pour Le Commerce Extérieur Lao Public (herein referred to as "the Bank") is a joint-stock bank incorporated and registered in the Lao People's Democratic Republic ("Lao P.D.R").

Establishment and Operations

The Bank was established from the equitization of Banque Pour Le Commerce Extérieur Lao which had been established in accordance with the Banking Business License No. 129/BOL dated 01 November 1989, and its latest Amended Business License No. 4284/BOL dated 11 November 2010 issued by the Bank of Lao P.D.R. On 23 December 2010, the Bank successfully undertook its Initial Public Offering. On 10 January 2011, the Bank was equitized and renamed into Banque Pour Le Commerce Extérieur Lao Public under the Operating License No. 0061/LRO dated 10 January 2011 issued by the Business License Registration Office of the Lao P.D.R. At that date, the Government, represented by the MOF, was the largest shareholder with 80% shareholding.

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According to notification from Lao Securities Exchange, the shareholding structure of the Bank as at 30 June 2016 is as follows:

Shareholders	No. of shares	%
The Government	95,604,321	70%
Local investors (including employees of the Bank)	13,657,760	10%
Strategic partners	13,657,759	10%
Other foreign investors	13,657,760	10%
	136,577,600	100%

The principal activities of the Bank are to provide banking services including mobilizing and receiving short-term, medium-term, and long-term deposits from organizations and individuals; making short-term, medium-term, and long-term loans to organizations and individuals based on the nature and capability of the Bank's sources of capital; foreign exchange transactions, international trade financial services, discounting of commercial papers, bonds and other valuable papers, and providing other banking services allowed by the Bank of Lao P.D.R.

Charter Capital

The charter capital as at 30 June 2016 is LAKm 682,888 (31 December 2015: LAKm 682,888).

Location and Network

The Bank's Head Office is located at No. 01, Pangkham Street, Ban Xiengnheun, Chanthabouly District, Vientiane Capital, Lao P.D.R. As at 30 June 2016, the Bank has one (01) Head Office, one (1) subsidiary, four (4) joint ventures, nineteen (19) main branches, seventy-eight (78) services units, and fifteen (15) exchange units all over Lao P.D.R.

Banque Pour Le Commerce Exterieur Lao Public

NOTES TO THE INTERIM SEPARATE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)
as at 30 June 2016 and for the six-month period then ended

1. CORPORATE INFORMATION (continued)

Subsidiary

As at 30 June 2016, the Bank has one (01) subsidiary as follows:

<i>Name</i>	<i>Business License No.</i>	<i>Business sector</i>	<i>% owned by the Bank</i>
BCEL - Krung Thai Securities Company Limited	180-10 dated 14 December 2010 by the Investment Promotion Department of the Ministry of Planning and Investment of the Lao P.D.R	Securities	70%

Joint ventures

As at 30 June 2016, the Bank has four (04) joint ventures as follows:

<i>Name</i>	<i>Business License No.</i>	<i>Business Sector</i>	<i>% owned by the Bank</i>
Lao Viet Joint Venture Bank	232/11 dated 8 September 2011 by the Bank of Lao P.D.R	Banking & Finance	25%
Banque Franco - Lao Limited	121-09/MPI dated 26 August 2009 by the Ministry of Planning and Investment of Lao P.D.R	Banking & Finance	46%
Lao-Viet Insurance Joint Venture Company	077/08/FIMC dated 09 June 2008 by the Foreign Investment Management Committee of Lao P.D.R	Insurance	35%
Lao China Bank Limited	041/ERM dated 27 January 2014 by the granted by Department of Enterprise Register and Management of Lao P.D.R	Banking & Finance	49%

Board of Directors

Members of the Board of Directors during the six-month period ended 30 June 2016 and at the date of this report are as follows:

<i>Name</i>	<i>Position</i>	<i>Date of appointment/reappointment</i>
Mr. Bounleua Sinxayvoravong	Chairman	Appointed on 9 April 2015
Mr. Khamsouk Sundara	Vice Chairman	Reappointed on 9 April 2015
Mr. Phoukhong Chanthachack	Member	Reappointed on 9 April 2015
Mr. Phansana Khounnouvong	Member	Appointed on 9 April 2015
Ms. Khanthaly Vongxayarath	Member	Appointed on 9 April 2015
Mr. Marc Robert	Member	Reappointed on 9 April 2015
Mr. Viengxay Chanthanvisouk	Member	Appointed on 9 April 2015

Banque Pour Le Commerce Exterieur Lao Public

NOTES TO THE INTERIM SEPARATE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)
as at 30 June 2016 and for the six-month period then ended

1. CORPORATE INFORMATION (continued)

Board of Management

Members of the Board of Management during the six-month period ended 30 June 2016 and at the date of this report are as follows:

<i>Name</i>	<i>Position</i>	<i>Date of appointment</i>
Mr. Phoukhong Chanthachack	General Managing Director	Appointed on 15 January 2016 (*)
Mr. Phansana Khounnouvong	Deputy Managing Director	Appointed on 06 June 2008
Ms. Khanthaly Vongxayarath	Deputy Managing Director	Appointed on 30 September 2014
Mr. Lachay Khanpravong	Deputy Managing Director	Appointed on 30 September 2014
Mr. Nanthalath Keopaseuth	Deputy Managing Director	Appointed on 30 September 2014
Mr. Phoukhong Chanthachack	Deputy Managing Director	Appointed on 23 November 2015
Mr. Souphak Thinsayphone	Deputy Managing Director	Appointed on 23 November 2015

(*) Mr. Phoukhong Chanthachack was appointed as Acting General Managing Director on 17 February 2015 and was then officially appointed as General Managing Director on 15 January 2016.

Employees

Total number of employees of the Bank as at 30 June 2016 is 1,566 persons (as at 31 December 2015: 1,519 persons).

Banque Pour Le Commerce Extérieur Lao Public

NOTES TO THE INTERIM SEPARATE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)
as at 30 June 2016 and for the six-month period then ended

2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES

2.1 *Basis of preparation*

The Bank prepares its interim separate financial statements in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS"). The interim separate financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis, except as disclosed in other notes.

The Bank maintains its records in Lao Kip ("LAK") and prepared its interim separate financial statements in millions of LAK ("LAKm").

The interim separate financial statements were prepared in order to present the interim separate financial position and interim separate financial performance and interim separate cash flows of the Bank, specifically:

- ▶ The accompanying financial statements cover operations of the Bank including Head office and its branches only;
- ▶ Investments in subsidiary and joint ventures are accounted for under the cost method of accounting.

Purpose of preparing the interim separate financial statements

The Bank has prepared and issued the interim separate financial statements in accordance with IFRS. In addition, the Bank has also prepared and issued its interim consolidated financial statements for the six-month period ended 30 June 2016 on 26 August 2016.

Users of the accompanying interim separate financial statements should read them together with the interim consolidated financial statements of the Bank and its subsidiary for the six-month period ended 30 June 2016 in order to obtain full information on the consolidated financial position, consolidated results of operations and consolidated cash flows of the Bank and its subsidiary.

2.2 *Fiscal year*

The Bank's fiscal year starts on 1 January and ends on 31 December.

2.3 *Presentation of interim separate financial statements*

The Bank presents its interim separate statement of financial position in order of liquidity. Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and the net amount reported in the interim separate statement of financial position only when there is a legally enforceable right to offset the recognized amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis, or to realize the assets and settle the liability simultaneously. Income and expenses are not offset in the interim separate income statement unless required or permitted by any accounting standard or interpretation, and as specifically disclosed in the accounting policies of the Bank.

2.4 *Significant accounting judgments, estimates and assumptions*

The preparation of the Bank's interim separate financial statements requires management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amount of revenues, expenses, assets and liabilities, and the accompanying disclosures, as well as the disclosure of contingent liabilities. Uncertainty about these assumptions and estimates could result in outcomes that require a material adjustment to the carrying amount of assets or liabilities affected in future periods.

Banque Pour Le Commerce Extérieur Lao Public

NOTES TO THE INTERIM SEPARATE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)
as at 30 June 2016 and for the six-month period then ended

2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES

2.4 *Significant accounting judgments, estimates and assumptions* (continued)

2.4.1 *Estimates and assumptions*

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

2.4.1.1 *Going concern*

The Bank's management has made assessment of the Bank's ability to continue as a going concern and is satisfied that it has the resources to continue in business for the foreseeable future. Furthermore, management is not aware of any material uncertainties that may cast significant doubt upon the Bank's ability to continue as a going concern. Therefore, the interim separate financial statements continue to be prepared on the going concern basis.

2.4.1.2 *Impairment losses on loans*

The Bank reviews its individually significant loans at each statement of financial position date to assess whether an impairment loss should be recorded in the interim separate income statement. In particular, management judgment is required in the estimation of the amount and timing of future cash flows when determining the impairment loss. These estimates are based on assumptions about a number of factors and actual results may differ, resulting in future changes to the allowance.

Loans that have been assessed individually and found not to be impaired and all individually insignificant loans are then assessed collectively, in groups of assets with similar risk characteristics, to determine whether provision should be made due to incurred loss events for which there is objective evidence but whose effects are not yet evident.

2.4.1.3 *Impairment of available for sale investments*

The Bank records impairment charges on available for sale equity investments when there has been a significant or prolonged decline in the fair value below their cost. The determination of what is 'significant' or 'prolonged' requires judgment. In making this judgment, the Bank evaluates, among other factors, historical share price movements and duration and extent to which the fair value of an investment is less than its cost.

2.5 *Summary of significant accounting policies*

2.5.1 *Foreign currency translation*

Transactions in foreign currencies are initially recorded at the spot rate of exchange ruling at the date of the transaction. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated into LAK at the spot rate of exchange at the reporting date (see list of exchange rates of applicable foreign currencies against LAK as at 30 June 2016 and 31 December 2015 as presented in Note 37). Unrealized exchange differences arising from the translation of monetary assets and liabilities on the reporting date are recognized in the interim separate income statement.

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NOTES TO THE INTERIM SEPARATE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)
as at 30 June 2016 and for the six-month period then ended

2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

2.5 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

2.5.2 Financial instruments - initial recognition and subsequent measurement

2.5.2.1 Date of recognition

All financial assets and liabilities are initially recognized on the trade date, i.e., the date that the Bank becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. This includes "regular way trades" - purchases or sales of financial assets that require delivery of assets within the time frame generally established by regulation or convention in the market place.

2.5.2.2 Initial measurement of financial instruments

The classification of financial instruments at initial recognition depends on their purpose and characteristics and the management's intention in acquiring them. All financial instruments are measured initially their fair value plus transaction cost, except in the case of financial assets and financial liabilities recorded at fair value through profit or loss.

2.5.2.3 'Day 1' profit or loss

When the transaction price differs from the fair value of other observable current market transactions in the same instrument, or based on a valuation technique whose variables include only data from observable markets, the Bank immediately recognizes the difference between the transaction price and fair value (a 'Day 1' profit or loss) in 'Net trading income'. In cases where fair value is determined using data which is not observable, the difference between the transaction price and model value is only recognized in the interim separate income statement when the inputs become observable, or when the instrument is derecognized.

2.5.2.4 Available for sale financial investments

Available for sale investments of the Bank include equity securities. Equity investments classified as available for sale are those which are neither classified as held for trading nor designated at fair value through profit or loss.

The Bank has not designated any loans or receivables as available for sale.

After initial measurement, available for sale financial investments are subsequently measured at fair value.

Unrealized gains and losses are recognized directly in equity (Other comprehensive income) in the 'Available-for-sale reserve'. When the investment is disposed of, the cumulative gain or loss previously recognized in equity is recognized in the interim separate income statement in 'Other operating income'. Where the Bank holds more than one investment in the same security, they are deemed to be disposed of on a first-in first-out basis. Dividends earned while holding available-for-sale financial investments are recognized in the interim separate income statement as 'Other operating income' when the right of the payment has been established. The losses arising from impairment of such investments are recognized in the interim separate income statement in 'Impairment losses on financial investments' and removed from the 'Available-for-sale reserve'.

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NOTES TO THE INTERIM SEPARATE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)
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2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

2.5 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

2.5.2 Financial instruments - initial recognition and subsequent measurement (continued)

2.5.2.5 Held-to-maturity financial investments

Held-to-maturity financial investments are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments and fixed maturities, which the Bank has the intention and ability to hold to maturity. After initial measurement, held-to-maturity financial investments are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest rate ("EIR"). Periodically, held-to-maturity securities are subject to review for impairment. Allowance for impairment of these securities is made when there has been a significant or prolonged decline in the fair value below their cost. The losses arising from impairment of such investments are recognized in the interim separate income statement line 'Impairment loss expense'.

If the Bank were to sell or reclassify more than an insignificant amount of held-to-maturity investments before maturity (other than in certain specific circumstances), the entire category would be tainted and would have to be reclassified as available-for-sale. Furthermore, the Bank would be prohibited from classifying any financial asset as held-to-maturity during the following two years.

2.5.2.6 Due from banks and loans to customers

'Due from banks' and 'Loans to customers', include non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market, other than:

- ▶ Those that the Bank intends to sell immediately or in the near term and those that the Bank, upon initial recognition, designates as at fair value through profit or loss;
- ▶ Those that the Bank, upon initial recognition, designates as available-for-sale;
- ▶ Those for which the Bank may not recover substantially all of its initial investment, other than because of credit deterioration.

After initial measurement, amounts 'Due from banks' and 'Loans to customers' are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the EIR, less allowance for impairment. Amortized cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees and costs that are an integral part of the EIR. The amortization is included in 'Interest and similar income' in the interim separate income statement. The losses arising from impairment are recognized in the interim separate income statement line 'Credit loss expense'.

The Bank may enter into certain lending commitments where the loan, on drawdown, is expected to be classified as held-for-trading because the intent is to sell the loans in the short term. These commitments to lend are recorded as derivatives and measured at fair value through profit or loss. Where the loan, on drawdown, is expected to be retained by the Bank, and not sold in the short term, the commitment is recorded only when it is an onerous contract that is likely to give rise to a loss (For example, due to a counterparty credit event).

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NOTES TO THE INTERIM SEPARATE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)
as at 30 June 2016 and for the six-month period then ended

2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

2.5 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

2.5.2 Financial instruments - initial recognition and subsequent measurement (continued)

2.5.2.7 Debt issued and other borrowed funds

Financial instruments issued by the Bank that are not designated at fair value through profit or loss, are classified as liabilities under "Debt issued and other borrowed funds", where the substance of the contractual arrangement results in the Bank having an obligation either to deliver cash or another financial asset to the holder, or to satisfy the obligation other than by the exchange of a fixed amount of cash or another financial asset for a fixed number of own equity shares.

After initial measurement, debt issued and other borrowings are subsequently measured at amortized cost using EIR. Amortized cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on the issue and costs that are an integral part of the EIR.

A compound financial instrument which contains both a liability and an equity component is separated at the issue date. A portion of the net proceeds of the instrument is allocated to the debt component on the date of issue based on its fair value (which is generally determined based on the quoted market prices for similar debt instruments). The equity component is assigned the residual amount after deducting from the fair value of the instrument as a whole the amount separately determined for the debt component. The value of any derivative features (such as a call option) embedded in the compound financial instrument other than the equity component is included in the debt component.

2.5.2.8 Reclassification of financial assets

Effective from 1 July 2008, the Bank was permitted to reclassify, in certain circumstances, non-derivative financial assets out of the 'Held-for-trading' category and into the 'Available-for-sale', 'Loans and receivables', or 'Held-to-maturity' categories. From this date it was also permitted to reclassify, in certain circumstances, financial instruments out of the 'Available-for-sale' category and into the 'Loans and receivables' category. Reclassifications are recorded at fair value at the date of reclassification, which becomes the new amortized cost.

For a financial asset reclassified out of the 'Available-for-sale' category, any previous gain or loss on that asset that has been recognized in equity is amortized to profit or loss over the remaining life of the investment using the EIR. Any difference between the new amortized cost and the expected cash flows is also amortized over the remaining life of the asset using the EIR. If the asset is subsequently determined to be impaired then the amount recorded in equity is recycled to the interim separate income statement.

The Bank may reclassify a non-derivative trading asset out of the 'Held-for-trading' category and into the 'Loans and receivables' category if it meets the definition of loans and receivables and the Bank has the intention and ability to hold the financial asset for the foreseeable future or until maturity. If a financial asset is reclassified, and if the Bank subsequently increases its estimates of future cash receipts as a result of increased recoverability of those cash receipts, the effect of that increase is recognized as an adjustment to the EIR from the date of the change in estimate.

Reclassification is at the election of management, and is determined on an instrument by instrument basis. The Bank does not reclassify any financial instrument into the fair value through profit or loss category after initial recognition.

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NOTES TO THE INTERIM SEPARATE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)
as at 30 June 2016 and for the six-month period then ended

2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

2.5 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

2.5.2 Financial instruments - initial recognition and subsequent measurement (continued)

2.5.3 Derecognition of financial assets and financial liabilities

2.5.3.1 Financial assets

A financial asset (or, where applicable a part of a financial asset or part of a group of similar financial assets) is derecognized when:

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

When the Bank has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from an asset or has entered into a pass-through arrangement, and has neither transferred nor retained substantially all of the risks and rewards of the asset nor transferred control of the asset, the asset is recognized to the extent of the Bank's continuing involvement in the asset. In that case, the Bank also recognizes an associated liability. The transferred asset and the associated liability are measured on a basis that reflects the rights and obligations that the Bank has retained.

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

2.5.3.2 Financial liabilities

A financial liability is derecognized when the obligation under the liability is discharged or cancelled or expires. Where an existing financial liability is replaced by another from the same lender on substantially different terms, or the terms of an existing liability are substantially modified, such an exchange or modification is treated as a derecognition of the original liability and the recognition of a new liability. The difference between the carrying value of the original financial liability and the consideration paid is recognized in profit or loss.

2.5.4 Determination of fair value

The fair value for financial instruments traded in active markets at the reporting date is based on their quoted market price or dealer price quotations (bid price for long positions and ask price for short positions), without any deduction for transaction costs.

For all other financial instruments not traded in an active market, the fair value is determined by using appropriate valuation techniques. Valuation techniques include the discounted cash flow method, comparison with similar instruments for which market observable prices exist, options pricing models, credit models and other relevant valuation models.

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NOTES TO THE INTERIM SEPARATE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)
as at 30 June 2016 and for the six-month period then ended

2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

2.5 *Summary of significant accounting policies* (continued)

2.5.4 *Determination of fair value* (continued)

Certain financial instruments are recorded at fair value using valuation techniques in which current market transactions or observable market data are not available. Their fair value is determined using a valuation model that has been tested against prices or inputs to actual market transactions and using the Bank's best estimate of the most appropriate model assumptions. Models are adjusted to reflect the spread for bid and ask prices to reflect costs to close out positions, credit and debit valuation adjustments, liquidity spread and limitations in the models. Also, profit or loss calculated when such financial instruments are first recorded (Day 1 profit or loss) is deferred and recognized only when the inputs become observable or on derecognition of the instrument.

An analysis of fair values of financial instruments and further details as to how they are measured are provided in Note 35.

2.5.5 *Impairment of financial assets*

The Bank assesses at each reporting date, whether there is any objective evidence that a financial asset or a group of financial assets is impaired. A financial asset or a group of financial assets is deemed to be impaired if, and only if, there is objective evidence of impairment as a result of one or more events that has occurred after the initial recognition of the asset (an incurred 'loss event') and that loss event (or events) has an impact on the estimated future cash flows of the financial asset or the group of financial assets that can be reliably estimated.

Evidence of impairment may include: indications that the borrower or a group of borrowers is experiencing significant financial difficulty; the probability that they will enter bankruptcy or other financial reorganization; default or delinquency in interest or principal payments; and where observable data indicates that there is a measurable decrease in the estimated future cash flows, such as changes in arrears or economic conditions that correlate with defaults.

For financial assets carried at amortized cost (such as amounts due from banks, loans and advances to customers as well as held-to-maturity investments), the Bank first assesses individually whether objective evidence of impairment exists for financial assets that are individually significant, or collectively for financial assets that are not individually significant. If the Bank determines that no objective evidence of impairment exists for an individually assessed financial asset, it includes the asset in a group of financial assets with similar credit risk characteristics and collectively assesses them for impairment. Assets that are individually assessed for impairment and for which an impairment loss is, or continues to be, recognized are not included in a collective assessment of impairment.

If there is objective evidence that an impairment loss has been incurred, the amount of the loss is measured as the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows (excluding future expected credit losses that have not yet been incurred). The carrying amount of the asset is reduced through the use of an allowance account and the amount of the loss is recognized in the interim separate income statement. Interest income continues to be accrued on the reduced carrying amount and is accrued using the rate of interest used to discount the future cash flows for the purpose of measuring the impairment loss. The interest income is recorded as part of 'Interest and similar income'.

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NOTES TO THE INTERIM SEPARATE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)
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2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

2.5 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

2.5.5 Impairment of financial assets (continued)

Financial assets carried at amortized cost

Loans together with the associated allowance are written off when there is no realistic prospect of future recovery and all collateral has been realized or has been transferred to the Bank. If, in a subsequent year, the amount of the estimated impairment loss increases or decreases because of an event occurring after the impairment was recognized, the previously recognized impairment loss is increased or reduced by adjusting the allowance account. If a future write-off is later recovered, the recovery is credited to 'Other operating income'.

The present value of the estimated future cash flows is discounted at the financial asset's original EIR. If a loan has a variable interest rate, the discount rate for measuring any impairment loss is the current EIR. If the Bank has reclassified trading assets to loans, the discount rate for measuring any impairment loss is the new EIR determined at the reclassification date. The calculation of the present value of the estimated future cash flows of a collateralized financial asset reflects the cash flows that may result from foreclosure less costs for obtaining and selling the collateral, whether or not foreclosure is probable.

For the purpose of collective evaluation of impairment, financial assets are grouped on the basis of similar risk characteristics.

Future cash flows on a group of financial assets that are collectively evaluated for impairment are estimated on the basis of historical loss experience for assets with credit risk characteristics similar to those in the group. Historical loss experience is adjusted on the basis of current observable data to reflect the effects of current conditions on which the historical loss experience is based and to remove the effects of conditions in the historical period that do not exist currently.

Estimates of changes in future cash flows reflect, and are directionally consistent with, changes in related observable data from year to year (such as changes in unemployment rates, property prices, commodity prices, payment status, or other factors that are indicative of incurred losses in the group and their magnitude). The methodology and assumptions used for estimating future cash flows are reviewed regularly to reduce any differences between loss estimates and actual loss experience.

Available for sale financial investments

For available for sale financial investments, the Bank assesses at each reporting date whether there is objective evidence that an investment is impaired.

In the case of equity investments classified as available for sale, objective evidence would also include a 'significant' or 'prolonged' decline in the fair value of the investment below its cost. The Bank treats 'significant' generally as 20% and 'prolonged' generally as greater than six months. Where there is evidence of impairment, the cumulative loss measured as the difference between the acquisition cost and the current fair value, less any impairment loss on that investment previously recognized in the interim separate income statement – is removed from equity and recognized in the interim separate income statement. Impairment losses on equity investments are not reversed through the interim separate income statement; increases in the fair value after impairment are recognized in other comprehensive income.

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NOTES TO THE INTERIM SEPARATE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)
as at 30 June 2016 and for the six-month period then ended

2.5 *Summary of significant accounting policies* (continued)

2.5.5 *Impairment of financial assets* (continued)

Renegotiated loans

Where possible, the Bank seeks to restructure loans rather than to take possession of collateral. This may involve extending the payment arrangements and the agreement of new loan conditions. Once the terms have been renegotiated, any impairment is measured using the original EIR as calculated before the modification of terms and the loan is no longer considered past due. Management continually reviews renegotiated loans to ensure that all criteria are met and that future payments are likely to occur. The loans continue to be subject to an individual or collective impairment assessment, calculated using the loan's original EIR.

Collateral valuation

The Bank seeks to use collateral, where possible, to mitigate its risks on financial assets. The collateral comes in various forms such as cash, securities, letters of credit/guarantees, real estate, receivables, inventories, other non-financial assets and credit enhancements such as netting agreements. The fair value of collateral is generally assessed, at a minimum, at inception and based on the Bank's quarterly reporting schedule, however, some collateral, for example, cash or securities relating to margining requirements, is valued daily.

To the extent possible, the Bank uses active market data for valuing financial assets, held as collateral. Other financial assets which do not have a readily determinable market value are valued using models. Non-financial collateral, such as real estate, is valued based on data provided by third parties such as mortgage brokers, housing price indices, audited financial statements, and other independent sources.

2.5.6 *Investment in subsidiary*

Investments in subsidiaries over which the Bank has control are accounted for under the cost method of accounting. Distributions from accumulated net profits of the subsidiaries arising subsequent to the date of acquisition are recognized in the interim separate income statement. Distributions from sources other than from such profits are considered a recovery of investment and are deducted from the cost of the investment.

The allowance for impairment is made for investment in subsidiary when the subsidiary is making loss (except for the loss which is identified in the business plan before establishment). Accordingly, the allowance is made for difference between actual investment in the subsidiary and the Bank's proportionate share in the subsidiary's net equity.

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NOTES TO THE INTERIM SEPARATE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)
as at 30 June 2016 and for the six-month period then ended

2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

2.5 *Summary of significant accounting policies* (continued)

2.5.7 *Investment in joint ventures*

Investments in joint ventures over which the Bank has control are accounted for under the cost method of accounting. Distributions from accumulated net profits of the joint ventures arising subsequent to the date of acquisition are recognized in the interim separate income statement. Distributions from sources other than from such profits are considered a recovery of investment and are deducted from the cost of the investment.

The allowance for impairment is made for investment in joint venture when the joint venture is making loss (except for the loss which is identified in the business plan before establishment). Accordingly, the allowance is made for difference between actual investment in the joint venture and the Bank's proportionate share in the joint venture's net equity.

2.5.8 *Offsetting financial instruments*

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and the net amount reported in the interim separate statement of financial positions if, and only if, there is a currently enforceable legal right to offset the recognized amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis, or to realize the asset and settle the liability simultaneously. This is not generally the case with master netting agreements, and the related assets and liabilities are presented gross in the interim separate statement of financial position.

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2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

2.5 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

2.5.9 Recognition of income and expense

Revenue is recognized to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Bank and the revenue can be reliably measured. The following specific recognition criteria must also be met before revenue is recognized:

(i) Interest and similar income and expense

For all financial instruments measured at amortized cost, interest-bearing financial assets classified as available-for-sale and financial instruments designated at fair value through profit or loss, interest income or expense is recorded using EIR, which is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash payments or receipts through the expected life of the financial instrument or a shorter period, where appropriate, to the net carrying amount of the financial asset or financial liability. The calculation takes into account all contractual terms of the financial instrument (for example, prepayment options) and includes any fees or incremental costs that are directly attributable to the instrument and are an integral part of the EIR, but not future impairment losses.

The carrying amount of the financial asset or financial liability is adjusted if the Bank revises its estimates of payments or receipts. The adjusted carrying amount is calculated based on the original EIR and the change in carrying amount is recorded as 'Other operating income'. However, for a reclassified financial asset for which the Bank subsequently increases its estimates of future cash receipts as a result of increased recoverability of those cash receipts, the effect of that increase is recognized as an adjustment to the EIR from the date of the change in estimate.

Once the recorded value of a financial asset of a group of similar financial assets has been reduced due to an impairment loss, interest income continues to be recognized using the original effective interest rate applied to the new carrying amount.

(ii) Fees and commission income

The Bank earns fees and commission income from a diverse range of services it provides to its customers. Fee income can be divided into the following two categories:

Fee income earned from services that are provided over a certain period of time

Fees earned for the provision of services over a period of time are accrued over that period. These fees include commission income and asset management, custody and other management and advisory fees. Loan commitment fees for loans that are likely to be drawn down and other credit related fees are deferred (together with any incremental costs) and recognized as an adjustment to the EIR on the loan. When it is unlikely that a loan will be drawn down, the loan commitment fees are recognized over the commitment period on a straight line basis.

Fee income from providing transaction services

Fees arising from negotiating or participating in the negotiation of a transaction for a third party, such as the arrangement of the acquisition of shares or other securities or the purchase or sale of businesses, are recognized on completion of the underlying transaction. Fees or components of fees that are linked to a certain performance are recognized after fulfilling the corresponding criteria.

(iii) Dividend income

Dividend income is recognized when the Bank's right to receive the payment is established.

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NOTES TO THE INTERIM SEPARATE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)
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2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

2.5 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

2.5.10 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents as referred to in the interim separate statement of cash flows comprises cash on hand, non-restricted current account with the Bank of Lao P.D.R ("the BOL") and amounts due from banks on demand or with an original maturity of three months or less.

2.5.11 Property and equipment

Property and equipment (including equipment under operating leases where the Bank is the lessor) is stated at cost excluding the costs of day-to-day servicing, less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment in value. Changes in the expected useful life are accounted for by changing the amortization period or method, as appropriate, and treated as changes in accounting estimates.

Depreciation is calculated using the straight-line method to write down the cost of property and equipment to their residual values over their estimated useful lives. The following are the annual rates used:

Buildings & improvements	5%
Office equipment	20%
Furniture & fixtures	20%
Motor vehicles	20%

Property and equipment is derecognized on disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use. Any gain or loss arising on de-recognition of the asset (calculated as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset) is recognized in 'Other operating income' in the interim separate income statement in the period the asset is derecognized.

2.5.12 Intangible assets

The Bank's other intangible assets include the value of land use rights and software.

An intangible asset is recognized only when its cost can be measured reliably and it is probable that the expected future economic benefits that are attributable to it will flow to the Bank.

Intangible assets acquired separately are measured on initial recognition at cost. The cost of intangible assets acquired in a business combination is their fair value as at the date of acquisition. Following initial recognition, intangible assets are carried at cost less any accumulated amortization and any accumulated impairment losses.

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NOTES TO THE INTERIM SEPARATE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)
as at 30 June 2016 and for the six-month period then ended

2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

2.5 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

2.5.12 Intangible assets (continued)

The useful lives of intangible assets are assessed to be either finite or indefinite. Intangible assets with finite lives are amortized over the useful economic life. The amortization period and the amortization method for an intangible asset with a finite useful life are reviewed at least at each financial year-end. Changes in the expected useful life or the expected pattern of consumption of future economic benefits embodied in the asset are accounted for by changing the amortization period or method, as appropriate, and they are treated as changes in accounting estimates. The amortization expense on intangible assets with finite lives is recognized in the interim separate income statement in the expense category consistent with the function of the intangible asset.

Amortization is calculated using the straight-line method to write down the cost of intangible assets to their residual values over their estimated useful lives as follows:

▶ Land use rights with indefinite life	No amortization
▶ Software	2 - 5 years

The land use rights of the Bank was not amortized as land use rights have indefinite term and was granted by the Government of Lao P.D.R.

2.5.13 Impairment of non-financial assets

The Bank assesses at each reporting date whether there is an indication that an asset may be impaired. If any indication exists, or when annual impairment testing for an asset is required, the Bank estimates the asset's recoverable amount. An asset's recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's or cash-generating unit (CGU)'s fair value less costs to sell and its value in use. Where the carrying amount of an asset or CGU exceeds its recoverable amount, the asset is considered impaired and is written down to its recoverable amount.

In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset. In determining fair value less costs to sell, an appropriate valuation model is used. These calculations are corroborated by valuation multiples, quoted share prices for publicly traded subsidiaries or other available fair value indicators.

For assets excluding goodwill, an assessment is made at each reporting date as to whether there is any indication that previously recognized impairment losses may no longer exist or may have decreased. If such indication exists, the Bank estimates the asset's or CGU's recoverable amount. A previously recognized impairment loss is reversed only if there has been a change in the assumptions used to determine the asset's recoverable amount since the last impairment loss was recognized. The reversal is limited so that the carrying amount of the asset does not exceed its recoverable amount, nor exceeds the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation, had no impairment loss been recognized for the asset in prior periods. Such reversal is recognized in the interim separate income statement.

2.5.14 Provisions for contingent liabilities

Provisions for contingent liabilities are recognized when the Bank has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event, and 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. The expense relating to any provision is presented in the interim separate income statement net of any reimbursement.

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NOTES TO THE INTERIM SEPARATE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)
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2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

2.5 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

2.5.15 Profit tax

Current tax

Current 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 or substantively enacted by the interim separate statement of financial position date.

Deferred tax

Deferred tax is provided on temporary differences at the interim separate statement of financial position date between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts for financial reporting purposes. Deferred tax liabilities are recognized for all taxable temporary differences, except:

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

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

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

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each interim separate statement of financial position date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profit will be available to allow all or part of the deferred tax asset to be utilized. Unrecognized deferred tax assets are reassessed at each interim separate statement of financial position date and are recognized to the extent that it has become probable that future taxable profit will allow the deferred tax asset to be recovered.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period when the asset is realized or the liability is settled, based on tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the interim separate statement of financial position date.

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NOTES TO THE INTERIM SEPARATE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)
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2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

2.5 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

2.5.16 Fiduciary assets

The Bank provides trust and other fiduciary services that result in the holding or investing of assets on behalf of its clients. Assets held in a fiduciary capacity are not reported in the interim separate financial statements, as they are not the assets of the Bank.

2.5.17 Equity reserves

The reserves recorded in equity on the Bank's interim separate statement of financial position include:

Statutory reserves which are created in accordance with prevailing regulations of Lao P.D.R, as stated in Note 27.

Available-for-sale reserve which comprises changes in fair value of available-for-sale investments, as stated in Note 28.

2.5.18 Employee benefits

Post-employment benefits

Post-employment benefits are paid to retired employees of the Bank by retirement reserve setup by the Bank. The Bank's policy is to deduct a certain monthly amount from employees' salary to contribute to such reserve. Currently, the applied rate is 8.00% of employees' monthly basic salary. The Bank has no further obligation concerning post employment benefits for its employees other than this.

Termination benefits

In accordance with Article 82 of the Amended Labour Law No. 43/NA approved by the President of the Lao People's Democratic Republic on 28 January 2014, the Bank has the obligation to pay allowance for employees who are terminated by dismissal in the following cases:

- ▶ The worker lacks specialized skills or is not in good health and thus cannot continue to work;
- ▶ The employer considers it necessary to reduce the number of workers in order to improve the work within the labour unit.

For the termination of an employment contract on any of the above-mentioned grounds, the employer must pay a termination allowance which is calculated on the basis of 10% of the basic monthly salary earned before the termination of work. As at 30 June 2016, there is no employees of the Bank who were dismissed under the above-mentioned grounds, therefore the Bank has not made a provision for termination allowance in the financial statements.

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NOTES TO THE INTERIM SEPARATE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)
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2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

2.5 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

2.5.19 Standards issued but not yet effective

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

IFRS 9 Financial Instruments

In July 2014, the IASB issued the final version of IFRS 9 Financial Instruments which reflects all phases of the financial instruments project and replaces IAS 39 Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement and all previous versions of IFRS 9. The standard introduces new requirements for classification and measurement, impairment, and hedge accounting. IFRS 9 is effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2018, with early application permitted. Retrospective application is required, but comparative information is not compulsory. Early application of previous versions of IFRS 9 (2009, 2010 and 2013) is permitted if the date of initial application is before 1 February 2015. The adoption of IFRS 9 will have an effect on the classification and measurement of the Bank's financial assets, but no impact on the classification and measurement of the Bank's financial liabilities.

3. INTEREST AND SIMILAR INCOME

	<i>For the six-month period ended 30 June 2016 LAKm</i>	<i>For the six-month period ended 30 June 2015 LAKm</i>
Interest income from:		
Loans to customers	540,661	453,090
Interbank transactions	2,305	2,918
Investment securities	35,980	40,976
Others	12,828	21,355
	591,774	518,339

4. INTEREST AND SIMILAR EXPENSE

	<i>For the six-month period ended 30 June 2016 LAKm</i>	<i>For the six-month period ended 30 June 2015 LAKm</i>
Interest expense for interbank activities	29,891	16,159
Interest expense for customers deposits	385,578	392,750
	415,469	408,909

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5. NET FEES AND COMMISSION INCOME

	<i>For the six-month period ended 30 June 2016 LAKm</i>	<i>For the six-month period ended 30 June 2015 LAKm</i>
Fees and commission income from:		
Settlement services	57,393	50,241
Credit activities	32,309	26,105
Other activities	1,327	538
	91,029	76,884
Fees and commission expense for:		
Settlement services	(7,051)	(5,529)
Other activities	(470)	(910)
	(7,521)	(6,439)
Net fees and commission income	83,508	70,445

6. NET TRADING GAIN/(LOSS)

	<i>For the six-month period ended 30 June 2016 LAKm</i>	<i>For the six-month period ended 30 June 2015 LAKm</i>
Gains from dealing in foreign currencies	1,876,887	1,536,655
Loss from dealing in foreign currencies	(1,850,128)	(1,514,228)
Net gain from dealing in foreign currencies	26,759	22,427
Loss from currency margin trading	-	(287,150)
	26,759	(264,723)

7. OTHER OPERATING INCOME

	<i>For the six-month period ended 30 June 2016 LAKm</i>	<i>For the six-month period ended 30 June 2015 LAKm</i>
Dividend income	5,753	33,488
Gain on sale of non-current assets	-	358,194
Recovery of bad debts written off	1,142	1,695
Others	491	274
	7,386	393,651

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as at 30 June 2016 and for the six-month period then ended

8. EXPENSE FOR/(REVERSAL) OF IMPAIRMENT LOSS FOR FINANCIAL INVESTMENTS

	<i>For the six-month period ended 30 June 2016</i>	<i>For the six-month period ended 30 June 2015</i>
	<i>LAKm</i>	<i>LAKm</i>
Expense for/(reversal) of impairment loss for investment in held-to-maturity securities	13,914	(363)
	13,914	(363)

9. PERSONNEL EXPENSES

	<i>For the six-month period ended 30 June 2016</i>	<i>For the six-month period ended 30 June 2015</i>
	<i>LAKm</i>	<i>LAKm</i>
Salary expense	56,774	53,927
Insurance expense for employees	39,303	36,240
Others	2,627	2,805
	98,704	92,972

10. OTHER OPERATING EXPENSES

	<i>For the six-month period ended 30 June 2016</i>	<i>For the six-month period ended 30 June 2015</i>
	<i>LAKm</i>	<i>LAKm</i>
External services	10,892	8,613
Repair and maintenance	6,915	6,713
Publication, marketing and promotion	1,693	4,813
Office rental	3,988	3,819
Telecommunication	980	987
Training, meeting and seminar	4,184	2,604
Insurance fee for depositor protection fund	10,336	8,935
Tax and other duties	476	111
Others	5,267	4,249
	44,731	40,844

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as at 30 June 2016 and for the six-month period then ended

11. CASH AND BALANCES WITH THE BANK OF LAO P.D.R ("THE BOL")

	30 June 2016	31 December 2015
	LAKm	LAKm
Cash on hand in LAK	1,244,315	1,246,254
Cash on hand in foreign currencies ("FC")	899,782	990,378
Balances with the BOL		
- Compulsory deposit	1,154,089	1,134,906
- Demand deposit	2,962,229	6,092,961
	6,260,415	9,464,499

Accounts with the BOL include settlement and compulsory deposits. These balances earn no interest.

Under regulations of the BOL, the Bank is required to maintain certain reserves with the BOL in the form of compulsory deposits, which are computed at 5.00% for LAK and 10.00% for foreign currencies, on a bi-monthly basis, (2015: 5.00% and 10.00%) of customer deposits having original maturities of less than 12 months. During the period, the Bank maintained its compulsory deposits in compliance with the requirements by the BOL.

12. DUE FROM BANKS

	30 June 2016	31 December 2015
	LAKm	LAKm
Current and saving accounts	1,207,578	1,656,449
- In LAK	1,091,732	1,386,963
- In foreign currencies	115,847	269,486
Term deposits	256,648	235,797
- In LAK	23,033	52,806
- In foreign currencies	233,615	182,991
Accrued interest	427	698
	1,464,654	1,892,944

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13. LOANS TO CUSTOMERS

	30 June 2016 LAKm	31 December 2015 LAKm
Loans to customers	15,146,345	11,026,334
In which:		
Loans funded by borrowings from the BOL (note 23)	1,317,938	720,497
Accrued interest	122,651	97,369
Less allowance for impairment loss (Note 14)	(302,816)	(268,748)
	14,966,180	10,854,955

Interest rates for commercial loans during the period are as follows:

	For the six-month period ended 30 June 2016 Interest rates % per annum	For the year ended 31 December 2015 Interest rates % per annum
Loans denominated in LAK	6.00% - 16.00%	7.00% - 16.00%
Loans denominated in USD	5.80% - 14.00%	6.50% - 14.00%
Loans denominated in THB	6.00% - 12.00%	7.75% - 12.00%

Analysis of loan portfolio by currency:

	30 June 2016 LAKm	31 December 2015 LAKm
Loans denominated in LAK	5,655,089	4,513,088
Loans denominated in USD	7,348,724	5,177,960
Loans denominated in THB	2,142,532	1,335,286
	15,146,345	11,026,334

Analysis of loan portfolio by original maturity:

	30 June 2016 LAKm	31 December 2015 LAKm
Short-term loans	2,177,667	2,350,521
Medium-term loans	8,793,104	5,674,920
Long-term loans	4,175,574	3,000,893
	15,146,345	11,026,334

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13. LOANS TO CUSTOMERS (continued)

Analysis of loan portfolio by customers' industrial sectors:

	30 June 2016		31 December 2015	
	LAKm	%	LAKm	%
Industrial services companies	6,451,758	42.60%	2,395,765	21.73%
Construction companies	3,226,229	21.30%	3,526,539	31.98%
Technical instrument enterprises	67,190	0.44%	93,269	0.85%
Agriculture & forestry	33,433	0.22%	31,414	0.28%
Trading companies	3,190,421	21.06%	3,031,544	27.49%
Transportation companies	649,919	4.29%	573,180	5.20%
Services companies	1,374,285	9.08%	1,228,065	11.14%
Handicrafts	10,167	0.07%	10,468	0.09%
Others	142,943	0.94%	136,090	1.24%
	15,146,345	100%	11,026,334	100%

14. ALLOWANCE FOR IMPAIRMENT LOSSES OF LOANS TO CUSTOMERS

Changes in the allowance for impairment losses of loans to customers during the period ended 30 June 2016 are as follows:

	<i>For the six-month period ended 30 June 2016 LAKm</i>
Opening balance	268,748
Net credit loss expense	35,443
Non-performing loans written-off	(1,288)
Foreign exchange differences	(87)
Closing balance	302,816

Details of loan impairment are as follows:

	30 June 2016		31 December 2015	
	Principal LAKm	Impairment LAKm	Principal LAKm	Impairment LAKm
Individually impaired	1,686,567	204,950	1,694,825	210,793
Collectively impaired	13,459,778	97,866	9,331,509	57,955
	15,146,345	302,816	11,026,334	268,748

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15. FINANCIAL INVESTMENTS - AVAILABLE-FOR-SALE

	30 June 2016 LAKm	31 December 2015 LAKm
Listed shares of EDL-Generation Public Company	214,760	224,348
	214,760	224,348

These shares have total face value of LAKm 181,204 (31 December 2015: LAKm 181,204).

16. FINANCIAL INVESTMENTS - HELD-TO-MATURITY

	30 June 2016 LAKm	31 December 2015 LAKm
Amortized cost of Treasury bills issued by the Ministry of Finance	1,276,474	982,563
Amortized cost of Bonds issued by the Ministry of Finance	1,309,700	795,802
	2,586,174	1,778,365
Impairment losses for investments in Held-to-maturity securities	(15,871)	(1,957)
- Impairment losses for Treasury bills issued by the Ministry of Finance	-	(2)
- Impairment losses for Bonds issued by the Ministry of Finance	(15,871)	(1,955)
	2,570,303	1,776,408

16.1 Treasury bills

Details of the treasury bills as at 30 June 2016 are as follows:

Term	Purchase date	Maturity date	Face value	Amortized cost	Interest rate per annum (nominal)
1 year	27 November 2015	27 November 2016	300,000	307,025	4.00%
1 year	18 December 2015	18 December 2016	100,000	102,112	4.00%
1 year	25 December 2015	25 December 2016	60,000	61,221	4.00%
1 year	15 January 2016	15 January 2017	300,000	305,417	4.00%
1 year	17 June 2016	17 June 2017	500,000	500,699	4.00%
			1,260,000	1,276,474	

16.2 Bonds issued by the Ministry of Finance

	30 June 2016 LAKm	31 December 2015 LAKm
Triangle bonds	16,714	16,714
Capitalization bonds	65,255	65,923
Other bonds	1,227,731	713,165
	1,309,700	795,802

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16. FINANCIAL INVESTMENTS - HELD-TO-MATURITY (continued)

16.2 Bonds issued by the Ministry of Finance (continued)

Triangle bonds represent the bonds which were issued by the Ministry of Finance to (i) either settle the balances due from the MOF or (ii) settle the debts owed to the Bank by customers who were in turn owed money by the MOF. The bonds are not transferrable and could be required to be extended on maturity by the MOF. The bonds carry a term of 17 years and bear no interest.

Capitalization bonds were issued by the MOF to increase the Bank's chartered capital with the details as following.

<i>Purchased date</i>	<i>Maturity date</i>	<i>Face value (LAKm)</i>	<i>Amortized cost</i>	<i>Term</i>	<i>Interest rate (% p.a)</i>
1 March 2014	1-Mar-19	68,600	65,255	5 years	4.00%

In accordance with notification 1569/MOF dated 09 June 2014, the Bank agreed with the Ministry of Finance to settle 30% of capitalization bonds amounting to LAKm 29,400 in July 2014 and restructure the remaining 70% amounting to LAKm 68,600 with new interest rate of 4.00% per annum (2015: 4.00%).

Details of these bonds are as follows:

<i>Purchase date</i>	<i>Maturity date</i>	<i>Face value (LAKm)</i>	<i>Amortized cost (LAKm)</i>	<i>Interest rate (% p.a)</i>
5 December 2011	5 December 2016	46,000	46,245	8.00%
25 December 2013	10 October 2016	2,000	2,022	4.00%
2 March 2013	20 December 2016	50,000	50,695	4.00%
16 August 2012	12 March 2018	20,000	19,493	4.25%
7 May 2014	12 November 2016	8,000	7,671	4.00%
30 July 2014	31 July 2018	5,000	5,111	4.25%
29 September 2014	7 May 2018	22,000	18,954	4.25%
29 September 2014	11 June 2018	9,000	7,711	4.25%
29 September 2014	12 June 2018	25,000	21,365	4.25%
29 September 2014	13 June 2018	1,000	854	4.25%
29 September 2014	16 May 2018	5,000	4,291	4.25%
29 September 2014	18 September 2016	4,000	3,977	3.50%
27 November 2014	31 July 2018	2,000	2,039	4.25%
18 December 2014	2 August 2018	14,000	14,252	4.25%
27 February 2016	11 June 2018	2,000	1,560	4.25%
30 December 2014	30 December 2016	150,000	153,526	4.75%
30 December 2014	30 December 2017	100,000	102,523	5.10%
27 March 2015	27 March 2017	300,000	297,497	4.00%
8 April 2013	8 April 2017	100,000	100,009	4.00%
26 August 2014	26 August 2016	100,000	103,785	4.50%
16 September 2014	16 September 2016	50,000	51,761	4.50%
10 March 2015	10 March 2017	73,000	73,761	4.00%
31 March 2015	31 March 2017	50,000	50,401	4.00%
28 April 2015	28 April 2017	20,000	20,096	4.50%
12 May 2015	12 May 2017	10,000	10,032	4.00%
26 May 2015	26 May 2017	58,000	58,100	4.00%
		1,226,000	1,227,731	

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17. INVESTMENTS IN SUBSIDIARIES AND JOINT VENTURES

	30 June 2016		31 December 2015	
	Book value LAKm	Ownership %	Book value LAKm	Ownership %
Investment in subsidiaries				
BCEL - Krung Thai Securities Company Limited	70,000	70%	70,000	70%
Investments in joint ventures				
Lao Viet Joint Venture Bank	197,839	25%	197,839	25%
Banque Franco - Lao Company Limited	138,000	46%	138,000	46%
Lao China Bank Company Limited	147,000	49%	147,000	49%
Lao-Viet Insurance Joint Venture Company	8,784	35%	8,784	35%
	561,623		561,623	

- BCEL - Krung Thai Securities Company Limited is incorporated in the Lao P.D.R under the Business License No. 180-10 granted by the Investment Promotion Department of the Ministry of Planning and Investment of the Lao P.D.R on 14 December 2010. The company's principal activities are to provide brokerage services, proprietary trading, finance and securities investment advisory services, custody services, underwriting for share issues and other value added services.
- Lao Viet Joint Venture Bank ("LVB") is incorporated in the Lao P.D.R with its head office located in Vientiane and engages in the provision of banking services. It is a joint venture with the Bank for Investment and Development of Vietnam, a state-owned commercial bank incorporated in the Socialist Republic of Vietnam. The joint venture was granted the banking license on 31 March 2000 by the Bank of Lao P.D.R for a year of 30 years. In 2015, LVB increased its contributed capital to LAK 791,357,560,000. The Bank's ownership rate in LVB after the capital increase is 25% in accordance with Investment License No. 004-15/KH-DDT4 issued by Ministry of Planning and Investment on 24 August 2015, equivalent to LAK 197,839,390,000.
- Banque Franco - Lao Limited ("BFL") is incorporated in the Lao P.D.R with its head office located in Vientiane and engages in the provision of banking services. It is a joint venture with Cofibred Company Frances De La Bred which is a state-owned bank incorporated in Paris, France. The joint venture was granted the temporary banking license on 01 October 2009 and a permanent license on 16 July 2010 by the Bank of Lao P.D.R. The legal capital of BFL was USD 20 million which was later revised to USD 37 million in accordance with the President's decree issued on 24 September 2009 and letter No. 01/BOL dated 28 January 2010 from BOL. As at 30 June 2016, the contributed capital of the Bank included USD 1,840,000 and LAK 122,854,960,000.
- Lao-Viet Insurance Joint Venture Company ("LVI") is incorporated as a joint venture company in the Lao P.D.R providing insurance services under the Investment License No. 077/08/FIMC issued by the Foreign Investment Management Committee on 09 June 2008. It is a joint venture with BIDV Insurance Joint Stock Corporation and Lao Viet Joint Venture Bank. LVI's legal capital is USD 3,000,000 and has been fully contributed by partners on 17 July 2008. In 2013, the Bank has contributed additional capital of USD 180,000 on 02 September 2013. As at 30 June 2016, the total contributed capital of the Bank in this company was USD 1,050,000, equivalent to LAKm 8,784.
- Lao China Bank Company Limited ("LCNB") is incorporated in the Lao P.D.R and engages in the provision of banking services. It is a joint venture with Fudian Bank China, a state-owned commercial bank incorporated in China. The joint venture bank was granted the Banking Business Licence on 20 January 2014 by the Bank of Lao P.D.R. The legal capital of LCNB was LAKm 300,000 and had been fully contributed by partners as at 30 June 2016.

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18. PROPERTY AND EQUIPMENT

Movements of property and equipment for the six-month period ended 30 June 2016 are as follows:

	<i>Buildings & improvements LAKm</i>	<i>Office equipment LAKm</i>	<i>Furniture & fixtures LAKm</i>	<i>Motor vehicles LAKm</i>	<i>Total LAKm</i>
Cost:					
As at 1 January 2016	373,345	116,564	32,492	15,708	538,109
Additions	3,926	17,850	475	1,289	23,540
<i>In which</i>					
<i>Transferred from CIP and fixed assets in transit</i>	3,926	17,850	475	1,289	23,540
Disposals	(1,221)	(11,337)	-	(2,123)	(14,681)
As at 30 June 2016	376,050	123,077	32,967	14,874	546,968
Accumulated depreciation:					
As at 1 January 2016	70,731	56,121	13,898	7,701	148,451
Charge for the period	10,747	12,061	2,102	1,623	26,533
Disposals	(1,222)	(8,652)	-	(2,123)	(11,997)
As at 30 June 2016	80,256	59,530	16,000	7,201	162,987
Net book value:					
As at 1 January 2016	302,614	60,443	18,594	8,007	389,658
As at 30 June 2016	295,794	63,547	16,967	7,673	383,981

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19. INTANGIBLE ASSETS

Movements of intangible assets during the six-month period ended 30 June 2016 are as follows:

	<i>Land use rights LAKm</i>	<i>Software LAKm</i>	<i>Total LAKm</i>
Cost:			
As at 1 January 2016	261,595	80,430	342,025
Additions	203	2,110	2,313
<i>In which</i>			
<i>Transferred from CIP and fixed assets in transit</i>	203	2,110	2,313
Disposals	(45,223)	(2,570)	(47,793)
As at 30 June 2016	216,575	79,970	296,545
Accumulated amortization:			
As at 1 January 2016	-	44,366	44,366
Charge for the period	-	8,031	8,031
Disposals	-	(2,562)	(2,562)
As at 30 June 2016	-	49,835	49,835
Net book value:			
As at 1 January 2016	261,595	36,064	297,659
As at 30 June 2016	216,575	30,135	246,710

20. OTHER ASSETS

	<i>30 June 2016 LAKm</i>	<i>31 December 2015 LAKm</i>
Assets waiting for sales	106,233	8,483
Stationeries and other tools	1,365	1,192
Cheque in collection	28,748	13,234
Construction in progress and fixed assets in transit (*)	85,988	123,371
Prepaid expenses to be allocated	35,639	34,000
Advance payment for other operations	10,722	15,781
Other receivables	6,731	14,525
	275,426	210,586

(*) Movement of construction in progress and fixed assets in transit for the six-month period ended 30 June 2016 is as follows:

	<i>Land use rights LAKm</i>	<i>Buildings & improvements LAKm</i>	<i>Other LAKm</i>	<i>Total LAKm</i>
As at 1 January 2016	41,714	67,507	14,150	123,371
Additions	3,595	6,247	16,781	26,623
Transferred to fixed assets	(203)	(3,926)	(21,724)	(25,853)
Other transfer	(38,153)	-	-	(38,153)
As at 30 June 2016	6,953	69,828	9,207	85,988

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21. DUE TO BANKS

	30 June 2016 LAKm	31 December 2015 LAKm
Demand deposits from other banks	1,778,964	2,104,890
- In LAK	666,153	825,086
- In foreign currencies	1,112,811	1,279,804
Saving deposits from other banks	43,938	233,827
- In LAK	19,036	53,873
- In foreign currencies	24,902	179,954
Term deposits from other banks	79,395	95,185
- In LAK	72,487	43,130
- In foreign currencies	6,908	52,055
Borrowings from other banks (*)	193,920	-
- In foreign currencies	193,920	-
Others	36,860	13,720
- In LAK	27,453	4,222
- In foreign currencies	9,407	9,498
	2,133,077	2,447,622
Accrued interest payables	2,234	533
	2,135,311	2,448,155

Saving deposits from other banks and financial institutions denominated in LAK, USD, THB bear interest at rates ranging of 0 - 1.25%, 0 - 0.75% and 0 - 0.20% per annum, respectively.

Term deposits from other banks and financial institutions denominated in LAK, USD, THB bear interest at rates ranging of 1.25 - 7.00%, 0 - 3.00% and 0 - 3.00% per annum, respectively.

(*) Borrowings from foreign banks and other financial institutions include USD 24,000,000 six-month borrowing from ICBC Vientiane Branch. The loan's principal is paid at maturity date. Interest is at 3.30% per annum. The interest shall be paid at the maturity date.

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22. DUE TO CUSTOMERS

	30 June 2016	31 December 2015
	LAKm	LAKm
Demand deposits	4,182,819	4,515,881
Demand deposits in LAK	1,782,856	2,178,278
Demand deposits in foreign currencies	2,399,963	2,337,603
Saving deposits	9,364,594	8,591,522
Demand saving deposits in LAK	3,419,309	3,060,115
Demand saving deposits in foreign currencies	5,945,285	5,531,407
Term deposits	8,361,990	7,882,509
Term deposits in LAK	5,767,967	5,502,892
Term deposits in foreign currencies	2,594,023	2,379,617
Margin deposits	71,088	61,525
Margin deposits in LAK	6,021	16,162
Margin deposits in foreign currencies	65,067	45,363
Others	251,627	203,234
	22,232,118	21,254,671
Accrued interest	61,512	56,473
	22,293,630	21,311,144

Saving deposits from customers denominated in LAK, USD and THB bear interest at rates ranging of 1.50 – 3.00%, 1.00 - 1.25% and 0.60 – 1.00% per annum respectively.

Fixed term deposits in LAK, USD, THB have terms of 3, 6, 12 months and more than 1 year and are subject to interest rates ranging of 2.25% – 12.50%, 1.00% - 6.75 % and 0.50 – 6.50% per annum respectively.

23. BORROWINGS FROM OTHER BANKS

	30 June 2016	31 December 2015
	LAKm	LAKm
Borrowings from the BOL	1,317,938	720,497
Accrued interest payables	385	-
	1,318,323	720,497

Borrowings from the BOL include:

- ▶ USD 5,257,142 long-term borrowing (original borrowing amount was USD 9,200,000) for the purpose of investment in Banque Franco – Lao Limited. The loan's principal is paid annually from 2010 to 2023 with the interest of 0.25% per annum. The interest is paid semi-annually.
- ▶ USD 99,854,000 long-term borrowing (original borrowing amount was USD 100,000,000) for the purpose of providing credit to certain Government-backed Hydropower projects with interest rate of 5.5% per annum.
- ▶ USD 58,000,000 long-term borrowing (original borrowing amount was USD 100,000,000) for the purpose of providing credit to certain Government-backed Hydropower projects with interest rate of 5.3% per annum.

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NOTES TO THE INTERIM SEPARATE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)
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24. TAXATION

24.1 Profit tax expense

Major components of profit tax expense are as follows:

	<i>For the six-month period ended 30 June 2016</i>	<i>For the six-month period ended 30 June 2015</i>
	<i>LAKm</i>	<i>LAKm</i>
Current profit tax expense	16,921	3,119
Deferred profit tax (income)/expense	(2,534)	3,291
Total tax income for the period	14,387	6,410

24.2 Tax payables

	<i>30 June 2016</i>	<i>31 December 2015</i>
	<i>LAKm</i>	<i>LAKm</i>
Profit Tax payable	19,197	18,797
Value Added Tax payable	12,171	12,169
Other payable to tax authorities	165	-
	31,533	30,966

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NOTES TO THE INTERIM SEPARATE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)
as at 30 June 2016 and for the six-month period then ended

24. TAXATION (continued)

24.3 Current Profit Tax ("PT")

Provision is made for PT on the current period's profits, based on the Tax Law governing taxation within Lao P.D.R. The Bank is obliged to pay tax at rate of 24% of total profit before tax in accordance with the new Tax Law No.70/NA dated 15 December 2015 which is effective on or after 24 May 2016.

	For the six-month period ended 30 June 2016 LAKm	For the six-month period ended 30 June 2015 LAKm
Profit before tax in accordance with IFRS	66,602	61,561
<i>Adjustments for:</i>		
- Difference between carrying value under LAS and amortized cost under IFRS of bonds	12,052	(1,249)
- Difference in expense for /(reversal of) credit loss between LAS and IFRS	(17,937)	(13,723)
- Difference in recognition of subvention	1,572	236
- Write-off start-up cost as expense during the year	(21)	(24)
- Difference in impairment expense of investment between LAS and IFRS	13,914	(594)
Profit before tax in accordance with LAS	76,182	46,207
<i>Increase/(Decrease):</i>		
- Income exempted from PT (dividend income)	(5,753)	(33,487)
- Non-deductible expenses	72	276
Taxable profit under LAS	70,501	12,996
PT expense at rate of 24% (2015: 24%)	16,921	3,119
PT payable at the beginning of the period	18,796	8,369
PT paid in the period	(18,866)	(5,706)
Additional tax liability for previous years	2,511	165
Other adjustment	(165)	-
PT payable at the end of the period	19,197	5,947

The Bank's tax returns are subject to examination by the tax authorities. Because the application of tax laws and regulations in many types of transactions is susceptible to varying interpretations, amounts reported in the interim separate financial statements could be changed at a later date upon final determination by the tax authorities.

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24. TAXATION (continued)

24.4 Deferred tax assets/(liabilities)

	Deferred tax assets (tax rate of 24%) LAKm	Deferred tax liabilities (tax rate of 24%) LAKm	Net deferred tax assets/ (liabilities) LAKm
As at 1 January 2016	6,259	(11,077)	(4,818)
Increase during the period due to:			
Changes in fair value of available-for-sale financial instruments	-	2,301	2,301
Changes in temporary difference between taxable profit under LAS and taxable profit under IFRS	13,621	(11,087)	2,534
As at 30 June 2016	19,880	(19,863)	17

25. OTHER LIABILITIES

	30 June 2016 LAKm	31 December 2015 LAKm
Payables to employees	126	13,661
Payable to suppliers	12,254	13,602
Termination allowances	16,205	14,537
Others	23,103	14,224
	51,688	56,024

26. CHARTER CAPITAL

Total charter capital of the Bank during the six-month period ended 30 June 2016 and during the year ended 31 December 2015 are as follows:

	For the six-month period ended 30 June 2016 LAKm	For the year ended 31 December 2015 LAKm
Opening balance	682,888	682,888
Closing balance	682,888	682,888

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NOTES TO THE INTERIM SEPARATE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)
as at 30 June 2016 and for the six-month period then ended

27. STATUTORY RESERVES

	<i>Regulatory reserve fund</i> LAKm	<i>Business expansion fund</i> LAKm	<i>Capital supplement reserve</i> LAKm	<i>Total</i> LAKm
As at 1 January 2016	72,892	228,666	12,275	313,833
Appropriation to reserves for the year 2015	9,742	34,137	-	43,879
As at 30 June 2016	82,634	262,803	12,275	357,712

Under the requirement of the Law on Commercial Bank dated 16 January 2007, commercial banks are required to appropriate net profit to following reserves:

- Regulatory reserve fund
- Business expansion fund and other funds

In accordance with the Regulation on capital adequacy No.1/BOL dated 28 August 2002 by the Governor of the Bank of Lao P.D.R and other relevant guidance, commercial banks are required to provide regulatory reserve fund at the rate between 5% to 10% of profit after tax depending on decision of the Board of Directors. The Business expansion fund and others shall be created upon decision of the Board of Directors.

28. AVAILABLE-FOR-SALE RESERVE

	<i>For the six-month period ended 30 June 2016</i> LAKm	<i>For the year ended 31 December 2015</i> LAKm
Opening balance	32,789	63,870
Net changes in fair value of available-for- sale financial investments	(7,287)	(31,081)
Closing balance	25,502	32,789

29. ADDITIONAL CASH FLOW INFORMATION

Cash and cash equivalents included in the interim separate statement of cash flows comprise the following interim separate statement of financial position amounts:

	<i>30 June 2016</i> LAKm	<i>31 December 2015</i> LAKm
Cash and cash equivalents on hand	2,144,097	2,236,632
Demand deposits with the BOL	2,962,229	6,092,961
Current accounts with other banks	1,207,578	1,656,449
Term deposits due within 90 days	256,325	162,779
	6,570,229	10,148,821

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NOTES TO THE INTERIM SEPARATE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)
as at 30 June 2016 and for the six-month period then ended

30. CONTINGENT LIABILITIES AND COMMITMENTS

	30 June 2016 LAKm	31 December 2015 LAKm
Financial letter of guarantees	261,769	252,765
At sight letters of credit	695,090	850,007
Deferred payment letters of credit	123,243	148,541
Credit limit given to customers	6,480,086	6,226,584
Credit limit given to banks	38,815	55,080
	7,599,003	7,532,977

Financial guarantees

Letters of credit, guarantees (including standby letters of credit) and acceptances commit the Bank to make payments on behalf of customers contingent upon the failure of the customer to perform under the terms of the contract. Guarantees and standby letters of credit carry the same credit risks as loans. Credit guarantees can be in the form of bills of exchange or in the form of irrevocable letters of credit, advance payment guarantees, and endorsement liabilities from bills discounted.

Un-drawn commitments to lend

Commitments to extend credit represent contractual commitments to make loans and revolving credits. Commitments generally have fixed expiry dates, or other termination clauses. Since commitments may expire without being drawn upon, the total contract amounts do not necessarily represent future cash requirements.

However, the potential credit loss is less than the total unused commitments since most commitments to extend credit are contingent upon customers maintaining specific standards. The Bank monitors the term to maturity of credit commitments because longer-term commitments generally have a greater degree of credit risk than shorter-term commitments.

Lease commitments

As at 30 June 2016, the Bank did not entered into any lease contracts as either lessor or lessee which results in future cash inflows and/or outflows.

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NOTES TO THE INTERIM SEPARATE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)
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31. RELATED PARTY DISCLOSURES

Related party transactions include all transactions undertaken with other parties to which the Bank is related. A party is related to the Bank if:

(a) directly, or indirectly through one or more intermediaries, the party:

- controls, is controlled by, or is under common control with, the Bank (this includes parents, subsidiaries and fellow subsidiaries);
- has an interest in the Bank that gives it significant influence over the Bank; or
- has joint control over the Bank.

(b) the party is a joint venture in which the Bank is a venture;

(c) the party is a member of the key management personnel of the Bank or its parent;

(d) the party is a close member of the family of any individual referred to in (a) or (d);

(e) the party is an entity that is controlled, jointly controlled or significantly influenced by, or for which significant voting power in such entity resides with, directly or indirectly, any individual referred to in (c) or (d); or

(f) the party is a post-employment benefit plan for the benefit of employees of the Bank, or of any Bank that is a related party of the Bank.

Significant balances with related parties as at 30 June 2016 are as follows:

<i>Related party</i>	<i>Relationship</i>	<i>Transactions</i>	<i>Receivable LAKm</i>	<i>Payable LAKm</i>
The Bank of the Lao P.D.R	Direct controller	Borrowings from the BOL	-	1,317,938
The Bank of the Lao P.D.R	Direct controller	BCEL's demand deposits at BOL	2,962,229	-
The Bank of the Lao P.D.R	Direct controller	BCEL's compulsory deposits at BOL	1,154,089	-
The Bank of the Lao P.D.R	Direct controller	BOL's current account at BCEL		18,443
The Ministry of Finance of the Lao P.D.R	Direct owner	Investment in MOF's bonds	2,570,303	-
The Ministry of Finance of the Lao P.D.R	Direct owner	Accrued interest	37,692	-
BCEL - Krung Thai Securities Company Limited	Subsidiary	Current accounts	-	28,545
Lao Viet Joint Venture Bank	Joint venture	Current accounts	-	174,155
Banque Franco – Lao Company Limited	Joint venture	Term deposit	8,270	-
Banque Franco – Lao Company Limited	Joint venture	Current accounts	-	46,693
Lao China Bank Co.Ltd	Joint venture	Current accounts	-	72,731

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NOTES TO THE INTERIM SEPARATE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)
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31. RELATED PARTY DISCLOSURES (continued)

Significant balances with related parties as at 31 December 2015 are as follows:

<i>Related party</i>	<i>Relationship</i>	<i>Transactions</i>	<i>Receivable LAKm</i>	<i>Payable LAKm</i>
The Bank of the Lao P.D.R	Direct controller	Borrowings from the BOL	-	720,497
The Bank of the Lao P.D.R	Direct controller	BCEL's demand deposits at BOL	6,092,960	-
The Bank of the Lao P.D.R	Direct controller	BCEL's compulsory deposits at BOL	1,134,906	-
The Ministry of Finance of the Lao P.D.R	Direct owner	Investment in MOF's bonds	1,776,408	-
BCEL - Krung Thai Securities Company Limited	Subsidiary	Saving accounts	-	1,811
BCEL - Krung Thai Securities Company Limited	Subsidiary	Current accounts	-	44,634
Lao Viet Joint Venture Bank	Joint venture	Current accounts	-	31,962
Banque Franco – Lao Company Limited	Joint venture	Current accounts	-	54,191
Lao China Bank Co.Ltd	Joint venture	Current accounts	-	129,465

Remuneration to members of the Board of Directors and the Board of Management is as follows:

	<i>For the six-month period ended 30 June 2016 LAKm</i>	<i>For the six-month period ended 30 June 2015 LAKm</i>
Salaries	721	563
Bonus	185	306
Responsibility allowance	601	480
	1,506	1,349

32. EARNINGS PER SHARE

Earnings per share ("EPS") amounts is calculated by dividing net profit after tax for the period attributable to ordinary shareholders of the Bank by the weighted average number of ordinary share outstanding during the period.

The following reflects the income and share data used in the earnings per share computation.

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NOTES TO THE INTERIM SEPARATE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)
as at 30 June 2016 and for the six-month period then ended

32. EARNINGS PER SHARE (continued)

	<i>For the six-month period ended 30 June 2016</i>	<i>For the six-month period ended 30 June 2015</i>
Profit after tax attributable to ordinary equity holders (LAKm)	52,215	55,151
Weighted average number of ordinary shares for basic earnings per share (shares)	136,577,600	136,577,600
Face value per share (LAK)	5,000	5,000
Earnings per share (LAK)	382	404

33. RISK MANAGEMENT POLICIES

Introduction

Risk is inherent in the Bank's activities but is managed through a process of ongoing identification, measurement and monitoring, subject to risk limits and other controls. This process of risk management is critical to the Bank's continuing profitability and each individual within the Bank is accountable for the risk exposures relating to his or her responsibilities.

The primary objective of the Bank in risk management is to comply with the BOL regulations. On the other hand, the Bank has recognized the importance of meeting international best practices on risk management. The Board of Directors and Board of Management, with support from an Asset and Liability Management Committee, are in process to formulate broad parameters of acceptable risk for the Bank and monitor the activities against these parameters.

The Bank is exposed to credit risk, liquidity risk and market risk, the latter being subdivided into trading and non-trading risks. It is also subject to various operating risks.

The independent risk control process does not include business risks such as changes in the environment, technology and industry. The Bank's policy is to monitor those business risks through the Bank's strategic planning process.

Risk management structure

The Board of Directors is responsible for the overall risk management approach and for approving the risk management strategies and principles.

The Board has appointed Asset and Liability Management Committee which has the responsibility to monitor the overall risk process within the Bank.

The Asset and Liability Management Committee has the overall responsibility for the development of the risk strategy and implementing principles, frameworks, policies and limits. The Risk-Compliance Department is responsible for managing risk decisions and monitoring risk levels and reports to the Board of Directors.

The Bank's policy is that risk management processes throughout the Bank are audited annually by the Internal Audit function, which examines both the adequacy of the procedures and the Bank's compliance with the procedures. Internal Audit discusses the results of all assessments with management, and reports its findings and recommendations to the Audit Committee.

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34. CAPITAL MANAGEMENT

The Bank maintains minimum regulatory capital in accordance with Regulation No 536/BFSD/BOL dated 14 October 2009 by the Governor of Commercial Bank Supervision Department of BOL and other detailed guidance. The primary objectives of the Bank's capital management are to ensure that the Bank complies with externally imposed capital requirements by the BOL. The Bank recognizes the need to maintain effectiveness of assets and liabilities management to balance its profit and capital adequacy.

In accordance with Regulation 536/BFSD/BOL, the Bank's regulatory capital is analysed into two tiers:

- Tier 1 capital, which includes charter capital, regulatory reserve fund, business expansion fund and other funds, and retained earnings;
- Tier 2 capital, which is equal lower option between 1.25% of total risk weighted balance sheet items and outstanding balance of general provision during the period.

Various limits are applied to elements of the capital base: qualifying tier 2 cannot exceed tier 1 capital, and qualifying subordinated liabilities may not exceed 50 percent of tier 1 capital.

An analysis of the Bank's capital based on financial information deprived from IFRS interim separate financial statements is as follows:

	30 June 2016 LAKm	31 December 2015 LAKm
Tier 1 capital	1,113,583	1,101,170
Tier 2 capital	11,476	14,755
Total capital	1,125,059	1,115,925
Less: Deductions from capital (Investments in other credit and financial institutions)	(561,623)	(561,623)
Capital for CAR calculation (A)	563,436	554,302
Risk weighted balance sheet items	8,722,490	6,783,355
Risk weighted off balance sheet items	3,050,478	3,738,949
Total risk weighted assets (B)	11,772,968	10,522,304
Capital Adequacy Ratio (A/B)	4.79%	5.27%

35. FAIR VALUE OF FINANCIAL ASSETS AND LIABILITIES

Fair value represents the amount at which an asset could be exchanged or a liability settled on an arms-length basis. As verifiable market prices are not available, market prices are not available for a significant proportion of the Bank's financial assets and liabilities, fair values, therefore, have been based on management assumptions according to the profile of the asset and liability base. In the opinion of the Bank's management, except for bonds issued by the Ministry of Finance, bonds issued by and borrowings from the BOL, the carrying amount of the financial assets and liabilities included in the interim separate statement of financial position are a reasonable estimation of their fair values. In making this assessment, the Bank's management assumes that loans are mainly held to maturity with fair values equal to the book value of loans adjusted for allowance for impairment losses.

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36. EVENTS AFTER THE REPORTING DATE

Other than as disclosed elsewhere in these interim separate financial statements, at the date of this report, there were no events, which occurred subsequent to 30 June 2016 that significantly impacted the interim separate financial position of the Bank as at 30 June 2016.

37. EXCHANGE RATES OF APPLICABLE FOREIGN CURRENCIES AGAINST LAK AT PERIOD END

	30 June 2016 LAK	31 December 2015 LAK
USD	8,080.00	8131.00
EUR	8,961.00	8,871.00
THB	230.28	226.06
GBP	10,664.00	11,864.00
CHF	7,883.00	7,829.00
JPY	77.37	66.33
SGD	6,060.00	5,845.00
CAD	5,961.00	5,610.00
AUD	5,916.00	5,830.00
CNY	1,143.00	1,180.00
VND	0.36	0.36

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Vientiane, Lao P.D.R

26 August 2016