

**Industrial and Commercial Bank of China
Limited, Vientiane Branch**

Financial Statements

For the year ended 31 December 2024



Industrial and Commercial Bank of China Limited, Vientiane Branch

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Industrial and Commercial Bank of China Limited, Vientiane Branch

GENERAL INFORMATION

THE BRANCH

The Industrial and Commercial Bank of China Limited, Vientiane Branch (the "Branch") is a branch of the Industrial and Commercial Bank of China Limited which is incorporated in the People's Republic of China.

The Branch commenced its operations on 28 November 2011 in accordance with investment license 180-11/MPI3 dated 02 August 2011. It received approval from the Bank of the Lao PDR ("BOL") to operate as a bank under Banking License 16/BOL dated 18 November 2011.

The Branch received approval from the Bank of the Lao PDR ("BOL") to operate as a bank under Banking License 18/BOL dated 08 May 2015 and amendment Banking Business License in March 2019.

The Ministry of Industry and Commerce issued License No. 3301/ERO dated 30 August 2024, which showed the branch has changed the new General Manager.

On 30 August 2024, the Branch received the new updated Banking license No. 30/BOL issued by the Bank of the Lao PDR ("BOL").

The initial registered capital of the Branch is LAK 300,000,000,000. The actual paid-up capital as at 31 December 2024 is LAK 300,000,000,000 (31 December 2023: LAK 300,000,000,000).

The principal activities of the Branch consist of providing services in finance, commerce and banking to Lao, Chinese and Thai corporate investors and banking services to individuals.

The Branch is located at Unit 12, Asean Road, Sibounheuang Village, Chanthabouly District, Vientiane Capital, Lao People's Democratic Republic ("Lao PDR").

BOARD OF MANAGEMENT

Members of the Board of Management during the year ended 31 December 2024 and as at the date of this report are:

<i>Name</i>	<i>Title</i>	<i>Date of appointment/resignation</i>
Mr. Shen Xueqin	General Manager	Appointed on 05 June 2024
Mr. Sun Fenglei	General Manager	Appointed on 04 February 2019 Resigned on 18 July 2024
Mr. Joxiong Bouasinengma	Deputy General Manager	Appointed on 24 April 2015
Mr. Ruan Jing	Deputy General Manager	Appointed on 20 February 2018
Mrs. Zhao Qiuran	Deputy General Manager	Appointed on 01 April 2022

LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE

The legal representative of the Branch during the year ended 31 December 2024 and as at the date of this report is Mr. Shen Xueqin - General Manager.

AUDITORS

The auditors of the Branch is Ernst & Young Lao Co., Ltd

Reference: 11487079/68700776-IFRS

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

To: **The Board of Management of Industrial and Commercial Bank of China Limited,
Vientiane Branch**

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Industrial and Commercial Bank of China Limited, Vientiane Branch ("the Branch"), which comprise the statement of financial position as at 31 December 2024, and the income statement, statement of comprehensive income, statement of changes in equity and statement of cash flow for the year then ended and notes to the financial statements, including material accounting policy information.

In our opinion, the financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Branch as at 31 December 2024, and its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS")

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (ISA). Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the *Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements* section of our report. We are independent of the Branch in accordance with the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants' Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (IESBA Code) and the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in Lao PDR, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Other Matter

The financial statements of the Branch for the year ended 31 December 2023 were audited by another auditor who expressed an unmodified opinion on those statements on 22 March 2024.

Responsibilities of the Branch's Management and Those Charged with Governance for the Financial Statements

The Branch's management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with IFRS, and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of the financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, management is responsible for assessing the Branch's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless management either intends to liquidate the Branch or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Those charged with governance are responsible for overseeing the Branch's financial reporting process.

Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISA will always detect a material misstatement when it exists.


Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

As part of an audit in accordance with ISA, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- ▶ Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- ▶ Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Branch's internal control.
- ▶ Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- ▶ Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Branch's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Branch to cease to continue as a going concern.
- ▶ Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

We communicate with the management regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

Ernst & Young



Vientiane, Lao PDR

31 March 2025

Industrial and Commercial Bank of China Limited, Vientiane Branch

INCOME STATEMENT

for the year ended 31 December 2024

(Amount expressed in the terms of purchasing power of the LAK at 31 December 2024, as described in Note 2 unless otherwise indicated)

	Notes	2024 LAK	2023 LAK
Interest revenue calculated using the effective interest method	8	4,158,461,451,491	4,208,055,017,097
Interest expense calculated using the effective interest method	9	(1,962,846,653,802)	(2,316,481,601,687)
Net interest and similar income		2,195,614,797,689	1,891,573,415,410
Fees and commission income	10	519,560,390,614	533,809,192,140
Fees and commission expenses	10	(13,534,724,839)	(10,681,510,812)
Net fees and commission income		506,025,665,775	523,127,681,328
Net gain from dealing in foreign currencies	11	180,644,725,893	744,499,584,331
Other operating income		89,503,586	308,750,342
Total operating income		180,734,229,479	744,808,334,673
Credit loss expenses	12	(244,759,746,573)	(673,229,335,052)
NET OPERATING INCOME		2,637,614,946,370	2,486,280,096,359
Personnel expenses	13	(161,564,411,736)	(201,333,115,988)
Depreciation and amortization	18,19	(22,172,042,882)	(21,479,962,672)
Other operating expenses	14	(68,481,779,083)	(68,024,490,588)
TOTAL OPERATING EXPENSES		(252,218,233,701)	(290,837,569,248)
Net monetary position gain/(loss)		(726,375,874,687)	(924,046,203,058)
PROFIT BEFORE TAX		1,659,020,837,982	1,271,396,324,053
Profit tax expense	24.2	(555,033,542,240)	(280,289,110,073)
Deferred tax expense	24.3	123,324,522,072	173,622,977,489
PROFIT FOR THE YEAR		1,227,311,817,814	1,164,730,191,469

Prepared by:



Mr. Xie Junjun
Head of Accounting and Finance
Department

Reviewed by:


Mr. Shen Xueqin
General Manager



SHEN XUE QIN
沈学勤

Vientiane, Lao PDR

31 March 2025

Industrial and Commercial Bank of China Limited, Vientiane Branch

STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME for the year ended 31 December 2024

(Amount expressed in the terms of purchasing power of the LAK at 31 December 2024, as described in Note 2 unless otherwise indicated)

	Notes	2024 LAK	2023 LAK
PROFIT FOR THE YEAR		1,227,311,817,814	1,164,730,191,469
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME, NET OF TAX		-	-
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR, NET OF TAX		1,227,311,817,814	1,164,730,191,469

Prepared by:



Mr. Xie Junjun
Head of Accounting and Finance
Department

Reviewed by:



Mr. Shen Xueqin
General Manager



Vientiane, Lao PDR

31 March 2025

SHEN XUE QIN
沈学勤

Industrial and Commercial Bank of China Limited, Vientiane Branch

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION as at 31 December 2024

(Amount expressed in the terms of purchasing power of the LAK at 31 December 2024, as described in Note 2 unless otherwise indicated)

	Notes	31/12/2024 LAK	31/12/2023 LAK
ASSETS			
Cash and balances with Bank of the Lao PDR	15	3,186,047,795,917	5,353,583,387,583
Due from banks	16	59,069,335,398,566	54,237,974,205,787
Loans to customers	17	5,394,195,821,472	12,194,168,793,271
Property and equipment and right-of-use assets	18	262,706,497,543	280,159,150,603
Intangible assets	19	2,602,191,873	1,900,833,766
Financial investments – Held to maturity	20	6,767,154,072,294	7,171,284,348,519
Deferred tax assets	24.3	609,605,481,403	533,726,405,269
Other assets	21	195,972,821,311	202,025,654,603
TOTAL ASSETS		75,487,620,080,379	79,974,822,779,401
LIABILITIES			
Due to banks	22	48,171,976,005,263	51,745,269,479,629
Due to customers	23	21,537,649,148,606	23,549,617,313,990
Current tax liabilities	24.1	386,762,686,167	13,440,138,288
Deferred tax liabilities	24.3	49,974,080,210	23,818,783,233
Other liabilities	25	384,007,458,987	265,788,088,506
TOTAL LIABILITIES		70,530,369,379,233	75,597,933,803,646
EQUITY			
Paid-up capital	26	300,000,000,000	300,000,000,000
Adjustment to Paid-up capital in relation to IAS 29	26	379,022,213,960	379,022,213,960
Regulatory reserve		340,700,637,411	340,700,637,411
Retained earnings		3,937,527,849,775	3,357,166,124,384
TOTAL EQUITY		4,957,250,701,146	4,376,888,975,755
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND EQUITY		75,487,620,080,379	79,974,822,779,401

Prepared by:



Mr. Xie Junjun
Head of Accounting and Finance
Department

Vientiane, Lao PDR

31 March 2025

Reviewed by:



Mr. Shen Xueqin
General Manager

SHEN XUE QIN
沈学勤

Industrial and Commercial Bank of China Limited, Vientiane Branch

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY for the year ended 31 December 2024

(Amount expressed in the terms of purchasing power of the LAK at 31 December 2024, as described in Note 2 unless otherwise indicated)

	Registered paid-up capital LAK	Adjustment to Paid- up capital in relation to IAS 29 LAK	Regulatory reserves LAK	Retained earnings LAK	Total LAK
Balance as at 1 January 2023	300,000,000,000	379,022,213,960	340,700,637,411	2,667,102,754,498	3,686,825,605,869
Net profit for the year	-	-	-	1,164,730,191,469	1,164,730,191,469
Transferred profit to Head Office	-	-	-	(474,666,821,583)	(474,666,821,583)
Balance as at 31 December 2023	300,000,000,000	379,022,213,960	340,700,637,411	3,357,166,124,384	4,376,888,975,755
Balance as at 1 January 2024	300,000,000,000	379,022,213,960	340,700,637,411	3,357,166,124,384	4,376,888,975,755
Net profit for the year	-	-	-	1,227,311,817,814	1,227,311,817,814
Transferred profit to Head Office	-	-	-	(646,950,092,423)	(646,950,092,423)
Balance as at 31 December 2024	300,000,000,000	379,022,213,960	340,700,637,411	3,937,527,849,775	4,957,250,701,146

Prepared by:



Mr. Xie Junjun
Head of Accounting and Finance Department

Vientiane, Lao PDR

31 March 2025

Reviewed by:



Mr. Shen Xueqin
General Manager



SHEN XUE QIN
沈学勤

Industrial and Commercial Bank of China Limited, Vientiane Branch

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS for the year ended 31 December 2024

(Amount expressed in the terms of purchasing power of the LAK at 31 December 2024, as described in Note 2 unless otherwise indicated)

	Notes	2024 LAK	2023 LAK
OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Net profit before tax		1,659,020,837,982	1,271,396,324,053
<i>Adjustments for:</i>			
Depreciation and amortization charges	18,19	22,172,042,882	21,479,962,672
Credit loss expense	12	244,759,746,573	673,229,335,052
Interest Income		(3,429,587,634,260)	(537,670,978,295)
Interest Expense		1,880,969,219,802	313,568,129,526
Effect in relation with IAS 29		726,375,874,687	924,046,203,058
(Increase)/Decrease in operating assets			
Due from banks		(5,091,951,855,446)	(3,035,296,635,680)
Loans to customers		5,931,169,029,870	4,276,706,893,342
Derivative financial assets		-	4,340,374,590
Other assets		(176,025,671,655)	(16,218,537,571,371)
Increase/(Decrease) in operating liabilities			
Due to banks and borrowing funds		9,524,176,701,543	9,121,397,119,437
Due to customers		1,075,084,263,491	5,525,546,986,882
Derivative financial liabilities		-	(4,682,348,910)
Other liabilities		126,208,396,063	(304,097,152,469)
Profit tax paid during the year	24.2	(172,702,378,900)	(284,211,642,159)
Net cash flows used in operating activities		12,319,668,572,632	1,747,214,999,728
INVESTING ACTIVITIES			
Payments to acquires property and equipment		(3,650,105,335)	(2,668,382,341)
Payments to acquires intangible assets		(1,522,655,616)	(450,202,554)
Payments for investment in bonds		(7,725,527,296,246)	(12,785,706,043,987)
Proceed from maturity of debt instruments		6,440,180,842,749	13,674,319,668,433
Interest income from investment in bonds		577,797,209,413	531,877,899,494
Net cash flows used in investing activities		(712,722,005,035)	1,417,372,939,045
FINANCING ACTIVITIES			
Capital contribution		-	-
Drawdown of borrowings		34,590,849,709,983	27,552,103,133,465
Repayment of borrowing		(41,620,258,956,823)	(19,345,254,744,925)
Payment for interest		(167,918,686,501)	(313,568,129,526)
Transfer profit to Head Office		(646,950,092,423)	(474,666,821,583)
Net cash flows from financing activities		(7,844,278,025,764)	7,418,613,437,431
Net change in cash and cash equivalents		3,762,668,541,833	10,583,201,376,204
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year		33,992,664,177,156	29,114,419,027,305
Effect of inflation on cash and cash equivalent		(4,906,546,262,431)	(5,704,956,226,353)
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year	27	32,848,786,456,558	33,992,664,177,156

Industrial and Commercial Bank of China Limited, Vientiane Branch

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS (continued) for the year ended 31 December 2024

(Amount expressed in the terms of purchasing power of the LAK at 31 December 2024, as described
in Note 2 unless otherwise indicated)

Prepared by:



Mr. Xie Junjun
Head of Accounting and Finance Department

Vientiane, Lao PDR

31 March 2025

Reviewed by:



Mr. Shen Xueqin
General Manager



SHEN XUE QIN
沈学勤

Industrial and Commercial Bank of China Limited, Vientiane Branch

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS as at and for the year ended 31 December 2024

(Amount expressed in the terms of purchasing power of the LAK at 31 December 2024, as described in Note 2 unless otherwise indicated)

1. CORPORATE INFORMATION

Establishment and operations

The Industrial and Commercial Bank of China Limited, Vientiane Branch (the "Branch") is a branch of the Industrial and Commercial Bank of China Limited which is incorporated in the People's Republic of China.

The Branch commenced its operations on 28 November 2011 in accordance with investment license 180-11/MPI3 dated 02 August 2011. It received approval from the Bank of the Lao PDR ("BOL") to operate as a bank under Banking License 16/BOL dated 18 November 2011.

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The Ministry of Industry and Commerce issued License No. 3301/ERO dated 30 August 2024, which the Branch was change the new General Manager.

On 30 August 2024, the Branch received the new updated Banking license No. 30/BOL issued by the Bank of the Lao PDR ("BOL").

The principal activities of the Branch consist of providing services in finance, commerce and banking to Lao, Chinese and Thai corporate investors and banking services to individuals.

Paid-up capital

The initial registered capital of the Branch is LAK 300,000,000,000. The actual paid-up capital as at 31 December 2024 is LAK 300,000,000,000 (31 December 2023: LAK 300,000,000,000).

Location

The Branch is located at Unit 12, Asean Road, Sibounheuang Village, Chanthabouly District, Vientiane Capital, Lao People's Democratic Republic ("Lao PDR").

Employees

Total employees of the Branch as at 31 December 2024 were 97 people (31 December 2023: 100 people).

2. BASIS OF PREPARATION

The financial statements have been prepared on historical cost basis, except as disclosed in the notes.

The Branch maintains its accounting records in Lao Kip ("LAK") which is the Branch's functional currency and presents its financial statements in thousands of Lao Kip ("LAK"). Except otherwise stated, financial information presented in LAK.

The Branch's fiscal year start on 1 January and ends on 31 December.

In accordance with BOL's official letter no. 736/BSO dated 10 October 2022, the Branch was approved by Bank of the Lao PDR to submit only the financial statements prepared under International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS").

Industrial and Commercial Bank of China Limited, Vientiane Branch

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued) as at and for the year ended 31 December 2024

(Amount expressed in the terms of purchasing power of the LAK at 31 December 2024, as described in Note 2 unless otherwise indicated)

2. BASIS OF PREPARATION (continued)

Correction of financial statements during the hyperinflationary periods

In November 2024, the International Practice Task Force of the Centre for Audit Quality, which monitors countries experiencing high inflation, categorized Lao PDR as a country with projected 36-month cumulative inflation rate greater than 100% as of September 2024. Therefore, the Branch applies IAS 29 Financial Reporting in Hyperinflationary Economies in preparation and presentation of its financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2024 which are prepared in Lao KIP, the currency of Lao PDR a hyperinflationary economy.

Accordingly, prior period financial statements are also presented in the current measurement unit at the end of the reporting period for comparative purposes. The Branch has therefore presented its financial statements as at 31 December 2023, on the purchasing power basis as of 31 December 2024.

The adjustments made in accordance with IAS 29 were calculated using the adjustment coefficient obtained from the Consumer Price Index (CPI) of Lao PDR published by the Lao Statistics Bureau (LSB). As of December 31, 2024, the indices and adjustment coefficients used in the adjustment of the financial statements are as follows:

The table below shows the evolution of CPI in the last three years and as of 31 December 2024:

Year End	Index	Index (%)	Conversion Factor
2021	120.30	5.27	1.0527
2022	167.54	22.96	1.3927
2023	208.40	24.37	1.2439
2024	243.50	16.90	1.1684

Assets and liabilities were separated into those that were monetary and non-monetary, with non-monetary items were further classified into those measured on a current or historical cost basis to perform the required restatement of financial statements under IAS 29. Monetary items (other than index-linked monetary items) and non-monetary items carried at amounts current at the end of the reporting period were not restated because they are already expressed in terms of measuring unit as of 31 December 2024. Non-monetary items which are not expressed in terms of measuring unit as of 31 December 2024 were restated by applying the conversion factors. The restated amount of a non-monetary item was reduced, in accordance with appropriate IFRSs, in cases where it exceeds its recoverable amount or net realizable value. Components of shareholders' equity in the statement of financial position and all items in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income have also been restated by applying the conversion factors.

The application of IAS 29 results in an adjustment for the loss of purchasing power of the Lao KIP presented in Net Monetary Position Gain/(Loss) item in the profit or loss section of the statement of profit or loss and comprehensive income. In a period of inflation, an entity holding an excess of monetary assets over monetary liabilities loses purchasing power and an entity with an excess of monetary liabilities over monetary assets gains purchasing power to the extent the assets and liabilities are not linked to a price level. This gain or loss on the net monetary position is derived as the difference resulting from the restatement of non-monetary items, owners' equity and items in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income and the adjustment of index-linked assets and liabilities.

Industrial and Commercial Bank of China Limited, Vientiane Branch

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued) as at and for the year ended 31 December 2024

(Amount expressed in the terms of purchasing power of the LAK at 31 December 2024, as described in Note 2 unless otherwise indicated)

2. BASIS OF PREPARATION (continued)

Correction of financial statements during the hyperinflationary periods (continued)

In addition, in the first reporting period in which IAS 29 is applied, the requirements of the Standard are applied as if the economy had always been hyperinflationary. Therefore, the statement of financial position at the beginning of the earliest comparative period, i.e as of 1 January 2023, was restated as the base of all subsequent reporting. Restated retained earnings/losses in the statement of financial position as of 1 January 2023 was derived as the balancing figure in the restated statement of financial position.

3. STATEMENT OF COMPLIANCE

The financial statements of the Branch have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS") as issued by the IASB.

4. PRESENTATION OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The Branch presents its statement of financial position in order of liquidity. Financial assets and financial liabilities are generally reported gross in the statement of financial position. They are only offset and reported net when, in addition to having an unconditional legally enforceable right to offset the recognized amounts without being contingent on a future event, the parties also intend to settle on a net basis in all of the following circumstances:

- ▶ The normal course of business
- ▶ The event of default
- ▶ The event of insolvency or bankruptcy of the Branch and/or its counterparties

5. FIRST TIME ADOPTION OF IAS 29

The financial statement for the year ended 31 December 2024 are the first-time financial statements the Branch has prepared in accordance with IAS 29. It has complied with the presentation and disclosures required by IAS 29 – Financial Reporting in Hyperinflationary Economics of International Accounting Standards.

6. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

6.1 *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 translated into LAK at the exchange rate ruling at the report date (see list of exchange rates of applicable foreign currencies against LAK on 31 December 2024 and 31 December 2023 as presented in Note 35). All foreign exchange differences are taken into "Net gain/(loss) from dealing in foreign currencies" in the income statement.

Industrial and Commercial Bank of China Limited, Vientiane Branch

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued) as at and for the year ended 31 December 2024

(Amount expressed in the terms of purchasing power of the LAK at 31 December 2024, as described in Note 2 unless otherwise indicated)

6. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

6.2 Recognition of interest income

6.2.1 Effective Interest Rate method

Under IFRS 9, interest income is recorded using the EIR method for all financial assets measured at amortised cost. Interest expense is also calculated using the EIR method for all financial liabilities held at amortised cost. The EIR is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts through the expected life of the financial asset or liability or, when appropriate, a shorter period, to the gross carrying amount of the financial asset.

The EIR (and therefore, the amortised cost of the financial asset) is calculated by taking into account transaction costs and any discount or premium on the acquisition of the financial asset, as well as fees and costs that are an integral part of the EIR. The Branch recognises interest income using a rate of return that represents the best estimate of a constant rate of return over the expected life of the loan. Hence, the EIR calculation also takes into account the effect of potentially different interest rates that may be charged at various stages of the financial asset's expected life, and other characteristics of the product life cycle (including prepayments, penalty interest and charges).

If expectations of fixed rate financial assets' or liabilities' cash flows are revised for reasons other than credit risk, then changes to future contractual cash flows are discounted at the original EIR with a consequential adjustment to the carrying amount. The difference from the previous carrying amount is booked as a positive or negative adjustment to the carrying amount of the financial asset or liability on the balance sheet with a corresponding increase or decrease in *Interest revenue/expense calculated using the effective interest method*.

For floating-rate financial instruments, periodic re-estimation of cash flows to reflect the movements in the market rates of interest also alters the effective interest rate, but when instruments were initially recognized at an amount equal to the principal, re-estimating the future interest payments does not significantly affect the carrying amount of the asset or the liability.

6.2.2 Interest and similar income/expense

Net interest income comprises interest income and interest expense calculated using the effective interest method and other methods. These are disclosed separately on the face of the income statement for both interest income and interest expense to provide symmetrical and comparable information.

In its *Interest income/expense calculated using the effective interest method*, the Branch only includes interest on those financial instruments that are set out in Note 6.2.1 above.

The Branch calculates interest income on financial assets, other than those considered credit-impaired, by applying the EIR to the gross carrying amount of the financial asset.

When a financial asset becomes credit-impaired (as set out in Note 6.10.1 and is therefore regarded as 'Stage 3', the Branch calculates interest income by applying the EIR to the net amortised cost of the financial asset. If the financial asset cures (as outlined in Note 6.10.1) and is no longer credit-impaired, the Branch reverts to calculating interest income on a gross basis.

Industrial and Commercial Bank of China Limited, Vientiane Branch

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued) as at and for the year ended 31 December 2024

(Amount expressed in the terms of purchasing power of the LAK at 31 December 2024, as described in Note 2 unless otherwise indicated)

6. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

6.3 *Fee and commission income*

The Branch earns fee and commission income from a diverse range of financial services it provides to its customers. Fee and commission income is recognised at an amount that reflects the consideration to which the Branch expects to be entitled in exchanges for providing the services.

The performance obligations, as well as the timing of their satisfaction, are identified, and determined, at the inception of the contract. The branch's revenue contracts do not typically include multiple performance obligations, as explained further in Note 6.3.1 and Note 6.3.2 below.

When the Branch provides a service to its customers, consideration is invoiced and generally due immediately upon satisfaction of a service provided at a point in time or at the end of the contract period for service provided overtime (unless otherwise specified in Note 6.3.1 and Note 6.3.2 below).

The Branch has generally concluded that it is the principal in its revenue arrangements because it typically controls the services before transferring them to the customer.

The disclosures of significant accounting judgements estimated and assumptions relating to revenue from contracts with customers are provided in Note 6.3.3.

6.3.1 *Fee and commission income from services where performance obligations are satisfied over time*

Performance obligations satisfied over time include services where the customer simultaneously receives and consumes the benefits provided by the Branch's performance as the Branch performs.

The Branch's fee and commission income from services where performance obligations are satisfied over time include loan commitment fees: These are fixed annual fees paid by customers for loan and other credit facilities with the Branch, but where it is unlikely that a specific lending arrangement will be entered into with the customer and the loan commitment is not measured at fair value. The Branch promises to provide a loan facility for a specified period. As the benefit of the services is transferred to the customer evenly over the period of entitlement, the fees are recognised as revenue on a straight-line basis. Payment of the fees is due and received monthly in arrears.

6.3.2 *Fee and commission income from services where performance obligations are satisfied at a point in time*

Services provided where the Branch's performance obligations are satisfied at a point in time are recognised once control of the services is transferred to the customer. This is typically on completion of the underlying transaction or service or, for fees or components of fees that are linked to a certain performance, after fulfilling the corresponding performance criteria. These include fees and commissions arising from negotiating or participating in the negotiation of a transaction for a third party, such as the arrangement/participation or negotiation of the acquisition of shares or other securities, or the purchase or sale of businesses, brokerage and underwriting fees.

The Branch typically has a single performance obligation with respect to these services, which is to successfully complete the transaction specified in the contract.

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6. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

6.3 *Fee and commission income* (continued)

6.3.3 *Contract balances*

The following are recognised in the statement of financial position arising from revenue from contracts with customers:

- ▶ 'Fees and commissions receivables' included under 'Other assets', which represent the Branch's right to an amount of consideration that is unconditional (i.e., only the passage of time is required before payment of the consideration is due). These are measured at amortized cost and subject to the impairment provisions of IFRS 9.
- ▶ 'Unearned fees and commissions' included under 'Other liabilities', which represent the Branch's obligation to transfer services to a customer for which the Branch has received consideration (or an amount of consideration is due) from the customer. A liability for unearned fees and commissions is recognized when the payments is made or the payment is due (whichever is earlier). Unearned fees and commissions are recognized as revenue when (or as) the Branch performs.

6.4 *Net trading income*

Net trading income includes all gains and losses from changes in fair value and the related interest income or expense and dividends, for financial assets and financial liabilities held for trading (if any).

6.5 *Financial instruments – initial recognition*

6.5.1 *Date of recognition*

Financial assets and liabilities, with the exception of loans to customers and balances due to customers, are initially recognized on the trade date, i.e., the date that the Branch 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. Loans to customers are recognized when funds are transferred to the customer's account. The Branch recognises balances due to customers when funds are transferred to the Branch.

6.5.2 *Initial measurement of financial instruments*

The classification of financial instruments at initial recognition depends on their contractual terms and the business model for managing the instruments, as described in Notes 6.7.1.1 and Note 6.7.1.2. Financial instruments are initially measured at their fair value (as defined in Note 6.6), except in the case of financial assets and financial liabilities recorded at FVTPL, transaction costs are added to, or subtracted from, this amount. Financial receivables are measured at the transaction price. When the fair value of financial instruments at initial recognition differs from the transaction price, the Branch account for the Day 1 profit or loss, as described below.

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6. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

6.5 *Financial instruments – initial recognition (continued)*

6.5.3 *Day 1 profit or loss*

When the transaction price of the instrument differs from the fair value at origination and the fair value is based on a valuation technique using only inputs observable in markets transactions, the Branch recognises the difference between the transaction price and fair value in net trading income. In those cases where fair value is based on models for which some of the inputs are not observable, the difference between the transaction price and the fair value is deferred and is only recognised in profit or loss when the inputs become observable, or when the instrument is derecognised.

6.5.4 *Measurement categories of financial assets and liabilities*

The Branch classifies all of its financial assets based on the business model for managing the assets and the asset's contractual terms, measured at amortised cost, as explained in Note 6.7.1.

Financial liabilities, other than loan commitments and financial guarantees, are measured at amortised cost.

6.6 *Determination of fair value*

In order to show how fair values have been derived, financial instruments are classified based on a hierarchy of valuation techniques, as summarised below:

- ▶ Level 1 financial instruments – Those where the inputs used in the valuation are unadjusted quoted prices from active markets for identical assets or liabilities that the Branch accesses to at the measurement date. The Branch considers markets as active only if there are sufficient trading activities with regards to the volume and liquidity of the identical assets or liabilities and when there are binding and exercisable price quotes available at the reporting date.
- ▶ Level 2 financial instruments – Those where the inputs that are used for valuation and are significant, are derived from directly or indirectly observable market data available over the entire period of the instrument's life. Such inputs include quoted prices for similar assets or liabilities in active markets, quoted prices for identical instruments in inactive markets and observable inputs other than quoted prices such as interest rates and yield curves, implied volatilities, and credit spreads. In addition, adjustments may be required for the condition or location of the asset or the extent to which it relates to items that are comparable to the valued instrument. However, if such adjustments are based on unobservable inputs which are significant to the entire measurement, the Branch will classify the instruments as Level 3.
- ▶ Level 3 financial instruments – Those that include one or more unobservable input that is significant to the measurement as whole.

The Branch evaluates the levelling at each reporting period on an instrument-by-instrument basis and reclassify instruments when necessary based on the facts at the end of the reporting period.

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6. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

6.7 Financial assets and liabilities

6.7.1 Due from banks, Loans to customers and other financial investments at amortised cost

The Branch measures *Due from banks, Loans to customers* and other financial investments at amortised cost only if both of the following conditions are met:

- ▶ The financial asset is held within a business model with the objective to hold financial assets in order to collect contractual cash flows
- ▶ The contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest (SPPI) on the principal amount outstanding

The details of these conditions are outlined below.

6.7.1.1 Business model assessment

The Branch determines its business model at the level that best reflects how it manages groups of financial assets to achieve its business objective:

- ▶ The risks that affect the performance of the business model (and the financial assets held within that business model) and, in particular, the way those risks are managed.
- ▶ How managers of the business are compensated (for example, whether the compensation is based on the fair value of the assets managed or on the contractual cash flows collected).

The expected frequency, value and timing of sales are also important aspects of the Branch assessment.

The business model assessment is based on reasonably expected scenarios without taking 'worst case' or 'stress case' scenarios into account. If cash flows after initial recognition are realised in a way that is different from the Branch's original expectations, the Branch does not change the classification of the remaining financial assets held in that business model, but incorporates such information when assessing newly originated or newly purchased financial assets going forward.

6.7.1.2 The SPPI test

As a second step of its classification process the Branch assesses the contractual terms of financial assets to identify whether they meet the SPPI test.

'Principal' for the purpose of this test is defined as the fair value of the financial asset at initial recognition and may change over the life of the financial asset (for example, if there are repayments of principal or amortization of the premium/discount).

The most significant elements of interest within a lending arrangement are typically the consideration for the time value of money and credit risk. To make the SPPI assessment, the Branch applies judgment and considers relevant factors such as the currency in which the financial asset is denominated, and the period for which the interest rate is set.

In contrast, contractual terms that introduce a more than de minimis exposure to risks or volatility in the contractual cash flows that are unrelated to a basic lending arrangement do not give rise to contractual cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the amount outstanding. In such cases, the financial asset is required to be measured at FVTPL.

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6. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

6.7 *Financial assets and liabilities (continued)*

6.7.2 *Debt issued and other borrowed funds*

After initial measurement, debt issued and other borrowed funds are subsequently measured at amortised cost. Amortised cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on issued funds, and costs that are an integral part of the EIR.

6.7.3 *Financial guarantees, letters of credit and undrawn loan commitments*

The Branch issues financial guarantees, letters of credit and loan commitments. Financial guarantees are initially recognised in the financial statements (within Provisions) at fair value, being the premium received. The premium received is recognised in the income statement in "Net fee and commission income" on a straight-line basis over the life of the guarantee.

Undrawn loan commitments and letters of credits are commitments under which, over the duration of the commitment, the Branch is required to provide a loan with pre-specified terms to the customer. Similar to financial guarantee contracts, these contracts are in the scope of the ECL requirements.

The nominal contractual value of financial guarantees, letters of credit and undrawn loan commitments, where the loan agreed to be provided is on market terms, are not recorded on in the statement of financial position. The nominal values of these instruments together with the corresponding ECLs are disclosed in Note 31.

6.8 *Reclassification of financial assets and liabilities*

The Branch does not reclassify its financial assets subsequent to their initial recognition, apart from the exceptional circumstances in which the Branch acquires, disposes of, or terminates a business line. Financial liabilities are never reclassified.

6.9 *Derecognition of financial assets and financial liabilities*

6.9.1 *Derecognition due to substantial modification of terms and conditions*

The Branch derecognises a financial asset, such as a loan to a customer, when the terms and conditions have been renegotiated to the extent that, substantially, it becomes a new loan, with the difference recognised as a derecognition gain or loss, to the extent that an impairment loss has not already been recorded. The newly recognised loans are classified as Stage 1 for ECL measurement purposes, unless the new loan is deemed to be POCI.

When assessing whether or not to derecognise a loan to a customer, amongst others, the Branch considers the following factors:

- ▶ Change in currency of the loan
- ▶ Introduction of an equity feature
- ▶ Change in counterparty
- ▶ If the modification is such that the instrument would no longer meet the SPPI criterion

If the modification does not result in cash flows that are substantially different, the modification does not result in derecognition. Based on the change in cash flows discounted at the original EIR, the Branch records a modification gain or loss, to the extent that an impairment loss has not already been recorded.

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6. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

6.9. Derecognition of financial assets and financial liabilities (continued)

6.9.2 Derecognition other than for substantial modification

6.9.2.1 Financial assets

A financial asset (or, where applicable a part of a financial asset or part of a group of similar financial assets) is derecognised when the rights to receive cash flows from the asset have expired. The Branch also derecognises the assets if they have both transferred the asset, and the transfer qualifies for derecognition.

The Branch has transferred the asset if, and only if, either:

- ▶ The Branch has transferred its contractual rights to receive cash flows from the asset; or
- ▶ It retains the rights to the cash flows, but has assumed an obligation to pay the received cash flows in full without material delay to a third party under a "pass-through" arrangement.

Pass-through arrangements are transactions when the Branch retains the contractual rights to receive the cash flows of a financial asset (the 'original asset'), but assumes a contractual obligation to pay those cash flows to one or more entities (the 'eventual recipients'), when all of the following three conditions are met:

- ▶ The Branch has no obligation to pay amounts to the eventual recipients unless it has collected equivalent amounts from the original asset, excluding short-term advances by the entity with the right of full recovery of the amount lent plus accrued interest at market rates;
- ▶ The Branch cannot sell or pledge the original asset other than as security to the eventual recipients for the obligation to pay them cash flows; and
- ▶ The Branch has to remit any cash flows it collects on behalf of the eventual recipients without material delay. In addition, the Branch are not entitled to reinvest such cash flows, except for investments in cash or cash equivalents during the short settlement period from the collection date to the date of required remittance to the eventual recipients, and interest earned on such investments is passed to the eventual recipients.

A transfer only qualifies for derecognition if either:

- ▶ The Branch has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset; or
- ▶ The Branch has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, but has transferred control of the asset.

The Branch considers control to be transferred if, and only if, the transferee has the practical ability to sell the asset in its entirety to an unrelated third party and is able to exercise that ability unilaterally and without needing to impose additional restrictions on the transfer.

When the Branch has neither transferred nor retained substantially all of the risks and rewards of the asset nor transferred control of the asset, the asset continues to be recognised only to the extent of the Branch's continuing involvement, in which case, the Branch also recognises an associated liability. The transferred asset and the associated liability are measured on a basis that reflects the rights and obligations that the Branch 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 Branch could be required to repay.

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6. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

6.9.2 *Derecognition other than for substantial modification (continued)*

6.9.2.1 *Financial assets (continued)*

If continuing involvement takes the form of a written or purchased option (or both) on the transferred asset, the continuing involvement is measured at the value the Branch would be required to pay upon repurchase. In the case of a written put option on an asset that is measured at fair value, the extent of the entity's continuing involvement is limited to the lower of the fair value of the transferred asset and the option exercise price.

6.9.2.2 *Financial liabilities*

A financial liability is derecognised 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 recognised in the statement of profit or loss.

6.10. *Impairment of financial assets*

6.10.1. *Overview of the ECL principles*

The Branch records the allowance for expected credit losses for all loans and other debt financial assets not held at FVTPL, together with loan commitments and financial guarantee contracts, in this section all referred to as 'financial instruments'. Equity instruments are not subject to impairment under IFRS 9.

The ECL allowance is based on the credit losses expected to arise over the life of the asset (the lifetime expected credit loss), unless there has been no significant increase in credit risk since origination, in which case, the allowance is based on the 12 months' expected credit loss as outlined in Note 6.10.2. The Branch's policies for determining if there has been a significant increase in credit risk are set out in Note 31.

The 12-month ECL is the portion of life time ECLs that represent the ECLs that result from default events on a financial instrument that are possible within the 12 months after the reporting date.

Both life time ECLs and 12-month ECLs are calculated on either an individual basis or a collective basis, depending on the nature of the underlying portfolio of financial instruments.

The Branch has established a policy to perform an assessment, at the end of each reporting period, of whether a financial instrument's credit risk has increased significantly since initial recognition, by considering the change in the risk of default occurring over the remaining life of the financial instrument. This is further explained in Note 28.

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6. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

6.10. Impairment of financial assets (continued)

6.10.1. Overview of the ECL principles (continued)

Based on the above process, the Branch groups its loans into Stage 1, Stage 2, Stage 3 and POCI, as described below:

- ▶ Stage 1 When loans are first recognised, the Branch recognises an allowance based on 12-month ECLs. Stage 1 loans also include facilities where the credit risk has improved and the loan has been reclassified from Stage 2.
- ▶ Stage 2 When a loan has shown a significant increase in credit risk since origination, the Branch records an allowance for the lifetime ECLs. Stage 2 loans also include facilities, where the credit risk has improved and the loan has been reclassified from Stage 3.
- ▶ Stage 3 Loans considered credit-impaired (as outlined in Note 31). The Branch records an allowance for the lifetime ECLs.
- ▶ POCI Purchased or originated credit impaired ("POCI") assets are financial assets that are credit impaired on initial recognition. POCI assets are recorded at fair value at original recognition and interest income is subsequently recognised based on a credit-adjusted EIR. ECLs are only recognised or released to the extent that there is a subsequent change in the expected credit losses.

For financial assets for which the Branch has no reasonable expectations of recovering either the entire outstanding amount, or a proportion thereof, the gross carrying amount of the financial asset is reduced. This is considered a (partial) derecognition of the financial asset.

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6. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

6.10. Impairment of financial assets (continued)

6.10.2. The calculation of ECLs

The Branch calculates ECLs based on three probability-weighted scenarios to measure the expected cash shortfalls, discounted at an approximation to the EIR. A cash shortfall is the difference between the cash flows that are due to an entity in accordance with the contract and the cash flows that the Branch expects to receive. The mechanics of the ECL calculations are outlined below and the key elements are, as follows:

- ▶ **Probability of Default ("PD")** The Probability of Default is an estimate of the likelihood of default over a given time horizon. A default may only happen at a certain time over the assessed period, if the facility has not been previously derecognised and is still in the portfolio. The concept of PDs is further explained in Note 31.
- ▶ **Exposure at Default ("EAD")** The Exposure at Default is an estimate of the exposure at a future default date, taking into account expected changes in the exposure after the reporting date, including repayments of principal and interest, whether scheduled by contract or otherwise, expected drawdowns on committed facilities, and accrued interest from missed payments. The EAD is further explained in Note 31.
- ▶ **Loss Given Default ("LGD")** The Loss Given Default is an estimate of the loss arising in the case where a default occurs at a given time. It is based on the difference between the contractual cash flows due and those that the lender would expect to receive, including from the realisation of any collateral. It is usually expressed as a percentage of the EAD. The LGD is further explained in Note 28.

When estimating the ECLs, the Branch considers three scenarios (base case, upper, and downside). Each of these is associated with different PDs, EADs and LGDs. When relevant, the assessment of multiple scenarios also incorporates how individually significant loans are expected to be recovered, including the probability that the loans will make repayment timely and the value of collateral or the amount that might be received for selling the asset.

Impairment losses and releases are accounted for and disclosed separately from modification losses or gains that are accounted for as an adjustment of the financial asset's gross carrying amount.

Allowance for ECLs for undrawn loan commitments are assessed.

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6. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

6.10. Impairment of financial assets (continued)

6.10.2. The calculation of ECLs (continued)

The mechanics of the ECL method are summarised below:

- ▶ **Stage 1** The 12-month ECL is calculated as the portion of life time ECLs that represent the ECLs that result from default events on a financial instrument that are possible within the 12 months after the reporting date. The Branch calculates the 12-month ECL allowance based on the expectation of a default occurring in the 12 months following the reporting date. These expected 12-month default probabilities are applied to a forecast EAD and multiplied by the expected LGD and discounted by an approximation to the original EIR. This calculation is made for each of the three scenarios, as explained above.
- ▶ **Stage 2** When a loan has shown a significant increase in credit risk since origination, the Branch record an allowance for the life time ECLs. The mechanics are similar to those explained above, including the use of multiple scenarios, but PDs and LGDs are estimated over the lifetime of the instrument. The expected cash shortfalls are discounted by an approximation to the original EIR.
- ▶ **Stage 3** For loans considered credit-impaired, the Branch recognise the lifetime expected credit losses for these loans. The method is similar to that for Stage 2 assets, with the PD set at 100%.
- ▶ **POCI** POCI assets are financial assets that are credit impaired on initial recognition. The Branch only recognise the cumulative changes in life time ECLs since initial recognition, based on a probability-weighting of the three scenarios, discounted by the credit adjusted EIR.
- ▶ **Loan commitments and letter of credit** When estimating life time ECLs for undrawn loan commitments, the Branch estimates the expected portion of the loan commitment that will be drawn down over its expected life. The ECL is then based on the present value of the expected shortfalls in cash flows if the loan is drawn down, based on a probability-weighting of the three scenarios. The expected cash shortfalls are discounted at an approximation to the expected EIR on the loan.

For loan commitments and letters of credit, the ECL is recognised within *Provision for off-balance sheet commitments* under “Other liabilities”.
- ▶ **Financial guarantee contracts** The Branch's liability under each guarantee is measured at the higher of the amount initially recognised less cumulative amortization recognised in the income statement, and the ECL allowance. For this purpose, the Branch estimates ECLs based on the present value of the expected payments to reimburse the holder for a credit loss that it incurs. The shortfalls are discounted by the risk-adjusted interest rate relevant to the exposure. The calculation is made using a probability-weighting of the three scenarios. The ECLs related to financial guarantee contracts are recognised within *Provision for off-balance sheet commitments* under “Other liabilities”.

6.10.3. Purchased or originated credit impaired financial assets (POCI)

For POCI financial assets, the Branch only recognises the cumulative changes in life time ECL since initial recognition in the loss allowance.

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6. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

6.10. *Impairment of financial assets (continued)*

6.10.4. *Forward-looking information*

In its ECL models, the Branch relies on a broad range of forward looking information as economic inputs, such as:

- ▶ GDP growth
- ▶ Unemployment rates
- ▶ Inflation
- ▶ House price indices

The inputs and models used for calculating ECLs may not always capture all characteristics of the market at the date of the financial statements. To reflect this, qualitative adjustments or overlays are occasionally made as temporary adjustments when such differences are significantly material.

6.11 *Credit enhancements: collateral valuation and financial guarantees*

To mitigate its credit risks on financial assets, the Branch seeks to use collateral, where possible. 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. Collateral, unless repossessed, is not recorded on the Branch's statement of financial position.

Cash flows expected from credit enhancements which are not required to be recognised separately by IFRS standards and which are considered integral to the contractual terms of a debt instrument which is subject to ECL, are included in the measurement of those ECL. On this basis, the fair value of collateral affects the calculation of ECLs. Collateral is generally assessed, at a minimum, at inception and re-assessed on a quarterly basis. However, some collateral, for example, cash or securities relating to margining requirements, is valued daily.

To the extent possible, the Branch uses active market data for valuing financial assets held as collateral. Other financial assets which do not have readily determinable market values are valued using models. Non-financial collateral, such as real estate, is valued based on data provided by third parties such as mortgage brokers, or based on housing price indices.

6.12 *Collateral repossessed*

The Branch's policy is to determine whether a repossessed asset can be best used for its internal operations or should be sold. Assets determined to be useful for the internal operations are transferred to their relevant asset category at the lower of their repossessed value or the carrying value of the original secured asset. Assets for which selling is determined to be a better option are transferred to assets held for sale at their fair value (if financial assets) and fair value less cost to sell for non-financial assets at the repossession date in, line with the Branch's policy.

6.13 *Write-offs*

Financial assets are written off either partially or in their entirety only when the Branch has no reasonable expectation of recovering a financial asset in its entirety or a portion thereof. If the amount to be written off is greater than the accumulated loss allowance, the difference is first treated as an addition to the allowance that is then applied against the gross carrying amount. Any subsequent recoveries are credited to credit loss expense.

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued) as at and for the year ended 31 December 2024

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6. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

6.14 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents as referred to in the statement of cash flows comprise cash on hand, non-restricted current accounts with the BOL and amounts due from banks on demand or with an original maturity of three months or less.

6.15 Leases

The Branch assesses at contract inception whether a contract is, or contains, a lease. That is, if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration.

6.15.1 Branch as a lessee

The Branch applies a single recognition and measurement approach for all leases, except for short-term leases and leases of low-value assets. The Branch recognises lease liabilities to make lease payments and right-of-use assets representing the right to use the underlying assets.

Right-of-use assets

The Branch recognises right-of-use assets at the commencement date of the lease (i.e., the date the underlying asset is available for use). Right-of-use assets are measured at cost, less any accumulated depreciation and impairment losses, and adjusted for any remeasurement of lease liabilities. The cost of right-of-use assets includes the amount of lease liabilities recognised, initial direct costs incurred, and lease payments made at or before the commencement date less any lease incentives received. Right-of-use assets are depreciated on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

The right-of-use assets are presented within Note 18 *Property, equipment and right-of-use assets* and are subject to impairment in line with the Branch's policy as described in Note 6.17 *Impairment of non-financial assets*.

Lease liabilities

At the commencement date of the lease, the Branch recognises lease liabilities measured at the present value of lease payments to be made over the lease term. The lease payments include fixed payments (less any lease incentives receivable), variable lease payments that depend on an index or a rate, and amounts expected to be paid under residual value guarantees. The lease payments also include the exercise price of a purchase option reasonably certain to be exercised by the Branch and payments of penalties for terminating the lease, if the lease term reflects exercising the option to terminate. Variable lease payments that do not depend on an index or a rate are recognised as expenses in the period in which the event or condition that triggers the payment occurs.

Short-term leases and leases of low-value assets

The Branch applies the short-term lease recognition exemption to its short-term leases that have a lease term of 12 months or less from the commencement date and do not contain a purchase option. It also applies the lease of low-value assets recognition exemption to leases of assets that are considered of low value. Lease payments on short-term leases and leases of low-value assets are recognised as expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

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6. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

6.16 *Property and equipment and right-of-use assets*

Property and equipment 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. Right-of-use assets are presented together with property and equipment in the statement of financial position – refer to the accounting policy in Note 6.15. Right-of-use assets are depreciated on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

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 annual rates used:

Building improvements	5%
Furniture and fixtures	20%
Computer equipment	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 income statement in the year the asset is derecognized.

6.17 *Impairment of non-financial assets*

The Branch 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 Branch 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 Branch 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 years. Such reversal is recognized in the income statement.

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued) as at and for the year ended 31 December 2024

(Amount expressed in the terms of purchasing power of the LAK at 31 December 2024, as described in Note 2 unless otherwise indicated)

6. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

6.18 Employee benefits

Post-employment benefits

Post-employment benefits are paid to retired employees of the Branch by the Social Security Fund Department which belongs to the Ministry of Labor and Social Welfare. The Branch is required to contribute to these post-employment benefits by paying social insurance premium to the Social Insurance Agency at the rate of 6.00% of employee's basic salary on a monthly basis. The Branch 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 Branch has the obligation to pay an allowance for employees who are terminated by dismissal in the following cases:

- ▶ The worker lacks specialised 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 last salary or wage multiplied by the total number of months worked. As at 31 December 2024, there is no employee of the Branch who was dismissed under the above-mentioned grounds; therefore the Branch has not made a provision for termination allowance in the financial statements.

6.19 Provisions

Provisions are recognized when the Branch 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. When the effect of the time value of money is material, the Branch determines the level of provision by discounting the expected cash flows at a pre-tax rate reflecting the current rates specific to the liability. The expense relating to any provision is presented in the income statement net of any reimbursement in other operating expenses.

6.20 Profit tax

Current tax

Current tax assets and liabilities for the current and prior years 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 reporting date in the countries where the Branch operates and generates taxable income.

Current income tax relating to items recognised directly in equity is recognised in equity and not in the statement of profit or loss. Management periodically evaluates positions taken in the tax returns with respect to situations in which applicable tax regulations are subject to interpretation and establishes provisions where appropriate.

Industrial and Commercial Bank of China Limited, Vientiane Branch

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(Amount expressed in the terms of purchasing power of the LAK at 31 December 2024, as described in Note 2 unless otherwise indicated)

6. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

6.20 Profit tax (continued)

Deferred tax

Deferred tax is provided on temporary differences at the reporting 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.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each reporting 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 utilised. Unrecognised deferred tax assets are reassessed at each reporting date and are recognised to the extent that it becomes 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 year when the asset is realised or the liability is settled, based on tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date.

Current and deferred taxes are recognised as income tax benefits or expenses in the income statement except for tax related to the fair value remeasurement of available-for-sale assets, foreign exchange differences and the net movement on cash flow hedges, which are charged or credited to OCI. These exceptions are subsequently reclassified from OCI to the income statement together with the respective deferred loss or gain. The Branch also recognises the tax consequences of payments and issuing costs, related to financial instruments that are classified as equity, directly in equity.

The Branch only off-sets its deferred tax assets against liabilities when there is both a legal right to offset and it is the Branch's intention to settle on a net basis.

6.21 New and amended standards

The following amendments to existing IFRS accounting standards became effective for annual periods beginning on 1 January 2024:

- ▶ Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-current Liabilities with Covenants – Amendments to IAS 1
- ▶ Lease Liability in a Sale and Leaseback – Amendments to IFRS 16
- ▶ Disclosures: Supplier Finance Arrangements – Amendments to IAS 7 and IFRS 7

None of these amendments will have an impact on the Branch's financial statements at 31 December 2024.

6.22 Standards issued but not yet effective

New and amended standards and interpretations that are issued but not yet effective are being assessed by the Branch to determine the impact on the financial statements. As explained above, this would include standards and amendments that would already be effective based on the new standard or amendment, but the local endorsement is still in progress or has resulted in a later effective date.

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued) as at and for the year ended 31 December 2024

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6. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

6.22 Standards issued but not yet effective (continued)

6.22.1 Amendments to the classification and Measurement of Financial Instruments-Amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7

On 30 May 2024, the IASB issued Amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7, Amendments to the Classification and Measurement of Financial Instruments (the Amendments). The Amendments include:

- ▶ A clarification that a financial liability is derecognized on the 'settlement date' and introduce an accounting policy choice (if specific conditions are met) to derecognise financial liabilities settled using an electronic payment system before the settlement date
- ▶ Additional guidance on how the contractual cash flows for financial assets with environmental, social and corporate governance (ESG) and similar features should be assessed
- ▶ Clarifications on what constitutes 'non-recourse features' and what are the characteristics of contractually linked instruments
- ▶ The introduction of disclosures for financial instruments with contingent features and additional disclosure requirements for equity instruments classified at fair value through other comprehensive income (OCI)

The Amendments are effective for annual periods starting on or after 1 January 2026. Early adoption is permitted, with an option to early adopt the amendments for classification of financial assets and related disclosures only. The Branch is currently not intending to early adopt the Amendments.

With respect to the amendments on the derecognition of financial liabilities that are settled through an electronic payment system, the Branch is currently performing an assessment of all material electronic payment systems utilised in the various jurisdictions it operates, in order to assess whether the amendments will result in a material change with respect to current practices and whether it meets the conditions to apply the accounting policy option to derecognise such financial liabilities before the settlement date. Moreover, the Branch is reviewing all its other payment systems (such as cheques, credit cards, debit cards) to ensure that the corresponding financial assets are derecognised when the right to cash flows are extinguished and that the corresponding financial liabilities are derecognised on settlement date.

In addition, the Branch is assessing the impact of the Amendments on its financial assets that include environmental, social and governance (ESG)-linked features and other similar contingent features, as well as on non-recourse financing and contractually linked instruments. Based on the initial assessment performed, the amendments in these areas are not expected to have a material impact on the financial statements, however, the assessment is yet to be concluded.

6.22.2 IFRS 18 Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements

In April 2024, the IASB issued IFRS 18 Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements, which replaces IAS 1 Presentation of Financial Statements. IFRS 18 introduces new requirements for presentation within the statement of profit or loss, including specified totals and subtotals. Furthermore, entities are required to classify all income and expenses within the statement of profit or loss into one of five categories: operating, investing, financing, income taxes and discontinued operations, whereof the first three are new. There are specific presentation requirements and options for entities, such as Good Bank, that have specified main business activities (either providing finance to customers or investing in specific type of assets, or both).

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued) as at and for the year ended 31 December 2024

(Amount expressed in the terms of purchasing power of the LAK at 31 December 2024, as described in Note 2 unless otherwise indicated)

6. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

6.22 *New and amended standards (continued)*

6.22.2 *IFRS 18 Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements (continued)*

It also requires disclosure of newly defined management-defined performance measures, which are subtotals of income and expenses, and includes new requirements for aggregation and disaggregation of financial information based on the identified 'roles' of the primary financial statements and the notes.

Narrow-scope amendments have been made to IAS 7 Statement of Cash Flows, which include changing the starting point for determining cash flows from operations under the indirect method, from 'profit or loss' to 'operating profit or loss' and removing the optionality around classification of cash flows from dividends and interest. In addition, there are consequential amendments to several other standards.

IFRS 18, and the amendments to the other standards, are effective for reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2027, but earlier application is permitted and must be disclosed. IFRS 18 will apply retrospectively. The Branch is currently working to identify all impacts the amendments will have on the primary financial statements and notes to the financial statements.

7. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES AND ASSUMPTIONS

The preparation of the Branch's financial statements requires management to make 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.

In the process of applying the Branch's accounting policies, management has made the following judgements and 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. Existing circumstances and assumptions about future developments may change due to circumstances beyond the Branch's control and are reflected in the assumptions if and when they occur. Items with the most significant effect on the amounts recognised in the financial statements with substantial management judgement and/or estimates are collated below with respect to judgements/estimates involved.

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued) as at and for the year ended 31 December 2024

(Amount expressed in the terms of purchasing power of the LAK at 31 December 2024, as described in Note 2 unless otherwise indicated)

7. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES AND ASSUMPTIONS (continued)

7.1 *Impairment losses on financial assets*

The measurement of impairment losses under IFRS 9 across all categories of financial assets in scope requires judgement, in particular, the estimation of the amount and timing of future cash flows and collateral values when determining impairment losses and the assessment of a significant increase in credit risk. These estimates are driven by a number of factors, changes in which can result in different levels of allowances. The Branch's ECL calculations are outputs of complex models with a number of underlying assumptions regarding the choice of variable inputs and their interdependencies. Elements of the ECL models that are considered accounting judgements and estimates include:

- ▶ The Branch's internal credit grading model, which assigns PDs to the individual grades
- ▶ The Branch's criteria for assessing if there has been a significant increase in credit risk and so allowances for financial assets should be measured on a LTECL basis and the qualitative assessment
- ▶ The segmentation of financial assets when their ECL is assessed on a collective basis
- ▶ Development of ECL models, including the various formulas and the choice of inputs
- ▶ Determination of associations between macroeconomic scenarios and, economic inputs, such as unemployment levels and collateral values, and the effect on PDs, EADs and LGDs
- ▶ Selection of forward-looking macroeconomic scenarios and their probability weightings, to derive the economic inputs into the ECL models

It has been the Branch's policy to regularly review its models in the context of actual loss experience and adjust when necessary.

7.2 *Going concern*

The Branch's management has made an assessment of its 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 on the Branch's ability to continue as a going concern. Therefore, the financial statements continue to be prepared on the going concern basis.

7.3 *Fair value of financial instruments*

The fair value of financial instruments is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction in the principal (or most advantageous) market at the measurement date under current market conditions (i.e., an exit price) regardless of whether that price is directly observable or estimated using another valuation technique. When the fair values of financial assets and financial liabilities recorded in the statement of financial position cannot be derived from active markets, they are determined using a variety of valuation techniques that include the use of valuation models. The inputs to these models are taken from observable markets where possible, but where this is not feasible, estimation is required in establishing fair values. Judgements and estimates include considerations of liquidity and model inputs related to items such as credit risk (both own and counterparty), funding value adjustments, correlation and volatility. For further details about determination of fair value, please see Note 6.6 and Note 33.

Industrial and Commercial Bank of China Limited, Vientiane Branch

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued) as at and for the year ended 31 December 2024

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7. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES AND ASSUMPTIONS (continued)

7.4 *Effective Interest Rate (EIR) method*

The Branch's EIR methodology, as explained in Note 6.2.1, recognises interest income using a rate of return that represents the best estimate of a constant rate of return over the expected behavioural life of loans and deposits and recognises the effect of potentially different interest rates charged at various stages and other characteristics of the product life cycle (including prepayments and penalty interest and charges). This estimation, by nature, requires an element of judgement regarding the expected behaviour and life-cycle of the instruments, as well expected changes to other fee income/expense that are integral parts of the instrument.

7.5 *Provisions and other contingent liabilities*

The Branch operates in a regulatory and legal environment that, by nature, has a heightened element of litigation risk inherent to its operations. As a result, it is involved in various litigation, arbitration and regulatory investigations and proceedings in Lao PDR, arising in the ordinary course of the Branch's business.

When the Branch can reliably measure the outflow of economic benefits in relation to a specific case and considers such outflows to be probable, the Branch records a provision against the case. Where the probability of outflow is considered to be remote, or probable, but a reliable estimate cannot be made, a contingent liability is disclosed. However, when the Branch is of the opinion that disclosing these estimates on a case-by-case basis would prejudice their outcome, then the Branch does not include detailed, case-specific disclosures in its financial statements. Given the subjectivity and uncertainty of determining the probability and amount of losses, the Branch takes into account a number of factors including legal advice, the stage of the matter and historical evidence from similar incidents. Significant judgement is required to conclude on these estimates.

7.6 *Determination of the lease term for lease contracts with renewal and termination options (Branch as a lessee)*

The Branch determines the lease term as the non-cancellable term of the lease, together with any periods covered by an option to extend the lease if it is reasonably certain to be exercised, or any periods covered by an option to terminate the lease, if it is reasonably certain not to be exercised.

The Branch has several lease contracts that include extension and termination options. The Branch applies judgement in evaluating whether it is reasonably certain whether or not to exercise the option to renew or terminate the lease. That is, it considers all relevant factors that create an economic incentive for it to exercise either the renewal or termination. After the commencement date, the Branch reassesses the lease term if there is a significant event or change in circumstances that is within its control that affects its ability to exercise or not to exercise the option to renew or to terminate (e.g., construction of significant leasehold improvements or significant customisation of the leased asset).

7.7 *Estimating the incremental borrowing rate*

The Branch cannot readily determine the interest rate implicit in the lease, therefore, it uses its incremental borrowing rate (IBR) to measure lease liabilities. The IBR is the rate of interest that the Branch would have to pay to borrow over a similar term, and with a similar security, the funds necessary to obtain an asset of a similar value to the right-of-use asset in a similar economic environment. The IBR therefore reflects what the Branch 'would have to pay', which requires estimation when no observable rates are available (such as for subsidiaries that do not enter into financing transactions) or when they need to be adjusted to reflect the terms and conditions of the lease (for example, when leases are not in the subsidiary's functional currency). The Branch estimates the IBR using observable inputs (such as market interest rates) when available and is required to make certain entity-specific adjustments.

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued) as at and for the year ended 31 December 2024

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8. INTEREST AND SIMILAR INCOME

	2024 LAK	2023 LAK
<i>Interest revenue calculated using the effective interest method from:</i>		
Due from banks	3,076,387,408,028	2,929,089,072,984
Loans to customers	504,276,834,050	691,918,661,086
Held-to-maturity financial investments	577,797,209,413	587,047,283,027
	<u>4,158,461,451,491</u>	<u>4,208,055,017,097</u>

9. INTEREST AND SIMILAR EXPENSES

	2024 LAK	2023 LAK
<i>Interest expense calculated using the effective interest method for:</i>		
Due to banks	1,464,476,470,943	1,398,050,975,769
Due to customers	323,212,101,662	558,745,161,884
Other borrowed funds	175,158,081,197	359,685,464,034
	<u>1,962,846,653,802</u>	<u>2,316,481,601,687</u>

10. NET FEES AND COMMISSION INCOME

	2024 LAK	2023 LAK
Fees and commission income from:		
Fee and commission income from providing financial services at a point in time		
Trade finance activities	519,560,390,614	533,809,192,140
	<u>519,560,390,614</u>	<u>533,809,192,140</u>
Fees and commission expense for:		
Other activities	(13,534,724,839)	(10,681,510,812)
	<u>(13,534,724,839)</u>	<u>(10,681,510,812)</u>
Net fee and commission income	<u>506,025,665,775</u>	<u>523,127,681,328</u>

11. NET GAIN FROM DEALING IN FOREIGN CURRENCIES

	2024 LAK	2023 LAK
Gain from dealing in foreign currencies	309,018,694,794	788,320,948,445
Loss from dealing in foreign currencies	(128,373,968,901)	(43,821,364,114)
	<u>180,644,725,893</u>	<u>744,499,584,331</u>

Industrial and Commercial Bank of China Limited, Vientiane Branch

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued) as at and for the year ended 31 December 2024

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12. CREDIT LOSS INCOME AND EXPENSE

The table below shows the ECL charges on financial instruments under IFRS 9 for the year ended 31 December 2024:

	Note	Stage 1 LAK	Stage 2 LAK	Total LAK
Due from banks	16	537,978,009,950	-	537,978,009,950
Loans to customers	17	(17,461,864,919)	(392,976,793,415)	(410,438,658,334)
Held-to-maturity financial investments	20	76,566,819,708	-	76,566,819,708
Off balance sheet		40,653,575,249	-	40,653,575,249
		637,736,539,988	(392,976,793,415)	244,759,746,573

The table below shows the ECL charges on financial instruments under IFRS 9 for the year ended 31 December 2023:

	Note	Stage 1 Individual LAK	Stage 2 Individual LAK	Total LAK
Due from banks		100,724,991,865	-	100,724,991,865
Loans to customers		132,799,131,652	447,679,240,138	580,478,371,790
Held-to-maturity financial investments		(14,211,713,489)	-	(14,211,713,489)
Off balance sheet		6,237,684,886	-	6,237,684,886
		225,550,094,914	447,679,240,138	673,229,335,052

13. PERSONNEL EXPENSES

	2024 LAK	2023 LAK
Wages and allowances	140,271,568,742	182,605,893,060
Other staff costs	21,292,842,994	18,727,222,928
	161,564,411,736	201,333,115,988

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued) as at and for the year ended 31 December 2024

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14. OTHER OPERATING EXPENSES

	2024 LAK	2023 LAK
Insurance	22,098,236,882	25,781,507,169
Marketing expense	17,934,077,108	18,446,237,650
Telecommunication	7,760,966,229	3,504,425,817
Other equipment	5,000,533,202	3,964,302,553
Repair and maintenance	3,645,820,176	2,523,814,741
Expenses on travels and guest welcoming	2,665,529,918	3,201,931,657
Electricity and water	2,308,251,654	2,273,148,821
Consultant fees	1,979,936,760	1,498,735,143
Office rental	1,527,198,077	1,854,538,777
Office supplies	388,442,896	414,442,438
Audit fee	289,941,031	586,694,462
Others	2,882,845,150	3,974,711,360
	68,481,779,083	68,024,490,588

15. CASH AND BALANCES WITH BANK OF THE LAO PDR ("THE BOL")

	31/12/2024 LAK	31/12/2023 LAK
Cash on hand in LAK	15,760,568,500	23,308,510,314
Cash on hand in foreign currencies ("FC")	264,728,513,603	593,223,198,980
Balances with the BOL	2,905,558,713,814	4,737,051,678,289
- Demand deposit	525,527,450,444	1,334,110,742,732
- Compulsory deposit (*)	2,380,026,263,370	3,402,935,092,105
- Registered capital reserve deposit		
(**)	5,000,000	5,843,452
	3,186,047,795,917	5,353,583,387,583

Balances with the BOL include demand deposit, compulsory reserve and registered capital reserve. These balances earn no interest.

(*) Under regulations of the BOL, the Branch is required to maintain certain reserves with the BOL in the form of compulsory deposits, which are computed at 8.00% for LAK and 11.00% for foreign currencies, on a bi-monthly basis, (2023: 8.00% for LAK and 10.00% for foreign currencies) of customer deposits having original maturities of less than 12 months. During the year, the Branch maintained its compulsory deposits in compliance with the requirements by the BOL.

(**) According to Decision No. 721/BOL issued by BOL dated 22 September 2022, which was effective from 22 September 2022, commercial banks are required to maintain a positive balance at the BOL in the form of special deposit.

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued) as at and for the year ended 31 December 2024

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16. DUE FROM BANKS

	31/12/2024 LAK	31/12/2023 LAK'
Demand deposits at domestic banks	27,626,260,352	21,154,481,018
Demand deposits at foreign banks	2,443,579,663,659	3,100,856,252,590
Term deposits at domestic banks	32,862,746,775,707	38,060,722,951,509
Term deposit at foreign bank	26,278,708,397,656	15,265,096,674,236
Allowance for expected credit losses	(2,543,325,698,808)	(2,209,856,153,566)
	59,069,335,398,566	54,237,974,205,787

The term and interest rates of term deposits at other banks as at 31 December 2024 are as follows:

	Term	Interest rate (% per annum)
Term deposits at domestic banks	12 months	5.40 – 7.72%
Term deposit at foreign bank	12 months	2.25 – 6.00%

The table below shows the credit quality and maximum exposure to credit risk based on the Branch's internal credit rating system and stage classification. The amounts presented are gross of impairment allowances. Details of the Branch's internal grading system are explained in Note 28.

	31/12/2024 Stage 1 LAK	31/12/2023 Stage 1 LAK
Performing	61,612,661,097,374	56,447,830,359,353
Non-performing	-	-
	61,612,661,097,374	56,447,830,359,353

A reconciliation of changes in the gross carrying amount is as follows:

	Stage 1 Individual LAK
Gross carrying amount as at 1 January 2024	56,447,830,359,353
New assets originated or purchased	46,712,637,846,310
Payments and assets derecognised	(36,922,027,658,070)
Foreign exchange adjustment	3,521,973,463,733
Monetary gain/(loss)	(8,147,752,913,952)
As at 31 December 2024	61,612,661,097,374

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16. DUE FROM BANKS (continued)

An analysis of changes in the corresponding ECL allowances is as follows:

	Stage 1 Individual LAK
ECL allowance as at 1 January 2024	2,209,856,153,566
Net ECL charge	333,469,545,242
<i>In which:</i>	
<i>New assets originated or purchased</i>	<i>715,550,454,073</i>
<i>Derecognised or repaid (excluding written offs)</i>	<i>(541,407,690,402)</i>
<i>Changes to inputs used for ECL calculations</i>	<i>363,835,246,279</i>
<i>Foreign exchange adjustment</i>	<i>107,263,155,553</i>
<i>Monetary gain/(loss)</i>	<i>(311,771,620,261)</i>
As at 31 December 2024	2,543,325,698,808
 ECL allowance change for the year	 333,469,545,242
Foreign exchanges	(107,263,155,553)
Monetary gain/(loss)	311,771,620,261
Total ECL income statement charge for the year	537,978,009,950

17. LOANS TO CUSTOMERS

	31/12/2024 LAK	31/12/2023 LAK
Gross loans to customers	5,573,891,739,825	12,863,486,270,498
Less: Allowance for impairment losses	(179,695,918,353)	(669,317,477,227)
	5,394,195,821,472	12,194,168,793,271

Interest rates for loans to customers during the year are as follows:

	2024 Interest rates % per annum	2023 Interest rates % per annum
Loans denominated in CNY	3.00 – 3.66	2.10 – 3.80
Loans denominated in USD	6.60 – 11.55	1.54 – 12.86

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued) as at and for the year ended 31 December 2024

(Amount expressed in the terms of purchasing power of the LAK at 31 December 2024, as described in Note 2 unless otherwise indicated)

17. LOANS TO CUSTOMERS (continued)

Analysis of loans to customers

Analysis by currency

	31/12/2024 LAK	31/12/2023 LAK
Loans denominated in CNY	1,311,971,127,893	7,696,854,863,311
Loans denominated in USD	4,213,025,612,564	4,403,831,741,387
Loans denominated in EUR	3,732,641,462	439,967,720,513
Loans denominated in THB	354,057,214	180,099,297
Loans denominated in LAK	44,808,299,977	322,651,845,990
	5,573,891,739,110	12,863,486,270,498

Analysis by original term

	31/12/2024 LAK	31/12/2023 LAK
Short-term loans	223,052,605,785	7,474,041,217,306
Medium-term loans	1,861,054,762,528	2,395,647,555,219
Long-term loans	3,489,784,370,797	2,993,797,497,973
	5,573,891,739,110	12,863,486,270,498

Analysis by economic sectors

	31/12/2024 LAK	31/12/2023 LAK
Industrial	1,247,861,143,618	3,135,025,521,009
Construction	182,021,629,968	276,638,552,102
Agricultural and forestry	-	970,935,387,101
Commercial	67,810,863,237	2,683,959,160,557
Services	424,810,618,046	1,110,499,552,925
Personal	1,697,872,612	1,878,698,255
Others	3,649,689,611,629	4,684,549,398,549
	5,573,891,739,110	12,863,486,270,498

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)
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(Amount expressed in the terms of purchasing power of the LAK at 31 December 2024, as described in Note 2 unless otherwise indicated)

17. LOANS TO CUSTOMERS (continued)

Impairment allowance for loans to customers

The table below shows the credit quality and maximum exposure to credit risk based on the Branch's internal credit rating system and stage classification. The amounts presented are gross of allowances for ELC. Details of the Branch's internal grading system are explained in Note 28.

31/12/2024				
	Stage 1 LAK	Stage 2 LAK	Stage 3 LAK	Total LAK
Performing	5,573,891,739,825	-	-	5,573,891,739,825
Non-performing	-	-	-	-
	5,573,891,739,825	-	-	5,573,891,739,825
31/12/2023				
	Stage 1 LAK	Stage 2 LAK	Stage 3 LAK	Total LAK
Performing	11,824,819,000,610	1,038,667,269,888	-	12,863,486,270,498
Non-performing	-	-	-	-
	11,824,819,000,610	1,038,667,269,888	-	12,863,486,270,498

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)
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(Amount expressed in the terms of purchasing power of the LAK at 31 December 2024, as described in Note 2 unless otherwise indicated)

17. LOANS TO CUSTOMERS (continued)

Impairment allowance for loans to customers (continued)

An analysis of changes in the gross carrying amount and the corresponding ECL allowances is as follows:

	Stage 1		Stage 2		Stage 3		Total	
	Gross carrying amount	ECL	Gross carrying amount	ECL	Gross carrying amount	ECL	Gross carrying amount	ECL
	LAKm	LAKm	LAKm	LAKm	LAKm	LAKm	LAKm	LAKm
As at 1 January 2024	11,824,819	217,314	1,038,667	452,004	-	-	12,863,486	669,317
Net change during the year	(6,250,927)	(37,618)	(1,038,667)	(452,004)	-	-	(7,289,595)	(489,622)
In which:								
New assets originated or purchased	1,977,426	74,858	-	-	-	-	1,977,426	74,858
Derecognized or repaid (excluding written offs)	(7,699,009)	(54,958)	(897,766)	(430,768)	-	-	(8,596,775)	(485,726)
Transfer to stage 1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfer to stage 2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfer to stage 3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Written off	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Changes to inputs used for ECL calculations	-	430	-	-	-	-	-	430
Foreign exchange adjustment	1,177,466	(26,580)	9,021	9,021	-	-	1,186,487	(17,559)
Monetary gain/(loss)	(1,706,810)	(31,367)	(149,923)	(30,257)	-	-	(1,856,733)	(61,624)
As at 31 December 2024	5,573,892	179,696	-	-	-	-	5,573,892	179,696
							ECL allowance change for the year	(489,622)
							Foreign exchanges	17,559
							Monetary gain/(loss)	61,624
							Total ECL income statement charge for the year	(410,439)

Industrial and Commercial Bank of China Limited, Vientiane Branch

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)
as at and for the year ended 31 December 2024

(Amount expressed in the terms of purchasing power of the LAK at 31 December 2024, as described in Note 2 unless otherwise indicated)

18. PROPERTY AND EQUIPMENT AND RIGHT OF USE ASSETS

Movements of property and equipment and right of use assets for the ended 31 December 2024 are as follows:

	<i>Building improvements LAK</i>	<i>Furniture, fixtures and office equipment LAK</i>	<i>Electronic equipment LAK</i>	<i>Vehicle LAK</i>	<i>Right-of-use assets LAK</i>	<i>Total LAK</i>
Cost:						
As at 1 January 2024	301,576,172,566	26,831,062,468	29,419,759,811	7,329,574,737	113,161,107,400	478,317,676,982
Additions	-	539,320,110	1,355,166,153	-	1,945,307,050	3,839,793,313
As at 31 December 2024	301,576,172,566	27,370,382,578	30,774,925,964	7,329,574,737	115,106,414,450	482,157,470,295
Accumulated depreciation:						
As at 1 January 2024	(131,983,440,140)	(22,842,995,313)	(21,119,962,953)	(7,329,574,737)	(14,882,553,236)	(198,158,526,379)
Charge for the year	(15,109,771,377)	(1,430,359,428)	(3,032,341,543)	-	(1,719,974,025)	(21,292,446,373)
As at 31 December 2024	(147,093,211,517)	(24,273,354,741)	(24,152,304,496)	(7,329,574,737)	(16,602,527,261)	(219,450,972,752)
Net book value:						
As at 1 January 2024	169,592,732,426	3,988,067,155	8,299,796,858	-	98,278,554,164	280,159,150,603
As at 31 December 2024	154,482,961,049	3,097,027,837	6,622,621,468	-	98,503,887,189	262,706,497,543

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)
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(Amount expressed in the terms of purchasing power of the LAK at 31 December 2024, as described in Note 2 unless otherwise indicated)

18. PROPERTY AND EQUIPMENT AND RIGHT OF USE ASSETS (continued)

Movements of property and equipment and right of use assets for the ended 31 December 2023 are as follows:

	<i>Building improvements LAK</i>	<i>Furniture, fixtures and office equipment LAK</i>	<i>Electronic equipment LAK</i>	<i>Vehicle LAK</i>	<i>Right-of-use assets LAK</i>	<i>Total LAK</i>
Cost:						
As at 1 January 2023	301,576,172,566	24,742,303,802	28,427,242,953	7,329,574,737	113,161,107,400	475,236,401,458
Additions	-	2,088,758,666	992,516,858	-	-	3,081,275,524
As at 31 December 2023	301,576,172,566	26,831,062,468	29,419,759,811	7,329,574,737	113,161,107,400	478,317,676,982
Accumulated depreciation:						
As at 1 January 2023	(116,914,952,292)	(21,365,553,375)	(18,062,427,533)	(7,329,574,737)	(13,639,167,655)	(177,311,675,592)
Charge for the year	(15,068,487,848)	(1,477,441,938)	(3,057,535,420)	-	(1,243,385,581)	(20,846,850,787)
As at 31 December 2023	(131,983,440,140)	(22,842,995,313)	(21,119,962,953)	(7,329,574,737)	(14,882,553,236)	(198,158,526,379)
Net book value:						
As at 1 January 2023	184,661,220,274	3,376,750,427	10,364,815,420	-	99,521,939,745	297,924,725,866
As at 31 December 2023	169,592,732,426	3,988,067,155	8,299,796,858	-	98,278,554,164	280,159,150,603

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued) as at and for the year ended 31 December 2024

(Amount expressed in the terms of purchasing power of the LAK at 31 December 2024, as described in Note 2 unless otherwise indicated)

18. PROPERTY AND EQUIPMENT AND RIGHT OF USE ASSETS (continued)

Set out below are the carrying amounts of lease liabilities (included under 'Other payables' in Note 23) and the movements during the period:

	31/12/2024 LAK
As at 31 December 2023	-
Additional	1,748,076,305
Accrual of interest	71,896,416
Payments	(721,534,800)
Foreign currency difference	163,409,529
As at 31 December 2024	1,261,847,450

19. INTANGIBLE ASSETS

Movements of intangible fixed assets for the year ended 31 December 2024 are as follows:

	Software LAK
Cost:	
As at 1 January 2024	4,314,311,661
Additions	1,580,954,616
As at 31 December 2024	5,895,266,277
Accumulated depreciation:	
As at 1 January 2024	(2,413,477,895)
Charge for the year	(879,596,509)
As at 31 December 2024	(3,293,074,404)
Net book value:	
As at 1 January 2024	1,900,833,766
As at 31 December 2024	2,602,191,873

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued) as at and for the year ended 31 December 2024

(Amount expressed in the terms of purchasing power of the LAK at 31 December 2024, as described in Note 2 unless otherwise indicated)

19. INTANGIBLE ASSETS (continued)

Movements of intangible fixed assets for the year ended 31 December 2023 are as follows:

	<i>Software LAK</i>
Cost:	
As at 1 January 2023	3,860,581,524
Additions	453,730,139
As at 31 December 2023	4,314,311,663
Accumulated depreciation:	
As at 1 January 2023	(1,780,366,012)
Charge for the year	(633,111,885)
As at 31 December 2023	(2,413,477,897)
Net book value:	
As at 1 January 2023	2,080,215,512
As at 31 December 2023	1,900,833,766

20. FINANCIAL INVESTMENTS - HELD TO MATURITY

	<i>31/12/2024 LAK</i>	<i>31/12/2023 LAK</i>
Investment in bonds	7,271,855,780,502	7,629,989,247,746
Less: Allowance for expected credit losses	(504,701,708,208)	(458,704,899,227)
	6,767,154,072,294	7,171,284,348,519

Details of other bonds by interest rate are as follows:

	<i>2024 % per annum</i>	<i>2023 % per annum</i>
Within 1 year	7.30 – 12.09	5.80 – 8.20
1 to 5 years	3.95 – 4.25	4.10

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)
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20. FINANCIAL INVESTMENTS - HELD TO MATURITY (continued)

Impairment allowance for financial investment

The table below shows the credit quality and maximum exposure to credit risk based on the Branch's internal credit rating system and stage classification. The amounts presented are gross of allowances for ECL. Details of the Branch's internal grading system are explained in Note 28.

	31/12/2024 Stage 1 LAK	31/12/2023 Stage 1 LAK
Performing	7,271,855,780,502	7,629,989,247,746
Non-performing	-	-
	7,271,855,780,502	7,629,989,247,746

A reconciliation of changes in the gross carrying amount is as follows:

	Stage 1 LAK
Gross carrying amount as at 1 January 2024	7,629,989,247,746
New assets originated or purchased	6,744,347,085,080
Derecognised or repaid (excluding written offs)	(6,420,267,815,695)
Foreign exchange adjustments	419,110,037,920
Monetary gain/(loss)	(1,101,322,774,549)
As at 31 December 2024	7,271,855,780,502

A reconciliation of changes in the corresponding ECL allowances is as follows:

	Stage 1 LAK
ECL allowance as at 1 January 2024	458,704,899,227
Net ECL reversal	45,996,808,981
<i>In which:</i>	
New assets originated or purchased	504,565,124,375
Derecognized or repaid (excluding written offs)	(427,921,022,929)
Changes to inputs used for ECL calculations	(77,281,738)
Foreign exchange adjustment	35,589,471,415
Monetary gain/(loss)	(66,159,482,142)
As at 31 December 2024	504,701,708,208
ECL allowance change for the year	45,996,808,981
Foreign exchanges	(35,589,471,415)
Monetary gain/(loss)	66,159,482,142
Total ECL income statement charge for the year	76,566,819,708

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued) as at and for the year ended 31 December 2024

(Amount expressed in the terms of purchasing power of the LAK at 31 December 2024, as described in Note 2 unless otherwise indicated)

21. OTHER ASSETS

	31/12/2024 LAK	31/12/2023 LAK
Profit tax payment in advance (Note24.2)	-	3,922,532,086
Other receivables and prepayments	195,972,821,311	198,103,122,517
	195,972,821,311	202,025,654,603

22. DUE TO BANKS

	31/12/2024 LAK	31/12/2023 LAK
Demand deposits	998,245,421,562	1,270,935,360,147
Demand deposits in LAK	320,567,647	29,371,157,527
Demand deposits in foreign currency	997,924,853,915	1,241,564,202,620
Term deposits	12,582,880,873,718	1,833,140,755,919
Term deposits in LAK	-	152,136,831,577
Term deposits in foreign currency	12,582,880,873,718	1,681,003,924,342
Borrowed funds	34,590,849,709,983	48,641,193,363,563
Borrowed funds in foreign currency	34,590,849,709,983	48,641,193,363,563
	48,171,976,005,263	51,745,269,479,629

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued) as at and for the year ended 31 December 2024

(Amount expressed in the terms of purchasing power of the LAK at 31 December 2024, as described in Note 2 unless otherwise indicated)

23. DUE TO CUSTOMERS

	31/12/2024 LAK	31/12/2023 LAK
Demand deposits	12,093,680,787,650	14,859,734,337,596
Demand deposits in LAK	678,002,888,809	1,108,308,092,648
Demand deposits in foreign currency	11,415,677,898,841	13,751,426,244,948
Saving deposits	1,222,485,864,477	1,517,556,977,537
Saving deposits in LAK	22,961,160,365	45,526,185,019
Saving deposits in foreign currency	1,199,524,704,112	1,472,030,792,518
Term deposits	7,325,627,160,734	6,508,036,288,675
Term deposits in LAK	77,921,435,214	84,083,166,118
Term deposits in foreign currency	7,247,705,725,520	6,423,953,122,557
Others	895,855,335,745	664,289,710,182
	21,537,649,148,606	23,549,617,313,990

The interest rates for these deposits are as follows:

	Interest rate (% per annum)	
	31/12/2024	31/12/2023
Saving deposits		
LAK	1.65	1.65
USD	1.00	1.00
THB	0.50	0.50
CNY	0.90	0.90
Term deposits		
LAK	2.90 – 6.65	2.90 – 6.65
USD	1.65 – 5.00	1.65 – 5.00
THB	0.90 – 4.70	0.90 – 4.70
CNY	1.60 – 2.20	1.60 – 2.20

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued) as at and for the year ended 31 December 2024

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24. TAXATION

24.1 Current tax liabilities

	31/12/2024 LAK	31/12/2023 LAK
Tax payable (Note 24.2)	378,974,814,742	-
Withholding personal income tax	1,760,731,624	1,470,917,254
Other tax payable	6,027,139,801	11,969,221,034
	386,762,686,167	13,440,138,288

24.2 Profit Tax ("PT")

The Branch is obliged to pay profit tax at rate of 20% on total profit before tax of the period in accordance with Tax Law No.67/NA dated 18 June 2019 which is effective on or after 1 January 2020.

	2024 LAK	2023 LAK
Profit before tax	1,659,020,837,982	1,271,396,324,053
Adjustment for:		
Temporary difference	631,295,117,396	100,470,254,518
Add:		
Impact from IAS 29 not subject to CIT calculation	601,393,194,622	675,167,906,401
Other non deductible expense	1,052,450,858	1,484,115,249
Less:		
Net unrealized foreign exchange gain	(117,593,889,657)	(647,073,049,856)
Taxable profit	2,775,167,711,201	1,401,445,550,365
Current PT expense, at the statutory rate of 20%	555,033,542,240	280,289,110,073
PT (paid in advance)/payable at the beginning of the year	(3,922,532,086)	-
Monetary Gain	566,183,488	-
PT paid during the year	(172,702,378,900)	(284,211,642,159)
PT Payable/(advance) at the end of the year	378,974,814,742	(3,922,532,086)

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued) as at and for the year ended 31 December 2024

(Amount expressed in the terms of purchasing power of the LAK at 31 December 2024, as described in Note 2 unless otherwise indicated)

24. TAXATION (continued)

24.2 Profit Tax ("PT") (continued)

The Branch'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 financial statements could be changed at a later date upon final determination by the tax authorities.

24.3 Deferred tax assets/(liabilities)

	Statement of financial position		Income statement	
	31/12/2024 LAK	31/12/2023 LAK	2024 LAK	2023 LAK
Deferred tax assets	609,605,481,403	533,726,405,269	152,917,853,833	173,622,977,489
Deferred tax liabilities	(49,974,080,210)	(23,818,783,233)	(29,593,331,761)	
Net deferred tax charged to the income statement			123,324,522,072	173,622,977,489

Details of the deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities are as follows:

	31/12/2024 LAK	31/12/2023 LAK
Deductible temporary differences	3,048,027,407,017	2,668,632,026,344
<i>In which:</i>		
<i>Difference in expected credit loss allowance between LAS and IFRS</i>	3,048,027,407,017	2,668,632,026,344
Deferred tax assets at tax rate 20%	609,605,481,403	533,726,405,269
Deductible temporary differences	(249,870,401,052)	(119,093,916,167)
<i>In which:</i>		
<i>Difference from property and equipment and right-of-use assets in relation to IAS 29</i>	(132,276,511,395)	(119,093,916,167)
<i>Unrealised FX gain</i>	(117,593,889,657)	-
Deferred tax liabilities at tax rate 20%	(49,974,080,210)	(23,818,783,233)

25. OTHER LIABILITIES

	31/12/2024 LAK	31/12/2023 LAK
Payable to employee	160,355,677,364	181,954,220,665
Settlement accounts	162,988,498,731	50,161,207,645
Deferred income	417,014,007	9,860,076,703
Other payables	8,364,743,476	11,718,369,326
Lease liabilities	1,261,847,450	-
Allowance for impairment loss on credit commitments	50,619,677,959	12,094,214,167
	384,007,458,987	265,788,088,506

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued) as at and for the year ended 31 December 2024

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26. PAID-UP CAPITAL

The movement of paid-up capital during the period is presented below:

	2024 LAK	2023 LAK
Opening balance	300,000,000,000	300,000,000,000
Adjustment to Paid-up capital in relation to IAS 29	379,022,213,960	379,022,213,960
Closing balance	679,022,213,960	679,022,213,960

In accordance with Law on Commercial Banks No. 89/NA issued by the National Assembly on 17 July 2023 with the effective date on 15 September 2023, all foreign branches in Lao PDR are required to increase their charter capital to meet the minimum charter capital of 600,000,000,000 LAK. The Branch is in the progress of getting further guidance from the BOL on the timeframe of additional capital contribution, which is expected to be released within 2025.

27. ADDITIONAL CASH FLOW INFORMATION

Cash and cash equivalents

	31/12/2024 LAK	31/12/2023 LAK
Cash on hand	280,489,082,103	616,531,709,294
Current accounts with the BOL	525,527,450,444	1,334,110,742,732
Current accounts with other banks	2,471,205,924,011	3,122,010,733,608
Term deposits due within three months	29,571,564,000,000	28,920,010,991,522
	32,848,786,456,558	33,992,664,177,156

28. CONTINGENT LIABILITIES AND COMMITMENTS

	31/12/2024 LAK	31/12/2023 LAK
Letter of credit outstanding	913,045,141,152	3,052,445,619,268
Letter of guarantee outstanding	1,430,726,964,790	1,549,695,224,488
	2,343,772,105,942	4,602,140,843,756

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29. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

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

- (a) directly, or indirectly through one or more intermediaries, the party:
 - controls, is controlled by, or is under common control with, the Branch (this includes parents, subsidiaries and fellow subsidiaries);
 - has an interest in the Branch that gives it significant influence over the Branch; or
 - has joint control over the Branch.
- (b) the party is a joint venture in which the Branch is a venture;
- (c) the party is a member of the key management personnel of the Branch or its parent;
- (d) the party is a close member of the family of any individual referred to in (a) or (c);
- (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 Branch, or of any entity that is a related party of the Branch.

Balances with related parties as at 31 December 2024 are as follows:

Related party	Relationship	Transactions	31 December 2024 Receivable/ (payable) LAK	31 December 2023 Receivable/ (payable) LAK
Industrial and Commercial Bank of China, Head Office	Parent Bank	Demand deposits	1,664,570,156,853	959,271,673,081
Other branches	Branch	Demand deposits	157,651,468,116	1,457,840,749,143
		Term deposits	40,656,000,000	4,189,491,622,337
		Interest accrual	105,043,361,522	49,004,004,300
		Demand deposits	(33,521,435,090)	(110,097,600,491)
		Term deposits	(22,835,223,000,000)	(38,496,977,975,318)
		Interest accrual	(118,113,663,289)	(222,416,197,477)
Other banks	Subsidiary	Demand deposits	172,815,946,242	160,091,058,192
		Borrowing	(5,310,148,000,000)	(2,877,790,000,000)
		Interest accrual	(5,414,433,081)	(23,074,784,028)

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued) as at and for the year ended 31 December 2024

(Amount expressed in the terms of purchasing power of the LAK at 31 December 2024, as described in Note 2 unless otherwise indicated)

29. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS (continued)

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

	2024 LAK	2023 LAK
Interest income from interbank from other branches	215,350,267,472	212,103,663,404
Interest income from interbank from other banks	280,408,491,394	85,266,195,740
Interest expenses on interbank to other branches	842,697,600,219	1,019,123,864,211
Interest expenses on borrowings to other banks	81,255,478,321	235,847,887,694

Transactions with key management personnel of the Branch

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

	2024 LAK	2023 LAK
Salaries	28,996,520,158	21,092,662,250
	28,996,520,158	21,092,662,250

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30. RISK MANAGEMENT POLICIES

Introduction

Risk is inherent in the Branch's activities and 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 Branch's continuing profitability and each individual within the Branch is accountable for the risk exposures relating to his or her responsibilities.

The Branch 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 Branch's policy is to monitor those business risks through the Branch's strategic planning process.

Risk management structure

Management is responsible for the overall risk management approach and for approving the risk management strategies and principles.

Management has appointed the Risk Management Committee which has the responsibility to monitor the overall risk process within the Branch.

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

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

31. CREDIT RISK

Credit risk is the risk that the Branch will incur a loss because its customers or counterparties fail to discharge their contractual obligations. The Branch manages and controls credit risk by setting limits on the amount of risk it is willing to accept for individual counterparties and for geographical and industry concentrations, and by monitoring exposures in relation to such limits.

The Branch has established credit quality review processes to provide early identification of possible changes in the creditworthiness of counterparties. Counterparty limits are established through the use of a credit risk classification system, which assigns each counterparty a risk rating. Risk ratings are subject to monthly revision. The credit quality review process aims to allow the Branch to assess the potential loss as a result of the risks to which it is exposed and take corrective action.

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31. CREDIT RISK (continued)

	Stage 1 LAKm	Stage 2 LAKm	Stage 3 LAKm	Total LAKmm
Not overdue	77,644,456	-	-	77,644,456
Overdue	-	-	-	-
Less: expected credit loss	(3,227,723)	-	-	(3,227,723)
Net carrying value	74,416,733	-	-	74,416,733

31.1 Credit related commitments risks

The Branch makes available to its customers guarantees that may require that the Branch make payments on their behalf and enter into commitments to extend credit lines to secure their liquidity needs. Letters of credit and guarantees commit the Branch to make payments on behalf of customers in the event of a specific act, generally related to the import or export of goods. Such commitments expose the Branch to similar risks to loans and are mitigated by the same control processes and policies.

31.2 Impairment assessment

The references below show where the Branch's impairment assessment and measurement approach is set out in this report. It should be read in conjunction with the *Summary of significant accounting policies*.

31.2.1 Definition of default, impaired and cure

The Branch considers a financial instrument defaulted and therefore Stage 3 (credit-impaired) for ECL calculations in all cases when the borrower becomes 90 days past due on its contractual payments.

As a part of a qualitative assessment of whether a customer is in default, the Branch considers a variety of instances that may indicate unlikelihood to pay. When such events occur, the Branch carefully consider whether the event should result in treating the customer as defaulted and therefore assessed as Stage 3 for ECL calculations or whether Stage 2 is appropriate. Such events include:

- Observed impaired evidences, such as difficulties in financial affairs, forbearance and bankruptcy etc.

31.2.2 The Branch's internal rating and probability of default estimation process

The Branch operates its internal rating models which incorporate both qualitative and quantitative information and, in addition to information specific to the borrower, utilise supplemental external information that could affect the borrower's behaviour. These information sources are first used to determine the PDs within the Branch's Basel II framework. The internal credit grades are assigned based on these Basel II grades. PDs are then adjusted for IFRS 9 ECL calculations to incorporate forward looking information and the IFRS 9 Stage classification of the exposure. This is repeated for each economic scenario as appropriate.

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31. CREDIT RISK (continued)

31.2 Impairment assessment (continued)

31.2.2 The Branch's internal rating and probability of default estimation process (continued)

Treasury, trading and interbank relationships

The Branch's treasury, trading and interbank relationships and counterparties comprise financial services institutions, banks, broker-dealers, exchanges and clearing-houses. For these relationships, the Branch's credit risk department analyses publicly available information such as financial information and other external data, e.g., the rating of Moody's, S&P, Fitch, and assigns the internal rating.

Corporate lending

For corporate loans, the borrowers are assessed by specialised credit risk employees of the Branch. The credit risk assessment is based on a credit scoring model that takes into account various historical, current and forward-looking information such as:

- ▶ Historical financial information together with forecasts and budgets prepared by the client. This financial information includes realised and expected results, solvency ratios, liquidity ratios and any other relevant ratios to measure the client's financial performance. Some of these indicators are captured in covenants with the clients and are, therefore, measured with greater attention.
- ▶ Any publicly available information on the clients from external parties. This includes external rating grades issued by rating agencies, independent analyst reports or press releases and articles.
- ▶ Any macro-economic or geopolitical information, e.g., GDP growth relevant for the specific industry and geographical segments where the client operates.
- ▶ Any other objectively supportable information on the quality and abilities of the client's management relevant for the company's performance.

The complexity and granularity of the rating techniques varies based on the exposure of the Branch and the complexity and size of the customer.

31.2.3 Exposure at default

The exposure at default (EAD) represents the gross carrying amount of the financial instruments subject to the impairment calculation, addressing both the client's ability to increase its exposure while approaching default and potential early repayments too.

To calculate the EAD for a Stage 1 loan, the Branch assesses the possible default events within 12 months for the calculation of the 12mECL. However, if a Stage 1 loan that is expected to default in the 12 months from the balance sheet date and is also expected to cure and subsequently default again, then all linked default events are taken into account. For Stage 2, Stage 3 and POCI financial assets, the exposure at default is considered for events over the lifetime of the instruments.

The Branch determines EADs by modelling the range of possible exposure outcomes at various points in time, corresponding the multiple scenarios. The IFRS 9 PDs are then assigned to each economic scenario based on the outcome of Branch's models.

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(Amount expressed in the terms of purchasing power of the LAK at 31 December 2024, as described in Note 2 unless otherwise indicated)

31. CREDIT RISK (continued)

31.2 *Impairment assessment (continued)*

31.2.4 *Loss given default*

For corporate and investment banking financial instruments, LGD values are assessed periodically by account managers and reviewed and approved by the Branch's specialised credit risk department. The credit risk assessment is based on a standardised LGD assessment framework that results in a certain LGD rate. These LGD rates take into account the expected EAD in comparison to the amount expected to be recovered or realised from any collateral held.

Further recent data and forward-looking economic scenarios are used in order to determine the IFRS 9 LGD rate for each group of financial instruments. When assessing forward-looking information, the expectation is based on multiple scenarios. Examples of key inputs involve changes in, collateral values including property prices for mortgages, commodity prices, payment status or other factors that are indicative of losses in the group. The Branch estimates regulatory and IFRS 9 LGDs on a different basis. Under IFRS 9, LGD rates are estimated for the Stage 1, Stage 2, Stage 3 and POCI IFRS 9 segment of each asset class. The inputs for these LGD rates are estimated and, where possible, calibrated through back testing against recent recoveries. These are repeated for each economic scenario as appropriate.

31.2.5 *Significant increase in credit risk*

The Branch continuously monitors all assets subject to ECLs. In order to determine whether an instrument or a portfolio of instruments is subject to 12mECL or LTECL, the Branch assesses whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition.

The Branch applies criteria of the staging mechanism were based on the change of credit rating grade in the internal rating system, days-past-due information and the loan classification flag etc.

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32. INTEREST RATE RISK

Interest rate risk arises from the possibility that changes in interest rates will affect future cash flows or the fair values of financial instruments. Management has established limits on the non-trading interest rate gaps for stipulated periods. The Branch's policy is to monitor positions on a daily basis.

The sensitivity of the income statement is the effect of the assumed changes in interest rates on the profit or loss for a year, based on the floating rate non-trading financial assets and financial liabilities held at 31 December 2024. The total sensitivity of equity is based on the assumption that there are parallel shifts in the yield curve.

The classification of financial assets and financial liabilities based on the interest rate re-pricing as at 31 December 2024 was as follows:

	Unit: LAKm							
	Non-re-pricing	Up to 1 month	1 - 3 months	3 - 6 months	6 - 12 months	1 - 5 years	Over 5 years	Total
Financial assets								
Cash and cash equivalents on hand	280,489	-	-	-	-	-	-	280,489
Balances with Bank of the Lao PDR (*)	2,905,558	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,905,558
Due from banks (*)	2,471,206	17,626,354	12,722,766	9,955,157	18,837,178	-	-	61,612,661
Loans to customers (*)	1,698	-	61,287	114,926	45,142	1,998,988	3,351,851	5,573,892
Financial investments-Held to maturity (*)	-	-	2,018,055	2,156,583	2,654,504	442,714	-	7,271,856
Other assets	195,973	-	-	-	-	-	-	195,973
Total financial assets	5,854,924	17,626,354	14,802,108	12,226,666	21,536,824	2,441,702	3,351,851	77,840,429
Financial liabilities								
Due to banks	998,245	-	6,945,322	3,703,946	1,933,613	-	-	13,581,126
Due to customers	14,212,021	-	3,131,549	2,662,557	773,081	758,441	-	21,537,649
Borrowings from other, Head Office and other branches	-	29,820,812	1,378,266	287,828	3,103,944	-	-	34,590,850
Other financial liabilities	384,007	-	-	-	-	-	-	384,007
Total financial liabilities	15,594,273	29,820,812	11,455,137	6,654,331	5,810,638	758,441	-	70,093,632
Net interest rate exposure	(9,739,349)	(12,194,458)	3,346,971	5,572,335	15,726,186	1,683,261	3,351,851	7,746,797

(*) Excluding allowance for impairment losses

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32. INTEREST RATE RISK (continued)

Interest rate risk sensitivity analysis

The following table demonstrates the sensitivity to a reasonably possible change in interest rates in 1 year, with all other variables held constant, of the Branch's income statement:

Unit: LAKm

	2024		2023	
	Impact on profit before tax		Impact on profit before tax	
	Interest rate increase 1 percentage point	Interest rate decrease 1 percentage point	Interest rate increase 1 percentage point	Interest rate decrease 1 percentage point
Assets	422,528	(422,528)	318,805	(318,805)
Liabilities	(437,358)	437,358	(365,599)	365,599
Total	(14,830)	14,830	(46,794)	46,794

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)
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33. CURRENCY RISK

Currency risk is the risk exposed to the Branch due to changes in foreign exchange rates which adversely impact the Branch's foreign currency positions. The Branch has set limits on positions by currency, based on its internal risk assessment system and the BOL's regulations. Positions are monitored on a daily basis to ensure positions are maintained within the established limits.

Breakdown of assets and liabilities which has been converted into LAK 31 December 2024 is as follows:

Unit: LAKm

	LAK	USD in LAKm equivalent	THB in LAKm equivalent	CNY In LAKm equivalent	EUR In LAKm equivalent	Other currency In LAKm equivalent	Total in LAKm equivalent
ASSETS							
Cash and balances with the BOL (*)	326,813	1,594,748	65,307	1,199,180	-	-	3,186,048
Due from banks (*)	1,360	38,849,469	79,342	21,953,776	728,399	315	61,612,661
Loans to customers (*)	44,808	4,213,026	354	1,311,972	3,732	-	5,573,892
Property and equipment	129,637	1,323	-	-	-	-	130,960
Intangible assets	2,072	-	-	-	-	-	2,072
Financial investments - Held to maturity	621,365	6,650,491	-	-	-	-	7,271,856
Deferred tax assets	609,605	-	-	-	-	-	609,605
Other assets	2,025	93,818	18	100,112	-	-	195,973
TOTAL ASSETS	1,737,685	51,402,875	145,021	24,565,040	732,131	315	78,583,067
LIABILITIES AND EQUITY							
LIABILITIES							
Due to Banks	321	3,384,662	32,790	10,163,353	-	-	13,581,126
Due to customers	778,885	11,546,627	202,262	8,998,368	11,507	-	21,537,649
Borrowings from other, Head Office and other branches	-	29,605,520	-	4,263,457	721,873	-	34,590,850
Current tax liabilities	381,393	4,943	-	427	-	-	386,763
Deferred tax liabilities	49,974	-	-	-	-	-	49,974
Other liabilities	8,365	284,234	38	91,348	22	-	384,007
TOTAL LIABILITIES	1,218,938	44,825,986	235,090	23,516,953	733,402	-	70,530,369

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33. CURRENCY RISK (continued)

EQUITY	4,874,896	-	-	-	-	-	4,874,896
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND EQUITY	6,093,834	44,825,986	235,090	23,516,953	733,402	-	75,405,265
NET EXPOSURE	(4,356,149)	6,576,889	(90,069)	1,048,087	(1,271)	315	3,177,802

(*) Excluding allowance for impairment losses

Currency risk sensitivity analysis

The table below indicates the currencies to which the Branch had significant exposure at 31 December on its monetary assets and liabilities and its forecast cash flows. The analysis calculates the effect of a reasonably possible movement of the exchange rate against the Lao Kip, with all other variables held constant, on the income statement (due to the fair value of currency sensitive monetary assets and liabilities). A negative amount in the table reflects a potential net reduction in the income statement, while a positive amount reflects a net potential increase.

Unit: LAKm

	2024		2023	
	Impact on profit before tax		Impact on profit before tax	
	Exchange rate increase 10%	Exchange rate decrease 10%	Exchange rate increase 10%	Exchange rate decrease 10%
USD	657,688	(657,688)	3,339,990	(3,339,990)
THB	9,007	(9,007)	2,391	(2,391)
CNY	104,809	(104,809)	311,463	(311,463)
EUR	127	(127)	87,992	(87,992)
Other currency	32	(32)	244	(244)
Total	771,663	(771,663)	3,742,080	(3,742,080)

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34. LIQUIDITY RISK

Liquidity risk is defined as the risk that the Branch will encounter difficulty in meeting obligations associated with financial liabilities that are settled by delivering cash or another financial asset. Liquidity risk arises because of the possibility that the Branch might be unable to meet its payment obligations when they fall due under both normal and stress circumstances. To limit this risk, management has arranged for diversified funding sources in addition to its core deposit base, and adopted a policy of managing assets with liquidity in mind and monitoring future cash flows and liquidity on a daily basis. The Branch has developed internal control processes and contingency plans for managing liquidity risk. This incorporates an assessment of expected cash flows and the availability of high grade collateral which could be used to secure additional funding if required.

The following assumptions and conditions are applied in the liquidity risk analysis of the Branch's financial assets and liabilities:

- ▶ Deposits at the BOL are classified as demand deposits which include compulsory deposits. The balance of compulsory deposits depends on the proportion and terms of the Branch's customer deposits.
- ▶ The maturity terms of placements with and loans to other banks; and loans to customers are determined on the maturity dates as stipulated in contracts. The actual maturity terms may be altered because loan contracts may be extended.
- ▶ The maturity terms of deposits from other banks; and customer's deposits are determined based on features of these items or the maturity date as stipulated in contracts. Demand deposits are transacted as required by customers and therefore being classified as current accounts. The maturity terms of deposits are determined based on the maturity dates in contracts. In fact, these amounts may be rotated and therefore may last beyond the original maturity date.
- ▶ The maturity terms of other liabilities are determined based on the actual maturity term of each other liability.

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34. LIQUIDITY RISK (continued)

The classification of financial assets and financial liabilities based on contractual maturities as at 31 December 2024 was as follows:

Unit: LAKm

	Overdue		Before due date					Total
	Under 3 months	Over 3 months	Up to 1 month	1 to 3 months	3 to 12 months	1 to 5 years	Over 5 years	
Financial assets								
Cash and cash equivalents on hand	-	-	280,489	-	-	-	-	280,489
Balances with Bank of the Lao PDR (*)	-	-	2,905,558	-	-	-	-	2,905,558
Due from banks (*)	-	-	20,097,560	12,722,766	28,792,335	-	-	61,612,661
Loans and advances to customers (*)	-	-	20,231	42,754	160,068	1,998,988	3,351,851	5,573,892
Financial investments – Held to maturity	-	-	7,271,856	-	-	-	-	7,271,856
Other assets	-	-	195,973	-	-	-	-	195,973
Total financial assets	-	-	30,771,667	12,765,520	28,952,403	1,998,988	3,351,851	77,840,429
Financial liabilities								
Due to banks	-	-	3,174,584	4,768,982	5,637,560	-	-	13,581,126
Due to customers	-	-	14,212,022	3,131,549	3,435,638	758,440	-	21,537,649
Borrowings from other, Head Office and other branches	-	-	29,820,812	1,378,266	3,391,772	-	-	34,590,850
Other financial liabilities	-	-	384,007	-	-	-	-	384,007
Total financial liabilities	-	-	47,591,425	9,278,797	12,464,970	758,440	-	70,093,632
Liquidity exposure	-	-	(16,819,758)	3,486,723	16,487,433	1,240,548	3,351,851	7,746,797

(*) Excluding allowance for impairment losses

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35. CAPITAL MANAGEMENT

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

In accordance with Regulation No. 536/BFSD/BOL, the Branch's regulatory capital is analyzed into two tiers:

- ▶ Tier 1 capital, which includes chartered capital, regulatory reserve fund, business expansion fund and other funds, and retained earnings;
- ▶ Tier 2 capital, which includes qualifying subordinated liabilities, general provisions and the element of fair value reserve relating to unrealized gains/losses on equity instruments classified as available for sale.

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 Branch's capital based on financial information deprived from IFRS financial statements is as follows:

<i>Items</i>	<i>31 December 2024 under IFRS LAKm</i>	<i>31 December 2023 under IFRS LAKm</i>
Tier 1 capital	4,851,429	3,663,600
Tier 2 capital	1,834,780	1,582,877
Total capital	6,686,209	5,246,477
Less: Deductions from capital (Investments in other credit and financial institutions)	-	-
Capital for CAR calculation (A)	6,686,209	5,246,477
Risk weighted balance sheet items	33,563,049	25,328,327
Risk weighted off balance sheet items	1,171,886	1,968,931
Total risk weighted assets (B)	41,421,144	32,543,735
Capital Adequacy Ratio (A/B)	16%	16%

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36. FAIR VALUE OF FINANCIAL ASSETS AND LIABILITIES

Determination of fair value and fair value hierarchy

The Branch uses the following hierarchy for determining and disclosing the fair value of financial instruments by valuation technique:

Level 1: quoted prices/(unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.

Level 2: other techniques for which all inputs which have a significant effect on the recorded fair value are observable, either directly or indirectly.

Level 3: techniques which use inputs which have a significant effect on the recorded fair value that are not based on observable market data.

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36. FAIR VALUE OF FINANCIAL ASSETS AND LIABILITIES (continued)

Fair value of financial assets and liabilities carried at fair value

The Branch has no financial assets and liabilities carried at fair value as at 31 December 2024. Therefore, there is no analysis of financial instruments recorded at fair value by level of the fair value hierarchy.

Fair value of financial assets and liabilities not carried at fair value

The Branch uses the following methodologies and assumptions to determine fair value for financial assets and liabilities not carried at fair value on the financial statements:

Assets for which fair value approximates carrying value

For financial assets and financial liabilities that have a short-term maturity (less than one year) it is assumed that the carrying amounts approximate to their fair value. This assumption is also applied to demand deposits.

Fixed rate financial instruments

The fair value is determined using discounted cash flows using interest at year end of financial instruments in the market with similar risk and maturity. In addition, the Branch assumes that loans to customers are held to maturity. Fair values of loans to customers are determined as the carrying value less impairment losses. For Due to customers, fair value is approximated based on the carrying value of deposits, except for the fair value of fixed rate items with remaining maturity period greater than 1 year which is calculated based on the present value of future cash flows of principal and interest, discounted at interest rates currently being offered on such deposits.

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36. FAIR VALUE OF FINANCIAL ASSETS AND LIABILITIES (continued)

Fair value of financial assets and liabilities not carried at fair value (continued)

Set out below is a comparison, by class, of the carrying amounts and fair values of the Branch's financial instruments that are not carried at fair value in the financial statements:

As at 31 December 2024

Unit: LAKm

	Carrying value	Fair value			Total
		Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	
Financial assets					
Cash and balances with Bank of the Lao PDR	3,186,048	3,186,048	-	-	3,186,048
Due from banks	59,069,335	20,097,560	-	38,971,775	59,069,335
Loans to customers	5,394,196	1,698	-	5,392,498	5,394,196
Financial investments – Held to maturity	6,767,154	-	-	6,767,154	6,767,154
	74,416,733	23,285,306	-	51,131,427	74,416,733
Financial liabilities					
Due to banks	13,581,126	998,245	-	12,582,881	13,581,126
Due to customers	21,537,649	14,212,022	-	7,325,627	21,537,649
Borrowings from other, Head Office and other branches	34,590,850	29,820,812	-	4,770,038	34,590,850
Other financial liabilities	384,007	-	-	384,007	384,007
	70,093,632	45,031,079	-	25,062,553	70,093,632

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36. FAIR VALUE OF FINANCIAL ASSETS AND LIABILITIES (continued)

As at 31 December 2023

Unit: LAKm

	Carrying value	Fair value			
		Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Financial assets					
Cash and balances with Bank of the Lao PDR	4,580,840	4,580,840	-	-	4,580,840
Due from banks	48,300,076	25,920,622	-	22,379,454	48,300,076
Loans to customers	11,006,754	1,486	-	11,005,268	11,006,754
Financial investments – Held to maturity	6,528,666	-	-	6,528,666	6,528,666
	70,416,336	30,502,948	-	39,913,388	70,416,336
Financial liabilities					
Due to banks	2,656,030	1,087,488	-	1,568,542	2,656,030
Due to customers	20,150,434	14,581,777	-	5,568,657	20,150,434
Borrowings from other, Head Office and other branches	41,620,259	17,231,669	-	24,388,590	41,620,259
Other financial liabilities	227,424	-	-	227,424	227,424
	64,654,147	32,900,934	-	31,753,213	64,654,147

37. EXCHANGE RATES OF APPLICABLE FOREIGN CURRENCIES AGAINST LAK AT REPORTING DATE

	31/12/2024 LAK	31/12/2023 LAK
United State Dollar ("USD")	21,851.00	20,497.00
Thai baht ("THB")	625.48	635.42
Chinese Yuan ("CNY")	2,904.00	2,886.00
Euro ("EUR")	22,516.00	22,659.00
Hong Kong Dollar ("HKD")	2,790.00	2,559.50
Japanese Yen ("JPY")	138.47	145.58

Industrial and Commercial Bank of China Limited, Vientiane Branch

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)
as at and for the year ended 31 December 2024

(Amount expressed in the terms of purchasing power of the LAK at 31 December 2024, as described in Note 2 unless otherwise indicated)

38. EVENTS AFTER REPORTING DATE

There is no matter or circumstance that has arisen since 31 December 2024 that requires adjustment or disclosure to be made in the financial statements of the Branch.

Prepared by:



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Reviewed by:



Mr. Shen Xueqin
General Manager



SHEN XUE QIN
沈学勤

Vientiane, Lao PDR

31 March 2025