ທະນາຄານການຄ້າຕ່າງປະເທດລາວ ມະຫາຊົນ
BANQUE POUR LE COMMERCE EXTERIEUR LAO PUBLIC



ບົດລາຍງານການເຄື່ອນໄຫວທຸລະກິດ

ສຳລັບໄລຍະ 06 ເດືອນຕົ້ນປີ 2024

ທີ່ສິ້ນສຸດວັນທີ 30 ມິຖຸນາ 2024

I. ສະພາບລວມຂອງ ທຄຕລ

1. ວິໄສທັດ

ໃນແຜນຍຸດທະສາດໄລຍະຍາວ 2021 – 2025 ທຄຕລ ໄດ້ກຳນົດວິໄສທັດ ເພື່ອປະກອບເຂົ້າໃນການພັດທະນາວຽກງານຂອງຕົນໃຫ້ບັນລຸຕາມເປົ້າໝາຍ ແລະ ວັດຖຸປະສົງ ຄື: **"ເປັນທະນາຄານທີ່ເຂັ້ມແຂງ ທັນສະໄໝ ໄດ້ມາດຕະຖານສາກົນ"**.

2. ພາລະກິດ

ເພື່ອເຮັດໃຫ້ ທຄຕລ ກາຍເປັນທະນາຄານທີ່ເຂັ້ມແຂງ ທັນສະໄໝ ໄດ້ມາດຕະຖານສາກົນ ພາລະກິດຫຼັກທີ່ສຳຄັນຂອງ ທຄຕລ ທີ່ຈະຕ້ອງໄດ້ສຸມໃສ່ ແມ່ນການພັດທະນາປັບປຸງດ້ານການບໍລິການ ໃຫ້ແທດເໝາະກັບໄລຍະການປ່ຽນແປງໃໝ່, ສ້າງຄວາມເຂັ້ມແຂງໝັ້ນຄົງທາງດ້ານການເງິນ ແລະ ສອດຄ່ອງຕາມຫຼັກການບາເຊ ວ 2, ພັດທະນາລະບົບໄອທີ ແລະ ເທັກໂນໂລຊີທີ່ທັນສະໄໝ ເຂົ້າໃນລະບົບບໍລິການ, ພັດທະນາດ້ານລະບົບຂໍ້ມູນຂ່າວສານໃຫ້ຖືກຕ້ອງ, ຊັດເຈນ, ໂປ່ງໃສ, ວ່ອງໄວ ແລະ ຮັບປະກັນຄວາມປອດໄພໄດ້ມາດຕະຖານສາກົນ. ພ້ອມນັ້ນ, ກໍ່ເນັ້ນໃສ່ການພັດທະນາບຸກຄະລາກອນໃນແຕ່ລະດ້ານ ໃຫ້ມີຄວາມຊຳນິຊຳນານ, ເປັນມືອາຊີບດ້ານການບໍລິການທະນາຄານ ເພື່ອຮອງຮັບການພັດທະນາ, ພ້ອມທັງສ້າງຄວາມເພິ່ງພໍໃຈໃຫ້ກັບລູກຄ້າທີ່ມາໃຊ້ບໍລິການ ແລະ ສ້າງພົນປະໂຫຍດສູງສຸດໃຫ້ແກ່ຜູ້ຖືຮຸ້ນ ທຄຕລ ແບບຍືນຍົງ.

❖ ແຜນງານ ແລະ ໂຄງການ 2024

ເພື່ອເຮັດໃຫ້ ທຄຕລ ໄດ້ພັດທະນາ ແລະ ສ້າງຄວາມເຂັ້ມແຂງໝັ້ນຄົງ ກາຍເປັນທະນາຄານທີ່ນຳໜ້າໃນດ້ານຄວາມທັນສະໄໝ, ໄດ້ມາດຕະຖານສາກົນ ໃນລະບົບທະນາຄານ ໃນ ສປປ ລາວ. ທຄຕລ ໄດ້ກຳນົດຍຸດທະສາດການພັດທະນາ ເພື່ອກຳນົດບັນດາທິດທາງ, ຄາດໝາຍ ແລະ ແຜນການຈັດຕັ້ງປະຕິບັດລະອຽດ ເຊິ່ງແຜນງານ ແລະ ໂຄງການທີ່ຈັດຕັ້ງປະຕິບັດໃນປີ 2024 ປະກອບມີ 11 ແຜນງານ ແລະ 39 ໂຄງການ ດັ່ງລາຍລະອຽດລຸ່ມນີ້:

- **ຍຸດທະສາດທີ 1: ສ້າງຄວາມເຂັ້ມແຂງໃຫ້ອົງກອນຢ່າງຮອບດ້ານ** (ປະກອບມີ 5 ແຜນງານ ແລະ 20 ໂຄງການ)
  - ການບໍລິຫານການເງິນ ແລະ ເພີ່ມປະສິດທິພາບການດຳເນີນທຸລະກິດໃຫ້ຍືນຍົງ ປະກອບມີ 5 ໂຄງການ;
  - ການຄຸ້ມຄອງ ແລະ ບໍລິຫານສິນເຊື່ອ ປະກອບມີ 5 ໂຄງການ;
  - ການພັດທະນາບໍລິຫານບຸກຄະລາກອນ ໃຫ້ເຂັ້ມແຂງ ແລະ ມີປະສິທິພາບ ປະກອບມີ 4 ໂຄງການ;
  - ສ້າງລະບົບຄຸ້ມຄອງຄວາມສ່ຽງ ແລະ ສ້າງພື້ນຖານຕ້ານການຟອກເງິນໃຫ້ເຂັ້ມແຂງ ປະກອບມີ 5 ໂຄງການ;
  - ພັດທະນາການຄຸ້ມຄອງບໍລິຫານໃຫ້ໄດ້ມາດຖານສາກົນ ປະກອບມີ 1 ໂຄງການ.
- **ຍຸດທະສາດທີ 2: ຍຸດທະສາດຫັນເປັນທັນສະໄໝ ໂດຍນຳໃຊ້ເຕັກໂນໂລຊີ ແລະ ນະວັດຕະກຳໃໝ່ໆໃນການດຳເນີນທຸລະກິດ ກ້າວສູ່ຍຸກເສດຖະກິດດິຈິຕອລ** (ປະກອບມີ 3 ແຜນງານ ແລະ 14 ໂຄງການ)
  - ການພັດທະນາ ແລະ ຄຸ້ມຄອງລະບົບໄອທີ ປະກອບມີ 7 ໂຄງການ;
  - ຄຸ້ມຄອງບໍລິຫານຂໍ້ມູນ ແລະ ການພັດທະນາວຽກງານສະຖິຕິ ໃຫ້ທັນສະໄໝໄດ້ມາດຕະຖານສາກົນ ແລະ ມີຄຸນນະພາບ ປະກອບມີ 5 ໂຄງການ;
  - ພັດທະນາຜະລິດຕະພັນ ເພື່ອຫັນສູ່ການບໍລິການໃນຮູບແບບ Digital Banking ປະກອບມີ 2 ໂຄງການ;
- **ຍຸດທະສາດທີ 3: ຍຸດທະສາດສ້າງການຄຸ້ມຄອງ ແລະ ບໍລິການຕາມມາດຕະຖານສາກົນ** (ປະກອບມີ 3 ແຜນງານ ແລະ 5 ໂຄງການ)

- ການປັບປຸງ, ພັດທະນາລະບົບບັນຊີ ແລະ ມາດຕະຖານການລາຍງານການເງິນ ປະກອບມີ 3 ໂຄງການ;
- ພັດທະນາ ແລະ ປັບປຸງລະບົບກວດກາໃຫ້ເຂັ້ມແຂງໄດ້ມາດຕະຖານ ປະກອບມີ 2 ໂຄງການ;
- ພັດທະນາໂຄງການ PCI Compliance ຫຼື Payment Card Industry Data Security Standard.

II. ຖານະການເງິນ ແລະ ຜົນດຳເນີນງານ

1. ເສດຖະກິດມະຫາພາກ ສປປ ລາວ ແລະ ທ່າອ່ຽງໃນຕໍ່ໜ້າ

ໃນໄລຍະ 6 ເດືອນຕົ້ນປີ 2024 ລວມຍອດຜະລິດຕະພັນພາຍໃນ (GDP) ສປປ ລາວ ຂະຫຍາຍຕົວໃນລະດັບ 4.7%[1] ເຊິ່ງບັນລຸມະຕິຂອງສະພາແຫ່ງຊາດ 4.5% ຄິດເປັນມູນຄ່າລາຄາໃນປີ 70,584 ຕື້ກີບ. ໂດຍລວມ ເຫັນວ່າ ເສດຖະກິດຂອງ ສປປ ລາວ ຢູ່ໃນຈັງຫວະຟື້ນໂຕ, ບັນດາຂະແໜງການ ຍັງສຸມໃສ່ເລັ່ງການຜະລິດຕາມທິດທາງຂອງ ການແກ້ໄຂຄວາມຫຍຸ້ງຍາກທາງດ້ານເສດຖະກິດຂອງລັດຖະບານ. ນອກຈາກນັ້ນ, ລັດຖະບານກໍ່ໄດ້ເປີດປີ 2024 ເປັນປີທ່ອງທ່ຽວລາວ ໄປຄຽງຄູ່ກັບການເປັນເຈົ້າພາບໃນການຈັດກອງປະຊຸມອາຊຽນ.

ໃນ ສປປ ລາວ ເຖິງວ່າສະພາບລວມເສດຖະກິດຈະຄ່ອຍໆປັບຕົວດີຂຶ້ນ ແຕ່ກໍ່ຢູ່ໃນຈັງຫວະທີ່ຊ້າ ແລະ ຍັງພົບ ຄວາມຫຍຸ້ງຍາກຫຼາຍດ້ານເປັນຕົ້ນແມ່ນ ບັນຫາເງິນເຟີ້ທີ່ເພີ່ມຂຶ້ນຢ່າງຕໍ່ເນື່ອງ, ອັດຕາແລກປ່ຽນ, ລາຄານ້ຳມັນ, ບັນຫາຂາດແຄນແຮງງານ, ບັນຫາຂາດແຄນງົບປະມານ, ພັນທະຊຳລະໜີ້ສິນຕ່າງປະເທດ ແລະ ອື່ນໆ.

ທ່າອ່ຽງເສດຖະກິດທ້າຍປີ 2024 ຍັງສືບຕໍ່ພົບກັບຄວາມສ່ຽງຈາກຫຼາຍປັດໄຈ ອາດສົ່ງຜົນກະທົບຕໍ່ການ ຂະຫຍາຍຕົວຂອງເສດຖະກິດ ເປັນຕົ້ນແມ່ນ ປັດໄຈພາຍນອກຕິດພັນກະໂຍບາຍເສດຖະກິດໃນການຕອບໂຕ້ຂອງ ປະເທດມະຫາອຳນາດໃນໂລກ, ການແຂ່ງຂັນທາງດ້ານເສດຖະກິດ, ຄວາມຜັນຜວນເງິນໂດລາໃນຕະຫຼາດໂລກ, ລາຄານ້ຳມັນ ແລະ ລາຄາຄຳ ເຊິ່ງອາດກະທົບຕໍ່ເສດຖະກິດຂອງ ສປປ ລາວ. ດ້ານປັດໄຈພາຍໃນ ການຜັນຜວນຂອງ ຄ່າເງິນກີບຍັງຈະສືບຕໍ່ກະທົບເຮັດໃຫ້ລາຄາສິນຄ້າຍັງສູງ ແລະ ເງິນເຟີ້ຍັງບໍ່ທັນຄົງທີ່ ເຊິ່ງຄວາມສ່ຽງດັ່ງກ່າວຈະກະທົບ ເຮັດໃຫ້ຕົ້ນທຶນການຜະລິດສູງ, ສ້າງຄວາມສ່ຽງຕໍ່ຫົວໜ່ວຍທຸລະກິດຂະໜາດໜ້ອຍອາດບໍ່ສາມາດຂະຫຍາຍໂຕໄດ້ ແລະ ອາດສົ່ງຜົນໃຫ້ຄວາມສາມາດການແຂ່ງຂັນໃນຕະຫຼາດຫຼຸດລົງ[2].

1.1. ອັດຕາເງິນເຟີ້

ອັດຕາເງິນເຟີ້ໃນເດືອນ 06/2024 ຢູ່ໃນລະດັບ 26.2%[3] ໃນນັ້ນ, ໝວດສິນຄ້າທີ່ມີອັດຕາເງິນເຟີ້ເພີ່ມຂຶ້ນສູງ ແມ່ນໝວດສຸຂະພາບ ແລະ ຢາ ເພີ່ມຂຶ້ນ 41.7%, ໝວດຮ້ານອາຫານ ແລະ ໂຮງແຮມ ເພີ່ມຂຶ້ນ 35.3%, ໝວດທີ່ ພັກອາໄສ, ນ້ຳປະປາ, ໄຟຟ້າ ແລະ ເຊື້ອເພີງ ເພີ່ມຂຶ້ນ 32.5%, ໝວດເຄື່ອງນຸ່ງຫົ່ມ ແລະ ເກີບ ເພີ່ມຂຶ້ນ 29.5%, ໝວດເຫຼົ້າ ແລະ ຢາສູບ ເພີ່ມຂຶ້ນ 28.8%, ສຳລັບໝວດສະບຽງອາຫານ ແລະ ເຄື່ອງດື່ມບໍ່ມີທາດເຫຼົ້າ ເພີ່ມຂຶ້ນ 23.7%.

ສາເຫດຕົ້ນຕໍຂອງອັດຕາເງິນເຟີ້ໃນໄລຍະ 6 ເດືອນຕົ້ນປີ ປັດໄຈຕົ້ນຕໍມາຈາກ (1) ການອ່ອນຄ່າຂອງເງິນກີບ ທຽບກັບສະກຸນເງິນຕາຕ່າງປະເທດເປັນຕົ້ນແມ່ນ ເງິນໂດລາ, ບາດ ແລະ ຢວນ ເຊິ່ງເປັນສະກຸນຫຼັກໃນການຊຳລະສະ ສາງສິນຄ້າ ແລະ ການບໍລິການທີ່ນຳເຂົ້າ; (2) ຖານການຜະລິດພາຍໃນບໍ່ທັນເຂັ້ມແຂງ ສ່ວນຫຼາຍແມ່ນເອື່ອຍອີງ ແລະ ນຳເຂົ້າຈາກຕ່າງປະເທດ ເຊັ່ນ: ສິນຄ້າອຸປະໂພກ, ບໍລິໂພກ, ວັດຖຸດິບ, ເຄື່ອງມືວິທະຍາສາດ ແລະ ພືດຜັກຕ່າງໆ; (3) ພ້ອມກັນນັ້ນ, ແມ່ນການປັບອັດຕາອາກອນມູນຄ່າເພີ່ມຈາກ 7% ເປັນ 10% ເປັນສ່ວນໜຶ່ງຂອງການເພີ່ມຂຶ້ນ ຂອງລາຄາສິນຄ້າເຊັ່ນກັນ.

[1] http://www.sethakit-psx.la/detail13001.html

[2] ບົດລາຍງານສະພາບການເຕີບໂຕເສດຖະກິດ ສປປ ລາວ ປະຈຳປີ 2023 ແລະ ທ່າອ່ຽງປີ 2024

[3] ບົດລາຍງານສະພາບອັດຕາເງິນເຟີ້ ປະຈຳເດືອນມິຖຸນາ, 2024 ສູນສະຖິຕິແຫ່ງຊາດ

1.2. ອັດຕາແລກປ່ຽນ

ໃນໄຕມາດ 02/2024 ທຫລ ຍັງສືບຕໍ່ກຳນົດຂອບອັດຕາແລກປ່ຽນສະກຸນເງິນກີບທຽບເງິນໂດລາ ±7.50% ທຽບໃສ່ອັດຕາແລກປ່ຽນອ້າງອີງ ທຫລ. ສ່ວນຕ່າງລະຫວ່າງອັດຕາຊື້ ແລະ ອັດຕາຂາຍ ຢູ່ໃນລະດັບບໍ່ເກີນ 2% ສຳລັບເງິນກີບທຽບເງິນໂດລາ, ເງິນບາດ, ເງິນຢວນ, ເງິນເອີໂຣ, ເງິນເຢນ ແລະ ສະກຸນອື່ນ. ສ່ວນຕ່າງລະຫວ່າງອັດຕາຊື້ ແລະ ອັດຕາຂາຍ ບໍ່ເກີນ 5% ສຳລັບການແລກປ່ຽນເງິນກີບກັບສະກຸນອື່ນໆ. ອັດຕາແລກປ່ຽນກີບ/ໂດລາ ແລະ ກີບ/ບາດ ຍັງສືບຕໍ່ເພີ່ມຂຶ້ນ[4].

ອັດຕາແລກປ່ຽນລະບົບທະນາຄານ ສຳລັບເງິນໂດລາ ສະເລ່ຍ 6 ເດືອນຕົ້ນປີ ແມ່ນ 21,074 ກີບ/ໂດລາ ເພີ່ມຂຶ້ນເຖິງ 21% ທຽບໄລຍະດຽວກັນປີຜ່ານມາ (ຈາກ 17,395 ກີບ/ໂດລາ), ໃນຂະນະທີ່ອັດຕາແລກປ່ຽນນອກລະບົບ ສະເລ່ຍ 23,719 ກີບ/ໂດລາ ເພີ່ມຂຶ້ນ 32% ທຽບໃສ່ໄລຍະດຽວກັນ (ຈາກ 17,908 ກີບ/ໂດລາ). ສຳລັບອັດຕາແລກປ່ຽນເງິນບາດ, ທົ່ວລະບົບທະນາຄານ ສະເລ່ຍ 652 ກີບ/ບາດ ເພີ່ມຂຶ້ນ 26% (ຈາກ 518 ກີບ/ບາດ) ທຽບໃສ່ໄລຍະດຽວກັນ, ໃນຂະນະທີ່ອັດຕາແລກປ່ຽນນອກລະບົບ ສະເລ່ຍ 659 ກີບ/ບາດ ເພີ່ມຂຶ້ນປະມານ 25% (ຈາກ 525 ກີບ/ບາດ) (ຂໍ້ມູນຈາກ ທະນາຄານແຫ່ງ ສປປ ລາວ, ສະຖິຕິເສດຖະກິດພາກຕ່າງປະເທດ). ການອ່ອນຄ່າຂອງເງິນກີບແມ່ນຍັງສືບຕໍ່ອ່ອນຄ່າເນື່ອງຈາກປັດໄຈພາຍໃນ ແລະ ປັດໄຈພາຍນອກ ເຖິງຢ່າງໃດກໍ່ຕາມໃນປີ 2024 ທຫລ ຍັງຈະສືບຕໍ່ດຳເນີນນະໂຍບາຍເງິນຕາໃນທິດທາງທີ່ຮັດກຸມຫຼາຍຂຶ້ນ ແລະ ປະຕິບັດນະໂຍບາຍອັດຕາແລກປ່ຽນຕາມກົນໄກຕະຫຼາດ ທີ່ມີການຄຸ້ມຄອງຂອງລັດໃຫ້ຮັດກຸມຍິ່ງຂຶ້ນ. ປັດໄຈທີ່ເຮັດໃຫ້ເງິນກີບອ່ອນຄ່າ ເນື່ອງຈາກເສດຖະກິດ ສປປ ລາວ ຍັງຢູ່ໃນສະພາບບອບບາງ, ການສວຍໂອກາດຂອງຕະຫຼາດທີ່ກຳນົດອັດຕາແລກປ່ຽນສູງເກີນຂອບເຂດ ທີ່ທະນາຄານກາງກຳນົດໄວ້, ຄວາມຕ້ອງການເງິນຕາຕ່າງປະເທດມີຫຼາຍ-ຖານການຜະລິດພາຍໃນບໍ່ເຂັ້ມແຂງ, ເອື່ອຍອີງການນຳເຂົ້າສິນຄ້າຈາກຕ່າງປະເທດ ເປັນຕົ້ນ. ດັ່ງນັ້ນ, ເມື່ອອັດຕາແລກປ່ຽນເງິນກີບສືບຕໍ່ອ່ອນຄ່າ ຫຼື ເງິນຕາຕ່າງປະເທດແຂງຄ່າຂຶ້ນ ແມ່ນເຮັດໃຫ້ສິນຄ້ານຳເຂົ້າລວມທັງສິນຄ້າທີ່ເປັນປັດໄຈການຜະລິດມີລາຄາສູງຂຶ້ນ.

2. ການເຄື່ອນໄຫວທີ່ພົ້ນເດັ່ນໂດຍຫຍໍ້ ຂອງ ທຄຕລ

ໃນໄລຍະ 6 ເດືອນຕົ້ນປີ 2024 ທຄຕລ ໄດ້ຈັດກອງປະຊຸມສະຫຼຸບການເຄື່ອນໄຫວວຽກງານຂອງຕົນຈຳນວນ 2 ຄັ້ງ (ກອງປະຊຸມປະຈຳປີ 2023 ແລະ ໄຕມາດ 1/2024), ຈັດກອງປະຊຸມສະພາບໍລິຫານ 3 ຄັ້ງ (ສະໄໝສາມັນ 1 ຄັ້ງ ແລະ ວິສາມັນ 2 ຄັ້ງ) ແລະ ຈັດກອງປະຊຸມຜູ້ຖືຮຸ້ນສາມັນ ປະຈຳປີ 2023; ເຂົ້າຮ່ວມກອງປະຊຸມການສົ່ງເສີມການເງິນສີຂຽວ (PROMOTING GREEN FINANCE IN ASEAN); ເຂົ້າຮ່ວມງານສຳມະນາ, ແລກປ່ຽນຄຳຄິດເຫັນໃນຫົວຂໍ້ " ບໍລິສັດຈົດທະບຽນພົບປະຜູ້ລົງທຶນ (**Opportunity Day**) ປະຈຳປີ **2024**". ພ້ອມນັ້ນ, ໄດ້ສຳເລັດການສະຫຼຸບຜົນການຈັດຕັ້ງປະຕິບັດ KPI ປະຈຳປີ 2023, ກຳນົດເປົ້າໝາຍ KPI ປະຈຳປີ 2024; ຈັດຂັ້ນສາຂາ ແລະ ໜ່ວຍບໍລິການ ປະຈຳປີ 2024 ພ້ອມທັງສຳເລັດການມອບລາງວັນຕ່າງໆ ຕິດພັນກັບຜົນການຈັດຕັ້ງປະຕິບັດວຽກງານດັ່ງກ່າວ; ສຳເລັດການຮັບຮອງ ແລະ ເປີດເຜີຍຕົວເລກເອກະສານລາຍງານຖານະການເງິນປະຈຳປີ 2023 ຕາມມາດຖານລາວ ແລະ ສາກົນ ທີ່ຜ່ານການກວດສອບຈາກບໍລິສັດ PWC; ສ້າງຕັ້ງຂະແໜງ ກວດກາປະຈຳສາຂາໃຫ້ສາຂາທີ່ຍັງບໍ່ມີ. ນອກຈາກນັ້ນ, ຍັງໄດ້ພົບປະກັບຕະຫຼາດຫຼັກຊັບລາວ ເພື່ອປຶກສາຫາລືກ່ຽວກັບສະພາບການດຳເນີນທຸລະກິດໃນໄລຍະຜ່ານມາ ແລະ ທິດທາງແຜນການໃນຕໍ່ໜ້າ.

ດ້ານການພັດທະນາລະບົບ ແລະ ຜະລິດຕະພັນ: ສຳເລັດການພັດທະນາ ແລະ ເປີດໂຕແອັບ Ezykip; ເປີດໂຕການບໍລິການໂອນເງິນຂ້າມແດນຜ່ານມືຖືຈາກ ສ. ເກົາຫຼີ ຫາ ສປປ ລາວ ຜ່ານແອັບ BCEL One; ການບໍລິການຊຳລະສະສາງຂ້າມແດນລາວ-ໄທ ຜ່ານ QR Code; ບໍລິການຊຳລະສະສາງ Unionpay QR ຜ່ານ BCEL One ແລະ ເປີດໂຕ BCEL VISA Corporate. ພ້ອມນັ້ນ, ຍັງໄດ້ສຳເລັດການພັດທະນາ ແລະ Go Live ລະບົບ SWIFT ISO20022 ເພື່ອປັບປຸງລະບົບການບໍລິການໃຫ້ດີຂຶ້ນ.

[4] https://www.bol.gov.la/External_Sectors

ດ້ານຕາໜ່າງບໍລິການ: ໄດ້ອອກຂໍ້ຕົກລົງວ່າດ້ວຍການຍົກລະດັບຫ້ອງແລກປ່ຽນວັງເຕົ່າ-ຊ່ອງເມັກ ເປັນໜ່ວຍບໍລິການ (ສາຂາຈຳປາສັກ) ແລະ ອອກຂໍ້ຕົກລົງສ້າງຕັ້ງໜ່ວຍບໍລິການໄຊມຸງຄຸນ ຂຶ້ນກັບສາຂານະຄອນຫຼວງວຽງຈັນ. ພ້ອມນັ້ນ, ເພື່ອເຮັດໃຫ້ການຄຸ້ມຄອງບໍລິຫານໜ່ວຍລິການມີຄວາມຄ່ອງຕົວ ແລະ ສາມາດຫຼຸດຜ່ອນລາຍຈ່າຍໃນການດຳເນີນງານໄດ້ຫຼາຍຂຶ້ນ ຈຶ່ງໄດ້ມີການໂອນໜ່ວຍບໍລິການພາຍໃນ 3 ສາຂານະຄອນຫຼວງວຽງຈັນ ຕາມການແບ່ງຂອບເຂດຮັບຜິດຊອບຄືນໃໝ່ ແລະ ແຍກຫ້ອງແລກປ່ຽນເຊໂນຈາກໜ່ວຍບໍລິການອຸທຸມພອນ ມາຂຶ້ນກັບຂະແໜງບໍລິການ ຂອງສາຂາສະຫວັນນະເຂດ.

ດ້ານການຮ່ວມມືກັບພາກສ່ວນຕ່າງໆ: ເຊັນສັນຍາເຊື່ອມຕໍ່ລະບົບ OnePay e-Commerce ກັບ ບໍລິສັດ ດວງດີ ທະວີໂຊກ ຈຳກັດຜູ້ດຽວ; ທຶບທວນ ແລະ ຕໍ່ສັນຍາການຮ່ວມມືກະເປົ໋າເງິນເອເລັກໂທຣນິກຂອງ 2 ບໍລິສັດຄື: M-Money ແລະ U-Money ແລະ ເຊັນບົດບັນທຶກຄວາມເຂົ້າໃຈ (MOU) ການຮ່ວມມື ເພື່ອຊຸກຍູ້ການລົງທຶນຂອງໄທ ໃນ ສປປ ລາວ ລະຫວ່າງ ທຄຕລ ແລະ EXIM Bank.

ດ້ານວຽກງານການຕະຫຼາດ: ໄດ້ຈັດກິດຈະກຳການຕະຫຼາດ ເປັນຕົ້ນແມ່ນ OnePay Cash back; Campaign VISA in love; ຝາກຮັກຝາກໃຈ ໄວ້ທີ່ BCEL; ກິດຈະກຳວັນວາເລນທາຍ; ກິດຈະກຳວັນແມ່ຍິງ; ກິດຈະກຳກະຕຸ້ນການຂະຫຍາຍ ແລະ ຊິມໃຊ້ຜະລິດຕະພັນ 35 ປີ ມອບສິ່ງດີໆໃຫ້ແກ່ທ່ານ ແລະ ກິດຈະກຳເປີດຕົວຜະລິດຕະພັນບັດ Kids Saving.

ນອກຈາກນັ້ນ, ທຄຕລ ຍັງໄດ້ຮັບ 2 ລາງວັນອັນຊົງກຽດ ຄື: ລາງວັນຜູ້ອອກບັດດີເດັ່ນ ປະຈຳປີ 2023 (Best Issuing Member Award 2023) ຂອງບໍລິສັດ **UnionPay** ສາກົນ ແລະ ລາງວັນຜົນງານດີເດັ່ນໃນການປະຕິບັດພັນທະສ່ວຍສາອາກອນເຂົ້າງົບປະມານແຫ່ງລັດ ປະຈຳ ປີ 2022 ຈາກກະຊວງການເງິນ.

3. ຂໍ້ມູນທາງດ້ານການເງິນທີ່ສຳຄັນຂອງ ທຄຕລ

ໃນໄລຍະ 6 ເດືອນຕົ້ນປີ 2024 ທຄຕລ ມີຕົວເລກຜົນການດຳເນີນທຸລະກິດ ດັ່ງລຸ່ມນີ້:

- **ຍອດຊັບສິນ:** 143,799,440 ລ້ານກີບ, ທຽບໃສ່ແຜນການປີ 2024 ປະຕິບັດໄດ້ 102% ທຽບໃສ່ໄລຍະດຽວກັນຂອງປີຜ່ານມາເພີ່ມຂຶ້ນ 14%;
- **ຍອດເງິນກູ້ທັງໝົດ:** 58,229,557 ລ້ານກີບ, ທຽບໃສ່ແຜນການປີ 2024 ປະຕິບັດໄດ້ 98%; ທຽບໃສ່ໄລຍະດຽວກັນຂອງປີຜ່ານມາເພີ່ມຂຶ້ນ 26%;
- **ອັດຕາສ່ວນ NPL:** 2.85%;
- **ຍອດເງິນຝາກ:** 135,083,325 ລ້ານກີບ, ທຽບໃສ່ແຜນການປີ 2024 ປະຕິບັດໄດ້ 104% ທຽບໃສ່ໄລຍະດຽວກັນຂອງປີຜ່ານມາເພີ່ມຂຶ້ນ 14%;
- **ກຳໄລສຸດທິຫຼັງອາກອນ:** 224,936 ລ້ານກີບ, ທຽບໃສ່ແຜນການປີ 2024 ປະຕິບັດໄດ້ 75% ທຽບໃສ່ໄລຍະດຽວກັນຂອງປີຜ່ານມາເພີ່ມຂຶ້ນ 120%.

III. ຂໍ້ມູນທົ່ວໄປ ແລະ ຂໍ້ມູນສຳຄັນບາງດ້ານ ຂອງ ທຄຕລ

- **ທີ່ຕັ້ງ ແລະ ເຄືອຂ່າຍ**

ສຳນັກງານໃຫຍ່ຂອງທະນາຄານ ຕັ້ງຢູ່ເລກທີ 01, ຖະໜົນປາງຄຳ, ບ້ານຊຽງຍືນ, ເມືອງຈັນທະບູລີ, ນະຄອນຫຼວງວຽງຈັນ. ນະວັນທີ 30 ມິຖຸນາ 2024 ທະນາຄານມີ (1) ສຳນັກງານໃຫຍ່, (6) ວິສາຫະກິດຂາຮຸ້ນ ແລະ ວິສາຫະກິດປະສົມ, (20) ສາຂາ, (101) ໜ່ວຍບໍລິການ ແລະ (12) ຫ້ອງແລກປ່ຽນເງິນຕາ ທົ່ວ ສປປ ລາວ.

- **ຕິດຕໍ່ ແລະ ພົວພັນ ສອບຖາມຂໍ້ມູນຕ່າງໆຂອງ ທຄຕລ**
  - ເບີໂທ (+856-21) 213200 ຫຼື ໂທ 1555
  - ແຟັກ (+856-21) 213202
  - ອີເມວ: bcelhqv@bcel.com.la ເວັບໄຊ: www.bcel.com.la

- **ປະຫວັດຄວາມເປັນມາໂດຍຫຍໍ້ ຂອງ ທຄຕລ**

ທະນາຄານການຄ້າຕ່າງປະເທດລາວ ມະຫາຊົນ ດຳເນີນທຸລະກິດໃນຮູບແບບມະຫາຊົນ ແລະ ຈົດທະບຽນຢູ່ໃນຕະຫຼາດຫຼັກຊັບ ສປປ ລາວ.

ທະນາຄານການຄ້າຕ່າງປະເທດລາວ ໄດ້ຮັບການສ້າງຕັ້ງຂຶ້ນພາຍໃຕ້ໃບອະນຸຍາດສ້າງຕັ້ງທະນາຄານ ເລກທີ 129/ທຫລ, ລົງວັນທີ 01 ພະຈິກ 1989, ໃນວັນທີ 23 ທັນວາ 2010 ທະນາຄານໄດ້ສຳເລັດການຂາຍຮຸ້ນອອກສູ່ມະຫາຊົນ. ທະນາຄານໄດ້ປ່ຽນຊື່ມາເປັນ ທະນາຄານການຄ້າຕ່າງປະເທດລາວ ມະຫາຊົນ ອີງຕາມໃບທະບຽນວິສາຫະກິດ ເລກທີ 0061/ຫຈທ, ລົງວັນທີ 10 ມັງກອນ 2011 ອອກໂດຍກົມທະບຽນ ແລະ ຄຸ້ມຄອງວິສາຫະກິດ, ກະຊວງອຸດສາຫະກຳ ແລະ ການຄ້າ ຂອງ ສປປ ລາວ. ໃນວັນທີດັ່ງກ່າວ, ລັດຖະບານ ເຊິ່ງຕາງໜ້າໂດຍກະຊວງການເງິນເປັນຜູ້ຖືຮຸ້ນໃຫຍ່ສຸດ ໂດຍຖືຮຸ້ນ 80% ຂອງຮຸ້ນທັງໝົດ.

ວັນທີ 15 ກໍລະກົດ 2011, ກະຊວງການເງິນ ຂາຍຮຸ້ນສາມັນ 10% (ເທົ່າກັບ 13,657,759 ຮຸ້ນ) ໃຫ້ຄູ່ຮ່ວມຮຸ້ນທາງຍຸດທະສາດ ຊື່ວ່າ ທະນາຄານ COFIBRED ອີງຕາມສັນຍາການຊື້-ຂາຍຮຸ້ນສາມັນ ລະຫວ່າງ ກະຊວງການເງິນ ແລະ ທະນາຄານ COFIBRED.

ໃນວັນທີ 17 ສິງຫາ 2017 ທຄຕລ ໄດ້ສະເໜີຂາຍຮຸ້ນໃຫ້ແກ່ຜູ້ຖືຮຸ້ນເດີມ ແລະ ຂາຮຸ້ນໃໝ່ ເພື່ອເພີ່ມທຶນຈົດທະບຽນ. ທະນາຄານໄດ້ຮັບຂໍ້ຕົກລົງສະບັບໃໝ່ ເລກທີ 21/ທຫລ, ລົງວັນທີ 13 ກັນຍາ 2017 ອອກໂດຍທະນາຄານແຫ່ງ ສປປ ລາວ. ໃນວັນທີ 15 ກັນຍາ 2017 ຕະຫຼາດຫຼັກຊັບລາວໄດ້ຢັ້ງຢືນວ່າທະນາຄານໄດ້ເພີ່ມທຶນຈົດທະບຽນຈຳນວນ 355,728,500,000 ກີບ (ເທົ່າກັບ 71,145,700 ຮຸ້ນ) ຕາມໃບຢັ້ງຢືນເລກທີ 01/ຕລຊລ, ລົງວັນທີ 15 ກັນຍາ 2017 ແລະ ໃບທະບຽນວິສາຫະກິດສະບັບປັບປຸງໃຫມ່ ເລກທີ 0429/ຫຈທ, ລົງວັນທີ 18 ພຶດສະພາ 2018 ອອກໂດຍ ກະຊວງອຸດສາຫະກຳ ແລະ ການຄ້າ.

ໃນວັນທີ 11 ຕຸລາ 2019 ສຳນັກງານຄະນະກຳມະການຄຸ້ມຄອງຫຼັກຊັບໄດ້ອະນຸມັດໃຫ້ທະນາຄານປັບປຸງໂຄງສ້າງຜູ້ຖືຮຸ້ນໂດຍການສະເໜີຂາຍສິດຊື້ຮຸ້ນໃຫ້ແກ່ຜູ້ຖືຮຸ້ນເດີມ ແລະ ສາທາລະນະຊົນ. ຈຸດປະສົງຂອງການແບ່ງຮຸ້ນຂາຍຂອງລັດຖະບານ ແມ່ນເພື່ອສະໜັບສະໜູນສະເໜີຂາຍໃຫ້ແກ່ຜູ້ຖືຮຸ້ນທີ່ຫຼາກຫຼາຍ ເພື່ອພັດທະນາທະນາຄານໃຫ້ເຕີບໃຫຍ່ຂະຫຍາຍຕົວ ແລະ ໝັ້ນຄົງ. ພ້ອມດຽວກັນນັ້ນໃນວັນທີ 29 ພະຈິກ 2019 ສຳນັກງານຄະນະກຳມະການຄຸ້ມຄອງຫຼັກຊັບໄດ້ຢັ້ງຢືນວ່າ ທະນາຄານໄດ້ສຳເລັດການສະເໜີຂາຍຮຸ້ນໃນອັດຕາສ່ວນ 10% ຂອງທະນາຄານໄດ້ສຳເລັດ.

ປະຈຸບັນ ໂຄງສ້າງການຖືຮຸ້ນຂອງທະນາຄານ: ລັດຖະບານຖືຮຸ້ນ 60%, ນັກລົງທຶນພາຍໃນ (ລວມທັງພະນັກງານ ທຄຕລ) ແລະ ນັກລົງທຶນຕ່າງປະເທດ 30% ແລະ ຄູ່ຮ່ວມຮຸ້ນທາງຍຸດທະສາດ 10%.

ກິດຈະກຳຫລັກຂອງທະນາຄານ ແມ່ນເພື່ອສະໜອງການບໍລິການ ລວມທັງການລະດົມທຶນ ແລະ ຮັບຝາກເງິນໄລຍະສັ້ນ, ກາງ ແລະ ຍາວ ຈາກນິຕິບຸກຄົນ ແລະ ບຸກຄົນ; ສະໜອງເງິນກູ້ໄລຍະສັ້ນ, ກາງ, ຍາວ ໃຫ້ແກ່ຫົວໜ່ວຍທຸລະກິດ ແລະ ບຸກຄົນຕາມຈຸດປະສົງ ແລະ ຄວາມສາມາດໃນການສະໜອງທຶນຂອງທະນາຄານ; ບໍລິການແລກປ່ຽນເງິນຕາຕ່າງປະເທດ, ບໍລິການຊຳລະສະສາງ, ບໍລິການການຄ້າລະຫວ່າງປະເທດ, ບໍລິການໜັງສືສິນເຊື່ອ, ຄ້ຳປະກັນ, ໃຫ້ບໍລິການຊື້ຂາຍວັດຖຸມີຄ່າອື່ນໆ ແລະ ໃຫ້ບໍລິການດ້ານທະນາຄານອື່ນໆ ທີ່ໄດ້ຮັບອະນຸຍາດຈາກ

ທະນາຄານແຫ່ງ ສປປ ລາວ ໂດຍສະເພາະແມ່ນບໍລິການດ້ານປະກັນໄພ, ບໍລິການເປັນນາຍໜ້າຊື້ຂາຍຫຼັກຊັບເປັນຕົ້ນ.

ທຶນຈົດທະບຽນ

ທຶນຈົດທະບຽນ ນະວັນທີ 30 ມິຖຸນາ 2024 ແມ່ນ 1,038,617 ລ້ານກີບ (ວັນທີ 31 ທັນວາ 2023: 1,038,617 ລ້ານກີບ).

IV. ໂຄງຮ່າງການຈັດຕັ້ງສະພາບໍລິຫານ, ຄະນະອຳນວຍການ ແລະ ການເຄື່ອນໄຫວ ຂອງຄະນະກຳມະການຂຶ້ນກັບສະພາບໍລິຫານ

1. ໂຄງຮ່າງການຈັດຕັ້ງ ແລະ ປະຫວັດໂດຍຫຍໍ້ ຂອງສະມາຊິກສະພາບໍລິຫານ

1.1 ສະພາບໍລິຫານ ທະນາຄານການຄ້າຕ່າງປະເທດລາວ ມະຫາຊົນ:

ສະມາຊິກສະພາບໍລິຫານ ທະນາຄານການຄ້າຕ່າງປະເທດລາວ ມະຫາຊົນ ນະວັນທີ 30 ມິຖຸນາ 2024 ປະກອບ ມີ 8 ທ່ານ:

ຊື່ ແລະ ນາມສະກຸນ	ຕຳແໜ່ງ	ວັນທີແຕ່ງຕັ້ງ
ທ່ານ ບຸນປອນ ວັນນະຈິດ	ປະທານສະພາບໍລິຫານ	ແຕ່ງຕັ້ງວັນທີ 27 ເມສາ 2023
ທ່ານ ປອ. ອາຄົມ ປຣະເສີດ	ກຳມະການອິດສະຫຼະ, ຮອງປະທານ	ແຕ່ງຕັ້ງວັນທີ 29 ເມສາ 2024
ທ່ານ ນ. ສາຍສະໝອນ ຈັນທະຈັກ	ກຳມະການ	ແຕ່ງຕັ້ງວັນທີ 22 ພະຈິກ 2022
ທ່ານ Stephane Mangiavacca	ກຳມະການ	ແຕ່ງຕັ້ງວັນທີ 29 ພຶດສະພາ 2020
ທ່ານ ປະສົມພັດ ຄຳຕັນ	ກຳມະການ	ແຕ່ງຕັ້ງວັນທີ 03 ສິງຫາ 2021
ທ່ານ ຣສ ທອງພັດ ຈັນທະນີວົງ	ກຳມະການອິດສະຫຼະ	ແຕ່ງຕັ້ງວັນທີ 03 ສິງຫາ 2021
ທ່ານ ນ. ລັດດາວັນ ຊົງວິໄລ	ກຳມະການອິດສະຫຼະ	ແຕ່ງຕັ້ງວັນທີ 03 ສິງຫາ 2021
ທ່ານ ສອນໄຊ ສີລາພັດ	ກຳມະການອິດສະຫຼະ	ແຕ່ງຕັ້ງວັນທີ 03 ສິງຫາ 2021

❖ **ການປ່ຽນແປງ:** ເນື່ອງຈາກວ່າ **ທ່ານ ຄຳສຸກ ສູນດາລາ,** ສະມາຊິກອິດສະຫຼະ ຮອງປະທານສະພາບໍລິຫານ (ຜູ້ເກົ່າ) ໄດ້ດຳລົງຕຳແໜ່ງເປັນສະມາຊິກອິດສະຫຼະຢູ່ໃນສະພາບໍລິຫານ ທຄຕລ ມາຫຼາຍສະໄໝ ແລະ ຄົບກຳນົດທີ່ກົດລະບຽບຂອງ ທຄຕລ ອະນຸຍາດໃຫ້ສາມາດດຳລົງຕຳແໜ່ງແລ້ວ (ຕາມມາດຕາ 32 ຂອງກົດລະບຽບ ທຄຕລ ກຳນົດໃຫ້ສະມາຊິກອິດສະຫຼະຕ້ອງດຳລົງຕຳແໜ່ງບໍ່ເກີນ 4 ສະໄໝຕິດຕໍ່ກັນ). ສະພາບໍລິຫານ ທຄຕລ ຈຶ່ງໄດ້ຄົ້ນຄວ້າເປົ້າໝາຍຜູ້ມາດຳລົງຕຳແໜ່ງແທນ ໂດຍສົມທົບກັບຂັ້ນເທິງທີ່ກ່ຽວຂ້ອງ ເຊິ່ງທະນາຄານແຫ່ງ ສປປ ລາວ ແລະ ກະຊວງການເງິນ ໄດ້ຕົກລົງແຕ່ງຕັ້ງ **ທ່ານ ປອ. ອາຄົມ ປຣະເສີດ**, ຜູ້ອຳນວຍການສະຖາບັນການທະນາຄານ ໃຫ້ເປັນຮອງປະທານສະພາບໍລິຫານ ທຄຕລ ແທນ ທ່ານ ຄຳສຸກ ສູນດາລາ, ສ່ວນກຳມະການທ່ານອື່ນຍັງຄົງບໍ່ປ່ຽນແປງ (ກອງປະຊຸມສາມັນຜູ້ຖືຮຸ້ນ ທຄຕລ ປະຈຳປີ 2023 ຄັ້ງວັນທີ 29 ເມສາ 2024 ໄດ້ມີມະຕິຮັບຮອງການແຕ່ງຕັ້ງຢ່າງເປັນທາງການ).

1.2. ປະຫວັດຫຍໍ້ຂອງສະພາບໍລິຫານ



ທ່ານ ບຸນປອນ ອັນນະຈິດ
ປະທານສະພາບໍລິຫານ

ຊີວະປະຫວັດຫຍໍ້:

ວັນ ເດືອນ ປີເກີດ : 14/04/1959

ສັນຊາດ : ລາວ

ພາສາ : ອັງກິດ, ຫວຽດນາມ

ຕຳແໜ່ງ : ຮອງລັດຖະມົນຕີກະຊວງການເງິນ

ປະຫວັດການສຶກສາ:

2012: ປະລິນຍາໂທ ສາຂາ ການຄຸ້ມຄອງເສດຖະກິດ, ສະຖາບັນການເມືອງ-ການປົກຄອງແຫ່ງຊາດ.

2010: ປະລິນຍາຕີ ສາຂາ ການຄຸ້ມຄອງເສດຖະກິດ, ສະຖາບັນການເມືອງ-ການປົກຄອງແຫ່ງຊາດ.

1998: ຊັ້ນສູງ ສາຂາ ການຄຸ້ມຄອງເສດຖະກິດ, ສະຖາບັນການເມືອງ-ການປົກຄອງແຫ່ງຊາດ.

ປະຫວັດການເຮັດວຽກ:

02/04/2021 - ປັດຈຸບັນ: ຮອງລັດຖະມົນຕີກະຊວງການເງິນ
2016 - 2021: ຮອງປະທານອົງການກວດສອບແຫ່ງລັດ
2010 - 2016: ຮອງປະທານຄະນະປັບປຸງທຸລະກິດແຫ່ງຊາດ ຢູ່ຫ້ອງວ່າການລັດຖະບານ
2005 - 2010: ຮອງເຈົ້າແຂວງອຸດົມໄຊ
1999 - 2005: ຫົວໜ້າພະແນກການເງິນ ແຂວງອຸດົມໄຊ
1995 - 1998: ຮອງຫົວໜ້າພະແນກແຜນການ-ການຮ່ວມມື ແຂວງອຸດົມໄຊ
1989 - 1995: ຫົວໜ້າຫ້ອງການ ການເງິນເມືອງຮຸນ, ແຂວງອຸດົມໄຊ
1985 - 1988: ຮອງຫົວໜ້າຫ້ອງການເສດຖະກິດແຜນການ ແລະ ການເງິນເມືອງຮຸນ, ແຂວງອຸດົມໄຊ
1984 - 1985: ຫົວໜ້າຫ້ອງການສະຖິຕິແຜນການ ເມືອງຮຸນ, ແຂວງອຸດົມໄຊ
1981 - 1984: ພະນັກງານວິຊາການ ຢູ່ຫ້ອງການສະຖິຕິແຜນການ, ເມືອງ ຮຸນ, ແຂວງອຸດົມໄຊ
1976 - 1981: ເປັນທະຫານກອງພັນ 28 ແລະ ຫ້ອງການ 63



ທ່ານ ປອ ອາຄົມ ປຣະເສີດ

ຮອງປະທານສະພາບໍລິຫານ

ຊີວະປະຫວັດຫຍໍ້:

ວັນ ເດືອນ ປີເກີດ : 03/05/1968

ສັນຊາດ : ລາວ

ພາສາ : ລາວ, ອັງກິດ

ຕຳແໜ່ງ : ກຳມະການອິດສະຫຼະ

ປະຫວັດການສຶກສາ:

2002-2005: ຮຽນປະລິນຍາເອກ ວິຊາບໍລິຫານທຸລະກິດ, ມະຫາວິທະຍາໄລຂົນສົ່ງທາງນ້ຳ ສ.ເກົາຫລີ (KMU), ເມືອງ ປູຊານ, ປະເທດ ສ.ເກົາຫລີ;

1994-1996: ຮຽນປະລິນຍາໂທ ວິຊາບໍລິຫານທຸລະກິດ, ສະຖາບັນພັດທະນາບໍລິຫານສາດ (NIDA), ບາງກອກ, ປະເທດ ໄທ;

1985-1991: ຮຽນປະລິນຍາຕີ ວິຊາກົນຈັກຫນັກ, ມະຫາວິທະຍາໄລຂົວທາງ (TADY), ເມືອງທາສເຄນ, ປະເທດອຸສເບກ ກິສຖານ (ອາດີດສະຫະພາບໂຊວຽດ).

ປະຫວັດການເຮັດວຽກ:

07/2024 - ປັດຈຸບັນ: ຮອງເລຂາທິການສະພາແຫ່ງຊາດ.

07/2021 – 07/2024: ຜູ້ອຳນວຍການສະຖາບັນການທະນາຄານ.

07/2018 – 07/2021: ຜູ້ອຳນວຍການທະນາຄານພັດທະນາລາວ.

10/2014 – 07/2018: ຫົວຫນ້າຄະນະສ້າງແຜນຍຸດທະສາດພັດທະນາການເງິນ-ເງິນຕາ 2021-2025 ແລະ ວິໃສທັດຮອດ ປີ 2030.

10/2010 – 2018: ເປັນສະມາຊິກສະພາບໍລິຫານ, ຕະຫຼາດຫຼັກຊັບລາວ.

08/2010 – 07/2018: ຫົວຫນ້າກົມຄຸ້ມຄອງສະຖາບັນການເງິນ, ທະນາຄານແຫ່ງ ສປປ ລາວ.

02/2008 – 08/2010: ຮອງຫົວຫນ້າຄະນະສ້າງຕັ້ງຕະຫຼາດຫຼັກຊັບລາວ.

02/2007 – 02/2008: ຮອງຫົວຫນ້າກົມຄຸ້ມຄອງທະນາຄານທຸລະກິດ ແລະ ສະຖາບັນການເງິນ, ທະນາຄານແຫ່ງ ສປປ ລາວ.

01/2007 – 2009: ຫົວຫນ້າຄະນະສ້າງແຜນຍຸດທະສາດພັດທະນາຂະແຫນງການເງິນ-ເງິນຕາຂອງ ສປປລາວ 2010-2020.

08/2006 – 09/2008: ເປັນສະມາຊິກສະພາບໍລິຫານທະນາຄານພັດທະນາລາວ.

08/2005– 02/2006: ຫົວຫນ້າພະແນກນະໂຍບາຍເງິນຕາ, ກົມນະໂຍບາຍເງິນຕາ, ທະນາຄານແຫ່ງ ສປປ ລາວ.

01 – 08/2005: ຫົວຫນ້າພະແນກຄົ້ນຄວ້າເສດຖະກິດຕ່າງປະເທດ, ກົມຄົ້ນຄວ້າເສດຖະກິດ, ທະນາຄານແຫ່ງ ສປປ ລາວ.

1997 – 2002: ຫົວຫນ້າພະແນກຄົ້ນຄວ້າເສດຖະກິດພາຍໃນ, ກົມຄົ້ນຄວ້າເສດຖະກິດ, ທະນາຄານແຫ່ງ ສປປ ລາວ.

1992 – 1993: ເຮັດວຽກຢູ່ກະຊວງຄົມມະນາຄົມ, ໂຍທາທິການ ແລະ ຂົນສົ່ງ.



ທ່ານ ນາງ ສາຍສະໝອນ ຈັນທະຈັກ
ກຳມະການ

ຊີວະປະຫວັດຫຍໍ້:

ວັນ ເດືອນ ປີເກີດ : 15/03/1969

ສັນຊາດ : ລາວ

ພາສາ : ລາວ, ອັງກິດ

ຕຳແໜ່ງ : ຜູ້ອຳນວຍການ ທະນາຄານການຄ້າຕ່າງປະເທດລາວ ມະຫາຊົນ.

ປະຫວັດການສຶກສາ:

ທິດສະດີການເມືອງ: ຊັ້ນສູງ.

2007: ປະລິນຍາໂທ ສາຂາ ບໍລິຫານທຸລະກິດຕ່າງປະເທດ ຈາກປະເທດ ອົດສະຕາລີ (Flinders University, Australia);

1998: ປະລິນຍາໂທ ສາຂາ ບໍລິຫານລັດ ຈາກປະເທດ ຍີ່ປຸ່ນ (Saitama University, Japan);

1993: ປະລິນຍາໂທ ສາຂາ ເສດຖະກິດມະຫາພາກ ຈາກມະຫາວິທະຍາໄລ ກູບານ ປະເທດ ລັດເຊຍ (Kuban State University, Russia).

ປະຫວັດການເຮັດວຽກ:

08/2022 – ປັດຈຸບັນ: ຜູ້ອຳນວຍການ ທະນາຄານການຄ້າຕ່າງປະເທດລາວ ມະຫາຊົນ;

09/2021 – 08/2022: ຜູ້ອຳນວຍການໃຫຍ່, ຕະຫລາດຫລັກຊັບລາວ;

2015: ຫົວໜ້າສຳນັກງານ ຄະນະກຳມະການຄຸ້ມຄອງຫລັກຊັບ, ທະນາຄານ ແຫ່ງ ສປປ ລາວ;

04/2010: ຮອງຫົວໜ້າສຳນັກງານຄະນະກຳມະການຄຸ້ມຄອງຫລັກຊັບ, ທະນາຄານ ແຫ່ງ ສປປ ລາວ;

2009: ຮອງຫົວໜ້າກົມນະໂຍບາຍເງິນຕາ, ທະນາຄານ ແຫ່ງ ສປປ ລາວ;

1993 – 1997: ພະນັກງານກົມນະໂຍບາຍເງິນຕາ, ທະນາຄານ ແຫ່ງ ສປປ ລາວ.



ທ່ານ Stephane MANGIAVACCA
ກຳມະການ

ຊີວະປະຫວັດຫຍໍ້:

ວັນ ເດືອນ ປີເກີດ: 11/07/1975

ສັນຊາດ : ຝຣັ່ງ

ພາສາ : ຝຣັ່ງ, ອັງກິດ, ສະເປນ, ຈີນ ແລະ ຍີ່ປຸ່ນ

ປະຫວັດການສຶກສາ:

1996 – 1999 : ສຶກສາທີ່ມະຫາວິທະຍາໄລ Ecole Nationale Superieure des Mines de Saint-Etienne.

- ຈົບຊັ້ນສູງສາຂາ ວິສະວະກຳສາດ ດ້ວຍກຽດນິຍົມ;
- ເຂົ້າຮ່ວມໂຄງການແລກປ່ຽນກ່ຽວກັບວິສະວະກຳສິ່ງແວດລ້ອມ ທີ່ University of New Brunswick, ປະເທດ Canada;
- ຫລັກສູດປະລິນຍາຕໍ່ເສດຖະສາດ.

ປະຫວັດການເຮັດວຽກ:

01/2020 – ປະຈຸບັນ : ຫົວໜ້າຝ່າຍທຸລະກິດຕ່າງປະເທດ, BRED Banque Populaire, ປະເທດ France;

2009 – 2010: ຫົວໜ້າຝ່າຍຄຸ້ມຄອງຄວາມສ່ຽງ ແລະ ການປະຕິບັດຕາມ, BRED Banque Populaire, ປະເທດ France;

2001 – 2009: ຜູ້ຈັດການອາວຸໂສຝ່າຍກວດສອບ ທີ່ Central Audit, Banque Populaire - Natixis - Coface (BPCE GROUP);

1999 – 2001: ຜູ້ຊ່ວຍວຽກກ່ຽວກັບການຄ້າ ທີ່ French Trade Commission, Guangzhou, China;

1999: ພະນັກງານຝຶກຫັດທີ່ EDF, French Company of Electricity, Lyon, France;

1998: ພະນັກງານຝຶກຫັດທີ່ The Yokohama Rubber Company, Hiratsuka, Japan;

1997: ພະນັກງານຝຶກຫັດທີ່ Pechiney-Aluminium, lssoire, France.



ທ່ານ ປະສົມເພັດ ຄຳຕັນ

ກຳມະການ

ຊີວະປະຫວັດຫຍໍ້:

ວັນ ເດືອນ ປີເກີດ : 25/05/1970

ສັນຊາດ : ລາວ

ພາສາ : ລາວ, ອັງກິດ

ຕຳແໜ່ງ : ຮອງຫົວໜ້າກົມ, ກົມປະຕິຮູບລັດວິສາຫະກິດ ແລະ ການປະກັນໄພ, ກະຊວງການເງິນ

ປະຫວັດການສຶກສາ:

ປະຫວັດການສຶກສາ:

2001 - 2003: ປະລິນຍາໂທເສດຖະກິດທຸລະກິດ ທີ່ວິທະຍາໄລກຸງຮີ, ປະເທດ ສ ເກົາຫຼີ;

1987 - 1993: ປະລິນຍາຕີຄຸ້ມຄອງກົນຈັກ ທີ່ມະຫາວິທະຍາໄລຊັບພະວິຊາ 2 ທັນວາ ສປປ ລາວ.

ປະຫວັດການເຮັດວຽກ:

08/2020 - ປະຈຸບັນ : ຮອງຫົວໜ້າກົມປະຕິຮູບລັດວິສາຫະກິດ ແລະ ການປະກັນໄພ, ກະຊວງການເງິນ;

2016 - 2020: ຮອງຫົວໜ້າກົມນະໂຍບາຍການເງິນ ແລະ ນິຕິກຳ, ກະຊວງການເງິນ;

2013 - 2016: ຫົວໜ້າພະແນກຄຸ້ມຄອງທຶນກູ້ຢືມ ແລະ ຊ່ວຍເຫຼືອລ້າ, ກົມການເງິນຕ່າງປະເທດ, ກະຊວງການເງິນ;

2008 - 2013: ຫົວໜ້າຄຸ້ມຄອງໂຄງການກູ້ຢືມ ແລະ ຊ່ວຍເຫຼືອຫຼ້າ ຈາກທະນາຄານໂລກ ກະຊວງການເງິນ;

2007 - 2008: ຮອງຫົວໜ້າພະແນກສະຖິຕິການເງິນ, ກົມນະໂຍບາຍການເງິນ, ກະຊວງການເງິນ;

1998 - 2007: ວິຊາການກົມງົບປະມານ, ກະຊວງການເງິນ;

1994 - 1998: ວິຊາການກົມເງິນຕາຕ່າງປະເທດ, ກະຊວງການເງິນ.



ທ່ານ ທອງເພັດ ຈັນທະນິວົງ

ກຳມະການອິດສະຫຼະ

ຊີວະປະຫວັດຫຍໍ້:

ວັນ ເດືອນ ປີເກີດ : 20/04/1962

ສັນຊາດ : ລາວ

ພາສາ : ລາວ, ອັງກິດ

ຕຳແໜ່ງ : ຫົວໜ້າໂຄງການ (Advancing Strategic Management, Leadership and Fundraising in Higher Education in Asia / ASTRA,) Erasmus+.

ປະຫວັດການສຶກສາ:

2018 – 2021: ຄົ້ນຄວ້າປະລິນຍາເອກ ດ້ານການບັນຊີ (PhD Candidate) ຢູ່ມະຫາວິທະຍາໄລສີປະທຸມ ປະເທດໄທ;

2019 : ໄດ້ຮັບປະກາດສະນິຍະບັດ ນັກຊ່ຽວຊານບັນຊີລາວ;

1998 – 2002: ຄົ້ນຄວ້າປະລິນຍາໂທ ດ້ານການພົວພັນສາກົນ ຢູ່ມະຫາວິທະຍາໄລ De Mons ປະເທດແບນຊິກ;

1998 – 2000: ຄົ້ນຄວ້າປະລິນຍາໂທ ດ້ານບໍລິຫານທຸລະກິດ ຢູ່ມະຫາວິທະຍາໄລເທັກໂນໂລຢີແຫ່ງເອເຊັຍ (AIT) ປະເທດໄທ;

1996 – 1997: ສຶກສາລະດັບປະລິນຍາຕີ ດ້ານບໍລິຫານທຸລະກິດ ໂຄງການຮ່ວມມືສະຖາບັນການເມືອງການປົກຄອງແຫ່ງຊາດ ແລະ ມະຫາວິທະຍາໄລເທັກໂນໂລຢີແຫ່ງເອເຊັຍ (AIT) ປະເທດໄທ;

1981 – 1985: ສຶກສາລະດັບປະລິນຍາຕີ ດ້ານຄະນິດສາດ ຢູ່ມະຫາວິທະຍາໄລແຫ່ງຊາດ.

ປະຫວັດການເຮັດວຽກ:

2018-2023: ເປັນຮອງຄະນະບໍດີ ຄະນະເສດຖະສາດ ແລະ ບໍລິຫານທຸລະກິດ (ຮັບຜິດຊອບຫຼັກສູດປະລິນຍາໂທ ແລະ ປະລິນຍາເອກ), ມະຫາວິທະຍາໄລແຫ່ງຊາດ

2006: ເປັນຮອງສາດສະດາຈານ ສາຂາບໍລິຫານທຸລະກິດ (ເລກທີ 304-178/ນຍ ລົງວັນທີ 04/09/2006)

2018-2024: ເປັນປະທານຄະນະກຳມະທິການຫຼັກສູດ ການບັນຊີ ແລະ ການກວດສອບ (CPA) ຂອງສະພາວິຊາຊີບນັກບັນຊີ ແລະ ນັກກວດສອບລາວ

2018-2022: ເປັນຄະນະບໍລິຫານງານສະພາວິຊາຊີບນັກບັນຊີ ແລະ ນັກກວດສອບລາວ

2018-2024: ເປັນກຳມະການອິດສະຫຼະຂອງສະພາບໍລິຫານ ລັດວິສາຫະກິດ ລາວໂທລະຄົມ

2023-2024: ເປັນຄະນະຄົ້ນຄວ້າ ແລະ ປັບປຸງລະບົບບັນຊີວິສາຫະກິດ, ຮູບແບບເອກະສານການລາຍງານການເງິນ, ການກຳນົດຜັງບັນຊີ ແລະ ເທັກນິກການບັນທຶກບັນຊີວິສາຫະກິດ (ກະຊວງການເງິນ)

2018-2024: ເປັນອາຈານສອນຫຼັກສູດນາໆຊາດ ແລະ ປະລິນຍາໂທ ສາຂາບໍລິຫານທຸລະກິດ,ເສດຖະສາດ ຂອງ ມະຫາວິທະຍາໄລ ແຫ່ງຊາດ ແລະ ສະຖາບັນການທະນາຄານ

2020-2024: ເປັນອາຈານຮັບເຊີນຫຼັກສູດ MBA ມະຫາວິທະຍາໄລຂອນແກນ, ປະເທດໄທ

2015-2024: ເປັນຄູຝຶກ ມາດຕະຖານການບັນທຶກບັນຊີສາກົນ (IFRS) ແລະ ມາດຖານການກວດສອບສາກົນ (AIS)



ທ່ານ ນ. ລັດດາວັນ ຊົງວິໄລ

ກຳມະການອິດສະຫຼະ

ຊີວະປະຫວັດຫຍໍ້:

ວັນ ເດືອນ ປີເກີດ : 27/04/1982

ສັນຊາດ : ລາວ

ພາສາ : ລາວ, ອັງກິດ

ຕຳແໜ່ງ : ຫົວໜ້າສະຖາບັນຄົ້ນຄວ້າເສດຖະກິດມະຫາ ພາກ, ສະຖາບັນວິທະຍາສາດເສດຖະກິດ ແລະ ສັງຄົມແຫ່ງຊາດ.

ປະຫວັດການສຶກສາ:

2008 – 2009: ຄົ້ນຄວ້າປະລິນຍາໂທ ດ້ານນະໂຍບາຍບໍລິຫານພາກລັດ ຢູ່ສະຖາບັນ GRIPS, ປະເທດຍີ່ປຸ່ນ;

2000 – 2005: ສຶກສາລະດັບປະລິນຍາຕີ ດ້ານເສດຖະສາດ ຄະນະເສດຖະສາດ ແລະ ບໍລິຫານທຸລະກິດ, ມະຫາວິທະຍາໄລແຫ່ງຊາດ;

2004: ນັກສຶກສາແລກປ່ຽນມະຫາວິທະຍາໄລແຫ່ງຊາດສິງກະໂປ, ປະເທດສິງກະໂປ.

ປະຫວັດການເຮັດວຽກ:

2020 – ປັດຈຸບັນ : ຫົວໜ້າສະຖາບັນຄົ້ນຄວ້າເສດຖະກິດມະຫາພາກ, ສະຖາບັນວິທະຍາສາດ ເສດຖະກິດ ແລະ ສັງຄົມແຫ່ງຊາດ;

2019 – 2020: ຮັກສາການຫົວໜ້າສູນຄົ້ນຄວ້ານະໂຍບາຍເສດຖະກິດມະຫາພາກ ແລະ ປັບປຸງໂຄງສ້າງ ເສດຖະກິດ, ສະຖາບັນຄົ້ນຄວ້າເສດຖະກິດແຫ່ງຊາດ;

2016 – 2019: ຮອງຫົວໜ້າສູນຄົ້ນຄວ້ານະໂຍບາຍເສດຖະກິດມະຫາພາກ ແລະ ປັບປຸງໂຄງສ້າງເສດຖະກິດ, ສະຖາບັນຄົ້ນຄວ້າເສດຖະກິດແຫ່ງຊາດ;

2015 – 2016: ຫົວໜ້າພະແນກຢູ່ສະຖາບັນຄົ້ນຄວ້າເສດຖະກິດແຫ່ງຊາດ, ກະຊວງແຜນການ ແລະ ການລົງທຶນ;

2011 – 2015: ຮອງຫົວໜ້າພະແນກຢູ່ສະຖາບັນຄົ້ນຄວ້າເສດຖະກິດແຫ່ງຊາດ, ກະຊວງແຜນການ ແລະ ການລົງທຶນ;

2005 – 2011: ຜູ້ຊ່ວຍນັກຄົ້ນຄວ້າ ຢູ່ສະຖາບັນຄົ້ນຄວ້າເສດຖະກິດແຫ່ງຊາດ, ກະຊວງແຜນການ ແລະ ການລົງທຶນ.



ທ່ານ ສອນໄຊ ສີລາເພັດ

ກຳມະການອິດສະຫຼະ

ຊີວະປະຫວັດຫຍໍ້:

ວັນ ເດືອນ ປີເກີດ : 01/01/1977

ສັນຊາດ : ລາວ

ພາສາ : ລາວ, ອັງກິດ

ຕຳແໜ່ງ : ປະທານ ສະພາວິຊາຊີບ ນັກບັນຊີ ແລະ ນັກກວດສອບ

ປະຫວັດການສຶກສາ:

2017 – 2021: ສຶກສາ ແລະ ຄົ້ນຄວ້າປະລິນຍາເອກ ດ້ານການບັນຊີ (PhD Candidate) ມະຫາວິທະຍາໄລ ສີປະທຸມ, ປະເທດໄທ;

2013 – 2014: ສຶກສາ ແລະ ຄົ້ນຄວ້າປະລິນຍາໂທ ດ້ານການເງິນ ຢູ່ວິທະຍາໄລເທັກໂນໂລຢີສັນຕະຝົນ, ປະເທດໄທ;

1995 – 2000: ສຶກສາລະດັບປະລິນຍາຕີ ດ້ານບໍລິຫານທຸລະກິດ ວິທະຍາໄລຄອມເຊັນເຕີ;

1995 – 1998: ສຶກສາລະດັບຊັ້ນສູງ ດ້ານການບັນຊີ ຢູ່ວິທະຍາໄລປາກປ່າສັກ;

06/2016: ເປັນສະມາຊິກຂອງ CPA ອິດສະຕາລີ;

2018: ເປັນສະມາຊິກຂອງ CPA ລາວ;

1999 – 2000: ເປັນສະມາຊິກຂອງ Lao Institute of Chartered Public Accountants (LICPA).

ປະຫວັດການເຮັດວຽກ:

05/2022 – ປັດຈຸບັນ: ເປັນປະທານ Lao Chamber of Professional Accountants and Auditor (LCPAA);

2015 – 05/2022: ເປັນຮອງປະທານ Lao Chamber of Professional Accountants and Auditor (LCPAA);

01/2016 – 12/2017: ເປັນປະທານ ASEAN Federation of Accountants (AFA);

01/2014 – 12/2015: ເປັນຮອງປະທານ ASEAN Federation of Accountants (AFA);

07/2011 – 09/2014: ເປັນຜູ້ອຳນວຍການ Ernst & Young Lao Limited;

07/2008 – 06/2011: ເປັນຜູ້ຈັດການອາວຸໂສຝ່າຍກວດສອບ Ernst & Young Lao Limited;

08/2007 – 06/2008: ເປັນຜູ້ຈັດການຝ່າຍກວດສອບ Ernst & Young Lao Limited;

05/2004 – 08/2007: ເປັນຜູ້ຈັດການຝ່າຍກວດສອບ PricewaterhouseCoopers (Lao) Ltd;

2002 – 05/2004: ເປັນພະນັກງານກວດສອບອາວຸໂສປະສົບການ PricewaterhouseCoopers (Lao) Ltd;

2000 – 2001: ເປັນພະນັກງານກວດສອບອາວຸໂສ PricewaterhouseCoopers (Lao) Ltd;

1998 – 1999: ເປັນພະນັກງານຜູ້ຊ່ວຍກວດສອບ PricewaterhouseCoopers (Lao) Ltd.

2. ໂຄງຮ່າງການຈັດຕັ້ງ ແລະ ປະຫວັດໂດຍຫຍໍ້ ຂອງຄະນະອຳນວຍການ

2.1 ຄະນະອຳນວຍການ:

ຄະນະອຳນວຍການ ທະນາຄານການຄ້າຕ່າງປະເທດລາວ ມະຫາຊົນ ນະວັນທີ 30 ມິຖຸນາ 2024 ປະກອບ ມີ 5 ທ່ານ:

ຊື່ ແລະ ນາມສະກຸນ	ຕຳແໜ່ງ	ວັນທີແຕ່ງຕັ້ງ
ທ່ານ ນ. ສາຍສະໝອນ ຈັນທະຈັກ	ຜູ້ອຳນວຍການ	ແຕ່ງຕັ້ງວັນທີ 01 ສິງຫາ 2022
ທ່ານ ນັນທະລາດ ແກ້ວປະເສີດ	ຮອງຜູ້ອຳນວຍການ	ແຕ່ງຕັ້ງວັນທີ 30 ກັນຍາ 2014
ທ່ານ ກົງສັກ ສຸພອນສີ	ຮອງຜູ້ອຳນວຍການ	ແຕ່ງຕັ້ງວັນທີ 01 ພຶດສະພາ 2021
ທ່ານ ນ. ບົວໄພວັນ ນັນດາວົງ	ຮອງຜູ້ອຳນວຍການ	ແຕ່ງຕັ້ງວັນທີ 01 ພຶດສະພາ 2021
ທ່ານ ສາຍຈິດ ສີມມະວົງ	ຮອງຜູ້ອຳນວຍການ	ແຕ່ງຕັ້ງວັນທີ 01 ພຶດສະພາ 2021

❖ **ການປ່ຽນແປງ:** ໃນວັນທີ 01 ກໍລະກົດ 2024 ທຄຕລ ໄດ້ຈັດພິທີປະກາດການຈັດຕັ້ງ ແຕ່ງຕັ້ງຮອງ ຜູ້ອຳນວຍການ ຈຳນວນ 02 ທ່ານ ຄື:

- ແຕ່ງຕັ້ງ **ທ່ານ ນາລິນ ສີລະວົງສິດ** ຮອງຫົວໜ້າກົມບໍລິການ ທະນາຄານແຫ່ງ ສປປ ລາວ ເປັນ ຮອງຜູ້ອຳນວຍການ ທຄຕລ;
- ແຕ່ງຕັ້ງ **ທ່ານ ນ. ພູເສງທອງ ອານຸລັກຄຳ** ຫົວໜ້າພະແນກຫ້ອງການບໍລິຫານ-ການເງິນ, ທຄຕລ ເປັນ ຮອງຜູ້ອຳນວຍການ ທຄຕລ.

ຈາກການປ່ຽນແປງດັ່ງກ່າວ ສົ່ງຜົນເຮັດໃຫ້ນະມື້ອອກປິດລາຍງານ ຄະນະອຳນວຍການ ທະນາຄານການຄ້າຕ່າງປະເທດລາວ ມະຫາຊົນ ປະກອບມີ 7 ທ່ານ.

2.2 ປະຫວັດຫຍໍ້ຂອງຄະນະອຳນວຍການ:



ທ່ານ ນາງ ສາຍສະໝອນ ຈັນທະຈັກ
ຜູ້ອຳນວຍການ

ຊີວະປະຫວັດຫຍໍ້:

ວັນ ເດືອນ ປີເກີດ: 15/03/1969

ສັນຊາດ : ລາວ

ພາສາ : ລາວ, ອັງກິດ

ຕຳແໜ່ງ : ຜູ້ອຳນວຍການ ທະນາຄານການຄ້າຕ່າງປະເທດລາວ ມະຫາຊົນ.

ປະຫວັດການສຶກສາ:

ທິດສະດີການເມືອງ: ຊັ້ນສູງ.

2007: ປະລິນຍາໂທ ສາຂາ ບໍລິຫານທຸລະກິດຕ່າງປະເທດ ຈາກປະເທດ ອົດສະຕາລີ (Flinders University, Australia);

1998: ປະລິນຍາໂທ ສາຂາ ບໍລິຫານລັດ ຈາກປະເທດ ຍີ່ປຸ່ນ (Saitama University, Japan);

1993: ປະລິນຍາໂທ ສາຂາ ເສດຖະກິດມະຫາພາກ ຈາກມະຫາວິທະຍາໄລ ກູບານ ປະເທດ ລັດເຊຍ (Kuban State University, Russia).

ປະຫວັດການເຮັດວຽກ:

08/2022 – ປັດຈຸບັນ: ຜູ້ອຳນວຍການ ທະນາຄານການຄ້າຕ່າງປະເທດລາວ ມະຫາຊົນ;

09/2021 – 08/2022: ຜູ້ອຳນວຍການໃຫຍ່, ຕະຫລາດຫລັກຊັບລາວ;

2015: ຫົວໜ້າສຳນັກງານ ຄະນະກຳມະການຄຸ້ມຄອງຫລັກຊັບ, ທະນາຄານ ແຫ່ງ ສປປ ລາວ;

04/2010: ຮອງຫົວໜ້າສຳນັກງານຄະນະກຳມະການຄຸ້ມຄອງຫລັກຊັບ, ທະນາຄານ ແຫ່ງ ສປປ ລາວ;

2009: ຮອງຫົວໜ້າກົມນະໂຍບາຍເງິນຕາ, ທະນາຄານ ແຫ່ງ ສປປ ລາວ;

1993 – 1997: ພະນັກງານກົມນະໂຍບາຍເງິນຕາ, ທະນາຄານ ແຫ່ງ ສປປ ລາວ.



ທ່ານ ນັນທະລາດ ແກ້ວປະເສີດ

ຮອງຜູ້ອຳນວຍການ

ຊີວະປະຫວັດຫຍໍ້:

ວັນ ເດືອນ ປີເກີດ : 16/08/1978

ສັນຊາດ : ລາວ

ພາສາ : ລາວ, ອັງກິດ ແລະ ຈີນ.

ຕຳແໜ່ງ : ຮອງຜູ້ອຳນວຍການ ທະນາຄານການຄ້າຕ່າງປະເທດລາວ ມະຫາຊົນ.

ປະຫວັດການສຶກສາ:

2008 – 2010: ຄົ້ນຄວ້າປະລິນຍາໂທ ດ້ານນະໂຍບາຍການຄ້າສາກົນ ຢູ່ປະເທດອາເມລິກາ;
2005 – 2006: ຊັ້ນສູງດ້ານການຄ້າລະຫວ່າງປະເທດ ທີ່ວິທະຍາໄລ ວິກຕໍເລຍ ປະເທດອົດສະຕາລີ;
2004: ກຽມພາສາອັງກິດຢູ່ວິທະຍາໄລວຽງຈັນຄູເລດ;
1996 – 2000: ສຶກສາຢູ່ມະຫາວິທະຍາໄລແຫ່ງຊາດ ຄະນະວິຊາ ພາສາອັງກິດ.

ປະຫວັດການເຮັດວຽກ:

2014 – ປະຈຸບັນ: ເປັນຮອງຜູ້ອຳນວຍການ ທະນາຄານການຄ້າຕ່າງປະເທດລາວ ມະຫາຊົນ;
2012 – 2014: ເປັນຫົວໜ້າສູນບໍລິການອີເລັກໂທຣນິກ ແລະ ຜະລິດຕະພັນບັດ;
2010 – 2012: ເປັນຮັກສາການຫົວໜ້າສູນບໍລິການອີເລັກໂທຣນິກ ແລະ ຜະລິດຕະພັນບັດ;
2003 – 2007: ເປັນວ່າການຮອງສູນບໍລິການອີເລັກໂທຣນິກ ແລະ ຜະລິດຕະພັນບັດ;
2001 – 2003: ເປັນວິຊາການພະແນກເງິນໂອນຕ່າງປະເທດ;
2001 – 2001: ເປັນພະນັກງານວິຊາການພະແນກບັນຊີ;
2000 – 2001: ເປັນພະນັກງານວິຊາການພະແນກເງິນຝາກ ທຄຕລ ສຳນັກງານໃຫຍ່.



ທ່ານ ກົງສັກ ສຸພອນສີ
ຮອງຜູ້ອຳນວຍການ

ຊີວະປະຫວັດຫຍໍ້:

ວັນ ເດືອນ ປີເກີດ : 12/11/1977

ສັນຊາດ : ລາວ

ພາສາ : ລາວ, ອັງກິດ

ຕຳແໜ່ງ : ຮອງຜູ້ອຳນວຍການ ທະນາຄານການຄ້າຕ່າງປະເທດລາວ ມະຫາຊົນ.

ປະຫວັດການສຶກສາ:

2021: ປະລິນຍາໂທ ບໍລິຫານການເງິນ ຈາກມະຫາວິທະຍາໄລແຫ່ງຊາດ;
2018: ຊັ້ນອານຸປະລິນຍາ ທິດສະດີການເມືອງ-ການປົກຄອງ ຈາກໂຮງຮຽນການເມືອງ-ການປົກຄອງ ນະຄອນຫລວງວຽງຈັນ.

ປະສົບການເຮັດວຽກ:

2021 – ປະຈຸບັນ : ເປັນຮອງຜູ້ອຳນວຍການ ທະນາຄານການຄ້າຕ່າງປະເທດລາວ ມະຫາຊົນ;
2018 – 2021: ເປັນຫົວໜ້າພະແນກກວດກາພາຍໃນ ທຄຕລ ສຳນັກງານໃຫຍ່;
2016-2018: ຮຽນທິດສະດີການເມືອງ-ການປົກຄອງ ຊັ້ນອານຸປະລິນຍາຢູ່ໂຮງຮຽນການເມືອງ - ການປົກຄອງ ນະຄອນຫລວງວຽງຈັນ;
2014 – 2016: ເປັນຫົວໜ້າ ທຄຕລ ສາຂາ ຫຼວງນ້ຳທາ;
2013 – 2014: ເປັນຫົວໜ້າ ທຄຕລ ສາຂາ ຫົວພັນ;
2010 – 2013: ອ່ານການຫົວໜ້າ ທຄຕລ ສາຂາ ຫົວພັນ;
2008 – 2010: ຮອງຫົວໜ້າ ທຄຕລ ສາຂາ ອຸດົມໄຊ;
2007 – 2008: ເປັນຫົວໜ້າຂະແໜງບໍລິການ ທຄຕລ ສາຂາ ອຸດົມໄຊ;
2005 – 2007: ອ່ານການຫົວຫນ້າຂະແໜງສິນເຊື່ອ ທຄຕລ ສາຂາ ອຸດົມໄຊ;
2001 – 2005: ພະນັກງານວິຊາການຂະແໜງສິນເຊື່ອ ທຄຕລ ສາຂາ ອຸດົມໄຊ;
2000 – 2001: ພະນັກງານວິຊາການຂະແໜງບໍລິການ ທຄຕລ ສາຂາ ອຸດົມໄຊ.



ທ່ານ ນາງ ບົວໄພອັນ ນັນດາວົງ
ຮອງຜູ້ອຳນວຍການ

ຊີວະປະຫວັດຫຍໍ້:

ວັນ ເດືອນ ປີເກີດ : 26/11/1971

ສັນຊາດ : ລາວ

ພາສາ : ລາວ, ອັງກິດ

ຕຳແໜ່ງ : ຮອງຜູ້ອຳນວຍການ ທະນາຄານການຄ້າຕ່າງປະເທດລາວ ມະຫາຊົນ.

ປະຫວັດການສຶກສາ:

2014: ປະລິນຍາໂທ ດ້ານຄຸ້ມຄອງເສດຖະກິດ ຢູ່ສະຖາບັນການເມືອງ-ການປົກຄອງແຫ່ງຊາດ.

ປະສົບການເຮັດວຽກ:

2021 – ປະຈຸບັນ: ເປັນຮອງຜູ້ອຳນວຍການ ທະນາຄານການຄ້າຕ່າງ ປະເທດລາວ ມະຫາຊົນ;
1/1/2019 – 2021: ເປັນຫົວໜ້າພະແນກຈັດຕັ້ງ-ພະນັກງານ ທຄຕລ ສຳນັກງານໃຫຍ່;
2018 – 2019: ເປັນວ່າການຫົວໜ້າພະແນກຈັດຕັ້ງ-ພະນັກງານ ທຄຕລ ສຳນັກງານໃຫຍ່;
2015 – 2018: ເປັນຮອງຫົວໜ້າພະແນກຈັດຕັ້ງ-ພະນັກງານ ທຄຕລ ສຳນັກງານໃຫຍ່;
2013 – 2015: ເປັນຮອງຫົວໜ້າ ທຄຕລ ສາຂານະຄອນຫຼວງວຽງຈັນ;
2011 – 2013: ເປັນຮອງຫົວໜ້າພະແນກຈັດຕັ້ງ-ພະນັກງານ ທຄຕລ ສຳນັກງານໃຫຍ່;
2009 – 2011: ເປັນວ່າການຮອງຫົວໜ້າພະແນກຈັດຕັ້ງ-ພະນັກງານ ທຄຕລ ສຳນັກງານໃຫຍ່;
1997 – 2009: ເປັນພະນັກງານວິຊາການພະແນກຈັດຕັ້ງ-ພະນັກງານ ທຄຕລ ສຳນັກງານໃຫຍ່;
1994 – 1997: ເປັນພະນັກງານວິຊາການພະແນກຫ້ອງການບໍລິຫານ-ການເງິນ ທຄຕລ;
1993 – 1994: ເປັນພະນັກງານວິຊາການໜ່ວຍບໍລິການຕະຫຼາດເຊົ້າ II ທຄຕລ.



ທ່ານ ສາຍຈິດ ສົມມະວົງ
ຮອງຜູ້ອຳນວຍການ

ຊີວະປະຫວັດຫຍໍ້:

ວັນ ເດືອນ ປີເກີດ : 11/02/1972

ສັນຊາດ : ລາວ

ພາສາ : ລາວ, ອັງກິດ ແລະ ຝຣັ່ງ

ຕຳແໜ່ງ : ຮອງຜູ້ອຳນວຍການ ທະນາຄານການຄ້າຕ່າງປະເທດລາວ ມະຫາຊົນ.

ປະຫວັດການສຶກສາ:

2014: ປະລິນຍາໂທ ສາຂາຄຸ້ມຄອງເສດຖາກິດ ຈາກສະຖາບັນການເມືອງ ແລະ ການປົກຄອງແຫ່ງຊາດ.

ປະສົບການເຮັດວຽກ:

2021 – ປະຈຸບັນ: ເປັນຮອງຜູ້ອຳນວຍການ ທະນາຄານການຄ້າຕ່າງ ປະເທດລາວ ມະຫາຊົນ;
08/01/2018: ເປັນຫົວໜ້າພະແນກຫ້ອງການ-ບໍລິຫານການເງິນ ທຄຕລ;
2014 – 2018: ອ່ານການຫົວໜ້າພະແນກຫ້ອງການ-ບໍລິຫານການເງິນ ທຄຕລ;
2013 – 2014: ຮອງຫົວໜ້າພະແນກຫ້ອງການ-ບໍລິຫານການເງິນ ທຄຕລ;
2010 – 2013: ຫົວໜ້າຂະແໜງບໍລິຫານທົ່ວໄປ, ພະແນກຫ້ອງການ-ບໍລິຫານການເງິນ ທຄຕລ;
2007 – 2010: ອ່ານການຫົວໜ້າຂະແໜງບໍລິຫານທົ່ວໄປ, ພະແນກຫ້ອງການ-ບໍລິຫານການເງິນ ທຄຕລ;
2000 – 2006: ຫົວໜ້າໜ່ວຍງານຮຽກເກັບແຊັກ, ພະແນກເງິນໂອນຕ່າງປະເທດ;
1999 – 2000: ຫົວໜ້າຫ້ອງແລກປ່ຽນ ຮຸ່ນສ່ວນສີຫອມ, ສູນບໍລິການ;
1998 – 1999: ຫົວໜ້າຫ້ອງແລກປ່ຽນຂົວມິດຕະພາບ, ສູນບໍລິການ;
1995 – 1998: ພະນັກງານວິຊາການສູນບໍລິການ ທຄຕລ.



ທ່ານ ນ. ພູແສງທອງ ອານຸລັກຄຳ
ຮອງຜູ້ອຳນວຍການ

ຊີວະປະຫວັດຫຍໍ້:

ວັນ ເດືອນ ປີເກີດ : 28/07/1974

ສັນຊາດ : ລາວ

ພາສາ : ລາວ, ອັງກິດ

ຕຳແໜ່ງ : ຮອງຜູ້ອຳນວຍການ ທະນາຄານການຄ້າຕ່າງປະເທດລາວ ມະຫາຊົນ.

ປະຫວັດການສຶກສາ:

ປະລິນຍາໂທ ສາຂາການບັນຊີການເງິນ ຈາກມະຫາວິທະຍາໄລແຫ່ງຊາດ.

ປະສົບການເຮັດວຽກ:

ປັດຈຸບັນ : ເປັນຮອງຜູ້ອຳນວຍການ ທະນາຄານການຄ້າຕ່າງປະເທດລາວ ມະຫາຊົນ;
06/2023 – 06/2024: ເປັນຫົວໜ້າພະແນກຫ້ອງການບໍລິຫານ-ການເງິນ;
08/2018 – 06/2023: ເປັນຫົວໜ້າພະແນກບັນຊີສັງລວມ;
07/2015 – 08/2018: ເປັນຫົວໜ້າພະແນກກວດກາພາຍໃນ;
09/2010 – 07/2015: ເປັນຮອງຫົວໜ້າສູນບໍລິການອີເລັກໂທນິກ ແລະ ເຫດການຜັນຜັດ;
2009 – 08/2010: ເປັນຮອງຫົວໜ້າສູນໄອທີ;
07/2006 – 2009: ເປັນວ່າການຮອງຫົວໜ້າສູນໄອທີ;
07/2003 – 07/2006: ວິຊາການພະແນກບັນຊີ;
02/2002 – 07/2003: ວິຊາການພະແນກເງິນຝາກ;
11/1998 – 02/2002: ວິຊາການພະແນກກວດກາພາຍໃນ;
09/1996 – 11/1998: ວິຊາການພະແນກເງິນຝາກ;
02/1995 – 09/1996: ວິຊາການພະແນກບັນຊີ.



ທ່ານ ນາລິນ ສີລະວົງສິດ
ຮອງຜູ້ອຳນວຍການ

ຊີວະປະຫວັດຫຍໍ້:

ວັນ ເດືອນ ປີເກີດ : 20/06/1969

ສັນຊາດ : ລາວ

ພາສາ : ລາວ, ອັງກິດ, ຍີ່ປຸ່ນ

ຕຳແໜ່ງ : ຮອງຜູ້ອຳນວຍການ ທະນາຄານການຄ້າຕ່າງປະເທດ ລາວ ມະຫາຊົນ.

ປະຫວັດການສຶກສາ:

ປະລິນຍາໂທ ບໍລິຫານທຸລະກິດ ຈາກມະຫາວິທະຍາໄລວາເຊດ້າ (ປະເທດຍີ່ປຸ່ນ).

ປະສົບການເຮັດວຽກ:

ປັດຈຸບັນ : ເປັນຮອງຜູ້ອຳນວຍການ ທະນາຄານການຄ້າຕ່າງປະເທດລາວ ມະຫາຊົນ;
07/2023 – 06/2024: ເປັນຮອງກຳມບໍລິການທະນາຄານ, ທະນາຄານແຫ່ງ ສປປ ລາວ;
08/2022 – 07/2023: ເປັນຮອງຜູ້ອຳນວຍການ ບໍລິສັດຂໍ້ມູນຂ່າວສານສິນເຊື່ອແຫ່ງ ສປປ ລາວ ທະນາຄານ ແຫ່ງ ສປປ ລາວ;
05/2021 – 08/2022: ເປັນຮອງຜູ້ອຳນວຍການທະນາຄານການຄ້າຕ່າງປະເທດລາວ ມະຫາຊົນ;
2017 – 2021: ເປັນຮອງຜູ້ອຳນວຍການທະນາຄານພັດທະນາລາວ;
2014 – 2017: ເປັນຜູ້ອຳນວຍການບໍລິສັດຫຼັກຊັບລ້ານຊ້າງ ມະຫາຊົນ;
2014: ປະຈຳການຢູ່ ທະນາຄານພັດທະນາລາວ ສຳນັກງານໃຫຍ່;
2012 – 2014: ເປັນຫົວໜ້າສາຂາດົງໂດກ;
2008 – 2012: ເປັນຫົວໜ້າພະແນກຄຸ້ມຄອງສິນເຊື່ອ;
2006 – 2008: ເປັນວ່າການຫົວໜ້າພະແນກຄຸ້ມຄອງສິນເຊື່ອ, ທຄຕລ;
2003 – 2005: ຍົກລະດັບປະລິນຍາໂທຢູ່ປະເທດຍີ່ປຸ່ນ;
1999 – 2003: ເປັນຫົວໜ້າພະແນກບໍລິການ, ທະນາຄານຮ່ວມທຸລະກິດລາວ-ຫວຽດ;
1997 – 1999: ຫົວໜ້າໜ່ວຍບໍລິການຕະຫຼາດເຊົ້າ;
1992 – 1997: ວິຊາການ ທຄຕລ ສຳນັກງານໃຫຍ່.

3. ການເຄື່ອນໄຫວຂອງສະພາບໍລິຫານ ແລະ ຄະນະກຳມະການທີ່ຂຶ້ນກັບສະພາບໍລິຫານ

3.1 ກອງປະຊຸມສະພາບໍລິຫານ

ໃນໄລຍະ 6 ເດືອນຕົ້ນປີ 2024 ສະພາບໍລິຫານ ທຄຕລ ໄດ້ດຳເນີນກອງປະຊຸມ 3 ຄັ້ງ (ສະໄໝສາມັນ 1 ຄັ້ງ ແລະ ວິສາມັນ 2 ຄັ້ງ) ເຊິ່ງໄດ້ຮັບຮອງບັນຫາທີ່ສຳຄັນຕ່າງໆ ດັ່ງນີ້:

- ຮັບຊາບລາຍງານການຈັດຕັ້ງປະຕິບັດວຽກງານກວດກາ ປີ 2023;
- ຮັບຊາບລາຍງານການຈັດຕັ້ງປະຕິບັດວຽກງານບັນຊີ ປີ 2023;
- ຮັບຊາບລາຍງານການຈັດຕັ້ງປະຕິບັດວຽກງານຄຸ້ມຄອງຄວາມສ່ຽງ ໄຕມາດ 1/2024;
- ຮັບຊາບລາຍງານຜົນການດຳເນີນທຸລະກິດ ຂອງ ທຄຕລ ໃນແຕ່ລະໄລຍະ;
- ຮັບຮອງຜູ້ກວດສອບອິດສະຫຼະປະຈຳປີ 2024 ເພື່ອສະເໜີໃຫ້ກອງປະຊຸມຜູ້ຖືຮຸ້ນພິຈາລະນາຮັບຮອງ;
- ຮັບຮອງແບບ ແລະ ວິທີການປະເມີນສະພາບໍລິຫານ, ສະມາຊິກສະພາບໍລິຫານ ແລະ ບັນດາຄະນະກຳມະການຂອງສະພາບໍລິຫານ ປະຈຳປີ 2023 ແລະ 2024;
- ຮັບຮອງແຜນການຈັດກອງປະຊຸມສະພາບໍລິຫານ ແລະ ກອງປະຊຸມບັນດາຄະນະກຳມະການຂອງສະພາບໍລິຫານ ປະຈຳປີ 2024;
- ຮັບຮອງຜົນການດຳເນີນທຸລະກິດຂອງ ທຄຕລ ປະຈຳປີ 2023 ທີ່ຜ່ານການກວດສອບໂດຍຜູ້ກວດສອບອິດສະຫຼະ ເພື່ອນຳສະເໜີໃຫ້ກອງປະຊຸມຜູ້ຖືຮຸ້ນພິຈາລະນາຮັບຮອງ;
- ຮັບຮອງແຜນການດຳເນີນທຸລະກິດປະຈຳປີ 2024 ເພື່ອນຳສະເໜີໃຫ້ກອງປະຊຸມຜູ້ຖືຮຸ້ນພິຈາລະນາຮັບຮອງ;
- ຮັບຮອງການຈັດສັນກຳໄລສຸດທິ ປະຈຳປີ 2023 ເຂົ້າຄັງຕ່າງໆ ແລະ ເງິນປັນຜົນ ເພື່ອນຳສະເໜີໃຫ້ກອງປະຊຸມຜູ້ຖືຮຸ້ນພິຈາລະນາຮັບຮອງ;
- ຮັບຮອງການຈ່າຍເງິນປັນຜົນ ປະຈຳປີ 2023 ເພື່ອນຳສະເໜີໃຫ້ກອງປະຊຸມຜູ້ຖືຮຸ້ນພິຈາລະນາຮັບຮອງ;
- ຮັບຮອງແຜນການຈັດກອງປະຊຸມສາມັນຜູ້ຖືຮຸ້ນ ປະຈຳປີ 2023;
- ຮັບຮອງການແຕ່ງຕັ້ງຄະນະກຳມະການຂອງສະພາບໍລິຫານ;
- ຮັບຮອງການແຕ່ງຕັ້ງຫົວໜ້າສະມາຊິກອິດສະຫຼະ;
- ຮັບຮອງການແຕ່ງຕັ້ງ ແລະ ສັບຊ້ອນບຸກຄະລາກອນ ຈຳນວນໜຶ່ງ;
- ຮັບຮອງການສະເໜີຂໍກູ້ຢືມທີ່ຂຶ້ນກັບສິດພິຈາລະນາຂອງສະພາບໍລິຫານ ຈຳນວນໜຶ່ງ.

3.2 ຄະນະກຳມະການຄຸ້ມຄອງຄວາມສ່ຽງ

ຄະນະກຳມະການ ໄດ້ເອົາໃຈໃສ່ໃຫ້ຄຳແນະນຳໃນການຄົ້ນຄວ້າ ແລະ ກຳນົດບັນດາລະບຽບການ ແລະ ນະໂຍບາຍດ້ານການຄຸ້ມຄອງຄວາມສ່ຽງ ຂອງ ທຄຕລ, ພ້ອມທັງໄດ້ພິຈາລະນາຮັບຮອງເອົາບັນດານະໂຍບາຍ ແລະ ກົດລະບຽບທີ່ຕິດພັນກັບວຽກງານຄຸ້ມຄອງຄວາມສ່ຽງ ແລະ ຕິດຕາມບັນດາໂຄງການບາເຊ ອ 2 ທີ່ ທຄຕລ ໄດ້ດຳເນີນມາແຕ່ປີ 2018. ຄະນະກຳມະການໄດ້ເປີດກອງປະຊຸມຂອງຕົນຂຶ້ນຢ່າງເປັນປົກກະຕິຕາມຮອບວຽນ ທີ່ໄດ້ກຳນົດໄວ້ໃນລະບຽບ. ໃນໄລຍະ 6 ເດືອນຕົ້ນປີ 2024 ຄະນະກຳມະການໄດ້ດຳເນີນກອງປະຊຸມ ເຊິ່ງໄດ້ປຶກສາຫາລື ແລະ ຮັບຮອງບາງເນື້ອໃນທີ່ສຳຄັນຄື: ຮັບຊາບການລາຍງານການຈັດຕັ້ງປະຕິບັດວຽກງານຄຸ້ມຄອງຄວາມສ່ຽງ ແລະ ການປະຕິບັດວຽກງານຕາມຫຼັກການບາເຊ ອ 2 ຂອງ ທຄຕລ; ຮັບຮອງ ແລະ ປະກາດນຳໃຊ້ນະໂຍບາຍວ່າດ້ວຍຂະບວນການປະເມີນຄວາມພຽງພໍຂອງທຶນພາຍໃນ (ICAAP).

3.3 ຄະນະກຳມະການຄັດເລືອກ ແລະ ກຳນົດຄ່າຕອບແທນ

ຄະນະກຳມະການ ໄດ້ເອົາໃຈໃສ່ໃນການຄົ້ນຄວ້າພິຈາລະນາເປົ້າໝາຍບຸກຄະລາກອນສຳລັບການປັບປຸງຄະນະຜູ້ບໍລິຫານ ແລະ ສະພາບໍລິຫານຂອງ ທຄຕລ ໃນແຕ່ລະໄລຍະ ພ້ອມທັງຄົ້ນຄວ້າ ແລະ ຕິດຕາມການປະຕິບັດເງິນເດືອນ ແລະ ຄ່າຕອບແທນໃຫ້ແກ່ພະນັກງານ ແລະ ຜູ້ບໍລິຫານ ທຄຕລ ທຸກລະດັບໃຫ້ສອດຄ່ອງກັບນະໂຍບາຍທີ່ວາງໄວ້ ແນ່ໃສ່ຮັກສາຜົນປະໂຫຍດຂອງ ທຄຕລ ແລະ ຜູ້ຖືຮຸ້ນ. ນອກຈາກນັ້ນ, ຄະນະກຳມະການຍັງໄດ້ຄົ້ນຄວ້າບັນດາລະບຽບການຕ່າງໆ ເພື່ອໃຫ້ສາມາດນຳສະເໜີຮັບຮອງຜ່ານສະພາບໍລິຫານ ຕາມຂັ້ນຕອນ. ໃນໄລຍະ 6 ເດືອນຕົ້ນປີ 2024 ໄດ້ຮັບຮອງການແຕ່ງຕັ້ງ, ສັບຊ້ອນ ຕຳແໜ່ງງານ ຂັ້ນຮອງຜູ້ອຳນວຍການ, ຄະນະພະແນກ, ສູນ ແລະ ສາຂາ ຈຳນວນໜຶ່ງ.

3.4 ຄະນະກຳມະການຄຸ້ມຄອງບໍລິຫານ

ຄະນະກຳມະການຄຸ້ມຄອງບໍລິຫານ ໄດ້ເອົາໃຈໃສ່ຕິດຕາມຊຸກຍູ້ໃຫ້ທິດຊີ້ນຳຕໍ່ຜົນການດຳເນີນທຸລະກິດຂອງ ທຄຕລ ເປັນປະຈຳ ຢ່າງໃກ້ຊິດ ໂດຍສະເພາະແມ່ນວຽກງານການຂະຫຍາຍສິນເຊື່ອ, ການເກັບກູ້ໜີ້ NPL ແລະ ວຽກງານການບໍລິຫານທຶນແຕ່ລະໄລຍະ; ພ້ອມທັງ ໄດ້ຕິດຕາມການຈັດຕັ້ງປະຕິບັດຜົນການດຳເນີນທຸລະກິດ, ແຜນດຳເນີນງານປະຈຳປີ, ແຜນຍຸດທະສາດໄລຍະຍາວ ແລະ ການປະຕິບັດແຜນງານ, ໂຄງການຕ່າງໆ; ຕິດຕາມວຽກງານການບໍລິຫານ ແລະ ການພັດທະນາບຸກຄະລາກອນ ຂອງ ທຄຕລ ຢ່າງໃກ້ຊິດ. ໃນໄລຍະ 6 ເດືອນຕົ້ນປີ 2024 ຄະນະກຳມະການໄດ້ເປີດກອງປະຊຸມ ເຊິ່ງໄດ້ຮັບຮອງບາງເນື້ອໃນທີ່ສຳຄັນ ຄື: ຮັບຊາບການລາຍງານຜົນການດຳເນີນທຸລະກິດຂອງ ທຄຕລ ປະຈຳປີ 2023 ແລະ ປະຈຳໄຕຣມາດຂອງໄລຍະຕົ້ນປີ 2024 ພ້ອມທັງພິຈາລະນາຮັບຮອງທິດທາງແຜນການໃນການດຳເນີນທຸລະກິດ ປະຈຳປີ 2024, ແຜນການຈັດກອງປະຊຸມ ແລະ ແບບຟອມການປະເມີນສະພາບໍລິຫານໃນປີ 2024.

3.5 ຄະນະກຳມະການກວດສອບ

ຄະນະກຳມະການກວດສອບ ໄດ້ເອົາໃຈໃສ່ໃນການຊີ້ນຳວຽກງານກວດສອບພາຍໃນ ຂອງ ທຄຕລ ແລະ ກຳນົດນະໂຍບາຍກ່ຽວກັບການກວດສອບພາຍໃນ, ພິຈາລະນານຳສະເໜີການແຕ່ງຕັ້ງຜູ້ກວດສອບອິດສະຫຼະ, ປະສານງານກັບຜູ້ກວດສອບພາຍນອກທີ່ມາຈາກຜູ້ຄຸ້ມຄອງແຕ່ລະພາກສ່ວນ ແລະ ອົງການລັດທີ່ກ່ຽວຂ້ອງ. ຄະນະກຳມະການຍັງໄດ້ເອົາໃຈໃສ່ຄົ້ນຄວ້າ ແລະ ຊີ້ນຳ ທຄຕລ ໃນການແກ້ໄຂບັນດາຂໍ້ຜິບເຫັນ ຫຼື ຄຳແນະນຳຂອງຜູ້ກວດສອບ ເພື່ອປັບປຸງແຕ່ລະວຽກງານໃຫ້ດີຂຶ້ນຕາມຂໍ້ຜິບເຫັນ ຫຼື ຄຳແນະນຳດັ່ງກ່າວ. ຊຸກຍູ້ໃຫ້ ທຄຕລ ປະຕິບັດຕາມຫຼັກການບັນຊີ ແລະ ການເຄື່ອນໄຫວໃຫ້ຢູ່ບົນພື້ນຖານລະບຽບຫຼັກການທີ່ກຳນົດໄວ້ ພ້ອມທັງໄດ້ຕິດຕາມວຽກງານການເປີດເຜີຍຂໍ້ມູນຢ່າງເປັນປົກກະຕິ ເພື່ອໃຫ້ສອດຄ່ອງກັບລະບຽບການເປີດເຜີຍຂໍ້ມູນທີ່ກຳນົດໄວ້. ຄະນະກຳມະການໄດ້ຈັດກອງປະຊຸມຂອງຕົນຂຶ້ນຢ່າງເປັນປົກກະຕິຕາມຮອບວຽນທີ່ໄດ້ກຳນົດໄວ້ໃນລະບຽບຂອງ ທຄຕລ ເຊິ່ງໃນໄລຍະ 6 ເດືອນຕົ້ນປີ 2024 ຄະນະກຳມະການໄດ້ເປີດກອງປະຊຸມ ເຊິ່ງໄດ້ຮັບຮອງບາງເນື້ອໃນສຳຄັນດັ່ງນີ້:

- ຮັບຮອງເອກະສານລາຍງານການເງິນປະຈຳປີ 2023 ທີ່ຜ່ານການທົບທວນຈາກຜູ້ກວດສອບອິດສະຫຼະ PWC ເພື່ອນຳສະເໜີຕໍ່ສະພາບໍລິຫານຮັບຮອງ;
- ຮັບຮອງການແຕ່ງຕັ້ງຜູ້ກວດສອບອິດສະຫຼະປະຈຳປີ 2024 ເພື່ອນຳສະເໜີຕໍ່ສະພາບໍລິຫານຮັບຮອງ;
- ຮັບຟັງລາຍງານການດຳເນີນວຽກງານກວດກາພາຍໃນ ແລະ ວຽກງານບັນຊີຂອງ ທຄຕລ ໃນແຕ່ລະໄລຍະ; ໃນໄລຍະ 6 ເດືອນຕົ້ນປີ 2024 ພະແນກກວດກາພາຍໃນໄດ້ກວດກາປົກກະຕິ ທົ່ວລະບົບ 4 ພາກສ່ວນ, ກວດກາສຸກເສີນ 5 ພາກສ່ວນ ແລະ ລົງທົບທວນວຽກງານປະຈຳສາຂາ 2 ສາຂາ (ໂພນໂຮງ ແລະ ວັງວຽງ). ສ່ວນຂະ ແໜງກວດກາປະຈຳສາຂາ ລົງກວດກາປົກກະຕິໄດ້ 51 ພາກສ່ວນ ແລະ ກວດກາສຸກເສີນ 83 ຄັ້ງ.

V. ຄວາມຮັບຜິດຊອບໃນສັງຄົມ:

❖ ການມີສ່ວນຮ່ວມໃນວຽກງານສັງຄົມ ແລະ ອຸປະຖຳສັງຄົມ

ຄຽງຄູ່ກັບການດຳເນີນທຸລະກິດ ແລະ ປະຕິບັດວຽກງານດ້ານອື່ນໆ, ຄະນະຜູ້ບໍລິຫານ ແລະ ພະນັກງານຂອງ ທຄຕລ ທຸກຄົນ ລ້ວນແຕ່ໄດ້ເອົາໃຈໃສ່ໃນການປະກອບສ່ວນ ແລະ ມີສ່ວນຮ່ວມໃນໂຄງການຄວາມຮັບຜິດຊອບຕໍ່ສັງຄົມ (Corporate Social Responsibility ຫຼື CSR) ເຊິ່ງເປັນໜຶ່ງໃນບັນດາຄຸນຄ່າຫຼັກຂອງ ທຄຕລ ເຊິ່ງມີລາຍລະອຽດລຸ່ມນີ້:

ການນຳໃຊ້ທ່າແຮງທາງດ້ານເທັກໂນໂລຍີ ແລະ ຄວາມທັນສະໄໝຂອງ ທຄຕລ ໃນການພັດທະນາຜະລິດຕະພັນມາຮັບໃຊ້ສັງຄົມ ເຊັ່ນ: BCEL One Heart ເຊິ່ງເຮັດໜ້າທີ່ເປັນເຄື່ອງມື ແລະ ເປັນສື່ກາງໃນການຮັບບໍລິຈາກເງິນຊ່ວຍເຫຼືອສັງຄົມ ທີ່ອຳນວຍຄວາມສະດວກໃຫ້ທັງຜູ້ຂໍຮັບບໍລິຈາກ ແລະ ຜູ້ສະໜັກໃຈບໍລິຈາກ ເຊິ່ງໃນໄລຍະ 6 ເດືອນຕົ້ນປີ 2024 ມີຜູ້ຮ່ວມບໍລິຈາກຜ່ານ BCEL One Heart ທັງໝົດ 1,756 ຄັ້ງ, ເປັນຈຳນວນເງິນທັງໝົດ 83.53 ລ້ານກີບ.

ພ້ອມດຽວກັນນັ້ນ, ທຄຕລ ໄດ້ປະກອບສ່ວນຊຸກຍູ້ ແລະ ຊ່ວຍເຫຼືອສັງຄົມຜ່ານຫຼາຍຮູບການ ເປັນຕົ້ນແມ່ນ ການອຸປະຖຳວຽກງານການສຶກສາ ແລະ ກິລາ, ວຽກງານສາທາລະນະສຸກ, ຊ່ວຍເຫຼືອຜູ້ປະສົບໄພທຳມະຊາດ, ຊຸກຍູ້ວັນບຸນສຳຄັນຕ່າງໆຂອງຊາດ ແລະ ອື່ນໆ ດ້ວຍການມອບເງິນສົດ, ວັດຖຸອຸປະກອນຕ່າງໆ ໃນໄລຍະ 6 ເດືອນປີ 2024 ມີຈຳນວນ 67 ລາຍການ ເປັນຈຳນວນເງິນທັງໝົດ 572 ລ້ານກີບ.

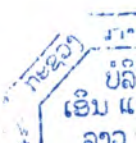
ຜູ້ອຳນວຍການ

ນ. ລາຍສະໝອນ ຈັນທະຈັກ

Banque Pour Le Commerce Exterieur Lao Public

Special purpose interim financial statements

as at and for the six-month period ended 30 June 2024



Banque Pour Le Commerce Exterieur Lao Public

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Banque Pour Le Commerce Exterieur Lao Public

GENERAL INFORMATION

THE BANK

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

Establishment and Operations

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

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

On 17 August 2017, Lao Securities Commission Office approved the Bank to recapitalize by both Rights offering (which resulted in 68.047.300 shares) and Public offering (which resulted in 3,098,400 shares) in Lao Securities Exchange in order to increase its charter capital. The Bank received the new Banking Business License No. 21/BOL, dated 13 September 2017 issued by the Bank of the Lao PDR. On 15 September 2017, Lao Securities Exchange certified that the Bank successfully increased its charter capital by an amount of LAK 355,728,500,000 (equivalent to 71,145,700 shares) in accordance with Listing Certificate No. 01/LSX, dated 15 September 2017 and its latest amended Business License No. 0429/ERO dated 18 May 2018 issued by Ministry of Industry and Commerce.

On 11 October 2019, Lao Securities Commission Office approved the Bank to recapitalized by both Rights offering and Public offering. The purpose of the government share divestment is to support more diverse shareholders to develop the Bank on the business expansion and sustainability. On 29 November 2019, Lao Securities Commission Office certified the Bank successfully offered 10% of the Bank's shares.

The shareholding structure of the Bank as at 30 June 2024 is as follows:

Shareholders	*Number of shares*	*%*
The Government	124,634,021	60%
Strategic partners	20,772,359	10%
Local investors (including employees of the Bank) and other foreign investors	62,316,920	30%
	207,723,300	**100%**

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

Charter Capital

The charter capital as at 30 June 2024 is LAKm 1,038,617 (31 December 2023: LAKm 1,038,617).

GENERAL INFORMATION (continued)

THE BANK (continued)

Location and Network

The Bank's Head Office is located at No. 01, Pangkham Street, Ban Xiengnheun, Chanthabouly District, Vientiane Capital, Lao PDR. As at 30 June 2024, the Bank has one (01) Head Office, six (6) associates and joint ventures, twenty (20) main branches, one hundred and one (101) services units, and twelve (12) exchange units all over Lao PDR.

Investments in associates and joint ventures

As at 30 June 2024, the Bank has six (06) associates and joint ventures as follows:

Name	*Established in accordance with Business License No.*	*Business Sector*	*% owned by the Bank*
BCEL – Krung Thai Securities Company Limited	1079/ERO issued by the Ministry of Industry and Commerce on 10 July 2019	Securities	70%
Lao Viet Joint Venture Bank	732/ERO dated 29 August 2016 by the Ministry of Industry and Commerce	Banking & Finance	25%
Banque Franco - Lao Limited	0495/ERO dated 7 June 2018 by the Ministry of Industry and Commence	Banking & Finance	30%
Lao-Viet Insurance Joint Venture Company	0600 dated 16 August 2013 by the Ministry of Industry and Commence	Insurance	35%
Lao China Bank Company Limited	041/ERM dated 27 January 2014 by the Department of Enterprise Register and Management of Lao PDR	Banking & Finance	39.87%
Lao National Payment Network Company Limited	0349/ERO granted by the Department of Enterprise Registration and Management of the Ministry of Industry and Commerce of the Lao PDR on 12 March 2019	Settlement transaction management (Electronic)	20%

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Members of the Board of Directors during the six-month period ended 30 June 2024 and at the date of this report are as follows:

Name	*Title*	*Date of appointment/resignation*
Mr. Bounpone Vannachit	Chairman	Appointed on 27 April 2023
Dr. Arkhomn Prasert	Vice Chairman	Appointed on 29 April 2024
Mr. Khamsouk Sundara	Vice Chairman	Reappointed on 27 April 2023 Resigned on 29 April 2024
Mr. Pasomphet Khamtanh	Member	Appointed on 29 October 2021
Mr. Stéphane Mangiavacca	Member	Appointed on 29 May 2020
Mrs. Saysamone Chanthachack	Member	Appointed on 22 November 2022
Assoc.Prof.Thongphet Chanthanivong	Member	Appointed on 29 October 2021
Mrs. Latdavanh Songvilay	Member	Appointed on 29 October 2021
Mr. Sonexay Silaphet	Member	Appointed on 29 October 2021
Mr. Viengsouk Chounthavong	Member	Appointed on 27 April 2018 Resigned on 30 March 2024

MANAGEMENT

Members of the Management during the six-month period ended 30 June 2024 and at the date of this report are as follows:

Name	*Title*	*Date of appointment/resignation*
Mrs. Saysamone Chanthachack	Managing Director	Appointed on 2 August 2022
Mr. Nanthalath Keopaseuth	Deputy Managing Director	Appointed on 30 September 2014
Mr. Kongsack Souphonesy	Deputy Managing Director	Appointed on 1 May 2021
Mr. Viengsouk Chounthavong	Deputy Managing Director	Appointed on 18 February 2019 Resigned on 30 March 2024
Mrs. Bouaphayvanh Nandavong	Deputy Managing Director	Appointed on 1 May 2021
Mr. Saychit Simmavong	Deputy Managing Director	Appointed on 1 May 2021
Mrs. Phousengthong Anoulakkham	Deputy Managing Director	Appointed on 1 July 2024
Mr. Nalinh Silavongsith	Deputy Managing Director	Appointed on 1 July 2024

LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE

The legal representative of the Bank during the period and as at the date of this report is Mrs. Saysamone Chanthachack – Managing Director.

AUDITORS

The auditors of the Bank are Ernst & Young Lao Co., Ltd.

Ernst & Young Lao Co., Ltd
6th floor, Kolao Tower I, 23 Singha Road
Nongbone Village, Saysettha District
Vientiane Capital, Lao P.D.R.

Tel: +856 21 455 077
Fax: +856 21 455 078
ey.com

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Reference: 11436813/68463173 -LR-ISP

REPORT ON REVIEW OF SPECIAL PURPOSE INTERIM FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

To: Management of Banque Pour Le Commerce Exterieur Lao Public;
Bank of the Lao PDR; and
Laos Securities Commission Office

We have reviewed the Bank's special purpose interim financial statements which comprise the special purpose interim statement of financial position as at 30 June 2024, the special purpose interim income statements, special purpose interim statement of changes in equity and cash flows for the six-month period then ended, and notes to the special purpose interim financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies (collectively being referred to as "the special purpose interim financial statements").

Management's responsibility

Management is responsible for the preparation and presentation of these special purpose interim financial statements in accordance with the accounting policies as described in Note 4 and the statutory requirements relevant to the preparation and presentation of the special purpose interim financial statements, and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation and presentation of the special purpose interim financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

Auditors' responsibility

Our responsibility is to express a conclusion on the interim financial statements based on our review. We conducted our review in accordance with International Standard on Review Engagements No. 2410, "Review of Interim Financial Information Performed by the Independent Auditor of the Entity".

A review of interim financial information consists of making inquiries, primarily of persons responsible for financial and accounting matters, and applying analytical and other review procedures. A review is substantially less in scope than an audit conducted in accordance with International Standards on Auditing and consequently does not enable us to obtain assurance that we would become aware of all significant matters that might be identified in an audit. Accordingly, we do not express an audit opinion.

Conclusion

Based on our review, nothing has come to our attention that causes us to believe that the accompanying special purpose interim financial statements of the Bank for the six-month period ended 30 June 2024 are not prepared, in all material respects, in accordance with the accounting policies as described in Note 4 to the special purpose interim financial statements.

A member firm of Ernst & Young Global Limited

Building a better working world

Emphasis of matter - Accounting policies and Restriction of Distribution and Use

We draw attention to Note 4 to the special purpose interim financial statements, which describes the accounting policies adopted by the Bank. These Accounting policies are not intended to present the special purpose interim financial position, the special purpose interim result of operations and special purpose interim cash flows of the Bank in accordance with international generally accepted accounting principles. As also disclosed in Note 2 to the special purpose interim financial statements, the special purpose interim financial statements are prepared to assist the Bank's management in meeting the reporting requirements of regulators and its owner. As a result, the special purpose interim financial statements may not be suitable for another purpose. Our report is intended solely for the Bank's management, its owner and regulators and should not be distributed to or used by other parties.

Our conclusion is not modified in respect of these matters.

Other Matter

The special purpose interim financial statements of the Bank for the six-month period ended 30 June 2023 were reviewed by another firm which expressed an unmodified conclusion on those financial statements on 29 August 2023. In addition, the special purpose financial statements of the Bank as at 31 December 2023 were audited by this auditor who issued an unmodified opinion on those special purpose financial statements on 29 March 2024.

Ernst & Young Lao Co., Ltd.

ERNST & YOUNG LAO CO.,LTD

Van Le
Partner

Audit Practicing Registration
Certificate No. 018/LCPAA_APT-2019

Vientiane, Lao PDR

30 August 2024

A member firm of Ernst & Young Global Limited

Banque Pour Le Commerce Exterieur Lao Public

SPECIAL PURPOSE INTERIM INCOME STATEMENT
for the six-month period ended 30 June 2024

	Notes	*For the six-month period ended 30 June 2024 LAKm*	*For the six-month period ended 30 June 2023 LAKm*
Interest and similar income	6	2,742,793	1,937,518
Interest and similar expense	6	(1,292,745)	(1,061,057)
Net interest and similar income	**6**	**1,450,048**	**876,461**
Fee and commission income	7	1,173,267	309,655
Fee and commission expense	7	(745,676)	(92,365)
Net fee and commission income	**7**	**427,591**	**217,290**
Net gain from dealing in foreign currencies	8	132,797	213,530
Other operating income	9	414,619	184,487
Operating income		**2,425,055**	**1,491,768**
Credit loss expense of loans to customers	16	(1,751,521)	(1,039,285)
Additional of impairment losses of financial investments	10	(11,122)	(2,301)
NET OPERATING INCOME		**662,412**	**450,182**
Personnel expenses	11	(207,233)	(161,855)
Depreciation and amortization	20.2, 21	(48,956)	(47,575)
Depreciation of right-of-use assets	22	(5,079)	(4,323)
Other operating expenses	12	(142,832)	(113,868)
TOTAL OPERATING EXPENSES		**(404,100)**	**(327,621)**
Share of profit and loss from investment in associates and joint ventures	19	34,686	20,133
PROFIT BEFORE TAX		**292,998**	**142,694**
Current profit tax expense	27.1	(56,854)	(22,498)
Deferred profit tax (expense)/income	27.4	(11,208)	(18,174)
NET PROFIT FOR THE PERIOD		**224,936**	**102,022**
Earnings per share (LAK)	**34**	**1,083**	**491**

Prepared by:	Approved by:	Approved by:
Ms. Soudthanome Keolakhone Chief of Accounting Department	Mr. Khammone Vansana Deputy Chief of Internal Audit Department	Mrs. Phousengthong Anoulakkham Deputy Managing Director

BANK OF THE LAO PDR
BANQUE POUR LE COMMERCE EXTERIEUR LAO PUBLIC
VIENTIANE CAPITAL

Vientiane, Lao PDR

30 August 2024

Banque Pour Le Commerce Exterieur Lao Public

SPECIAL PURPOSE INTERIM STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
for the six-month period ended 30 June 2024

	Notes	*For the six-month period ended 30 June 2024* LAKm	*For the six-month period ended 30 June 2023* LAKm
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME			
Remeasurement loss on defined benefit plan		(11,269)	18,578
Profit tax related to components of other comprehensive income	27.4	2,254	(3,716)
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE PERIOD, NET OF TAX		**(9,015)**	**14,862**
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE PERIOD, NET OF TAX		**215,922**	**116,884**

Prepared by:	Approved by:	Approved by:
Ms. Soudthanome Keolakhone Chief of Accounting Department	Mr. Khammone Vansana Deputy Chief of Internal Audit Department	Mrs. Phousengthong Anoulakkham Deputy Managing Director

Vientiane, Lao PDR

30 August 2024

Banque Pour Le Commerce Exterieur Lao Public

SPECIAL PURPOSE INTERIM STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION
as at 30 June 2024

	Notes	*30 June 2024* *LAKm*	*31 December 2023* *LAKm*
ASSETS			
Cash and balances with the Bank of Lao PDR	13	34,430,297	31,684,143
Due from banks	14	22,026,617	21,964,355
Loans to customers	15	55,746,868	53,892,356
Financial investments - Available-for-sale	17	76,700	87,822
Financial investments - Held-to-maturity	18	27,746,327	15,098,095
Investments in associates and joint ventures	19	778,183	747,223
Construction in progress	20.1	183,087	171,204
Property and equipment	20.2	425,843	396,890
Intangible assets	21	320,787	321,734
Right-of-use assets	22	55,678	53,500
Deferred tax assets	27.4	144,053	102,813
Other assets	23	1,865,000	1,913,614
TOTAL ASSETS		**143,799,440**	**126,433,759**
LIABILITIES			
Due to banks and other financial institutions	24	11,653,425	9,463,117
Due to customers	25	123,814,688	109,471,717
Borrowings from other banks	26	4,706,664	4,378,394
Tax payables	27.2	138,259	80,461
Lease liabilities	22	30,333	29,285
Deferred tax liabilities	27.4	50,194	-
Other liabilities	28	674,609	433,121
TOTAL LIABILITIES		**141,068,172**	**123,856,095**
EQUITY			
Charter capital	29	1,038,617	1,038,617
Statutory reserves and other reserves	30	1,154,828	911,701
Remeasurement of post-employment benefit reserve		9,092	18,107
Retained earnings		528,731	609,239
TOTAL EQUITY		**2,731,268**	**2,577,664**
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND EQUITY		**143,799,440**	**126,433,759**

Prepared by:

Ms. Soudthanome Keolakhone
Chief of Accounting Department

Approved by:

Mr. Khammone Vansana
Deputy Chief of Internal Audit Department

Approved by:

BANK OF THE LAO PDR
BANQUE POUR LE COMMERCE EXTERIEUR LAO PUBLIC

Mrs. Phousengthong Anoulakkham
Deputy Managing Director

Vientiane, Lao PDR

30 August 2024

Banque Pour Le Commerce Exterieur Lao Public

SPECIAL PURPOSE INTERIM STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
for the six-month period ended 30 June 2024

	Charter capital LAKm	*Statutory reserves and other reserves LAKm*	*Remeasurement of post-employment benefit reserve LAKm*	*Retained earnings LAKm*	*Total LAKm*
Balance as at 31 December 2023	**1,038,617**	**911,701**	**18,107**	**609,239**	**2,577,664**
Net profit for the period	-	-	-	224,936	224,936
Appropriation to reserve for the year 2023	-	243,127	-	(243,127)	-
Appropriation for dividend paid out to shareholders for the year 2023	-	-	-	(62,317)	(62,317)
Remeasurement of post-employment benefit reserve	-	-	(11,269)	-	(11,269)
Profit tax related to components of other comprehensive income	-	-	2,254	-	2,254
Balances as at 30 June 2024	**1,038,617**	**1,154,828**	**9,092**	**528,731**	**2,731,268**

Prepared by:

Ms. Soudthanome Keolakhone
Chief of Accounting Department

Approved by:

Mr. Khammone Vansana
Deputy Chief of Internal Audit Department

Approved by:

BANK OF THE LAO PDR
BANQUE POUR LE COMMERCE EXTERIEUR LAO PUBLIC
VIENTIANE CAPITAL

Mrs. Phousengthong Anoulakkham
Deputy Managing Director

Vientiane, Lao PDR

30 August 2024

Banque Pour Le Commerce Exterieur Lao Public

SPECIAL PURPOSE INTERIM STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
for the six-month period ended 30 June 2024

	Notes	*For the six-month period ended 30 June 2024 LAKm*	*For the six-month period ended 30 June 2023 LAKm*
OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Profit before tax		**292,998**	**142,694**
Adjustments for:			
Depreciation and amortization charges	20.2, 21	48,956	47,575
Depreciation of right-of-use assets	22	5,079	4,323
Expense for impairment losses	16	1,751,521	1,039,285
Changes in provision for impairment loss on investment securities	10	11,122	2,301
Share of associates and joint venture's profit under equity method	19	(34,686)	(20,133)
Defined post-employment benefit expense		11,268	18,889
Unrealize loss on exchange rate		2,491	425,717
Interest income		(2,742,793)	(1,937,518)
Interest expense		1,292,745	1,061,057
Dividend income	9	-	(1,917)
Cash flows from operating profit before changing in operating assets and liabilities		**638,701**	**782,273**
Changes in operating assets			
Net change in balances with other banks		(2,134,687)	(5,116,168)
Net change in loans to customers		(2,258,364)	(9,066,041)
Net change in other assets		(1,577,579)	(761,110)
Changes in operating liabilities			
Net change in due to other banks		2,065,222	1,699,856
Net change in due to customers		13,721,419	14,848,028
Net change in other liabilities		1,490,727	3,937
Cash generated from/(used in) operations			
Interest received		1,908,314	5,366,579
Interest paid		(1,275,900)	(1,331,822)
Tax paid during the period	27.3	(8,863)	(5,720)
Net cash flows from operating activities		**12,568,990**	**6,419,812**
INVESTING ACTIVITIES			
Purchase and construction in progress and tangible assets		(160,027)	(25,918)
Purchase of right of use		(7,257)	(9,830)
Dividends received from associates and joint ventures		3,726	6,264
Payment from investment in securities HTM		(12,167,364)	(994,000)
Proceed from investment in securities HTM		180,055	1,278,001
Net cash flows (used in)/from investing activities		**(12,150,867)**	**254,517**

SPECIAL PURPOSE INTERIM STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS (continued)
for the six-month period ended 30 June 2024

	Notes	*For the six-month period ended 30 June 2024 LAKm*	*For the six-month period ended 30 June 2023 LAKm*
FINANCING ACTIVITIES			
Proceed on borrowing		48,820	7,500
Payment on lease payment		(6,641)	(6,816)
Payment of dividends		(62,317)	(20,771)
Net cash flows used in financing activities		**(20,138)**	**(20,087)**
Net change in cash and cash equivalents		**397,985**	**6,654,242**
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the period		37,593,145	35,715,070
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the period	**31**	**37,991,130**	**42,369,312**

Prepared by:	Approved by:	Approved by:
Ms. Soudthanome Keolakhone Chief of Accounting Department	Mr. Khammone Vansana Deputy Chief of Internal Audit Department	Mrs. Phousengthong Anoulakkham Deputy Managing Director

BANK OF THE LAO PDR
BANQUE POUR LE COMMERCE EXTERIEUR LAO PUBLIC
VIENTIANE CAPITAL

Vientiane, Lao PDR

30 August 2024

1. CORPORATE INFORMATION

Banque Pour Le Commerce Exterieur Lao Public ("the Bank") is a joint-stock bank incorporated and registered in the Lao People's Democratic Republic ("Lao PDR").

Establishment and Operations

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

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

On 17 August 2017, Lao Securities Commission Office approved the Bank to recapitalize by both Rights offering (which resulted in 68,047,300 shares) and Public offering (which resulted in 3,098,400 shares) in Lao Securities Exchange in order to increase its charter capital. The Bank received the new Banking Business License No. 21/BOL, dated 13 September 2017 issued by Bank of the Lao PDR. On 15 September 2017, Lao Securities Exchange certified that the Bank successfully increased its charter capital by an amount of LAK 355,728,500,000 (equivalent to 71,145,700 shares) in accordance with Listing Certificate No. 01/LSX, dated 15 September 2017 and its latest amended Business License No. 0429/ERO dated 18 May 2018 issued by Ministry of Industry and Commerce.

On 11 October 2019, Lao Securities Commission Office approved the Bank to recapitalized by both Rights offering and Public offering. The purpose of the government share divestment is to support more diverse shareholders to develop the Bank on the business expansion and sustainability. On 29 November 2019, Lao Securities Commission Office certified the Bank successfully offered 10% of the Bank's shares.

The shareholding structure of the Bank as at 30 June 2024 is as follows:

Shareholders	*Number of shares*	*%*
The Government	124,634,021	60%
Strategic partners	20,772,359	10%
Local investors (including employees of the Bank) and other foreign investors	62,316,920	30%
	207,723,300	**100%**

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

1. CORPORATE INFORMATION (continued)

Charter Capital

The charter capital as at 30 June 2024 is LAKm 1,038,617 (31 December 2023: LAKm 1,038,617)

Location and Network

The Bank's Head Office is located at No. 01, Pangkham Street, Ban Xiengnheun, Chanthabouly District, Vientiane Capital, Lao PDR. As at 30 June 2024, the Bank has one (01) Head Office, six (6) associates and joint ventures, twenty (20) main branches, one hundred and one (101) services units, and twelve (12) exchange units all over Lao PDR.

Board of Directors

Members of the Board of Directors during the six-month period ended 30 June 2024 and at the date of this report are as follows:

Name	*Title*	*Date of appointment/resignation*
Mr. Bounpone Vannachit	Chairman	Appointed on 27 April 2023
Dr. Arkhomn Prasert	Vice Chairman	Appointed on 29 April 2024
Mr. Khamsouk Sundara	Vice Chairman	Reappointed on 27 April 2023 Resigned on 29 April 2024
Mr. Pasomphet Khamtanh	Member	Appointed on 29 October 2021
Mr. Stéphane Mangiavacca	Member	Appointed on 29 May 2020
Mrs. Saysamone Chanthachack	Member	Appointed on 22 November 2022
Assoc.Prof.Thongphet Chanthanivong	Member	Appointed on 29 October 2021
Mrs. Latdavanh Songvilay	Member	Appointed on 29 October 2021
Mr. Sonexay Silaphet	Member	Appointed on 29 October 2021
Mr. Viengsouk Chounthavong	Member	Appointed on 27 April 2018 Resigned on 30 March 2024

Management

Members of the Management during the six-month period ended 30 June 2024 and at the date of this report are as follows:

Name	*Title*	*Date of appointment/resignation*
Mrs. Saysamone Chanthachack	Managing Director	Appointed on 2 August 2022
Mr. Nanthalath Keopaseuth	Deputy Managing Director	Appointed on 30 September 2014
Mr. Kongsack Souphonesy	Deputy Managing Director	Appointed on 1 May 2021
Mr. Viengsouk Chounthavong	Deputy Managing Director	Appointed on 18 February 2019 Resigned on 30 March 2024
Mrs. Bouaphayvanh Nandavong	Deputy Managing Director	Appointed on 1 May 2021
Mr. Saychit Simmavong	Deputy Managing Director	Appointed on 1 May 2021
Mrs. Phousengthong Anoulakkham	Deputy Managing Director	Appointed on 1 July 2024
Mr. Nalinh Silavongsith	Deputy Managing Director	Appointed on 1 July 2024

1. CORPORATE INFORMATION (continued)

Investments in associates and joint ventures

As at 30 June 2024, the Bank has six (06) associates and joint ventures as follows:

Name	*Established in accordance with Business License No.*	*Business Sector*	*% owned by the Bank*
BCEL – Krung Thai Securities Company Limited	1079/ERO issued by the Ministry of Industry and Commerce on 10 July 2019	Securities	70%
Lao Viet Joint Venture Bank	732/ERO dated 29 August 2016 by the Ministry of Industry and Commerce	Banking & Finance	25%
Banque Franco - Lao Limited	0495/ERO dated 7 June 2018 by the Ministry of Industry and Commence	Banking & Finance	30%
Lao-Viet Insurance Joint Venture Company	0600 dated 16 August 2013 by the Ministry of Industry and Commence	Insurance	35%
Lao China Bank Company Limited	041/ERM dated 27 January 2014 by the Department of Enterprise Register and Management of Lao PDR	Banking & Finance	39.87%
Lao National Payment Network Company Limited	0349/ERO granted by the Department of Enterprise Registration and Management of the Ministry of Industry and Commerce of the Lao PDR on 12 March 2019	Settlement transaction management (Electronic)	20%

Employees

Total number of employees of the Bank as at 30 June 2024 is 2,108 persons (as at 31 December 2023: 2,075 persons).

2. BASIS OF PREPARATION

According to the Accounting Law No.46/NA dated 20 November 2023, public interest entities, including listed companies should apply International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS") in preparing their annual financial statements, starting from 2017. In accordance with the Official Letter No. 1137/MOF dated 27 April 2020 by the Ministry of Finance and 295/BOL dated 16 June 2021 issued by the BOL, commercial Banks are allowed to delay the application of IFRS until 1 January 2026. The management is presently preparing action plan for implementation IFRSs in accordance with announcement.

For the six-month period ended 30 June 2024, the Bank has prepared its special purpose interim financial statements in accordance with the accounting policies as set out in Note 4 to the financial statements. These accounting policies are not intended to present the financial position, results of operations and cash flows of the Bank in accordance with international generally accepted accounting principles.

The special purpose interim financial statements are prepared to meet the reporting requirements of the Bank's shareholders and the regulators and should not be distributed to or used by other parties.

The special purpose financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis, except as disclosed in other notes.

The Bank maintains its accounting records in Lao Kip ("LAK") which is the Bank functional currency and presents its special purpose interim financial statements in millions of LAK ("LAKm").

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

3. PRESENTATION OF THE SPECIAL PURPOSE INTERIM FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The Bank presents its interim statement of financial position in order of liquidity. Financial assets and financial liabilities are generally reported gross in the interim 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 basic in all of the following circumstances:

- The normal course of business;
- The event of default;
- The event of insolvency or bankruptcy of the Bank and/or its counterparties.

4. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

4.1 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 at period end are translated into LAK at exchange rates ruling on the statement of financial position date (see list of exchange rates of applicable foreign currencies against LAK on 30 June 2024 as presented in Note 38. All foreign exchange differences are taken into "Net gain/(loss) from dealing in foreign currencies" in the income statement.

4.2 Financial instruments - initial recognition and subsequent measurement

The classification of financial instruments at initial recognition depends on their purpose and characteristics and the management's intention in acquiring them. All financial instruments are measured initially at their fair value plus transaction costs, except in the case of financial

4.2.1 Date of recognition

All financial assets and liabilities, with the exception of loans and advances to customers and balances due to customers, are initially recognized on the trade date, i.e., the date that the Bank becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. This includes "regular way trades" - purchases or sales of financial assets that require delivery of assets within the time frame generally established by regulation or convention in the market place. Loans and advances to customers are recognised when funds are transferred to the customers' account. The Bank recognises due to customer balances when funds reach to the Bank.

4.2.2 Initial measurement of financial instruments

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

4.2.3 The effective interest rate method

Under IAS 39, 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 Bank 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).

4. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

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

4.2.3 The effective interest rate method (continued)

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 recognised 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.

- 4.2.6 for 'Held-to-maturity financial investments'
- 4.2.7 for 'Due from banks and loans and advances to customers'
- 4.2.8 for 'Due to other banks and customers and other borrowed funds'
- 4.4 for 'Impairment of financial assets'
- 4.8 for 'Recognition of income and expenses'

4.2.4 'Day 1' profit or loss

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

4. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

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

4.2.5 Available for sale financial investments

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

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

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

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

4.2.6 Held-to-maturity financial investments

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

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

4. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

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

4.2.7 Due from banks and loans and advances to customers

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

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

After initial measurement, amounts 'Due from Banks' and 'Loans and advances to customers' and 'Held to maturity securities' are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the EIR methodology, less allowance for impairment. Amortised cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees and costs that are an integral part of the EIR. Therefore, the Branch recognises interest income using a rate of return that represents the best estimate of a constant rate of return over the expected behavioral life of the loan, hence, recognising the effect of potentially different interest rates charged at various stages, and other characteristics of the product life cycle (prepayments, penalty interest and charges).

If expectations are revised the adjustment is booked a positive or negative adjustment to the carrying amount in the balance sheet with an increase or reduction in interest income. The adjustment is subsequently amortised through Interest and similar income in the income statement.

The Bank may enter into certain lending commitments where the loan, on drawdown, is expected to be classified as held–for–trading because the intent is to sell the loans in the short term. These commitments to lend are recorded as derivatives and measured at fair value through profit or loss.

Where the loan, on drawdown, is expected to be retained by the Bank, and not sold in the short term, the commitment is recorded only when it is an onerous contract that is likely to give rise to a loss (for example, due to a counterparty credit event).

4.2.8 Due to other banks and customers and other borrowed funds

"Due to other banks and customers and other borrowed funds" include arrangements where the substance of the contractual arrangements result in the Bank having an obligation either to deliver cash or another financial asset to the holder.

After initial measurement, "Due to other banks and customers and other borrowed funds" are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the EIR. Amortised cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on the issue and costs that are an integral part of the EIR.

4. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

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

4.2.9 Reclassification of financial assets

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

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

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

Reclassification is at the election of management, and is determined on an instrument by instrument basis.

4.3 De-recognition of financial assets and financial liabilities

4.3.1 Financial assets

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

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

- The Bank 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 Bank 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 certain conditions are met. As at 30 June 2024, the Bank does not have financial assets which are subject to such arrangements.

A transfer only qualifies for derecognition if either:

- The Bank has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset or
- The Bank has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, but has transferred control of the asset

4. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

4.3 De-recognition of financial assets and financial liabilities (continued)

4.3.1 Financial assets (continued)

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

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

The Bank also derecognises a financial asset, in particular, a loan to customer when the terms and conditions have been renegotiated to the extent that it substantially became a new loan, with the difference recognised as an impairment in the interim income statement.

4.3.2 Financial liabilities

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

4.4 Impairment of financial assets

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

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

4. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

4.4 Impairment of financial assets (continued)

4.4.1 Financial assets carried at amortized cost

Specific impairment losses

For financial assets carried at amortised cost (such as amounts due from banks, loans and advances to customers), the Bank first assesses whether objective evidence of impairment exists for financial assets that are individually significant or are already under specific work out by management.

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

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

The present value of the estimated future cash flows is discounted at the financial asset's original EIR. If a loan has a variable interest rate, the discount rate for measuring any impairment loss is the current EIR. If the Bank has reclassified trading assets to loans and advances, the discount rate for measuring any impairment loss is the new EIR determined at the reclassification date.

The calculation of the present value of the estimated future cash flows of a collateralised financial asset reflects the cash flows that may result from foreclosure less costs for obtaining and selling the collateral, whether or not foreclosure is probable.

Collective impairment model

For the purpose of a collective evaluation of impairment, financial assets are grouped on the basis of similar credit risk characteristics that are indicative of the debtors' ability to pay all amounts due according to the contractual terms (for example, on the basis of a credit risk evaluation or grading process that considers asset type, industry, geographical location, collateral type, past-due status and other relevant factors).

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

4. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

4.4 Impairment of financial assets (continued)

4.4.1 Financial assets carried at amortized cost (continued)

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

4.4.2 Impairment of available for sale investments

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

4.4.3 Collateral valuation

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

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

4.4.4 Collateral repossessed

The Bank's policy is to determine whether a repossessed asset is 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 that are determined better to be sold, are immediately transferred to assets held for sale at their fair value at the repossession date in line with the Bank's policy.

4.5 Offsetting financial instruments

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

4. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

4.6 Investment in associates and joint ventures

The Bank has interests in associates, which the Bank has significant influence but not control or joint control. Investments in associates are initial accounted at cost and subsequent measured using the equity method.

The Bank has interests in joint ventures, which are jointly controlled entities, whereby the ventures have a contractual arrangement that establishes joint control over the economic activities of the entities. The arrangement requires unanimous agreement for financial and operating decisions among the ventures. Investments in joint ventures are initial accounted at cost and subsequent measured using the equity method.

Under the equity method, the investment in a joint venture or associate is initially recognized at cost in the statement of financial position plus any adjustment to the net assets relatively to the percentage of the Bank's investment in the joint ventures or associate afterwards.

The Bank's share of profit of a joint venture or associate is shown on the face of the income statement. This is the profit attributable to equity holders of the joint venture or associate and, therefore, is profit after tax and non-controlling interest in the subsidiaries of the joint venture.

After application of the equity method, the Bank will determine whether it is necessary to recognize an additional impairment loss of the investments in its joint ventures and associates. The Bank determines at each reporting date whether there is objective evidence of impairment that the investment in the joint ventures and associates is impaired. In that circumstance, the Bank will calculate the amount of impairment as the difference between the recoverable amount and carrying value of the investments in the joint ventures and associates and recognize the difference in the special purpose interim income statement.

4.7 Recognition of income and expense

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

4.7.1 Interest and similar income and expense

For all financial instruments measured at amortized cost, interest-bearing financial assets classified as available-for-sale and financial instruments designated at fair value through profit or loss, interest income or expense is recorded using the EIR. The calculation takes into account all contractual terms of the financial instrument (for example, prepayment options) and includes any fees or incremental costs that are directly attributable to the instrument and are an integral part of the EIR, but not future credit losses.

When the recorded value of a financial asset or a group of similar financial assets has been reduced by an impairment loss, interest income continues to be recognised using the rate of interest used to discount the future cash flows for the purpose of measuring the impairment loss.

4. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

4.7 Recognition of income and expense (continued)

4.7.2 Fees and commission income (continued)

The Bank 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 Bank expects to be entitled in exchange 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 Bank's revenue contracts do not typically include multiple performance obligations, as explained further in 4.7.2.1 and 4.7.2.2 below. When the Bank 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 a service provided over time (unless otherwise specified in 4.7.2.1 and 4.7.2.2 below). The Bank has generally concluded that it is the principal in its revenue arrangements because it typically controls the services before transferring them to the customer

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

Performance obligations satisfied over time include asset management, custody and other services, where the customer simultaneously receives and consumes the benefits provided by the Bank's performance as the Bank performs.

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

Services provided where the Bank's performance obligations are satisfied at a point in time are recognized 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.

4.7.3 Dividend income

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

4.7.4 Net trading income

Results arising from trading activities include all gains and losses from changes in fair value and related interest income or expense and dividends for financial assets and financial liabilities 'held for trading'. This includes any ineffectiveness recorded in hedging transactions.

4.8 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.

4. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

4.9 Property and equipment

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.

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:

	Depreciation rate	Residual rate
Buildings & improvements	5%	1%
Office equipment	20%	1%
Furniture & fixtures	10-20%	1%
Motor vehicles	20%	1%

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

4.10 Intangible assets

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

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

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

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

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

	Depreciation rate	Residual rate
Land use rights (*)	No amortization	NA
Software	20%	1%

(*): Cost of land use rights is not amortized as they have indefinite life.

4. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

4.11 Impairment of non-financial assets

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

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

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

4.12 Financial guarantees

In the ordinary course of business, the Bank issues financial guarantees, consisting of letters of credit, guarantees and acceptances. Financial guarantees are initially recognized in the interim financial statements (within 'Other liabilities') at fair value, being the premium received. Subsequent to initial recognition, the Bank's liability under each guarantee is measured at the higher of the amount initially recognized less cumulative amortization recognized in the interim income statement, and the best estimate of expenditure required to settle any financial obligation arising as a result of the guarantee.

Any increase in the liability relating to financial guarantees is recorded in the interim income statement in 'Credit loss expense'. The premium received is recognized in the interim income statement in 'Net fees and commission income' on a straight line basis over the life of the guarantee.

4.13 Employee benefits

Post-employment benefits

Post-employment benefits are paid to retired employees of the Bank at the time of retirement by the amount equal to (Latest Basic Salary + Wage + 25% of allowance (If have) + 25% of other benefits) x 1,5 x working years.

The fund for Post-employment benefits come from:

(i) the retirement reserve contributed by the employees, for which the Bank withholds a certain monthly amount from employees' salary (5,5%) of the amount (Equal to Basic Salary + Wage + 25% of allowance + 25% of other benefits);
(ii) and the Bank contribution by monthly, which is equal to 6% of the amount (Equal to Basic Salary + Wage + 25% of allowance + 25% of other benefits).

4. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

4.14 Employee benefits (continued)

Post-employment benefits (continued)

The cost of providing benefits under the defined benefit plan is determined using the projected unit credit method.

Remeasurements, comprising of actuarial gains and losses, excluding amounts included in net interest on the net defined benefit liability, are recognised immediately in the interim statement of financial position with a corresponding debit or credit to retained earnings through OCI in the period in which they occur. Remeasurements are not reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods.

Net interest is calculated by applying the discount rate to the net defined benefit liability or asset.

The Bank recognises the following changes in the net defined benefit obligation under 'Personnel expenses' in the statement of profit or loss:

- Service costs comprising current service costs, past-service costs, gains and losses on curtailments and non-routine settlements, and
- Net interest expense or income

Termination benefits

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

- The worker lacks 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 basic monthly salary earned before the termination of work. As at 30 June 2024, there is no employees of the Bank who were dismissed under the above-mentioned grounds, therefore the Bank has not made a provision for termination allowance in the interim financial statements.

4.15 Provisions

Provisions are recognized when the Bank has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event, and it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation. When the effect of the time value of money is material, the Bank 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 interim income statement net of any reimbursement in other operating expenses.

4. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

4.16 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 Bank 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.

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 period 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 Bank also recognises the tax consequences of payments and issuing costs, related to financial instruments that are classified as equity, directly in equity.

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

4.17 Fiduciary assets

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

4. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

4.18 Equity reserves

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

- Statutory reserves which are created in accordance with prevailing regulations of Lao PDR, as stated in Note 31.

5. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES AND ASSUMPTIONS

The preparation of the Bank's interim 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 Bank'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 Bank'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 interim financial statements with substantial management judgement and/or estimates are collated below with respect to judgements/estimates involved.

5. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES AND ASSUMPTIONS (continued)

5.1 Going concern

The Bank'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 upon the Bank's ability to continue as a going concern. Therefore, the interim financial statements continue to be prepared on the going concern basis.

5.2 Effective Interest Rate method

The Bank's EIR methodology, as explained in Note 4.2.3, 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.

5.3 Impairment losses on loans and advances

The Bank reviews its individually significant loans and advances at each reporting date to assess whether an impairment loss should be recorded in the interim income statement.

The Bank's impairment methodology for assets carried at amortised cost results in the recording of provisions for:

- Specific impairment losses on individually significant or specifically identified exposures;
- Collective impairment.

The detailed approach for each category is further explained in Note 4.4.1. All categories include an element of management's judgement, in particular for the estimation of the amount and timing of future cash flows and collateral values when determining impairment losses. These estimates are driven by a number of factors, the changing of which can result in different levels of allowances.

5.4 Impairment of available-for-sale investments

The Bank reviews its debt securities classified as available-for-sale investments at each reporting date to assess whether they are impaired as explained in Note 4.4.2.

This assessment, including estimated future cash flows and other inputs in to the discounted cash flow model and in the case of equity instruments, the interpretation of what is 'significant' or 'prolonged' requires judgement. In making this judgement, the Bank evaluates, among other factors, historical share price movements, and the duration and extent to which the fair value of an investment is less than its cost.

5.5 Deferred tax assets

Deferred tax assets are recognised in respect of tax losses to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profit will be available against which the losses can be utilised. Judgement is required to determine the amount of deferred tax assets that can be recognised, based on the likely timing and level of future taxable profits, together with future tax-planning strategies.

6. NET INTEREST AND SIMILAR INCOME

	For the six-month period ended 30 June 2024 LAKm	*For the six-month period ended 30 June 2023 LAKm*
Interest income calculated using the effective interest method from:		
Lending to customers	1,347,669	1,626,791
Deposits at other banks	821,746	152,484
Others		
- *Held-to-maturity securities*	573,378	158,243
	2,742,793	**1,937,518**
Interest expense calculated using the effective interest method for:		
Due to banks	(125,088)	(116,982)
Customer deposits	(1,167,657)	(944,075)
	(1,292,745)	**(1,061,057)**
Net interest and similar income	**1,450,048**	**876,461**

7. NET FEE AND COMMISSION INCOME

	For the six-month period ended 30 June 2024 LAKm	*For the six-month period ended 30 June 2023 LAKm*
Fee and commission income from:		
Settlement services	386,821	257,154
Credit activities	731,514	11,146
Other activities	54,932	41,355
	1,173,267	**309,655**
Fee and commission expense for:		
Settlement services	(81,891)	(47,905)
Treasury activities	(663,785)	(44,460)
	(745,676)	**(92,365)**
Net fee and commission income	**427,591**	**217,290**

8. NET GAIN FROM DEALING IN FOREIGN CURRENCIES

	For the six-month period ended 30 June 2024 LAKm	*For the six-month period ended 30 June 2023 LAKm*
Gains from dealing in foreign currencies	6,089,589	8,272,717
Losses from dealing in foreign currencies	(5,956,792)	(8,059,187)
	132,797	**213,530**

9. OTHER OPERATING INCOME

	For the six-month period ended 30 June 2024 LAKm	*For the six-month period ended 30 June 2023 LAKm*
Recovery of bad debts written-off	397,696	164,566
Dividend income	-	1,918
Others	16,923	18,003
	414,619	**184,487**

10. IMPAIRMENT LOSSES OF FINANCIAL INVESTMENTS

	For the six-month period ended 30 June 2024 LAKm	*For the six-month period ended 30 June 2023 LAKm*
Impairment loss for Available-for-sale investments	(11,122)	(2,301)
	(11,122)	**(2,301)**

11. PERSONNEL EXPENSES

	For the six-month period ended 30 June 2024 LAKm	*For the six-month period ended 30 June 2023 LAKm*
Salary and wages	96,494	77,930
Allowances and other staff benefits	102,533	75,684
Post-employment benefits	4,771	5,870
Per diem	2,838	2,325
Training expenses	597	46
	207,233	**161,855**

12. OTHER OPERATING EXPENSES

	For the six-month period ended 30 June 2024 LAKm	*For the six-month period ended 30 June 2023 LAKm*
Repair and maintenance	19,068	14,057
Stationery and office materials	13,550	10,990
Training, meeting and seminar	9,593	8,203
Utilities	7,270	5,634
Telecommunication	5,245	5,495
Insurance expense	4,852	4,708
Publication, marketing and promotion	4,012	3,467
Office rental	4,181	3,225
Fuel expense	3,200	2,559
Auditor fee	89	364
Consulting and financial service fees	163	467
Tax and other duties	521	620
Interest expense on lease liabilities	655	387
Deposit Insurance paid to Depositor Protection Fund	56,965	41,737
Others	13,468	11,955
	142,832	**113,868**

13. CASH AND BALANCES WITH THE BANK OF LAO PDR

	30 June 2024 LAKm	*31 December 2023 LAKm*
Cash on hand in LAK	2,905,171	2,343,586
Cash on hand in foreign currencies ("FC")	3,893,373	2,827,491
Balances with the BOL:		
- Demand deposit	11,937,977	15,450,480
- Compulsory deposit (*)	7,890,047	6,228,256
- Term deposit (**)	7,803,729	4,834,330
	34,430,297	**31,684,143**

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

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

(**) Details of term deposits with Bank of the Lao PDR by maturity date are as follows:

	30 June 2024 LAKm	*31 December 2023 LAKm*
Less than 1 month	-	1,000,142
3 to 6 months	4,951,295	1,916,475
6 to 9 months	1,374,193	1,277,829
9 to 12 months	1,478,241	639,884
	7,803,729	**4,834,330**

13. CASH AND BALANCES WITH THE BANK OF LAO PDR (continued)

Details of term deposits with Bank of the Lao PDR by interest rate are as follows:

	For the six-month period ended 30 June 2024 % per annum	*For the six-month period ended 30 June 2023 % per annum*
Less than 1 month	-	0.70%
3 to 6 months	2.00% - 4.50%	2.40%
6 to 9 months	2.59%	2.59%
9 to 12 months	3.14% - 5.00%	3.14%

14. DUE FROM BANKS

	30 June 2024 LAKm	*31 December 2023 LAKm*
Demand and saving accounts	**11,798,023**	**11,804,977**
- In LAK	144	10,945
- In foreign currencies	11,797,878	11,794,032
Term deposits	**10,228,594**	**10,159,378**
- In LAK	4,584,762	4,198,037
- In foreign currencies	5,643,832	5,961,341
	22,026,617	**21,964,355**

Interest rates for amounts due from other banks during the period are as follows:

	For the six-month period ended 30 June 2024 % per annum	*For the six-month period ended 30 June 2023 % per annum*
Demand deposits	0.07% - 3.30%	0.07% - 1.20%
Saving deposits	0.10% - 2.16%	0.07% - 2.16%
Term deposits	4.00% - 12.50%	3.50% - 7.50%

15. LOANS TO CUSTOMERS

	30 June 2024 LAKm	*31 December 2023 LAKm*
Gross loans	58,229,557	55,580,276
Less: Allowance for impairment losses	(2,482,689)	(1,687,920)
	55,746,868	**53,892,356**

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

	For the six-month period ended 30 June 2024 % per annum	*For the six-month period ended 30 June 2023 % per annum*
Loans denominated in LAK	3.00% - 17.00%	3.00% - 17.00%
Loans denominated in USD	5.80% - 16.00%	5.80% - 16.00%
Loans denominated in THB	6.00% - 9.25%	6.00% - 11.50%

15. LOANS TO CUSTOMERS (continued)

Analysis of loan portfolio by currency

	30 June 2024 LAKm (*)	*31 December 2023 LAKm (*)*
Loans denominated in LAK	21,018,368	19,153,975
Loans denominated in USD	31,071,165	30,272,378
Loans denominated in THB	6,140,024	6,153,923
	58,229,557	**55,580,276**

(*) The analysis figures are at amortized.

Analysis of loan portfolio by original maturity:

	30 June 2024 LAKm (*)	*31 December 2023 LAKm (*)*
Short-term loans	6,454,500	4,048,836
Medium-term loans	38,862,654	36,502,379
Long-term loans	12,912,403	15,029,061
	58,229,557	**55,580,276**

(*) the analysis figures are as at amortized cost

Analysis of loan portfolio by type of industrial sectors:

	30 June 2024 (*)		*31 December 2023(*)*	
	LAKm	*%*	*LAKm*	*%*
Industrial services companies	34,788,514	59.74%	31,581,226	56.82%
Construction companies	6,492,984	11.15%	6,766,094	12.17%
Technical instruments enterprises	1,208,922	2.08%	1,083,309	1.95%
Agricultural and forestry	431,005	0.74%	250,749	0.45%
Trading companies	7,445,312	12.79%	6,929,002	12.47%
Transportation companies	242,418	0.42%	2,230,823	4.01%
Services companies	6,536,862	11.23%	5,949,430	10.70%
Handicrafts	12,471	0.02%	138,520	0.25%
Other loans	1,071,069	1.84%	651,123	1.17%
	58,229,557	**100%**	**55,580,276**	**100%**

(*) the analysis figures are as at amortized cost

16. ALLOWANCE FOR IMPAIRMENT LOSSES

Changes in the allowance for impairment losses of loans to customers during the six-month period ended 30 June 2024 are as follows:

	Allowance for impairment of loans to customers LAKm
Balance as at 1 January 2024	**1,687,920**
Net change during the period	1,751,521
Non-performing loans written-off	(984,236)
Foreign exchange differences	27,484
Balance as at 30 June 2024	**2,482,689**

Breakdown of allowance for impairment losses of loans to customers as at 30 June 2024 and 31 December 2023 are as follows:

	30 June 2024		*31 December 2023*	
	Outstanding balance (*) LAKm	*Impairment LAKm*	*Outstanding balance (*) LAKm*	*Impairment LAKm*
Individually impaired	7,408,968	2,260,382	6,484,088	1,388,525
Collectively impaired	50,820,589	222,307	49,096,188	299,395
	58,229,557	**2,482,689**	**55,580,276**	**1,687,920**

(*) The analysis figures are at amortized cost.

17. FINANCIAL INVESTMENTS - AVAILABLE-FOR-SALE

	30 June 2024 LAKm	*31 December 2023 LAKm*
Listed shares of EDL-Generation Public Company	76,700	87,822
	76,700	**87,822**

(*) As at 30 June 2024, the shares have been impaired by an amount of LAKm 104,504 below its cost of LAKm 181,204

18. FINANCIAL INVESTMENTS - HELD-TO-MATURITY

	30 June 2024 LAKm	*31 December 2023 LAKm*
Amortized cost of Bonds issued by the Ministry of Finance	10,530,534	6,611,379
Amortized cost of Treasury bills issued by the Ministry of Finance	6,702,319	4,258,674
Amortized cost of Bonds issued by bank of Lao PDR	10,513,474	4,228,042
	27,746,327	**15,098,095**

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

18.1 Treasury bills issued by the Ministry of Finance

Details of the treasury bills as at 30 June 2024 are as follows:

Term	*Issue date*	*Maturity date*	*CCY*	*Face value LAKm*	*Amortized cost LAKm*	*Interest rate % per annum (nominal)*
1 year	17-Jul-2023	17-Jul-2024	USD	795,237	833,109	5.00%
1 year	12-Sep-2023	12-Sep-2024	THB	1,348,360	1,401,880	5.00%
1 year	28-Sep-2023	28-Sep-2024	THB	646,471	670,700	5.00%
1 year	12-Sep-2023	12-Sep-2024	LAK	1,000,000	1,046,008	5.80%
1 year	28-Mar-2024	28-Mar-2025	LAK	95,748	97,148	5.80%
1 year	17-Jul-2023	17-Jul-2024	LAK	617,983	652,116	5.80%
1 year	28-Mar-2024	28-Mar-2025	USD	1,976,368	2,001,358	5.00%
				6,480,168	**6,702,319**	

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

18.2 Bonds issued by the Ministry of Finance and BOL

- Details of other bonds by contractual maturity date are as follows:

	Face value LAKm	*Amortized cost LAKm*
Within 1 year	7,240,376	7,257,230
1 to 5 years	8,938,887	9,013,952
Over 5 years	4,853,342	4,772,828
	21,032,605	**21,044,010**

- Details of other bonds interest by contractual maturity date are as follows:

	For the six-month period ended 30 June 2024 % per annum	*For the six-month period ended 30 June 2023 % per annum*
Within 1 year	0.10% - 11.54%	0.10% - 5.80%
1 to 5 years	0.10% - 6.90%	0.10% - 6.90%
Over 5 years	4.00% - 7.50%	4.00% - 7.50%

19. INVESTMENTS IN ASSOCIATES AND JOINT VENTURES

Investment in associates and joint ventures - equity method:

Unit: LAKm

	BCEL – Krung Thai Securities Company Limited	Lao Viet Joint Venture Bank	Banque Franco - Lao Limited	Lao China Bank Company Limited	Lao-Viet Insurance Joint Venture Company	Lao National Payment Network Company Limited	Total
As at 1 January 2024	**79,765**	**268,772**	**175,985**	**196,536**	**16,452**	**9,713**	**747,223**
Net share of profit in the period under equity method	2,258	5,272	9,782	12,406	757.83	4,210	34,686
Less:							
Net dividends received during the period	(3,726)	-	-	-	-	-	(3,726)
As at 30 June 2024	**78,297**	**274,044**	**185,767**	**208,942**	**17,210**	**13,923**	**778,183**

Investment in associates and joint ventures - percentage of ownership are as follows:

	30 June 2024		*31 December 2023*	
	Book value LAKm	*Ownership %*	*Book value LAKm*	*Ownership %*
Investment in associates and joint ventures				
BCEL - Krung Thai Securities Company Limited	70,000	70%	70,000	70%
Lao Viet Joint Venture Bank	197,839	25%	197,839	25%
Banque Franco - Lao Limited	150,000	30%	150,000	30%
Lao-Viet Insurance Joint Venture Company	9,168	35%	9,168	35%
Lao China Bank Company Limited	151,458	39.87%	151,458	39.87%
Lao National Payment Network Company Limited	6,800	20%	6,800	20%
	585,265		**585,265**	

19. INVESTMENTS IN ASSOCIATES AND JOINT VENTURES (continued)

- BCEL - Krung Thai Securities Company Limited is incorporated in the Lao PDR under the Business License No. 180-10 granted by the Investment Promotion Department of the Ministry of Planning and Investment of the Lao PDR on 14 December 2010. The company's principal activities are to provide brokerage services, proprietary trading, finance and securities investment advisory services, custody services, underwriting for share issues and other value added services.

- Lao Viet Joint Venture Bank ("LVB") is incorporated in the Lao PDR with its head office located in Vientiane and engages in the provision of banking services. It is a joint venture with the Bank for Investment and Development of Vietnam, a state-owned commercial bank incorporated in the Socialist Republic of Vietnam. The joint venture was granted the banking license on 31 March 2000 by the Bank of Lao PDR for a year of 30 years. In 2015, LVB increased its contributed capital to LAK 791,357,560,000. The Bank's ownership rate in LVB after the capital increase is 25% in accordance with Investment License No. 004-15/KH-DDT4 issued by Ministry of Planning and Investment on 24 August 2015, equivalent to LAK 197,839,390,000.

- Banque Franco - Lao Limited ("BFL") is incorporated in the Lao PDR with its head office located in Vientiane and engages in the provision of banking services. It is a joint venture with Cofibred Company Frances De La Bred which is a state-owned bank incorporated in Paris, France. The joint venture was granted the temporary banking license on 01 October 2009 and a permanent license on 16 July 2010 by the Bank of Lao PDR. As 30 June 2024, the total contributed capital of the Bank in this investment was LAKm 150,000 (2023: LAKm 150,000) and had been fully contributed in 2023.

- Lao-Viet Insurance Joint Venture Company ("LVI") is incorporated as a joint venture company in the Lao PDR providing insurance services under the Investment License No. 077/08/FIMC issued by the Foreign Investment Management Committee on 09 June 2008. It is a joint venture with BIDV Insurance Joint Stock Corporation and Lao Viet Joint Venture Bank. LVI's legal capital is USD 3,000,000 and has been fully contributed by partners on 17 July 2008. In 2013, the Bank has contributed additional capital of USD 180,000 on 02 September 2013. As at 30 June 2024, the total contributed capital of the Bank in this company was USD 1,050,000, equivalent to LAKm 9,168.

- Lao China Bank Company Limited ("LCNB") is incorporated in the Lao PDR and engages in the provision of baking services. It is a joint venture with Fudian Bank China, a state-owned commercial bank incorporated in China. The joint venture bank was granted the Banking Business License on 20 January 2014 by the Bank of Lao PDR. In 2022, LCNB increased its shares number from 1,000 to 1,229 but BCEL still hold 490 shares without no additional contribution, it led to an decreased in % ownership of BCEL from 49.00% down to 39.87%. As at 30 June 2024, the total value of investment was LAKm 151,458.

- Lao National Payment Network Company Limited (LAPNet) is incorporated in the Lao PDR under the Business License No. 0349 granted by the Department of Enterprise Registration and Management of the Ministry of Industry and Commerce of the Lao PDR on 12 March 2019 and engages in the provision of financial services. It is an association among the Bank of Lao PDR, Union Pay International, Lao Development Bank, Agriculture Promotion Bank, Joint Development Bank, and Lao-Viet Bank. The legal capital was LAKm 34,000. As 30 June 2024, the total contributed capital of the Bank in this company was LAKm 6,800 (2023: LAKm 6,800).

20. PROPERTY AND EQUIPMENT AND TANGIBLE ASSETS

20.1 Construction in progress

Movement of construction in progress and fixed assets in transit for the six-month ended 30 June 2024 is as follows:

	Buildings & improvements LAKm	*Other LAKm*	*Total LAKm*
As at 1 January 2024	113,721	57,483	171,204
Additions	4,879	83,956	88,835
Transferred to fixed assets	(8,680)	(68,272)	(76,952)
Written off	-	-	-
As at 30 June 2024	**109,920**	**73,167**	**183,087**

20.2 Property and equipment

Movements of property and equipment for the six-month period ended 30 June 2024 are as follows:

	Buildings & improvements LAKm	*Office equipment LAKm*	*Furniture & fixtures LAKm*	*Motor vehicles LAKm*	*Total LAKm*
Cost:					
As at 1 January 2024	556,973	303,787	36,680	25,365	922,805
Additions	8,668	57,068	1,186	4,270	71,192
Disposals	(25)	(501)	(35)	-	(561)
As at 30 June 2024	565,616	360,354	37,831	29,635	993,436
Accumulated depreciation:					
As at 1 January 2024	264,090	213,940	28,440	19,435	525,905
Charge for the period	15,516	23,528	1,712	1,493	42,249
Disposals	(25)	(501)	(35)	-	(561)
As at 30 June 2024	279,581	236,967	30,117	20,928	567,593
Net book value:					
As at 1 January 2024	292,883	89,847	8,240	5,930	396,900
As at 30 June 2024	286,035	123,387	7,714	8,707	425,843

21. INTANGIBLE ASSETS

Movements of intangible assets during the six-month period ended 30 June 2024 are as follows:

	Land use rights LAKm	*Software LAKm*	*Total LAKm*
Cost:			
As at 1 January 2024	289,324	68,002	357,326
Transferred from CIP and fixed assets in transit	-	5,760	5,760
Written off	-	-	-
As at 30 June 2024	289,324	73,762	363,086
Accumulated amortization:			
As at 1 January 2024	-	35,592	35,592
Charge for the period	-	6,707	6,707
Written off	-	-	-
As at 30 June 2024	-	42,299	42,299
Net book value:			
As at 1 January 2024	289,324	32,410	321,734
As at 30 June 2024	289,324	31,463	320,787

22. RIGHT OF USE ASSETS

Movements of the balance of right of used assets during the period are as follows:

	Total LAKm
Cost:	
As at 1 January 2024	87,995
Additions	7,257
Disposals	(991)
As at 30 June 2024	94,261
Accumulated amortization:	
As at 1 January 2024	34,495
Charge for the period	5,079
Disposals	(991)
As at 30 June 2024	38,583
Net book value:	
As at 1 January 2024	53,500
As at 30 June 2024	55,678

22. RIGHT OF USE ASSETS (continued)

Lease liability

Set out below are the carrying amounts of lease liability and the movements during the period:

	30 June 2024 LAKm
As at 01 January 2024	**29,285**
Additional	5,006
Accrue interest	655
Payments	(6,641)
Foreign currency difference	2,028
As at 30 June 2024	**30,333**

23. OTHER ASSETS

	30 June 2024 LAKm	*31 December 2023 LAKm*
Assets waiting for sale (i)	1,461,380	1,459,456
Other assets awaiting account transfer or settlement (ii)	182,140	207,958
Advance for Top-up (iii)	103,862	106,637
Stationeries and other tools	23,775	31,999
Prepaid expenses to be allocated	33,660	21,130
Advance payment to suppliers	15,864	8,749
Others	44,319	77,685
	1,865,000	**1,913,614**

(i) Assets waiting for sale represent properties derived from the debtor who has given them to satisfy the bank's debt.

(ii) Other assets awaiting account transfer or settlement represent transactions such as interbank transfers, card transactions processed through an inter-card center, or other financial activities. These transactions have been initiated but have not yet been fully settled and reconciled between different entities, awaiting settlement with the related entities.

(iii) Advance for Top-up represent a payment made in advance for the purchase of a telephone network's call value for the purpose of providing a top-up service to the Bank's customers.

24. DUE TO BANKS AND OTHER FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS

	30 June 2024 LAKm	*31 December 2023 LAKm*
Demand deposits	**10,070,661**	**8,139,312**
- In LAK	4,036,218	2,554,055
- In foreign currencies	6,034,443	5,585,256
Saving deposits	**317,859**	**400,856**
- In LAK	173,315	154,788
- In foreign currencies	144,544	246,068
Term deposits	**1,135,843**	**882,819**
- In LAK	202,198	202,170
- In foreign currencies	933,645	680,648
Others	**129,062**	**40,130**
- In LAK	25,157	40,130
- In foreign currencies	103,905	-
	11,653,425	**9,463,117**

Interest rates for deposits from other banks and financial institutions during the period are as follows:

	For the six-month period ended 30 June 2024 % per annum	*For the six-month period ended 30 June 2023 % per annum*
Demand deposits	No interest	No interest
Saving deposits	0.06% - 1.25%	0.00% - 0.30%
Term deposits	2.20% - 6.00%	0.56% - 6.65%

25. DUE TO CUSTOMERS

	30 June 2024 LAKm	*31 December 2023 LAKm*
Demand deposits	**15,872,324**	**16,773,450**
Demand deposits in LAK	5,539,473	4,990,191
Demand deposits in FC	10,332,850	11,783,259
Saving Deposits	**71,844,399**	**59,833,533**
Demand saving deposits in LAK	25,677,142	23,185,552
Demand saving deposits in FC	46,167,256	36,647,981
Term deposits	**35,603,647**	**32,279,286**
Term deposits in LAK	9,423,823	9,323,976
Term deposits in FC	26,179,824	22,955,310
Margin deposits	**238,592**	**210,254**
Margin deposits in LAK	40,706	32,218
Margin deposits in FC	197,886	178,036
Others	**255,726**	**375,194**
	123,814,688	**109,471,717**

Saving deposits from customers denominated in LAK, USD and THB bear interest at rate ranging of 1.25% – 1.60%, 0.60% - 1.00% and 0.45% – 0.55% per annum respectively.

Fixed term deposits in LAK, USD, THB have terms of 3, 6, 9, 12 months and more than 1 year and are subject to interest rates ranging of 3.16% – 6.90%, 1.50% - 6.65 % and 1.10% – 6.10% per annum respectively.

26. BORROWINGS FROM OTHER BANKS

	30 June 2024 LAKm	*31 December 2023 LAKm*
Borrowings from the BOL	4,644,404	4,316,134
Borrowings from foreign banks	62,260	62,260
	4,706,664	**4,378,394**

Borrowings from the BOL as at 30 June 2024 include:

(i) USD 97,854,000 long-term borrowing with interest rate of 5.50% per annum for the purpose of providing credit to certain Government-backed Hydropower projects. The loan's principal is paid annually from 2019 to 2025. Interest is paid quarterly.

(ii) USD 97,900,000 long-term borrowing with interest rate of 5.30% per annum for the purpose of providing credit to certain Government-backed Hydropower projects. The loan's principal is paid annually from 2020 to 2026. Interest is paid quarterly.

27. TAXATION

27.1 *Profit tax expense*

Major components of tax expense are as follows:

	For the six-month period ended 30 June 2024 LAKm	*For the six-month period ended 30 June 2023 LAKm*
Current profit tax expense	(56,854)	(22,498)
Deferred profit tax income	(11,208)	(18,174)
Total tax expense for the period	**(68,062)**	**(40,672)**

27.2 *Tax payables*

	30 June 2024 LAKm	*31 December 2023 LAKm*
Profit Tax payable	75,445	27,454
Value Added Tax payable	60,632	52,746
Personal income tax	2,182	261
	138,259	**80,461**

27.3 *Current Profit Tax ("PT")*

The Bank 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.

	For the six-month period ended 30 June 2024 LAKm	*For the six-month period ended 30 June 2023 LAKm*
Profit before tax in accordance with IFRS	**292,998**	**142,694**
Adjustment for temporally differences between IFRS-based special purpose and LAS	(15,466)	67,700
Profit before tax in accordance with LAS	**277,531**	**210,394**
Increase/(Decrease):		
- Income exempted from profit tax	(5,783,942)	(8,134,720)
- Non-deductible expenses	5,790,682	8,036,124
Taxable profit under LAS	**284,271**	**111,798**
PT expense at rate of 20%	**56,854**	**22,360**
Payable at the beginning of the period	27,454	21,907
Tax paid in the period	(8,863)	(5,720)
Other adjustment	-	139
PT payable at the end of the period	**75,445**	**38,686**

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

27. TAXATION (continued)

27.4 Deferred tax assets/(liabilities)

	Statement of financial position		*Income statement*		*Statement of comprehensive income*	
	30 June 2024 LAKm	*31 December 2023 LAKm*	*30 June 2024 LAKm*	*30 June 2023 LAKm*	*30 June 2024 LAKm*	*30 June 2023 LAKm*
Deferred tax assets	144,053	140,398	3,655	(9,398)	-	-
Deferred tax liabilities	(50,194)	(37,585)	(14,863)	(8,776)	2,254	(3,716)
Deferred tax assets, net	**93,859**	**102,813**				
Net deferred tax credited/(charged) to the income statement			**(11,208)**	**(18,174)**		
Net deferred tax credited to the statement of comprehensive income					**2,254**	**(3,716)**

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

	30 June 2024 LAKm	*31 December 2023 LAKm*
Deductible temporary differences		
In which:		
Difference between carrying value of investments under LAS and their amortized cost under special purpose framework	-	10,795
Difference between carrying value of loan to customer under LAS and their amortized cost under special purpose framework	235,621	225,775
Difference in impairment expense of investments under LAS and under special purpose framework	484,642	452,640
Difference in allowance for post-employment benefits under LAS and under special purpose framework	-	12,781
Deferred tax assets (at tax rate 20%)	**144,053**	**140,398**
Taxable temporary differences		
In which:		
Difference between carrying value of investments under LAS and their amortized cost under special purpose framework	(30,775)	-
Difference in allowance for post-employment benefits under LAS and under special purpose framework	(3,420)	-
Difference in recognition in equity instrument between tax base and accounting base	(192,918)	(187,925)
Difference between carrying value of borrowing under LAS and their amortized cost under special purpose framework	(23,856)	-
Deferred tax liabilities (at tax rate 20%)	**(50,194)**	**(37,585)**

28. OTHER LIABILITIES

	30 June 2024 LAKm	*31 December 2023 LAKm*
Items waiting to settlement (i)	438,222	253,938
Defined post-employment benefit plan (ii)	79,212	63,216
Payables to employees	206	34,357
Payable to suppliers	45,107	34,354
Others	111,862	47,256
	674,609	**433,121**

(i) Other liabilities awaiting account transfer or settlement represent transactions such as interbank transfers, card transactions processed through an inter-card center, or other financial activities. These transactions have been initiated but have not yet been fully settled and reconciled between different entities, awaiting settlement with the related entities.

(ii) Changes in defined post-employment benefit plan are as follows:

	For the six-month period ended 30 June 2024 LAKm	*For the year ended 31 December 2023 LAKm*
Opening balance	**63,216**	**75,310**
Current service cost	2,070	3,146
Interest cost	2,701	4,080
Actuarial changes arising from changes in financial assumption	15,244	(11,334)
Benefits paid	(4,019)	(7,986)
Ending balance	**79,212**	**63,216**

Net benefit expense (recognised in profit or loss):

	For the six-month period ended 30 June 2024 LAKm	*For the year ended 31 December 2023 LAKm*
Current service cost	2,070	3,146
Interest cost	2,701	4,080
	4,771	**7,226**

29. CHARTER CAPITAL

There has been no change to paid-up capital during the six-month period then ended 30 June 2024.

30. STATUTORY RESERVES AND OTHER RESERVES

	Regulatory reserve fund LAKm	*Business expansion fund LAKm*	*Total LAKm*
As at 1 January 2024	238,214	673,487	911,701
Appropriation to reserves for the year 2023	30,544	212,583	243,127
As at 30 June 2024	**268,758**	**886,070**	**1,154,828**

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

- Regulatory reserve fund
- Business expansion fund and other funds

In accordance with Article 156, Enterprise Law dated 26 December 2013, the Bank is required to appropriate 10% of profit after tax each year into regulatory reserve fund, after deducting its accumulated losses, if any. When this reserve fund reaches 50% of the registered capital, the Bank may suspend such provision, unless otherwise provided by the by laws.

The Business expansion fund and other funds shall be created upon decision of the Board of Management.

31. ADDITIONAL CASH FLOW INFORMATION

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

	30 June 2024 LAKm	*31 December 2023 LAKm*
Cash and cash equivalents on hand	6,798,544	5,717,078
Demand deposits with the BOL	11,937,977	15,450,480
Current accounts with other banks	11,798,023	11,804,977
Term deposits due within 3 months	7,456,586	5,166,610
	37,991,130	**37,593,145**

32. CONTINGENT LIABILITIES AND COMMITMENTS

	30 June 2024 LAKm	*31 December 2023 LAKm*
Commitments for financing given to other banks	9,905,633	8,711,150
Commitments for financing given to other banks	104,933	36,000
Bank guarantees	1,682,933	1,816,363
Collaterals and mortgages for loans	72,267,889	60,083,507
Collaterals and mortgages for guarantees given	246,771	238,279
	84,208,159	**70,885,299**

Letter of credit and bank guarantees

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

Un-drawn commitments to lend

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

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

Lease commitments

As at 30 June 2024, the Bank did not entered into any lease contracts as either lessor or lessee which results in future cash inflows and/or outflows.

33. RELATED PARTY DISCLOSURES

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

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

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

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

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

(d) the party is a close member of the family of any individual referred to in (a) or (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 Bank, or of any entity that is a related party of the Bank.

Remuneration to members of the key Management was as follows:

	For the six-month period ended 30 June 2024 LAKm	*For the six-month period ended 30 June 2023 LAKm*
Salaries	1,040	*948*
Bonus	290	*39*
Responsibility allowance	658	*484*
	1,988	***1,471***

33. RELATED PARTY DISCLOSURES (continued)

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

Related party	*Note*	*Transactions*	*Income LAKm*	*Expense LAKm*
The Bank of Lao PDR	(i)	Interest expense from borrowing from BOL	116,470	95,209
The Ministry of Finance of Lao PDR	(ii)	Interest income from investment in MOF's bonds	441,687	121,460

Significant balances with related parties as at 30 June 2024 are as follows:

Related party	*Note*	*Transactions*	*Receivable LAKm*	*Payable LAKm*
Bank of the Lao PDR	(i)	Net change in borrowings from the BOL	-	4,668,111
		Net change in demand deposits at BOL	11,937,977	-
		Net change in compulsory deposits at BOL	7,890,047	-
The Ministry of Finance of Lao PDR	(ii)	Net change in investment in MOF's bonds	23,499,056	-
BCEL - Krung Thai Securities Company Limited	(iii)	Net change in Current account	-	323
		Net change in Saving accounts	-	2,777
Lao Viet Joint Venture Bank	(iv)	Net change in Current account	1,088,746	572,492
		Net change in Term deposits	944,642	-
Banque Franco – Lao Company Limited	(iv)	Net change in Current account	-	5,904
		Net change in Term deposits	50,115	-
Lao-Viet Insurance Joint Venture Company	(iv)	Net change in Current account	-	7,040
Lao China Bank Co., Ltd	(iv)	Net change in Current account	-	35,048

33. RELATED PARTY DISCLOSURES (continued)

Significant balances with other related parties as at 31 December 2023 are as follows:

Related party	*Note*	*Transactions*	*Receivable LAKm*	*Payable LAKm*
Bank of the Lao PDR	(i)	Net change in borrowings from the BOL	-	4,361,917
		Net change in demand deposits at BOL	15,450,480	-
		Net change in compulsory deposits at BOL	6,228,256	-
The Ministry of Finance of Lao PDR	(ii)	Net change in investment in MOF's bonds	10,927,508	-
BCEL - Krung Thai Securities Company Limited	(iii)	Net change in Current account	-	2,819
		Net change in Saving accounts	-	3,062
Lao Viet Joint Venture Bank	(iv)	Net change in Current account	2,028,764	538,290
		Net change in Term deposits	913,835	-
Banque Franco – Lao Company Limited	(iv)	Net change in Current account	-	10,921
Lao-Viet Insurance Joint Venture Company	(iv)	Net change in Current account	-	869
Lao China Bank Co., Ltd	(iv)	Net change in Current account	64,907	18,203
		Net change in Term deposits	50,311	-

(i) Direct controller
(ii) Direct owner
(iii) Joint venture

34. EARNINGS PER SHARE

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

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

	For the six-month period ended 30 June 2024	*For the six-month period ended 30 June 2023*
Profit after tax attributable to ordinary equity holders for basic earnings (LAKm)	224,936	102,022
Weighted average number of ordinary shares for basic earnings per share (shares)	207,723,300	207,723,300
Earnings per share (LAK)	1,083	491

35. RISK MANAGEMENT POLICIES

Introduction

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

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

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

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

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

Risk management structure

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

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

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

36. FAIR VALUE OF FINANCIAL ASSETS AND LIABILITIES

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

37. EVENTS AFTER THE REPORTING DATE

There is no matter or circumstance that has arisen since 30 June 2024 that requires adjustment or disclosure in the special purpose interim financial statements of the Bank.

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

	30 June 2024 *LAKm*	*30 June 2023* *LAKm*
USD	21,999.00	19,037.00
EUR	23,488.00	20,591.00
THB	674.18	555.26
GBP	27,410.00	23,625.00
JPY	135.11	129.54
AUD	14,462.00	12,497.00
CNY	3,358.00	2,647.00

Prepared by:	Approved by:	Approved by:
Ms. Soudthanome Keolakhone Chief of Accounting Department	Mr. Khammone Vansana Deputy Chief of Internal Audit Department	Mrs. Phousengthong Anoulakkham Deputy Managing Director

BANK OF THE PDR BANQUE POUR LE COMMERCE EXTERIEUR LAO PUBLIC VIEN TIANE CAPITAL

Vientiane, Lao PDR

30 August 2024