

**Bank of China (Hong Kong) Ltd., Vientiane
Branch**

Financial statements

For the year ended 31 December 2025



Bank of China (Hong Kong) Ltd., Vientiane Branch

CONTENTS

	<i>Pages</i>
General information	1
Independent auditors' report	2 - 3
Income statement	4
Statement of comprehensive income	5
Statement of financial position	6
Statement of changes in equity	7
Statement of cash flows	8
Notes to the financial statements	9 - 62

Bank of China (Hong Kong) Ltd., Vientiane Branch

GENERAL INFORMATION

THE BRANCH

Bank of China (Hong Kong) Ltd., Vientiane Branch (the "Branch"), a branch of Bank of China Ltd., was established in Lao PDR and operates under Banking License No. 01/BOL granted by Bank of the Lao PDR ("the BOL") on 13 January 2020.

The initial registered capital of the Branch is LAK 405,100,000,000. The actual paid-up capital as at 31 December 2025 is LAK 405,100,000,000 (31 December 2024: LAK 405,100,000,000).

The principal activities of the Branch are to mobilize capital and provide loans for improving and strengthening the Lao economy.

The Branch is located at Building Vientiane Center, Khouvieng Road, Ban Nongchanh, Sisattanak District, Vientiane Capital, Lao PDR.

GENERAL MANAGER AND LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE

The legal representative of the Branch during the year ended 31 December 2025 and as at the date of these financial statements is Mrs. Li Shuping, the General Manager.

AUDITORS

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

Reference: 69205848/11729910 -IFRS

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

To: The Owners of Bank of China (Hong Kong) Ltd., Vientiane Branch

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Bank of China (Hong Kong) Ltd., Vientiane Branch ("the Branch"), which comprise the statement of financial position as at 31 December 2025, the income statement, statement of changes in equity and statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including material accounting policy information .

In our opinion, the financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Branch as at 31 December 2025, and its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS").

Basis for Opinion

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

Responsibilities of the Branch's Management for the Financial Statements

The Branch's management is responsible for the preparation of the financial statements in accordance with the Accounting Law of Lao PDR and the regulations stipulated by Bank of the Lao PDR relevant to preparation and presentation of financial statements, and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of the financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

Bank of China (Hong Kong) Ltd., Vientiane Branch

INCOME STATEMENT
for the year ended 31 December 2025

	Notes	2025 LAKm	2024 LAKm
Interest revenue calculated using the effective interest method	7	740,099	716,524
Interest expense calculated using the effective interest method	8	(249,457)	(282,818)
Net interest and similar income		490,642	433,706
Fees and commission income	9	36,115	28,527
Fees and commission expense	9	(4,697)	(5,091)
Net fees and commission income		31,418	23,436
Net gain from dealing in foreign currencies	10	106,722	187,627
Total operating income		628,782	644,769
Credit loss (charged)/reversed	11	(13,476)	(14,399)
NET OPERATING INCOME		615,306	630,370
Personnel expenses	12	(87,193)	(72,492)
Depreciation and amortization	19	(9,504)	(6,427)
Other operating expenses	13	(38,060)	(39,244)
TOTAL OPERATING EXPENSES		(134,757)	(118,163)
Net monetary position gain/(loss)		-	(339,656)
PROFIT BEFORE TAX		480,549	172,551
Profit tax expense	23.2	(105,538)	(98,162)
Deferred tax income	23.3	8,382	738
PROFIT FOR THE YEAR		383,393	75,127

Prepared by:



Mr. Zhou Junyu
Financial Management and
Operation Service Unit Manager

Reviewed by:



Mrs. Li Shuping
General Manager



Vientiane, Lao PDR

30 April 2026

Bank of China (Hong Kong) Ltd., Vientiane Branch

STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
for the year ended 31 December 2025

Notes	2025 LAKm	2024 LAKm
PROFIT FOR THE YEAR		
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME, NET OF TAX	-	-
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE LOSS FOR THE YEAR, NET OF TAX	383,393	75,127

Prepared by:



Mr. Zhou Junyu
Financial Management and
Operation Service Unit Manager

Reviewed by:



Mrs. Li Shuping
General Manager

Vientiane, Lao PDR

30 April 2026

Bank of China (Hong Kong) Ltd., Vientiane Branch

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION
as at 31 December 2025

	Notes	31/12/2025 LAKm	31/12/2024 LAKm
ASSETS			
Cash and balances with the BOL with Bank of the Lao PDR	14	9,878,649	7,239,207
Due from banks	15	789,110	529,711
Debt instrument at amortized cost	16	596,413	163,917
Loans to customers	17	5,198,161	4,639,765
Loan to parent bank	18	406,043	3,747,292
Property, equipment and Right-of -of-use assets	19	15,051	9,470
Deferred tax assets	23.3	8,880	684
Other assets	20	1,805	1,787
TOTAL ASSETS		16,894,112	16,331,833
LIABILITIES			
Due to banks	21	515,784	1,265,944
Due to customers	22	13,613,755	12,759,302
Current tax liabilities	23.2	66,960	33,488
Deferred tax liabilities	23.3	-	185
Other liabilities	24	79,113	37,807
TOTAL LIABILITIES		14,275,612	14,096,726
EQUITY			
Paid up capital	25	405,100	405,100
Adjustment to Paid-up capital in relation to IAS 29		400,206	400,206
Statutory reserve		225,198	183,301
Statutory reserve - restate IAS 29		90,060	90,060
Retained earnings		1,497,936	1,156,440
TOTAL EQUITY		2,618,500	2,235,107
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND EQUITY		16,894,112	16,331,833

Prepared by:



Mr. Zhou Junyu
Financial Management and
Operation Service Unit Manager

Reviewed by:



Mrs. Li Shuping
General Manager

Vientiane, Lao PDR

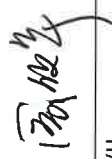
30 April 2026

Bank of China (Hong Kong) Ltd., Vientiane Branch

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
for the year ended 31 December 2025

	Paid-up capital/ LAKm	Adjustment to Paid- up capital in relation to IAS 29 LAKm	Statutory reserve LAKm	Adjustment to Statutory in relation to IAS 29 LAKm	Retained earnings LAKm	Total LAKm
Balance as at 1 January 2024	405,100	400,206	144,507	90,060	1,120,107	2,159,980
Net profit for the year	-	-	-	-	75,127	75,127
Appropriate to reserve for the year	-	-	38,794	-	(38,794)	-
Balance as at 31 December 2024	405,100	400,206	183,301	90,060	1,156,440	2,235,107
Balance as at 1 January 2025	405,100	400,206	183,301	90,060	1,156,440	2,235,107
Net profit for the year	-	-	-	-	383,393	383,393
Appropriate to reserve for the year	-	-	41,897	-	(41,897)	-
Balance as at 31 December 2025	405,100	400,206	225,198	90,060	1,497,936	2,618,500

Prepared by:



Mr. Zhou Junyu
Financial Management and
Operation Service Unit Manager

Reviewed by:



Mrs. Li Shuping
General Manager

Vientiane, Lao PDR

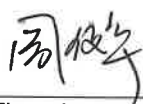
30 April 2026

Bank of China (Hong Kong) Ltd., Vientiane Branch

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
for the year ended 31 December 2025

	Notes	2025 LAKm	2024 LAKm
OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Net profit before tax		480,549	172,551
<i>Adjustments for:</i>			
Depreciation and amortization charges	19.1	9,504	6,427
Gain from disposal tangible fixed asset		(80)	-
Credit loss expenses/(reversal)	11	13,476	14,399
Foreign exchange gains arising from revaluation of monetary accounts denominated in foreign currencies		(106,722)	(175,480)
Interest income	7	(740,099)	(716,524)
Interest expense	8	249,457	282,818
Effect in relation with IAS 29		300,559	482,168
(Increase)/Decrease in operating assets			
Balances with the BOL		(2,639,960)	(368,333)
Due from banks		222,073	928,695
Loans to customers		(536,315)	(2,190,080)
Loans to parent company		3,334,626	1,004,815
Other assets		(8,214)	(802)
Increase/(Decrease) in operating liabilities			
Due to banks		(749,469)	(1,390,187)
Due to customers		872,260	1,961,926
Other liabilities		36,485	(149,317)
Profit tax paid during the year	23.2	(72,064)	(81,972)
Net cash flows used in operating activities		666,066	(218,896)
INVESTING ACTIVITIES			
Purchases of property and equipment		(15,006)	(7,028)
Proceeds from maturity of debt instruments measured at amortised cost		(463,564)	(132,000)
Interest received		266,097	727,744
Net cash flows from investing activities		(212,473)	588,716
FINANCING ACTIVITIES			
Interest paid		(267,958)	(224,268)
Net cash flows from financing activities		(267,958)	(224,268)
Net change in cash and cash equivalents		185,635	145,552
Effect of inflation on cash and cash equivalent		(444,977)	(444,977)
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year		2,338,417	2,637,842
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	26	2,079,075	2,338,417

Prepared by:



Mr. Zhou Junyu
Financial Management and
Operation Service Unit Manager

Reviewed by:



Mrs. Li Shuping
General Manager



Bank of China (Hong Kong) Ltd., Vientiane Branch

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
as at and for the year ended 31 December 2025

1. CORPORATE INFORMATION

Establishment and operations

Bank of China (Hong Kong) Ltd., Vientiane Branch (the "Branch"), a branch of Bank of China Ltd., was established in Lao PDR and operates under Banking License No. 01/BOL granted by Bank of the Lao PDR ("the BOL") on 13 January 2020.

The principal activities of the Branch are to mobilize capital and provide loans for improving and strengthening the Lao economy.

Paid-up capital

The initial registered capital of the Branch is LAK 405,100,000,000. The actual paid-up capital as at 31 December 2025 is LAK 405,100,000,000 (31 December 2024: LAK 405,100,000,000).

General Manager

The Branch's General Manager during year ended 31 December 2025 and as at the date of these financial statements is Mrs. Li Shuping.

Location

The Branch is located at Building Vientiane Center, Khouvieng Road, Ban Nongchanh, Sisattanak District, Vientiane Capital, Lao PDR.

Employees

Total employees of the Branch as at 31 December 2025 were 72 people (31 December 2024: 67 people)

2. BASIS OF PREPARATION

2.1. *Statement of compliance*

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

The Branch maintains its accounting records in Lao Kip ("LAK") which is the Branch's functional currency and presents its financial statements in millions of Lao Kip ("LAKm"). Except otherwise stated, financial information presented in LAK has been rounded to the nearest million.

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

Bank of China (Hong Kong) Ltd., Vientiane Branch

NOTE TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)
as at and for the year then ended 31 December 2025

3. STATEMENT OF COMPLIANCE

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

4. PRESENTATION OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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

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

5. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

5.1 *Foreign currency translation*

Transactions in foreign currencies are initially recorded at the spot rate of exchange ruling at the date of the transaction. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated into LAK at the spot rate of exchange at the reporting date (see list of exchange rates of applicable foreign currencies against LAK on 31 December 2025 and 31 December 2024 as presented in Note 35). Unrealized exchange differences arising from the translation of monetary assets and liabilities on the balance date are recognized in the income statement.

Bank of China (Hong Kong) Ltd., Vientiane Branch

NOTE TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)
as at and for the year then ended 31 December 2025

5. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

5.2 Recognition of interest income

5.2.1 Effective Interest Rate method

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

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

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

When the Branch revises the estimates of future cash flows, the carrying amount of the respective financial asset or financial liability is adjusted to reflect the new estimate discounted using the original EIR. Any changes are recognised in the income statement.

5.2.2 Interest and similar income/expense

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

In its *Interest income/expense calculated using the effective interest method*, the Branch only includes interest on those financial instruments that are set out in Note 5.2.1 above.

The Branch calculates interest income on financial assets, other than those considered credit-impaired, by applying the EIR to the gross carrying amount of the financial asset. Interest expense is also calculated using the EIR method for all financial liabilities held at amortised cost.

When a financial asset becomes credit-impaired (as set out in Note 5.10.1 and is therefore regarded as 'Stage 3', the Branch calculates interest income by applying the EIR to the net amortised cost of the financial asset. If the financial asset cures (as outlined in Note 5.10.1) and is no longer credit-impaired, the Branch reverts to calculating interest income on a gross basis.

Bank of China (Hong Kong) Ltd., Vientiane Branch

NOTE TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)
as at and for the year then ended 31 December 2025

5. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

5.3 *Fee and commission income*

The Branch earns fee and commission income from a diverse range of financial services it provides to its customers. Fee and commission income is recognised at an amount that reflects the consideration to which the Branch expects to be entitled in 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 Branch's revenue contracts do not typically include multiple performance obligations, as explained further in Note 5.3.1 and Note 5.3.2 below.

When the Branch provides a service to its customers, consideration is invoiced and generally due immediately upon satisfaction of a service provided at a point in time or at the end of the contract period for a service provided over time (unless otherwise specified in Note 5.3.1 and Note 5.3.2 below).

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

The disclosures of significant accounting judgements, estimates and assumptions relating to revenue from contracts with customers are provided in Note 5.3.3.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Bank of China (Hong Kong) Ltd., Vientiane Branch

NOTE TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)
as at and for the year then ended 31 December 2025

5. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

5.3.3 Contract balances

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

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

5.4 Net trading income

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

5.5 Financial instruments - initial recognition.

5.5.1 Date of recognition

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

5.5.2 Initial measurement of financial instruments

The classification of financial instruments at initial recognition depends on their contractual terms and the business model for managing the instruments, as described in Notes 5.7.1.1 and Note 5.7.1.2. Financial instruments are initially measured at their fair value (as defined in Note 5.6), except in the case of financial assets and financial liabilities recorded at FVTPL, transaction costs are added to, or subtracted from, this amount. Financial receivables are measured at the transaction price. When the fair value of financial instruments at initial recognition differs from the transaction price, the Branch account for the Day 1 profit or loss, as described below.

5.5.3 Day 1 profit or loss

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

Bank of China (Hong Kong) Ltd., Vientiane Branch

NOTE TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)
as at and for the year then ended 31 December 2025

5. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

5.5.4 *Measurement categories of financial assets and liabilities*

The Branch classifies all of its financial assets based on the business model for managing the assets and the asset's contractual terms, measured at amortised cost, as explained in Note 5.7.1.

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

5.6 *Determination of fair value*

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

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

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

5.7 *Financial assets and liabilities*

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

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

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

The details of these conditions are outlined below.

Bank of China (Hong Kong) Ltd., Vientiane Branch

NOTE TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)
as at and for the year then ended 31 December 2025

5. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

5.7.1.1 *Business model assessment*

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

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

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

5.7.1.2 *The SPPI test*

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

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

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

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

5.7.2 *Debt issued and other borrowed funds*

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

The Branch included the renewal period as part of the lease term for leases of premises and IT equipment due to the significance of these assets to its operations.

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

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

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

Bank of China (Hong Kong) Ltd., Vientiane Branch

NOTE TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)
as at and for the year then ended 31 December 2025

5. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

5.7 *Financial assets and liabilities* (continued)

5.7.3 *Financial guarantees, letters of credit and undrawn loan commitments* (continued)

The nominal contractual value of financial guarantees, letters of credit and undrawn loan commitments, where the loan agreed to be provided is on market terms, are not recorded on in the statement of financial position. The nominal values of these instruments together with the corresponding ECLs are disclosed in Note 24.

5.8. *Reclassification of financial assets and liabilities*

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

5.9. *Derecognition of financial assets and financial liabilities*

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

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

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

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

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

5.9.2 *Derecognition other than for substantial modification*

5.9.2.1 *Financial assets*

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

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

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

Bank of China (Hong Kong) Ltd., Vientiane Branch

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
as at and for the year ended 31 December 2025

5. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

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

5.9.2 Derecognition other than for substantial modification (continued)

5.9.2.1 Financial assets

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

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

A transfer only qualifies for derecognition if either:

- ▶ The Branch has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset; or

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

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

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

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

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

Bank of China (Hong Kong) Ltd., Vientiane Branch

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
as at and for the year ended 31 December 2025

5. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

5.9. *Derecognition of financial assets and financial liabilities (continued)*

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

5.9.2.2 *Financial liabilities*

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

5.10. *Impairment of financial assets*

5.10.1. *Overview of the ECL principles*

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

The ECL allowance is based on the credit losses expected to arise over the life of the asset (the lifetime expected credit loss), unless there has been no significant increase in credit risk since origination, in which case, the allowance is based on the 12 months' expected credit loss as outlined in Note 5.10.2. The Branch's policies for determining if there has been a significant increase in credit risk are set out in Note 29.

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

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

The Branch has established a policy to perform an assessment, at the end of each reporting period, of whether a financial instrument's credit risk has increased significantly since initial recognition, by considering the change in the risk of default occurring over the remaining life of the financial instrument. This is further explained in Note 29.

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

Bank of China (Hong Kong) Ltd., Vientiane Branch

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
as at and for the year ended 31 December 2025

5. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

5.10. Impairment of financial asset (continued)

5.10.1. Overview of the ECL principles (continued)

- ▶ Stage 1 When loans are first recognised, the Branch recognises an allowance based on 12-month ECLs. Stage 1 loans also include facilities where the credit risk has improved and the loan has been reclassified from Stage 2.
- ▶ Stage 2 When a loan has shown a significant increase in credit risk since origination, the Branch records an allowance for the life time ECLs. Stage 2 loans also include facilities, where the credit risk has improved and the loan has been reclassified from Stage 3.
- ▶ Stage 3 Loans considered credit-impaired (as outlined in Note 30). The Branch records an allowance for the life time ECLs.
- ▶ POCI Purchased or originated credit impaired ("POCI") assets are financial assets that are credit impaired on initial recognition. POCI assets are recorded at fair value at original recognition and interest income is subsequently recognised based on a credit-adjusted EIR. ECLs are only recognised or released to the extent that there is a subsequent change in the expected credit losses.

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

5.10.2. The calculation of ECLs

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

- ▶ Probability of Default ("PD") The Probability of Default is an estimate of the likelihood of default over a given time horizon. A default may only happen at a certain time over the assessed period, if the facility has not been previously derecognised and is still in the portfolio. The concept of PDs is further explained in Note 29.
- ▶ Exposure at Default ("EAD") The Exposure at Default is an estimate of the exposure at a future default date, taking into account expected changes in the exposure after the reporting date, including repayments of principal and interest, whether scheduled by contract or otherwise, expected drawdowns on committed facilities, and accrued interest from missed payments. The EAD is further explained in Note 29.
- ▶ Loss Given Default ("LGD") The Loss Given Default is an estimate of the loss arising in the case where a default occurs at a given time. It is based on the difference between the contractual cash flows due and those that the lender would expect to receive, including from the realisation of any collateral. It is usually expressed as a percentage of the EAD. The LGD is further explained in Note 29.

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

Bank of China (Hong Kong) Ltd., Vientiane Branch

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
as at and for the year ended 31 December 2025

5. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

5.10. Impairment of financial assets (continued)

5.10.2. The calculation of ECLs (continued)

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

Allowance for ECLs for undrawn loan commitments are assessed.

The mechanics of the ECL method are summarised below:

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

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

Bank of China (Hong Kong) Ltd., Vientiane Branch

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
as at and for the year ended 31 December 2025

5. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

5.10. Impairment of financial assets (continued)

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

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

5.10.4. Forward-looking information

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

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

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

5.11 Credit enhancements: collateral valuation and financial guarantees

To mitigate its credit risks on financial assets, the Branch seeks to use collateral, where possible. The collateral comes in various forms, such as cash, securities, letters of credit/guarantees, real estate, receivables, inventories, other non-financial assets and credit enhancements such as netting agreements. Collateral, unless repossessed, is not recorded on the Branch's statement of financial position.

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

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

5.12 Collateral repossessed

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

Bank of China (Hong Kong) Ltd., Vientiane Branch

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
as at and for the year ended 31 December 2025

5. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

5.13 *Write-offs*

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

5.14 *Cash and cash equivalents*

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

5.15 *Leases*

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

5.15.1 *Branch as a lessee*

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

Right-of-use assets

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

The right-of-use assets are presented within Note 19 *Property, equipment and right-of-use assets* and are subject to impairment in line with the Branch's policy as described in Note 5.17 *Impairment of non-financial assets*.

Bank of China (Hong Kong) Ltd., Vientiane Branch

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
as at and for the year ended 31 December 2025

5. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

5.15 Leases (continued)

5.15.1 Branch as a lease (continued)

Lease liabilities

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

5.16 Property and equipment and right-of-use assets

Property and equipment is stated at cost excluding the costs of day-to-day servicing, less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment in value. Changes in the expected useful life are accounted for by changing the amortization period or method, as appropriate, and treated as changes in accounting estimates. Right-of-use assets are presented together with property and equipment in the statement of financial position – refer to the accounting policy in Note 5.15. Right-of-use assets are depreciated on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

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

Building improvements	20%
Furniture and fixtures	20%
Computer equipment	20%
Motor vehicles	20%

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

Bank of China (Hong Kong) Ltd., Vientiane Branch

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
as at and for the year ended 31 December 2025

5. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

5.17 *Impairment of non-financial assets*

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

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

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

5.18 *Employee benefits*

Post-employment benefits

Post-employment benefits are paid to retired employees of the Branch by the Social Security Fund Department which belongs to the Ministry of Labor and Social Welfare. The Branch is required to contribute to these post-employment benefits by paying social insurance premium to the Social Insurance Agency at the rate of 6.00% of employee's basic salary on a monthly basis. The Branch has no further obligation concerning post-employment benefits for its employees other than this.

Termination benefits

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

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

For the termination of an employment contract on any of the above-mentioned grounds, the employer must pay a termination allowance which is calculated on the basis of 10% of the last salary or wage multiplied by the total number of months worked. As at 31 December 2025, there is no employee of the Branch who was dismissed under the above-mentioned grounds; therefore the Branch has not made a provision for termination allowance in the financial statements.

Bank of China (Hong Kong) Ltd., Vientiane Branch

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
as at and for the year ended 31 December 2025

5. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

5.19 Provisions

Provisions are recognized when the Branch has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event, and it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation. When the effect of the time value of money is material, the Branch determines the level of provision by discounting the expected cash flows at a pre-tax rate reflecting the current rates specific to the liability. The expense relating to any provision is presented in the income statement net of any reimbursement in other operating expenses.

5.20 Profit tax

Current tax

Current tax assets and liabilities for the current and prior years are measured at the amount expected to be recovered from or paid to the taxation authorities. The tax rates and tax laws used to compute the amount are those that are enacted, or substantively enacted, by the reporting date in the countries where the Branch operates and generates taxable income.

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

Deferred tax

Deferred tax is provided on temporary differences at the reporting date between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts for financial reporting purposes. Deferred tax liabilities are recognized for all taxable temporary differences, except where the deferred tax liability arises from the initial recognition of goodwill or of an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and, at the time of the transaction, affects neither the accounting profit nor taxable profit or loss.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each reporting date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profit will be available to allow all or part of the deferred tax asset to be utilised. Unrecognised deferred tax assets are reassessed at each reporting date and are recognised to the extent that it becomes probable that future taxable profit will allow the deferred tax asset to be recovered.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the year when the asset is realised or the liability is settled, based on tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date.

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

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

Bank of China (Hong Kong) Ltd., Vientiane Branch

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
as at and for the year ended 31 December 2025

5. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

5.21 Reserve

Under the requirement of the Law on commercial Bank dated 7 December 2018, commercial banks are required to appropriate net profit to following reserves:

- ▶ Regulatory reserve fund
- ▶ Business expansion fund and other funds

In accordance with Article 154 (amended), Enterprise Law dated 29 December 2022, the Branch is required to appropriate 10% of profit after tax each year into regulatory reserves. When these reserves reaches 50% of the registered capital, the Branch may suspend such provision, unless otherwise provided by the law. The Business expansion fund and other funds shall be created upon decision of the Board of Management.

Accordingly, the Branch has made the following reserves for the year ended 31 December 2025:

Reserve	% of profit after tax (less accumulated losses, if any)
Statutory reserve	10

5.22 Offsetting financial instruments

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

5.23 New and amended standards

The following amendments to existing IFRS accounting standards became effective for annual periods beginning on 1 January 2025:

Lack of exchangeability – Amendments to IAS 21

For annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2025, Lack of Exchangeability – Amendments to IAS 21 The Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates specifies how an entity should assess whether a currency is exchangeable and how it should determine a spot exchange rate when exchangeability is lacking.

The amendments also require disclosure of information that enables users of an entity's financial statements to understand how the currency not being exchangeable into the other currency affects, or is expected to affect, the entity's financial performance, financial position and cash flows.

This amendment did not have a material impact on the Branch's financial statements.

Bank of China (Hong Kong) Ltd., Vientiane Branch

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
as at and for the year ended 31 December 2025

5. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

5.24 Standards issued but not yet effective

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

Amendments to the Classification and Measurement of Financial Instruments— Amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7

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

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

The Amendments are effective for annual periods starting on or after 1 January 2026.

With respect to the amendments on the derecognition of financial liabilities that are settled through an electronic payment system, the Branch has performed an assessment of all material electronic payment systems used in the various jurisdictions it operates.

Most of the electronic settlement systems used by the Branch result in real-time settlement. There is a limited number of electronic settlement systems used by the Branch that do not result in real-time settlement. For those, the Branch has been derecognising the financial liability, and the associated cash, at the time of submitting the payment instructions. In line with the amendments, the Branch will change this current practice to derecognising the financial liability and the associated cash when the payment has reached the beneficiary, which is when the obligation is discharged. However, given the limited number of such electronic settlement systems used by the Branch, and the low value of payments involved, the amendments are not expected to have a material impact. The Branch has determined that it will not apply the accounting policy option to derecognise financial liabilities before the settlement date. Moreover, the Branch has also reviewed its other payment systems (such as cheques, credit cards, debit cards) and concluded that the recognition and derecognition policies are already in line with the amendments.

Bank of China (Hong Kong) Ltd., Vientiane Branch

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
as at and for the year ended 31 December 2025

5. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

5.24 Standards issued but not yet effective (continued)

Contracts Referencing Nature-dependent Electricity – Amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7

In December 2024, the IASB issued Amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7 - Contracts Referencing Nature dependent Electricity. The amendments apply only to contracts that reference nature-dependent electricity. The amendments:

- ▶ Clarify the application of the 'own-use' requirements for in-scope contracts;
- ▶ Amend the designation requirements for a hedged item in a cash flow hedging relationship for in-scope contracts;
- ▶ Add new disclosure requirements to enable investors to understand the effect of these contracts on a Branch's financial performance and cash flows.

The amendments will take effect for annual reporting periods starting on or after 1 January 2026. Early adoption is allowed, but it must be disclosed. The amendments concerning the own-use exception are to be applied retrospectively, while the hedge accounting amendments should be applied prospectively to new hedging relationships designated from the initial application date. Additionally, the IFRS 7 disclosure amendments must be implemented alongside the IFRS 9 amendments. If an entity does not restate comparative information, it cannot present comparative disclosures.

The Branch does not expect that the amendments will have a material impact on its financial statements.

IFRS 18 Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements

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

The standard requires disclosure of newly defined management-defined performance measures, subtotals of income and expenses, and it also includes new requirements for aggregation and disaggregation of financial information based on the identified 'roles' of the primary financial statements and the notes. In addition, narrow-scope amendments have been made to IAS 7 Statement of Cash Flows, which include changing the starting point for determining cash flows from operations under the indirect method, from 'profit or loss' to 'operating profit or loss' and removing the optionality around classification of cash flows from dividends and interest. In addition, there are consequential amendments to several other standards.

The Branch is currently working to identify the impacts the standard will have on the primary financial statements and notes to the financial statements. The Branch considers its main business activities to include the provision of financing to customers and investing in financial assets. In accordance with IFRS 18, some of the income and expenses related to those activities are classified in the operating category, as an exception to the general requirements

Bank of China (Hong Kong) Ltd., Vientiane Branch

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

as at and for the year ended 31 December 2025

that would otherwise have resulted in their classification in the investing or financing categories.

5. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

5.24 Standards issued but not yet effective (continued)

IFRS 18 Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements (continued)

The initial expected material impacts of IFRS 18 on the Branch's financial statements are, as follows:

- ▶ Income and expenses from the following will be classified in the operating category within the statement of profit or loss: (a) cash and cash equivalents; (b) liabilities from transactions that involve only the raising of finance; (c) generally, assets invested in as part of the Branch's main business activity of investing in financial assets that generate a return individually and largely independently of the Branch's other resources.
- ▶ Foreign exchange differences will be classified in the same category as the related income and expense giving rising to the foreign exchange difference, with some exceptions.
- ▶ Gains and losses on hedging instruments, including those not designated as such, but used to manage exposure to identified risks, will be classified in the same category as the income and expenses relating to the risk being covered, with some exceptions.
- ▶ For the statement of cash flows, the 'operating profit' subtotal will be used as the starting point for determining cash flows from operating activities. Furthermore, the classification of the total cash flows from all dividends received, all interest paid and all interest received will each, respectively, be classified in a single category in the statement of cash flows following the classification of the related income and expenses in the statement of profit or loss.
- ▶ New disclosures will be added for: (a) management-defined performance measures; (b) specified expenses by nature if expenses are presented by function in the operating category of the statement of profit or loss.
- ▶ A reconciliation for each line item in the statement of profit or loss between the restated amounts presented applying IFRS 18, and the amounts previously presented applying IAS 1.

Bank of China (Hong Kong) Ltd., Vientiane Branch

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
as at and for the year ended 31 December 2025

6. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING JUDGMENTS AND ESTIMATES

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

In the process of applying the Branch's accounting policies, management has made the following judgements and assumptions concerning the future and other key sources of estimation uncertainty at the reporting date, that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year. Existing circumstances and assumptions about future developments may change due to circumstances beyond the Branch's control and are reflected in the assumptions if and when they occur. Items with the most significant effect on the amounts recognised in the financial statements with substantial management judgement and/or estimates are collated below with respect to judgements/estimates involved.

6.1 *Impairment losses on financial assets*

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

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

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

Bank of China (Hong Kong) Ltd., Vientiane Branch

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
as at and for the year ended 31 December 2025

6. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING JUDGMENTS AND ESTIMATES (continued)

6.2 *Going concern*

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

6.3 *Fair value of financial instruments*

The fair value of financial instruments is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction in the principal (or most advantageous) market at the measurement date under current market conditions (i.e., an exit price) regardless of whether that price is directly observable or estimated using another valuation technique. When the fair values of financial assets and financial liabilities recorded in the statement of financial position cannot be derived from active markets, they are determined using a variety of valuation techniques that include the use of valuation models. The inputs to these models are taken from observable markets where possible, but where this is not feasible, estimation is required in establishing fair values. Judgements and estimates include considerations of liquidity and model inputs related to items such as credit risk (both own and counterparty), funding value adjustments, correlation and volatility. For further details about determination of fair value, please see Note 5.6 and Note 34.

6.4 *Effective Interest Rate (EIR) method*

The Branch's EIR methodology, as explained in Note 5.2.1, recognises interest income using a rate of return that represents the best estimate of a constant rate of return over the expected behavioural life of loans and deposits and recognises the effect of potentially different interest rates charged at various stages and other characteristics of the product life cycle (including prepayments and penalty interest and charges). This estimation, by nature, requires an element of judgement regarding the expected behaviour and life-cycle of the instruments, as well expected changes to other fee income/expense that are integral parts of the instrument.

6.5 *Provisions and other contingent liabilities*

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

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

Bank of China (Hong Kong) Ltd., Vientiane Branch

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
as at and for the year ended 31 December 2025

6. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING JUDGMENTS AND ESTIMATES (continued)

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

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

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

6.7 *Estimating the incremental borrowing rate*

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

Bank of China (Hong Kong) Ltd., Vientiane Branch

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)
as at and for the year ended 31 December 2025

7. INTEREST AND SIMILAR INCOME

	2025 LAKm	2024 LAKm
<i>Interest revenue calculated using the effective interest method from:</i>		
Interbank transactions	481,471	531,198
Loans to customers	225,646	183,096
Held-to-maturity securities	32,982	2,230
	740,099	716,524

8. INTEREST AND SIMILAR EXPENSE

	2025 LAKm	2024 LAKm
<i>Interest expense calculated using the effective interest method for:</i>		
Interbank transactions	(4,943)	(43,910)
Customer deposits	(244,514)	(238,908)
	(249,457)	(282,818)

9. NET FEES AND COMMISSION INCOME

	2025 LAKm	2024 LAKm
Fees and commission income:		
Settlement activities	14,981	11,485
Credit service	7,764	3,108
Other services	13,370	13,934
	36,115	28,527
Fees and commission expense for:		
Financial enterprise fee	(4,514)	(3,885)
Clearing fee payable to central bank	(120)	(108)
Membership fee	(63)	(1,098)
	(4,697)	(5,091)
Net fee and commission income	31,418	23,436

10. NET GAIN FROM DEALING IN FOREIGN CURRENCIES

	2025 LAKm	2024 LAKm
Net gain from foreign exchange spot rate differences	120,756	51,500
Net gain/(loss) from revaluation of monetary items	(14,034)	136,127
	106,722	187,627

Bank of China (Hong Kong) Ltd., Vientiane Branch

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)
as at and for the year ended 31 December 2025

11. CREDIT LOSS INCOME AND EXPENSE

The table below shows the ECL reversal on financial instruments under IFRS 9 for the year ended 31 December 2025:

	Note	Stage 1 Collective LAKm	Total LAKm
Cash and balance with the BOL	14	517	517
Debt instruments measured at amortised cost	16	33,276	33,276
Loans to customers	17	(24,470)	(24,470)
Loans to parent bank	18	(662)	(662)
Off-balance sheet items	24	4,815	4,815
		13,476	13,476

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

		Stage 1 Collective LAKm	Total LAKm
Cash and balance with the BOL		(252)	(252)
Due from banks		-	-
Debt instruments measured at amortised cost		27	27
Loans to customers		27,323	27,323
Loans to parent bank		(67)	(67)
Off-balance sheet items		(9,388)	(9,388)
Monetary gain/(loss)		(3,244)	(3,244)
		14,399	14,399

12. PERSONNEL EXPENSES

	2025 LAKm	2024 LAKm
Wages and allowances	81,748	68,672
Other staff costs	5,445	3,820
	87,193	72,492

Bank of China (Hong Kong) Ltd., Vientiane Branch

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)
as at and for the year ended 31 December 2025

13. OTHER OPERATING EXPENSES

	2025 <i>LAKm</i>	2024 <i>LAKm</i>
Rental	131	595
External services	2,020	1,258
Repair and maintenance	1,362	1,474
Publication, marketing and promotion	5,438	4,006
Telecommunication	3,220	3,137
Training, meeting and seminar	5,738	6,140
Electricity and water	2,406	2,484
Insurance fee for depositor protection fund	13,403	10,468
Others	4,342	9,682
	38,060	39,244

14. CASH AND BALANCES WITH BANK OF THE LAO PDR (“the BOL”)

	31/12/2025 <i>LAKm</i>	31/12/2024 <i>LAKm</i>
Cash on hand	33,676	52,887
	33,676	52,887
Balances with the BOL		
- <i>Demand deposit</i>	1,256,293	1,755,823
- <i>Term deposit (*)</i>	7,276,974	5,412,383
- <i>Compulsory deposits (**)</i>	1,314,244	20,108
- <i>Registered capital deposit (**)</i>	5	5
	9,847,516	7,188,319
Allowance for expected credit losses	(2,543)	(1,999)
	9,878,649	7,239,207

(*) The term deposits at the BOL have terms ranging from 1 year to 5 years and earn interest at the fixed rates ranging from 5.70% to 7.00% per annum.

(**) Under regulations of the BOL, the Branch is required to maintain certain cash reserves with the BOL in the form of compulsory deposits, which are computed at 8.00% for LAK and 11.00% for foreign currencies (2024: 8.00% for LAK and 11.00% for foreign currencies), on a bi-monthly basis, of customer deposits having original maturities of less than 12 months. During the year, the Branch maintained its compulsory deposits in compliance with the requirements of the BOL.

(***) According to Decision No. 721/BOL issued by BOL dated 22 September 2022, which was effective from 22 September 2022, commercial banks are required to maintain a positive balance at the BOL in the form of special deposit. The Branch was then approved by the BOL in official letter No. 38/BSD dated 18 January 2024 to withdrawal from this deposit account to supplement its working capital.

Bank of China (Hong Kong) Ltd., Vientiane Branch

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)
as at and for the year ended 31 December 2025

14. CASH AND BALANCES WITH BANK OF THE LAO PDR (“the BOL”) (continued)

The table below shows the credit quality and maximum exposure to credit risk based on the Branch’s internal stage classification. The amounts presented are gross of impairment allowances. Details of the Branch’s internal grading system are explained in Note 29.

	31/12/2025	31/12/2024
	Stage 1	Stage 1
	Collective	Collective
	LAKm	LAKm
Performing	9,847,516	7,188,319
	9,847,516	7,188,319

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

	Stage 1 Collective LAKm
Gross carrying amount as at 1 January 2025	7,188,319
New assets originated or purchased	2,392,709
Payments and assets derecognised	(301,654)
Accrued interest	79,233
Foreign exchange adjustment	488,909
As at 31 December 2025	9,847,516

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

	Stage 1 Collective LAKm
ECL allowance as at 31 December 2024	1,999
New assets originated or purchased	3,432
Payments and assets derecognised	(2,915)
Net ECL charge (Note 11)	517
Foreign exchange adjustment	27
As at 31 December 2025	2,543

15. DUE FROM BANKS

	31/12/2025	31/12/2024
	LAKm	LAKm
Demand deposits at domestic banks	295,592	30,747
Demand deposits at foreign banks	493,518	498,964
	789,110	529,711

Bank of China (Hong Kong) Ltd., Vientiane Branch

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)
as at and for the year ended 31 December 2025

15. DUE FROM BANKS (continued)

Interest rates for deposits during the year are as follows:

	2025 <i>Interest rates</i> <i>(% per annum)</i>	2024 <i>Interest rates</i> <i>(% per annum)</i>
Demand deposit	No interest	No interest

The table below shows the credit quality and maximum exposure to credit risk based on the Branch's internal credit rating system and stage classification. The amounts presented are gross of impairment allowances. Details of the Branch's internal grading system are explained in Note 30.

	31/12/2025 <i>Stage 1</i> <i>Collective</i> <i>LAKm</i>	31/12/2024 <i>Stage 1</i> <i>Collective</i> <i>LAKm</i>
Performing	789,110	529,711
	789,110	529,711

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

	<i>Stage 1</i> <i>Collective</i> <i>LAKm</i>
Gross carrying amount as at 1 January 2025	529,711
New assets originated or purchased	435,343
Payments and assets derecognised	(183,073)
Foreign exchange adjustment	7,129
As at 31 December 2025	789,110

16. DEBT INSTRUMENTS MEASURES AT AMORTISED COST

	31/12/2025 <i>LAKm</i>	31/12/2024 <i>LAKm</i>
Bonds issued by the MOF	630,741	163,948
Less: Allowance for expected credit losses	(34,328)	(31)
	596,413	163,917

The term and interest rate of the bond issue by the MOF as at 31 December 2025 are as follows:

<i>Term</i>	<i>Purchase date</i>	<i>Maturity date</i>	<i>Face value</i> <i>in original</i> <i>currencies</i> <i>(million)</i>	<i>CCY</i>	<i>LAKm</i> <i>Equivalent</i>	<i>Interest</i> <i>rate</i> <i>% per</i> <i>annum</i>
12month	2/27/2025	2/27/2026	25	CNY	74,194	5.00
12month	2/27/2025	2/27/2026	200	THB	131,879	5.00
60month	6/23/2025	6/23/2030	145	CNY	424,669	7.00
					630,741	

Bank of China (Hong Kong) Ltd., Vientiane Branch

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)
as at and for the year ended 31 December 2025

16. DEBT INSTRUMENTS MEASURES AT AMORTISED COST (continued)

The table below shows the credit quality and maximum exposure to credit risk based on the Branch's internal credit rating system and stage classification. The amounts presented are gross of impairment allowances. Details of the Branch's internal grading system are explained in Note 29.

	31/12/2025 Stage 1 Collective LAKm	31/12/2024 Stage 1 Collective LAKm
Performing	630,741	163,948
	630,741	163,948

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

	Stage 1 Collective LAKm
Gross carrying amount as at 1 January 2025	163,948
New assets originated or purchased	626,567
Payments and assets derecognised	(168,250)
Accrue interest	4,174
Foreign exchange adjustment	4,302
As at 31 December 2025	630,741

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

	Stage 1 Collective LAKm
ECL allowance as at 31 December 2024	31
New assets originated or purchased	33,308
Payments and assets derecognised	(32)
Net ECL charge (Note 11)	33,276
Foreign exchange adjustment	1,021
As at 31 December 2025	34,328

17. LOANS TO CUSTOMERS

	31/12/2025 LAKm	31/12/2024 LAKm
Gross loans to Loans to customers	5,280,203	4,743,888
Less: Allowance for expected credit losses	(82,042)	(104,123)
	5,198,161	4,639,765

Bank of China (Hong Kong) Ltd., Vientiane Branch

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)
as at and for the year ended 31 December 2025

17. LOANS TO CUSTOMERS (continued)

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

	2025 <i>Interest rate</i> <i>% per annum</i>	2024 <i>Interest rate</i> <i>% per annum</i>
Loans denominated in LAK	7.50 - 12.00	5.75 - 10.08
Loans denominated in USD	3.50 - 7.50	2.24 - 7.50
Loans denominated in CNY	2.90 - 4.50	2.20 - 4.80

Analysis of loans to customers

Analysis by currency

	31/12/2025 <i>LAKm</i>	31/12/2024 <i>LAKm</i>
Loans denominated in LAK	223,450	397,799
Loans denominated in USD	1,627,014	1,921,473
Loans denominated in CNY	3,429,739	2,424,616
	5,280,203	4,743,888

Analysis by original term

	31/12/2025 <i>LAKm</i>	31/12/2024 <i>LAKm</i>
Short-term loans	1,423,461	893,535
Medium-term loans	3,173,409	3,244,973
Long-term loans	683,333	605,380
	5,280,203	4,743,888

Analysis by economic sectors

	31/12/2025 <i>LAKm</i>	31/12/2024 <i>LAKm</i>
Industrial services companies	2,816,347	2,808,951
Construction companies	1,712,854	948,177
Agriculture companies	169,419	163,320
Trading companies	79,368	12,028
Service companies	-	94,624
Other loans	502,215	716,788
	5,280,203	4,743,888

Bank of China (Hong Kong) Ltd., Vientiane Branch

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)
as at and for the year ended 31 December 2025

17. LOANS TO CUSTOMERS (continued)

Impairment allowance for loans to customers

The table below shows the credit quality and maximum exposure to credit risk based on the Branch's internal stage classification. The amounts presented are gross of allowances for ECL.

	<u>31/12/2025</u>	
	<i>Stage 1 Collective LAKm</i>	<i>Total LAKm</i>
Performing	5,280,203	5,280,203
	5,280,203	5,280,203

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

	<u>31/12/2024</u>	
	<i>Stage 1 Collective LAKm</i>	<i>Total LAKm</i>
Performing	4,743,888	4,743,888
	4,743,888	4,743,888

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

	<i>Stage 1 Collective LAKm</i>
Gross carrying amount as at 1 January 2025	4,743,888
New assets originated or purchased	2,598,996
Derecognised or repaid (excluding written offs)	(2,075,214)
Accrued interest	34,337
Foreign exchange adjustments	(21,804)
As at 31 December 2025	5,280,203

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

	<i>Stage 1 Collective LAKm</i>
ECL allowance as at 31 December 2024	104,123
New assets originated or purchased	10,772
Payments and assets derecognised	(35,242)
Net ECL reversal (Note 11)	(24,470)
Foreign exchange adjustment	2,389
As at 31 December 2025	82,042

Bank of China (Hong Kong) Ltd., Vientiane Branch

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)
as at and for the year ended 31 December 2025

18. LOAN TO PARENT BANK

	31/12/2025 LAKm	31/12/2024 LAKm
Gross loans to parent bank	406,046	3,747,955
Less: Allowance for expected credit losses	(3)	(663)
	406,043	3,747,292

(*) Loans to parent bank have terms of ranging from 1 month to 12 months which earns interest at the rate of ranging from 1.60% to 4.77% per annum.

The table below shows the credit quality and maximum exposure to credit risk based on the Branch's internal stage classification. The amounts presented are gross of allowances for ECL.

	31/12/2025 Stage 1 Collective LAKm	31/12/2024 Stage 1 Collective LAKm
Performing		
- Unrated/Overall	406,046	3,747,955
	406,046	3,747,955

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

	Stage 1 Collective LAKm
Gross carrying amount as at 1 January 2025	3,747,955
New assets originated or purchased	406,052
Derecognised or repaid (excluding written offs)	(3,862,871)
Accrued interest	145
Foreign exchange adjustments	114,765
As at 31 December 2025	406,046

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

	Stage 1 Collective LAKm
ECL allowance as at 31 December 2024	663
New assets originated or purchased	10
Payments and assets derecognised	(672)
Net ECL reversal (Note 11)	(662)
Foreign exchange adjustment	2
As at 31 December 2025	3

Bank of China (Hong Kong) Ltd., Vientiane Branch

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)
as at and for the year ended 31 December 2025

19. PROPERTY AND EQUIPMENT AND RIGHT-OF-USE ASSETS

19.1 Tangible fixed assets and Right-of-use ("ROU") assets

Movements of property and equipment and right of use assets for the ended 31 December 2025 are as follows:

	Tangible fixed assets				ROU		
	Building improvement LAKm	Furniture & fixtures LAKm	Computer equipment LAKm	Motor vehicles LAKm	Total LAKm	Building LAKm	Total LAKm
Cost:							
As at 1 January 2025	14,584	6,079	22,690	6,218	49,571	49,218	98,789
Additions	-	244	6,153	1,714	8,111	6,895	15,006
Disposal	-	-	-	(4,479)	(4,479)	-	(4,479)
As at 31 December 2025	14,584	6,323	28,843	3,453	53,203	56,113	109,316
Accumulated depreciation:							
As at 1 January 2025	(14,584)	(5,890)	(19,192)	(6,338)	(46,004)	(43,315)	(89,319)
Charge for the year	-	(147)	(2,622)	(423)	(3,192)	(6,312)	(9,504)
Disposal	-	-	-	4,558	4,558	-	4,558
As at 31 December 2025	(14,584)	(6,037)	(21,814)	(2,203)	(44,638)	(49,627)	(94,265)
Net book value:							
As at 1 January 2025	-	189	3,498	(120)	3,567	5,903	9,470
As at 31 December 2025	-	286	7,029	1,250	8,565	6,486	15,051

Bank of China (Hong Kong) Ltd., Vientiane Branch

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)
as at and for the year ended 31 December 2025

20. OTHER ASSETS

	31/12/2025 LAKm	31/12/2024 LAKm
Others	1,805	1,787
	1,805	1,787

21. DUE TO BANKS

	31/12/2025		31/12/2024	
	Nominal amount LAKm	Amortised cost LAKm	Nominal amount LAKm	Amortised cost LAKm
Demand deposits from domestic bank	443,770	443,770	578,044	578,044
Term deposit from domestic bank	50,975	51,614	41,104	41,679
Borrowing from financial institution	20,390	20,400	645,456	646,221
	515,135	515,784	1,264,604	1,265,944

Details of the borrowings as at 31 December 2025 are as follows:

<i>Currency</i>	<i>Term</i>	<i>Nominal value in original currency</i>	<i>Nominal amount in LAKm equivalent</i>	<i>Amortised cost in LAKm equivalent</i>	<i>Interest rate % per annum</i>
USD	1 weeks to 2 weeks	1,000,000	20,390	20,400	2.10 – 2.90
			20,390	20,400	

Details of the borrowings as at 31 December 2024 are as follows:

<i>Currency</i>	<i>Term</i>	<i>Nominal value in original currency</i>	<i>Nominal amount in LAKm equivalent</i>	<i>Amortised cost in LAKm equivalent</i>	<i>Interest rate % per annum</i>
USD	2 weeks to 1 months	41,000,000	575,456	575,993	4.70 - 4.72
LAK	3 weeks to 1 months	70,000,000,000	70,000	70,228	7.50 - 11.00
			645,456	646,221	

Bank of China (Hong Kong) Ltd., Vientiane Branch

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)
as at and for the year ended 31 December 2025

22. DUE TO CUSTOMERS

	31/12/2025 LAKm	31/12/2024 LAKm
Demand deposits		
Demand deposits in LAK	430,961	561,188
Demand deposits in FC	4,246,419	4,051,543
Saving deposits		
Saving deposits in LAK	39,963	26,054
Saving deposits in FC	528,979	353,136
Fixed deposits		
Fixed deposits in LAK	8,227	4,604
Fixed deposits in FC	8,359,206	7,762,777
	13,613,755	12,759,302

The interest rates for these deposits are as follows:

	2025 <i>Interest rate</i> <i>(% per annum)</i>	2024 <i>Interest rate</i> <i>(% per annum)</i>
Demand deposits in LAK	No interest	No interest
Demand deposits in foreign currencies	No interest	No interest
Saving deposits in LAK	1.11	1.11
Saving deposits in USD	1.25	1.25
Saving deposits in THB	0.50	0.50
Saving deposits in CNY	0.90	0.90
Term deposits in LAK	3.00 - 6.25	3.00 - 6.25
Term deposits in USD	1.75 - 5.75	1.75 - 5.75
Term deposits in THB	0.90 - 4.50	0.90 - 4.50
Term deposits in CNY	1.60 - 2.20	1.60 - 2.20

23. TAXATION

23.1 Current tax expense

	31/12/2025 LAKm	31/12/2024 LAKm
Profit Tax expense	105,537	98,162
Deferred tax income	(8,382)	(738)
	97,155	97,424

Bank of China (Hong Kong) Ltd., Vientiane Branch

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)
as at and for the year ended 31 December 2025

23. TAXATION (continued)

23.2 Profit Tax ("PT")

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

	2025 LAKm	2024 LAKm
Profit before tax under IFRS	480,549	172,551
Add: Non-deductible expense	3,204	1,312
Temporary difference	44,402	3,419
Impact from IAS 29 not subject to CIT calculation	(471)	313,526
Taxable profit under IFRS	527,684	490,808
Current PT expense, at the statutory rate of 20%	105,536	98,162
PT (paid in advance)/payable at the beginning of the year	33,488	17,298
PT paid during the year	(72,064)	(81,972)
PT Payable at the end of the year	66,960	33,488

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

23.3 Deferred tax assets/(liabilities)

	Statement of financial position		Income statement		Statement of comprehensive income	
	31/12/2025 LAKm	31/12/2024 LAKm	2025 LAKm	2024 LAKm	2025 LAKm	2024 LAKm
Deferred tax assets	8,880	684	8,197	388	-	-
Deferred tax liabilities	-	(185)	185	350	-	-
Net deferred tax charged to the income statement			8,382	738		
Net deferred tax credited to the statement of comprehensive income					-	-

Bank of China (Hong Kong) Ltd., Vientiane Branch

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)
as at and for the year ended 31 December 2025

23. TAXATION (continued)

23.3 Deferred tax assets/(liabilities) (continued)

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

	31/12/2025 LAKm	31/12/2024 LAKm
Deductible temporary differences	44,403	3,419
<i>Difference in allowance for impairment losses between LAS and IFRS of balance with other bank</i>	2,543	1,999
<i>Difference in allowance for impairment losses between LAS and IFRS of debt instruments at amortised cost</i>	34,328	31
<i>Difference in allowance for impairment losses between LAS and IFRS of financial commitment</i>	6,361	1,389
<i>Difference from property and equipment and right- of-use assets in relation to IAS 29</i>	1,171	-
Deferred tax assets (at tax rate 20%)	8,880	684
Taxable temporary differences	-	(925)
<i>In which:</i>		
<i>Difference from property and equipment and right- of-use assets in relation to IAS 29</i>	-	(925)
Deferred tax liabilities (at tax rate 20%)	-	(185)

24. OTHER LIABILITIES

	31/12/2025 LAKm	31/12/2024 LAKm
Payables to employees	24,377	14,972
Allowance for credit losses on financial commitments	4,892	1,389
Others	49,844	21,446
	79,113	37,807

Letters of credit and guarantees commit the Branch to make payments on behalf of customers in the event of a specific act, generally related to the import or export of goods. Guarantees and standby letters of credit carry a similar credit risk to loans. The nominal values of such commitments are listed below:

	31/12/2025 LAKm	31/12/2024 LAKm
Financial guarantees	1,498,058	1,196,487
Corporate loan commitment	745,940	745,402
	2,243,998	1,941,889

Bank of China (Hong Kong) Ltd., Vientiane Branch

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)
as at and for the year ended 31 December 2025

24. OTHER LIABILITIES (continued)

The table below shows the credit quality and maximum exposure to credit risk based on the Branch's internal stage classification. The amounts presented are gross of allowances for ECL.

	31/12/2025 Stage 1 Collective LAKm	31/12/2024 Stage 1 Collective LAKm
Performing		
- Unrated/Overall	2,243,998	1,941,889
	2,243,998	1,941,889

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

	Stage 1 Collective LAKm
Gross carrying amount as at 1 January 2025	1,941,889
New assets originated or purchased	301,571
Derecognised or repaid (excluding written offs)	538
As at 31 December 2025	2,243,998

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

	Stage 1 Collective LAKm
ECL allowance as at 31 December 2024	1,389
New assets originated or purchased	5,816
Payments and assets derecognised	(1,001)
Net ECL charge (Note 11)	4,815
Foreign exchange adjustment	(1,312)
As at 31 December 2025	4,892

25. PAID-UP CAPITAL

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

	2025 LAKm	2024 LAKm
Opening balance	805,306	405,100
Additional contribution during the year	-	-
Adjustment to Paid-up capital in relation to IAS 29	-	400,206
Closing balance	805,306	805,306

Bank of China (Hong Kong) Ltd., Vientiane Branch

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)
as at and for the year ended 31 December 2025

25. PAID-UP CAPITAL (continued)

In accordance with Law on Commercial Banks No. 89/NA issued by the National Assembly on 17 July 2023 with the effective date on 15 September 2023, all foreign branches in Lao PDR are required to increase their charter capital to meet the minimum charter capital of LAKm 600,000. Pursuant to Agreement No. 551/BSD dated 2 October 2025, the Branch is in the process of contributing capital in the amount of LAK 200 billion, which is expected to be fully completed by 2030

26. ADDITIONAL CASH FLOW INFORMATION

Cash and cash equivalents

	31/12/2025 <i>LAKm</i>	31/12/2024 <i>LAKm</i>
Cash on hand	33,677	52,887
Current accounts with the BOL	1,256,293	1,755,823
Current accounts with other banks	789,105	529,707
	2,079,075	2,338,417

27. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

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

- (a) directly, or indirectly through one or more intermediaries, the party:
- ▶ controls, is controlled by, or is under common control with, the Branch (this includes parents, subsidiaries and fellow subsidiaries);
 - ▶ has an interest in the Branch that gives it significant influence over the Branch; or
 - ▶ has joint control over the Branch.
- (b) the party is a joint venture in which the Branch is a venture;
- (c) the party is a member of the key management personnel of the Branch or its parent;
- (d) the party is a close member of the family of any individual referred to in (a) or (d);
- (e) the party is an entity that is controlled, jointly controlled or significantly influenced by, or for which significant voting power in such entity resides with, directly or indirectly, any individual referred to in (c) or (d); or
- (f) the party is a post-employment benefit plan for the benefit of employees of the Branch, or of any entity that is a related party of the Branch.

Bank of China (Hong Kong) Ltd., Vientiane Branch

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)
as at and for the year ended 31 December 2025

27. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS (continued)

Significant balances with related parties as at 31 December 2025 are as follows:

<i>Related party</i>	<i>Relationship</i>	<i>Transactions</i>	<i>31/12/2025 Receivable/ (Payable) LAKm</i>	<i>31/12/2024 Receivable/ (Payable) LAKm</i>
Bank of China (Hong Kong) Limited	Parent bank	Demand deposit	224,182	281,841
		Borrowing	-	(575,993)
		Lending	406,043	3,747,292
Bank of China, Head Office	Affiliate	Demand deposit	46,963	34,892
		Other payable	-	-
		Term deposit	-	-
Bank of China Limited, Shanghai RMB Trading Unit	Affiliate	Demand deposit	171,453	175,080
		Term deposit	-	-
Bank of China (Thai) Public Company Limited	Affiliate	Demand deposit	49,422	6,034
Bank of China Shanghai Branch	Affiliate	Demand deposit	113	144
Bank of China Frankfurt Branch	Affiliate	Demand deposit	1,384	973

Significant transactions with related parties during the year 2025 were as follows:

	<i>2025 LAKm</i>	<i>2024 LAKm</i>
Net increase/(decrease) in deposit at other Bank of China branches:		
- Demand deposit at Bank of China (Hongkong) Limited	(57,659)	(1,114,261)
- Borrowing at Bank of China (Hongkong) Limited	(575,993)	(1,733,976)
- Lending at Bank of China (Hongkong) Limited	(3,341,249)	(1,832,031)
- Demand deposit at Bank of China, Head office	12,071	(42,042)
- Other payable at Bank of China, Head office	-	62,117
- Demand deposit at Bank of China, Shanghai RMB Trading Unit	(3,627)	41,472
Demand deposit at Bank of China (Thai) Public Company Limited	43,388	(63,377)
Demand deposit at Bank of China Shanghai Branch	(31)	(16)
Demand deposit at Bank of China Frankfurt Branch	411	717

Bank of China (Hong Kong) Ltd., Vientiane Branch

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)
as at and for the year ended 31 December 2025

27. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS (continued)

Transactions with key management personnel of the Branch

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

	2025 <i>LAKm</i>	2024 <i>LAKm</i>
Salaries	11,909	13,450
	11,909	13,450

28. RISK MANAGEMENT POLICIES

Introduction

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

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

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

Risk management structure

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

The Management has appointed the Risk - Compliance Officer which has the responsibility to monitor the overall risk process within the Branch.

Bank of China (Hong Kong) Ltd., Vientiane Branch

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)
as at and for the year ended 31 December 2025

28. RISK MANAGEMENT POLICIES (continued)

Risk management structure (continued)

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

The Branch follows Head Office's risk management policy and risk management processes throughout the Branch are audited annually by the Internal Audit function of Bank of China (Hong Kong) Limited, which examines both the adequacy of the procedures and the Branch's compliance with the procedures. Internal Audit discusses the results of all assessments with management, and reports its findings and recommendations to the Audit Committee of Bank of China (Hong Kong) Limited.

29. CREDIT RISK

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

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

29.1 *Credit-related commitments risks*

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

29.2 *Impairment assessment*

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

29.2.1 *Definition of default, impaired and cure*

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

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

Bank of China (Hong Kong) Ltd., Vientiane Branch

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)
as at and for the year ended 31 December 2025

29. CREDIT RISK (continued)

29.2 Impairment assessment (continued)

29.2.1 Definition of default, impaired and cure (continued)

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

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

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

Treasury, trading and interbank relationships

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

Corporate lending

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

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

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

Below tables summarized the results of predicted 12M PD of overseas group in corporate loan portfolio after forward-looking adjustment.

Bank of China (Hong Kong) Ltd., Vientiane Branch

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)
as at and for the year ended 31 December 2025

29. CREDIT RISK (continued)

29.2 Impairment assessment (continued)

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

12M PiT PD by grade and S&P ratings

Grade Name	Final 12m PD (Avg)_2025	Equivalent S&P Grade	Grade Name	Final 12m PD (Avg)_2025	Equivalent S&P Grade
1A	0.010	AAA	5E	1.541	BB-
2A	0.020	AA+	5F	2.030	BB-
2B	0.030	AA	6A	2.669	B+
2C	0.040	AA-	6B	3.510	B+
3A	0.050	A+	6C	4.620	B
3B	0.070	A	6D	6.080	B
3C	0.090	A-	6E	8.005	B-
4A	0.130	BBB+	6F	10.540	B-
4B	0.220	BBB	6G	13.770	B-
4C	0.390	BBB-	7A	18.000	CCC
5A	0.510	BB+	7B	24.000	CC
5B	0.670	BB+	7C	33.000	C
5C	0.885	BB	8	100.000	D
5D	1.170	BB-			

29.2.3 Exposure at default

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

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

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

29.2.4 Loss given default

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

Bank of China (Hong Kong) Ltd., Vientiane Branch

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)
as at and for the year ended 31 December 2025

29. CREDIT RISK (continued)

29.2 Impairment assessment (continued)

29.2.4 Loss given default (continued)

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

29.2.5 Significant increase in credit risk

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

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

Accordingly, the Branch considers the following Indicators as significant increase in credit risk

- ▶ Indicators compared information on initial recognition date and reporting date, such as the change of rating grades (MSR) and borrower's financial status etc.

MSR rating on initial recognition date	MSR rating on reporting date	STAGE on reporting date
9	W1;W2	1
W1	W2	1

- ▶ Supporting indicators on reporting date, such as overdue days (30-89 days), block-code flag etc.
- ▶ Other static information that shows borrower's credit risk significantly increased.

Bank of China (Hong Kong) Ltd., Vientiane Branch

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)
as at and for the year ended 31 December 2025

30. INTEREST RATE RISK

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

The sensitivity of the income statement is the effect of the assumed changes in interest rates on the profit or loss for a year, based on the floating rate non-trading financial assets and financial liabilities held at 31 December 2025. The total sensitivity of equity is based on the assumption that there are parallel shifts in the yield curve.

The classification of financial assets and financial liabilities based on the interest rate re-pricing as at 31 December 2025 was as follows:

	Non-re- pricing	Up to 1 month	1 - 3 months	3 - 6 months	6 - 12 months	1 - 5 years	Over 5 years	Total
Financial assets								
Cash and balances with the BOL (*)	2,604,219	-	-	-	-	7,276,973	-	9,881,192
Due from banks (*)	789,110	-	-	-	-	-	-	789,110
Debt instruments at amortised cost (*)	-	-	-	630,741	-	-	-	630,741
Loans to customers (*)	245,540	8,282	169,419	417,606	1,245,888	3,140,147	53,321	5,280,203
Loans to parent bank (*)	-	386,585	19,461	-	-	-	-	406,046
Total financial assets	3,638,869	394,867	188,880	417,606	1,876,629	10,417,120	53,321	16,987,292
Financial liabilities								
Due to banks	443,770	20,400	51,614	-	-	-	-	515,784
Due to customers	6,384,326	200,251	1,028,215	4,787,502	378,951	834,510	-	13,613,755
Total financial liabilities	6,828,096	220,651	1,079,829	4,787,502	378,951	834,510	-	14,129,539
Net interest rate exposure	(3,189,227)	174,216	(890,949)	(4,369,896)	1,497,678	9,582,610	53,321	2,857,753

(*) These do not include provision and unrealized gain.

Bank of China (Hong Kong) Ltd., Vientiane Branch

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)
as at and for the year ended 31 December 2025

30. INTEREST RATE RISK (continued)

Interest rate risk sensitivity analysis

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

	2025		2024	
	<i>Impact on profit before tax</i>	<i>Impact on profit before tax</i>	<i>Impact on profit before tax</i>	<i>Impact on profit before tax</i>
	<i>Interest rate increase 1 percentage point</i>	<i>Interest rate decrease 1 percentage point</i>	<i>Interest rate increase 1 percentage point</i>	<i>Interest rate decrease 1 percentage point</i>
Assets	12,660	(12,660)	39,085	(39,085)
Liabilities	(41,982)	41,982	(38,825)	38,825
Total	(29,322)	29,322	260	(260)

Unit: LAKm

31. CURRENCY RISK

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

Breakdown of assets and liabilities which has been converted into LAKm 31 December 2025 is as follows:

	LAKm	USD in LAKm equivalent	CNY in LAKm equivalent	Other in LAKm equivalent	Total in LAKm equivalent
ASSETS					
Cash and balances with the BOL (*)	634,419	5,802,765	3,404,227	37,238	9,878,649
Due from banks (*)	-	64,638	667,473	56,999	789,110
Debt instrument at amortized cost	-	-	498,862	131,879	630,741
Loans to customers (*)	223,450	1,627,014	3,429,739	-	5,280,203
Loans to parent bank (*)	-	367,120	-	38,926	406,046
TOTAL ASSETS	857,869	7,861,537	8,000,301	265,042	16,984,749
LIABILITIES AND EQUITY					
LIABILITIES					
Due to Banks	194,004	216,395	105,385	-	515,784
Due to customers	479,423	5,229,738	7,634,017	270,577	13,613,755
Other liabilities	(2,073,908)	2,111,811	49,767	(8,557)	79,113
TOTAL LIABILITIES	(1,400,481)	7,557,944	7,789,169	262,020	14,208,652
NET EXPOSURE	2,258,350	303,593	211,132	3,022	2,776,097

(*) These do not include provision and unrealized gain.

Bank of China (Hong Kong) Ltd., Vientiane Branch

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)
as at and for the year ended 31 December 2025

31. CURRENCY RISK (continued)

Currency risk sensitivity analysis

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

Unit: LAKm

	2025		2024	
	Impact on profit before tax		Impact on profit before tax	
	Exchange rate increase 10%	Exchange rate decrease 10%	Exchange rate increase 10%	Exchange rate decrease 10%
USD	(30,359)	30,359	664	(664)
CNY	(21,113)	21,113	33,864	(33,864)
Total	(51,472)	51,472	34,528	(34,528)

32. LIQUIDITY RISK

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

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

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

Bank of China (Hong Kong) Ltd., Vientiane Branch

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)
as at and for the year ended 31 December 2025

32. LIQUIDITY RISK (continued)

The classification of financial assets and financial liabilities based on contractual maturities as at 31 December 2025 was as follows:

	Overdue		Before due date					Total
	Under 3 months	Over 3 months	Up to 1 month	1 to 3 months	3 to 12 months	1 to 5 years	Over 5 years	
Financial assets								
Cash and balances with the BOL (*)	-	-	2,604,219	-	-	7,276,973	-	9,881,192
Due from banks (*)	-	-	789,110	-	-	-	-	789,110
Debt instruments at amortised cost (*)	-	-	-	-	630,741	-	-	630,741
Loans to customers (*)	-	-	253,822	169,419	1,730,601	3,126,361	-	5,280,203
Loans to parent bank (*)	-	-	386,585	19,461	-	-	-	406,046
Total financial assets	-	-	4,033,736	188,880	2,361,342	10,403,334	-	16,987,292
Financial liabilities								
Due to banks	-	-	464,169	51,615	-	-	-	515,784
Due to customers	-	-	6,584,576	1,028,216	5,166,454	834,509	-	13,613,755
Total financial liabilities	-	-	7,048,745	1,079,831	5,166,454	834,509	-	14,129,539
Liquidity exposure	-	-	(3,015,009)	(890,951)	(2,805,112)	9,568,825	-	2,857,753

(*) These do not include provision and unrealized gain.

Bank of China (Hong Kong) Ltd., Vientiane Branch

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)
as at and for the year ended 31 December 2025

33. CAPITAL MANAGEMENT

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

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

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

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

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

<i>Items</i>	<i>31 December 2025 under IFRS LAKm</i>	<i>31 December 2024 under IFRS LAKm</i>
Tier 1 capital	2,618,500	2,216,647
Tier 2 capital	383,393	67,344
Total capital	3,001,893	2,283,991
Less: Deductions from capital (Investments in other credit and financial institutions)	-	-
Capital for CAR calculation (A)	3,001,893	2,283,991
Risk weighted balance sheet items	4,296,734	3,279,548
Risk weighted off balance sheet items	146,660	111,097
Total risk weighted assets (B)	4,443,394	3,390,645
Capital Adequacy Ratio (A/B)	68%	67%

Bank of China (Hong Kong) Ltd., Vientiane Branch

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)
as at and for the year ended 31 December 2025

34. FAIR VALUE OF FINANCIAL ASSETS AND LIABILITIES

Determination of fair value and fair value hierarchy

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

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

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

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

Fair value of financial assets and liabilities carried at fair value

The Branch has no financial assets and liabilities carried at fair value as at 31 December 2025. Therefore, there is no analysis of financial instruments recorded at fair value by level of the fair value hierarchy.

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

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

Assets for which fair value approximates carrying value

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

Fixed rate financial instruments

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

Bank of China (Hong Kong) Ltd., Vientiane Branch

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)
as at and for the year ended 31 December 2025

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

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

As at 31 December 2025

	Carrying value	Fair value			Total
		Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	
Financial assets					
Cash and balances with Bank of the Lao PDR	9,881,192	9,881,192	-	-	9,881,192
Due from banks	789,110	789,110	-	-	789,110
Loans and advances to customers	5,280,203	-	-	5,280,203	5,280,203
Loan to parent bank	406,046	-	-	406,046	406,046
Financial investments - Held to maturity	630,741	-	-	630,741	630,741
	16,987,292	10,670,302	-	6,316,990	16,987,292
Financial liabilities					
Due to banks	515,784	-	-	515,784	515,784
Due to customers	13,613,755	-	-	13,613,755	13,613,755
	14,129,539	-	-	14,129,539	14,129,539

As at 31 December 2024

	Carrying value	Fair value			Total
		Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	
Financial assets					
Cash and balances with Bank of the Lao PDR	7,241,206	7,241,206	-	-	7,241,206
Due from banks	529,711	529,711	-	-	529,711
Loans and advances to customers	4,743,888	-	-	4,743,888	4,743,888
Loan to parent bank	3,747,955	-	-	3,747,955	3,747,955
Financial investments - Held to maturity	163,948	-	-	163,948	163,948
	16,426,708	7,770,917	-	8,655,791	16,426,708
Financial liabilities					
Due to banks	1,265,944	-	-	1,265,944	1,265,944
Due to customers	12,759,302	-	-	12,759,302	12,759,302
	14,025,246	-	-	14,025,246	14,025,246

Bank of China (Hong Kong) Ltd., Vientiane Branch

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)
as at and for the year ended 31 December 2025

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

	31/12/2025	31/12/2024
	LAK	LAK
United State Dollar ("USD")	20,390.00	20,552.00
Thai baht ("THB")	648.12	602.00
Chinese Yuan ("CNY")	2,917.00	2,812.00

36. EVENTS AFTER STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION DATE

There is no matter or circumstance that has arisen since 31 December 2025 that requires adjustment or disclosure to be made in the financial statements of the Branch.

Prepared by:



Mr. Zhou Junyu
Financial Management and
Operation Service Unit Manager

Reviewed by:



Mrs. Li Shuping
General Manager



Vientiane, Lao PDR

30 April 2026