PXP VIETNAM FUND LTD

Interim Report
for the six months ended 31 March 2008

CONTENTS

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RESPONSIBILITY STATEMENT
For the period 1 October 2007 to 31 March 2008

As required under the Transparency Directive, to the best of our knowledge:

The condensed financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS"), comply with IAS 34 ("Interim Financial Reporting") and give a true and fair view of the assets, liabilities, financial position and profit/loss of PXP Vietnam Fund Limited ("the Company".)

The Interim Management Report includes a fair review of:

- Important events that have occurred during the first six months of the year;
- The impact of those events on the financial statements; and
- A description of the principal risks and uncertainties for the remaining six months of the financial year; and
- Details of any material related party transaction.

The condensed financial statements on pages 13 to 23 have been reissued. The financial statements previously issued on 26 May 2008 did not contain all of the disclosures of financial information required by IAS 34.

Philip Smiley
Chairman
9 September 2008

INTERIM MANAGEMENT REPORT
For the period 1 October 2007 to 31 March 2008

The Company's net asset value (NAV) per share decreased by 50.60% during the six months ended 31 March 2008, against a 50.00% decrease in the Viet Nam Index (VNI) in US$ terms.

At the EGM held on 8 January 2008 it was agreed that the Company should increase its authorised share capital to US$2,500,000 by the creation of a further 38,000,000 shares of a nominal or par value of US$0.05. It was also agreed to extend the life of the Company whereby the Articles now require the Company to put before its Annual General Meetings in 2015, 2016, 2017 and 2018 a Special Resolution to wind up the Company effective 31 December 2015, 31 December 2016, 31 December 2017, and 31 December 2018 respectively. If the Shareholders do not decide, by Special Resolution, to wind up the Company in any such Annual General Meeting, the Company will continue to operate until 31 December 2019.

The weak performance of the Company and the stock market over the reporting period has been led by domestic investors' declining confidence in equities. This downturn in sentiment was largely influenced by Government policies intended to control accelerating inflation. Monetary policy was tightened and restrictions placed on credit available for equity investors through limitations on the banking sector. Demand from new foreign investors was muted as they found it difficult to enter the market for much of the period under review due to restricted access to Vietnam Dong (VND). It seems that until there are signs that Government policy is effective in bringing both inflation and the trade deficit under control investors will largely remain on the sidelines.

We believe that the Government is actively addressing the current economic situation, although there is likely to be further short-term deterioration before any benefits are derived from the recent Government measures and those that undoubtedly will follow.

Further details on the portfolio's performance are given in the Investment Manager's report on pages 7 - 12.

Philip Smiley
Chairman
26 May 2008

REPORT OF THE INVESTMENT MANAGER

During the period under review the Company's net asset value (NAV) per share decreased by 50.6%, from US$ 10.793 to US$ 5.332. This compares to a fall in the benchmark VNI of 50.0% in US$ terms. Over a one year period to the reference date the NAV per share is down 51.3% against an index drop of 51.1% in dollar terms, over a two year period the NAV per share is + 16.5% versus the VNI + 4.0%, over a three year period the NAV per share is + 120.2% versus the VNI + 112.4% and over a four year period the NAV per share is + 103.9% versus the VNI + 88.7%.

During the final quarter of 2007 foreign investors found it increasingly difficult to access Vietnamese Dong (VND) and thus foreign involvement in the market remained subdued. This effective restriction on foreign participation, combined with continued delays in the equitisation of large State-owned enterprises and the declining amount of credit available to local investors, led to muted domestic enthusiasm towards equities. As a result, the VNI rose 1.74% in October 2007 and then proceeded to fall 8.71% in November 2007 and 4.66% in December 2007 ending the year at 927.02. When the Vietcombank auction finally took place at the very end of December 2007 it was mildly oversubscribed and the Company purchased a small holding in Vietcombank at below the average price. This was followed closely by the SABECO auction in January 2008 which suffered from an increasingly apathetic attitude towards equities from domestic investors, the liquidity withdrawal from Vietcombank's auction and a high base price of around 72 times 2008 estimated earnings based on the figures in the prospectus. As a result, the auction was only 61.1% subscribed. These poor subscription rates for SABECO's auction and rumours that some of the successful smaller bidders at the Vietcombank auction were likely to forfeit their deposits and not take up their shares compounded the negative sentiment in the market such that by 24 January the VNI had fallen 17.57% during the month. Thereafter, it recovered a little to end the month down 8.94%. February saw further declines, the steepest of which were caused by the near panic that followed the State Bank's (SBV) surprise announcement on Friday 15 February of a mandatory VND 20.3 trillion (US$ 1.26 billion) bond that forty one credit institutions would be forced to take up on the 17 March 2008. Investors viewed this forced removal of liquidity from the banking sector as negative and the market fell 18.8% the following week. The SBV's main objective was to cool the property market as part of its effort to reduce inflation. Property cooled and credit, previously available to developers, evaporated. In addition, the interbank market froze causing interest rates to reach, at one point, 42%. This led to a scramble for cash resulting in deposit rates rising to 14.2%.

The following Monday, 25 February, the market bounced 4.07% on the news that the SBV had pumped an estimated US$ 3 billion into the interbank market in order to restore confidence. This bounce was also influenced by positive comments from the head of the State Securities Commission (SSC), Dr. Vu Bang, who suggested, amongst other things that the foreign room for listed banks should rise from 30% to 33% - 35%, for unlisted companies to 40% and that the SBV should increase buying foreign currencies for a period of at least one month - preferred sources of buying being from overseas remittances, direct investment, and long–term strategic investment into the securities market. However, the recovery was halted as the Government removed fuel subsidies on the same day, leading to an 11% rise in the cost of fuel at the pumps. This resulted in heightened inflation fears and concerns that the SBV would introduce additional tightening measures to reduce liquidity. Consequently, the market experienced an 18.4% fall over the following seven business days as increasing amounts of margin related positions were unwound. In reaction, the Ministry of Finance (MoF) announced that the State Capital Investment Corporation (SCIC) would map out plans to buy listed shares in a bid to arrest this rapid descent. In addition, the Government said it would establish a fund in the future designed to stabilize the market. In private, banks were instructed to temporarily slow down the unwinding of margin related positions. These actions had the desired effect, restoring confidence, albeit temporarily, and the market rose over the following three days. Thereafter, the market remained more or less flat until 14 March 2008 when it began a steep decline over eight consecutive days. Much of this was due to mounting suspicion that the SCIC was not buying shares in the open market but was instead buying blocks of shares in the after-market put-through session, much of which originated from banks selling margin related positions. This policy did reduce the amount of stock offered during the first three sessions and, thus, downside pressure. However, the discriminatory nature of such action quickly damaged retail investor confidence as they were prevented from selling stock to the SCIC and on-market bids were scarce. Added to these worries were rumours surrounding the activities of at least one of the listed local brokers and related parties. A cynical view of “no smoke without fire” seemed to prevail and noticeably large amounts of the stock were offered throughout the eight day decline with little being traded. In the middle of March 2008 the Company managed to sell a 7% holding in BT6 after the price of this stock rose 36% from the beginning of the month in a falling market. The stock subsequently fell back 15% by the end of the month. The market fell to a year-to-date low of 496.64 on the 25 March 2008, its lowest closing level since 31 August 2006. The same day the SSC stepped in and reduced the Ho Chi Minh City Stock Exchange’s (HOSE) daily trading band from 5% to 1% and the Hanoi Securities Trading Centre’s (HaSTC) from 10% to 2%, effective two days later.

This proved successful as the rapid downside risk was removed, albeit at the expense of liquidity which fell significantly. As a result, the market began to edge limit up for the remaining days of the month, ending at 516.82 and continued to rally up until the 9 April 2008. At the end of March 2008 there were 146 companies listed at the HOSE with a combined market capitalisation of US$ 13.8 billion.

The HaSTC followed a similar pattern, falling 40.68% in US$ terms over the period under review. It continues to post negotiated transactions only and less illiquid than the HOSE - average daily turnover for the period under review was US$ 21.7 million compared with US$ 53.6 million for the HOSE. Although we remain largely on the sidelines for the moment with only one Hanoi-listed holding in the portfolio at the time of writing, we continue to follow the HaSTC's development closely, waiting for the time when it begins to attract more interesting listings and significant investor participation.

For the moment the equitisation process remains moribund reflecting the declining confidence in equities. Once the stock market settles we expect to see equitisations of large State-owned enterprises take place once again, but this time at a staggered pace so that liquidity within the market is not too badly affected. This may include companies such as Incombank, Mekong Housing Bank, Mobifone and Vinaphone. The authorities have a market capitalisation target of between US$30 billion and US$40 billion by the end of 2010. With the pipeline of equitisations mooted over the next few years we believe that this target is achievable.

The Vietnamese economy continued to grow during the Q1 2008 with the Real Gross Domestic Product (GDP) rate for Q1 2008 reaching 7.4%, slower than the 7.7% recorded in Q1 2007. Although this strong growth can be attributed to the continuing strength of the key economic drivers; rising exports, domestic demand and foreign direct investment (FDI), the slow down in the pace of growth reveals emerging weakness in the economy. The main causes are the rise in inflation and trade deficit and how the Government has reacted to these issues. This has resulted in the Government reducing its initial GDP growth target for 2008 of between 8.5% and 9.0% to between 6.5% and 7.5%.

Trade continued to expand during Q1 2008. Exports were up 22.7% versus Q1 2007, reaching US$ 13.026 billion. The increasing price of crude oil, rice, coffee and rubber helped lift the value of exports. As did the increasing volumes of garments, footwear and aquaproducts. However, imports during Q1 2008, which grew 62.5% (Q1 2007 +33.6%), reached US$ 20.390 billion. The main reasons were the continued importation of capital generating machinery (US$ 3.5 billion), the rise in price and volume of imported export components, fuel (as of January 2008 Vietnam became a net importer of oil), commodities and gold. In addition, automobile imports rose dramatically to become the sixth largest import. The resulting trade deficit of US$7.364 billion was up 460% versus that of Q1 2007.

Last year the record trade deficit looked as though it was well covered by non-trade inflows such as Foreign Direct Investment (FDI), Foreign Indirect Investment (FII), remittances from overseas Vietnamese and other inflows such as Overseas Development Assistance (ODA) and tourism. This is supported by the anecdotal evidence that foreign currency reserves increased from twelve weeks of imports at the end of 2006 (estimated at US$ 10.25 billion) to around twenty weeks of imports towards the end of 2007 (estimated at US$ 21.98 billion). However, this year these non-trade remittances do not look as though they will cover the estimated trade deficit based on a simple extrapolation of the Q1 2008 figures and thus will place depreciation pressure on the VND.

The growing private sector continued to enhance domestic demand in Q1 2008 as private sector industrial production rose 22.4% versus Q1 2007 and retail sales grew by 29.2% versus Q1 2007. FDI rose to record levels as new FDI commitments for Q1 2008 reached US$5.156 billion, up 43% versus Q1 2007. FDI disbursement reached US$1.68 billion, up 24.0% versus Q1 2007.

Q1 2008 inflation reached 9.19% year-to-date and 19.39% year-on-year. There is no doubt that rising liquidity, caused by strong levels of foreign investment and increasing credit, has played a part. However, we believe that the strongest influence on Vietnam's inflation lies with food, which has a Consumer Price Index (CPI) weighting of 42.9%, and imported commodities. Food alone rose 14.45% during Q1 2008, much of which can be attributed to continuing domestic supply shocks caused by diseases such as blue ear (swine), the external rise of rice prices and imported food, both raw ingredients and finished products. Imported commodities, such as refined oil products (the Government removed the fuel subsidy in February) and steel, have also pushed up inflation, further compounded by the VND's crawling peg against the US$.

However, the Government has spent much of its efforts since June 2007 trying to lower inflation by reducing liquidity through measures such as; raising bank reserve requirements from 8% for US$ and 5% for VND to 10% for both and then again to 11%; turning off the margin lending tap; raising the prime rate; and increasing the number of bills issued by the SBV, in particular the mandatory bond issue announced in mid-February. This bond was primarily aimed at cooling the property market which had risen dramatically since June 2007. One of the reasons behind this rapid rise was possibly linked to the State Bank's decision to cool the stock market in June 2007. The SBV instructed banks to reduce their lending exposure to securities to no more than 3% of loans by December 2007. Many banks were at much higher levels. Instead of reducing their lending to securities they simply increased their loan book. This was partly responsible for the estimated 50% plus rise in credit growth in 2007, much of which was for property loans.

These anti-inflation measures seem to have had little impact on CPI inflation, which continues to rise, but instead have had a dramatic downside effect on asset inflation. It seems that one obvious cure for imported inflation may be to allow for a mild VND appreciation. Such a move may have a negative effect on exports but we believe that this would prove to be temporary. Vietnam's largest export competitor, China, has allowed its currency to appreciate around 15% against the US$ over the last couple of years whilst the VND has depreciated by about 1.5% against the US$ over the same period. Therefore, if the VND were to appreciate by 5% export competitiveness is likely to remain intact and the rate of imported inflation would be softened. However, appreciation, which may have been possible in 2007, has become increasingly more difficult to achieve in 2008 due to the record trade deficit witnessed in Q1 2008 – an attempt to do so would likely cause serious short-term erosion to the foreign currency reserves.

During the early part of 2008 the Government reacted to the current economic situation by adopting a range of measures that it believes will help stem both the rising trade deficit and inflation. Some of these were designed to rein in State expenditure in order to cap imports and reduce any unnecessary fiscal stimulus. Others measures were used to boost exports of textiles, garments, footwear and aquaproduct producers through the provision of foreign currency loans and reduce imports by raising import taxes. Temporary price caps on ten essential goods, including petrol, electricity, coal, water, public transportation, cement, steel, school fees and hospital fees, were imposed in March 2008 until July 2008. In addition, the Government continued to tighten monetary policy with the aim of keeping credit growth below 30% during 2008. The resulting rise in interest rates is likely to help slow down domestic demand, which will act as a drag on GDP, and lead to higher saving rates which may soften inflation. Recently, however, the SBV began to depreciate the VND with the probable aim of encouraging exports. This policy is likely to cause a short-term hike in inflation due to the heavy influence of imported commodities on the CPI. It is also likely that the desired

export growth may not materialise immediately as Vietnam is already competitive compared with its regional neighbours, in particular China, and there are capacity constraints both at the export producing factories and the ports.
As a result, inflation is likely to remain high for the remainder of 2008. Further increases are expected in May 2008, due to rice price rises, and in July 2008 when the price caps on the ten essential items are expected to be lifted. This may be followed by some wage price increase demands. Thereafter, should global commodity prices begin to flatten, we could see inflation begin to subside gently. The depreciation in the VND is likely to cause short-term further deterioration in the trade deficit before it potentially improves over the longer-term, once the price of non-vital imported items rise too high.

Therefore, we believe that the situation is likely to worsen in the short-term before the current medicine and likely stronger doses take effect. However, we believe that Vietnam has adequate foreign currency reserves to see it through this difficult economic period and we expect to see further complimentary initiatives from the Government, such as encouraging foreign indirect investment back into the market, which will help improve the path back towards stronger economic prosperity.

STRATEGY

Our strategy remains much the same as before. When we see good value in the market we will continue to build on the Company's existing core holdings whilst actively seeking opportunities to invest in pre-listing companies that meet the Company's investment criteria.

PXP Vietnam Asset Management Limited
Ho Chi Minh City

26 May 2008

CONDENSED BALANCE SHEET (UNAUDITED)
as at 31 March 2008

	Note	As at 31 March 2008 US$	As at 30 September 2007 US$
ASSETS			
Cash and cash equivalents		1,418,836	93,344
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	3	62,507,082	129,227,220
Dividends receivable		114,314	120,456
Other receivables and prepayments		2,369	251,008
Total assets		64,042,601	129,692,028
LIABILITIES			
Accounts payable and accruals		52,298	103,830
Withholding tax payable		2,661	2,487
Due to brokers		-	71,056
Total liabilities		54,959	177,373
NET ASSETS		63,987,642	129,514,655
EQUITY			
Issued capital	4	589,194	590,073
Share premium	4	33,367,765	33,417,549
Retained earnings		29,256,904	94,876,451
Cumulative translation reserve		773,779	630,582
Total shareholders' equity		63,987,642	129,514,655
Net asset value per share	5	5.332	10.793

CONDENSED INCOME STATEMENT (UNAUDITED)
for the six month period to 31 March 2008

	Note	Six months to 31 March 2008 US$	Six months to 31 March 2007 US$
INCOME			
Realised gains on financial assets at fair value		6,466,431	9,662,089
Unrealised (losses)/gains on financial assets at fair value		(71,213,454)	61,579,671
Dividend income		559,676	825,003
Interest income		7,038	37,995
Realised gain on foreign exchange		4,039	3,654
Total investment (loss)/income		(64,176,270)	72,108,412
OPERATING EXPENSES			
Management fee	6	1,161,007	897,744
Administration expenses		72,258	68,107
Custodian fee		7,380	8,360
Directors' fees	6	25,343	25,098
Professional and consultant fees		4,220	31,613
Commission		32,800	33,623
Unrealised loss on foreign exchange		23,333	5,087
Other expenses		24,402	31,769
Total operating expenses		1,350,743	1,101,401
NET (LOSS)/INCOME BEFORE TAX		(65,527,013)	71,007,011
INCOME TAX EXPENSE		-	-
NET (LOSS)/INCOME AFTER TAX		(65,527,013)	71,007,011
(Losses)/earnings per ordinary share	5	(5.461)	5.917

CONDENSED STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY (UNAUDITED)
for the six month period to 31 March 2008

	Issued capital US$	Share premium US$	Retained earnings US$	Cumulative translation reserve US$	Total US$
At 1 October 2006	591,397	33,492,504	25,882,552	468,979	60,435,432
Net income for the six month period	-	-	71,007,011	-	71,007,011
Currency translation differences	2,326	131,712	101,785	(235,823)	-
At 31 March 2007	593,723	33,624,216	96,991,348	233,156	131,442,443
At 1 April 2007	593,723	33,624,216	96,991,348	233,156	131,442,443
Net loss for the six month period	-	-	(1,927,788)	-	(1,927,788)
Currency translation differences	(3,650)	(206,667)	(187,109)	397,426	-
At 30 September 2007	590,073	33,417,549	94,876,451	630,582	129,514,655
At 1 October 2007	590,073	33,417,549	94,876,451	630,582	129,514,655
Net loss for the six month period	-	-	(65,527,013)	-	(65,527,013)
Currency translation differences	(879)	(49,784)	(92,534)	143,197	-
At 31 March 2008	589,194	33,367,765	29,256,904	773,779	63,987,642

CONDENSED CASH FLOW STATEMENT (UNAUDITED)
for the six month period to 31 March 2008

	Six months to 31 March 2008 US$	Six months to 31 March 2007 US$
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Proceeds from sale of financial assets at fair value	10,464,908	12,825,299
Dividends received	565,818	639,539
Interest received	7,038	37,995
Purchase of financial assets at fair value	(8,334,824)	(11,464,140)
Payments to investment manager, administrator and suppliers	(1,377,448)	(1,641,163)
Net cash flows from operating activities / Net increase in cash and cash equivalents	1,325,492	397,530
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period	93,344	7,193,345
Cash and cash equivalents at end of period	1,418,836	7,590,875

NOTES TO THE CONDENSED INTERIM FINANCIAL INFORMATION

1. BASIS OF PREPARATION

This condensed interim financial information for the six months ended 31 March 2008 has been prepared in accordance with IAS 34, 'Interim financial reporting'. The condensed interim financial information should be read in conjunction with the annual financial statements for the year ended 30 September 2007, which have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards.

This condensed interim financial information has neither been audited nor reviewed by the auditors.

2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The accounting policies applied are consistent with those of the annual financial statements for the year ended 30 September 2007.

The following new standard and amendment to a standard will be applied from 1 October 2007. They require certain additional disclosures in the annual financial statements and do not require additional disclosures in this condensed interim financial information:

- IFRS 7, 'Financial Instruments: Disclosures', and a complementary Amendment to IAS 1, 'Presentation of Financial Statements - Capital Disclosures' are mandatory for the Company's accounting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2007. IFRS 7 introduces new disclosures to improve the information about financial instruments. It requires the disclosure of qualitative and quantitative information about exposure to risks arising from financial instruments, including specified minimum disclosures about credit risk, liquidity risk and market risk, including sensitivity analysis to market risk. It replaces IAS 30, 'Disclosures in the Financial Statements of Banks and Similar Financial Institutions', and disclosure requirements in 'IAS 32, Financial Instruments: Disclosure and Presentation'.

  The amendment to IAS 1 introduces disclosures about the level of an entity's capital and how it manages capital.

NOTES TO THE CONDENSED INTERIM FINANCIAL INFORMATION

2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

The following new interpretations to standards are mandatory for the first time for the financial year beginning 1 October 2007 but are not currently relevant for the Company:

- IFRIC 10, 'Interim financial reporting and impairment'; and
- IFRIC 11, 'IFRS 2 – Group and treasury share transactions'.

The following new standards, amendments to standards and interpretations have been issued but are not effective for the financial year beginning 1 October 2007 and have not been early adopted:

- IFRS 8, 'Operating segments', effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2009. IFRS 8 replaces IAS 14, 'Segment reporting', and requires a 'management approach' under which segment information is presented on the same basis as that used for internal reporting purposes. The expected impact is being assessed by the Company's Investment Manager.

- IAS 23 (amendment), 'Borrowing costs', effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2009. This amendment is not relevant to the Company.

- IFRS 2 (amendment) 'Share-based payment', effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2009. This amendment is not relevant to the Company.

- IFRS 3 (amendment), 'Business combinations' and consequential amendments to IAS 27, 'Consolidated and separate financial statements', IAS 28, 'Investments in associates' and IAS 31, 'Interests in joint ventures', effective prospectively to business combinations for which the acquisition date is on or after the beginning of the first annual reporting period beginning on or after 1 July 2009. These amendments are not relevant to the Company.

NOTES TO THE CONDENSED INTERIM FINANCIAL INFORMATION

2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

- IAS 32 (amendment), 'Financial instruments: presentation', and consequential amendments to IAS 1, 'Presentation of financial statements', effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2009. These amendments are not relevant to the Company, as the Company does not have any puttable instruments.

- IFRIC 12, 'Service concession arrangements', effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2008. This interpretation is not relevant to the Company.

- IFRIC 13, 'Customer loyalty programmes', effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 July 2008. This interpretation is not relevant to the Company.

- IFRIC 14, 'IAS 19 – the limit on a defined benefit asset, minimum funding requirements and their interaction' effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2008. This interpretation is not relevant to the Company.

NOTES TO THE CONDENSED INTERIM FINANCIAL INFORMATION

3. FINANCIAL ASSETS AT FAIR VALUE THROUGH PROFIT OR LOSS

The investment portfolio as at 31 March 2008 was as follows:

Company	Valuation 31 March 2008 US$	% of Net Assets
VINAMILK	8,135,210	12.71%
SAIGON THUONG TIN COMMERCIAL BANK	6,444,088	10.07%
REFRIGERATION ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING	5,202,269	8.13%
GENERAL FORWARDING & AGENCY CORP.	4,211,313	6.58%
CABLE AND TELECOM MATERIALS	4,143,634	6.48%
KINH DO CORPORATION	2,456,389	3.84%
PETRO VIETNAM DRILLING & WELL SERVICES	2,295,138	3.59%
BINH MINH PLASTICS	2,221,414	3.47%
AN GIANG FISHERIES	2,054,097	3.21%
BIEN HOA CONFECTIONERY	1,824,578	2.85%
GILIMEX	1,646,585	2.57%
TRANSIMEX	1,610,551	2.52%
SAVIMEX	1,605,508	2.51%
IMEXPHARM PHARMACEUTICAL	1,561,489	2.44%
VIETCOMBANK	1,541,899	2.41%
BAO VIET SECURITIES	1,494,090	2.33%
NORTH KINH DO	1,425,530	2.23%
SOUTHERN SEED	1,405,641	2.20%
NAM VIET CORPORATION	1,291,123	2.02%
SAO MAI	1,207,759	1.89%
HOA BINH RUBBER	1,139,664	1.78%
BINH DINH MINERALS JOINT STOCK CO.	1,108,007	1.73%
HOA AN	870,391	1.36%
SMC INVESTMENT TRADING	868,528	1.36%
FIMEX	839,931	1.31%
BIMICO	762,691	1.19%
NUI NHO	501,241	0.78%
PETRO VIETNAM FERTILIZER & CHEMICAL	452,514	0.71%
MEKOPHAR	423,339	0.66%
CUU LONG FISH	338,671	0.53%
HOA PHAT GROUP	309,590	0.48%
HANOI MARITIME HOLDING	300,220	0.47%
VIETNAM CONTAINER SHIPPING	218,808	0.34%
VINH HOAN CORPORATION	190,565	0.30%
DONG PHU RUBBER	184,716	0.29%
VIETNAM ELECTRICITY CONSTRUCTION	116,387	0.18%
BENTRE AQUAPRODUCT IMPORT & EXPORT	49,907	0.08%
INTERFOOD	36,600	0.06%
PHALAI THERMAL	11,608	0.02%
KHANH HOI	3,354	0.01%
CHAU THOI CONCRETE CORPORATION No. 620	2,045	0.00%
Total	62,507,082	97.69%

NOTES TO THE CONDENSED INTERIM FINANCIAL INFORMATION

3. FINANCIAL ASSETS AT FAIR VALUE THROUGH PROFIT OR LOSS (CONTINUED)

	31 March 2008	30 September 2007
	US$	US$
Listed securities		
At cost	45,308,945	40,457,003
Net unrealised gains arising from changes in the fair values of financial assets	12,761,204	84,276,746
Net	58,070,149	124,733,749
Pre-listing securities		
At cost	4,436,933	4,493,471
Net unrealised gains arising from changes in the fair values of financial assets	-	-
Net	4,436,933	4,493,471
Total	62,507,082	129,227,220

4. SHARE CAPITAL AND SHARE PREMIUM

	31 March 2008	30 September 2007
	US$	US$
Share capital		
Authorized share capital, 12,000,000 ordinary shares (par value of US$0.05 per share)	600,000	600,000
Issued and fully paid, 11,999,999 ordinary shares at par value, net of currency translation differences	589,194	590,073

NOTES TO THE CONDENSED INTERIM FINANCIAL INFORMATION

4. SHARE CAPITAL AND SHARE PREMIUM (CONTINUED)

	31 March 2008	30 September 2007
	US$	US$
Share premium		
Share premium, net of transaction costs and currency translation differences	33,367,765	33,417,549

The ordinary shares constitute the only class of shares in the Company. All shares have the same rights, whether in regard to voting, dividends, return of share capital and otherwise. Each issued and fully paid ordinary share is entitled to dividends when declared and carries one voting right.

The following shareholders hold more than 10 percent of the Company's issued capital:

Shareholder	Holding as at 31 March 2008		Holding as at 30 September 2007	
	Shares	%	Shares	%
Citivic Nominees Limited	8,581,268	71.51	8,581,268	71.51
Clearstream Banking SA	2,413,981	20.12	2,413,981	20.12

5. NET ASSET VALUE PER SHARE AND EARNINGS PER SHARE

	31 March 2008	30 September 2007
	US$	US$
Net asset value	63,987,642	129,514,655
Net asset value per share	5.332	10.793
Net (loss)/income after tax	(65,527,013)	71,007,011
Weighted average number of shares for earnings per share	11,999,999	11,999,999
(Losses)/earnings per share in six month period	(5.461)	5.917

NOTES TO THE CONDENSED INTERIM FINANCIAL INFORMATION

6. RELATED PARTIES

Investment management agreement

The Company is managed by PXP Vietnam Asset Management Limited, an investment management company incorporated in the British Virgin Islands, under the terms of the Management Agreement dated 19 June 2003. The Company pays to the Investment Manager a monthly management fee which is equal to one-twelfth of two percent of the net asset value of the Fund, accrues daily, is payable monthly in advance and is calculated by reference to the valuation day at the end of the preceding month. The Investment Manager does not receive an incentive or performance fee. During the six month period to 31 March 2008, the Company paid fees to the Investment Manager amounting to US$1,161,007 (six month period to 31 March 2007: US$897,744).

Shares held by related parties

As at 31 March 2008, Mr Markus Winkler, a Trust of which Mr Philip Smiley's family are the principal beneficiaries, and the Investment Manager held 271,000 shares, 41,000 shares and 55,000 shares of the Company, respectively (30 September 2007: 271,000 shares, 41,000 shares and 50,000 shares were held by Mr Markus Winkler, a Trust of which Mr Philip Smiley's family are the principal beneficiaries, and the Investment Manager, respectively).

Directors' remuneration

The Board currently has five directors all of whom are non-executive directors. No director is an employee of the Company or the Investment Manager.

Total directors' remuneration for the six month period to 31 March 2008 amounted to US$25,343 (six month period to 31 March 2007: US$25,098).

There were no material contracts to which the Company and any director is a party as at the interim balance sheet date.