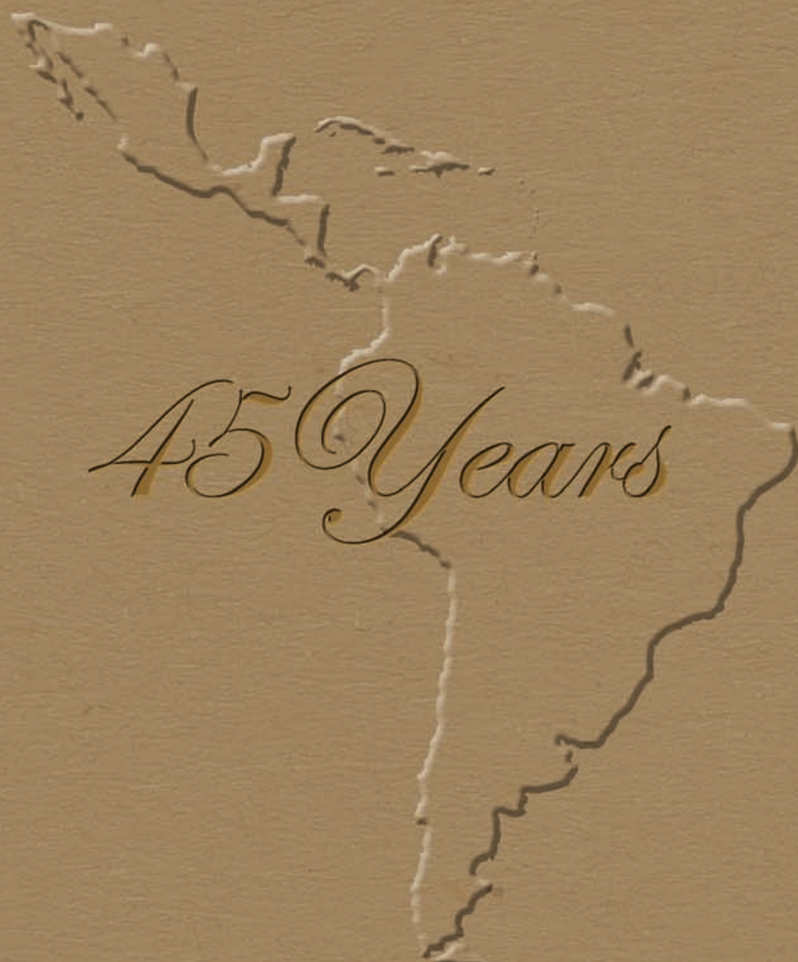
LAAD



1970 *45 Years* 2015

2015 ANNUAL REPORT

Latin American Agribusiness Development Corporation S.A.

Diego Adolfo Bisquertt Torrealba's farm produces cherries for export on 26 hectares of land in the Cachaoal valley, about 120 kms south of Santiago, Chile.

Latin American Agribusiness Development Corporation S.A. (LAAD) is a private investment and development company. Its shareholders are 12 leading agribusiness and financial corporations. LAAD finances and develops private agribusiness projects in Latin America and the Caribbean involving all phases of production, processing, storage, services, technology and marketing in the fields of agriculture, livestock, forestry and fishing.

LAAD Financial Highlights Consolidated Data October 31,

FOR THE YEAR	**2015**	2014	2013	2012	2011
Operating Income ('000)	**$ 20,826**	$ 19,147	$ 17,442	$ 14,477	$ 12,032
Net Income ('000)	**$ 17,646**	$ 15,967	$ 14,262	$ 12,327	$ 10,412
Basic Earnings per Share of Common Stock*	**$ 36,764**	$ 33,265	$ 29,712	$ 25,682	$ 21,692
FINANCIAL RATIOS					
Return on Average Net Worth	**12.9%**	12.9%	12.8%	12.2%	11.3%
Return on Average Total Assets	**2.9%**	2.9%	3.0%	3.0%	2.9%
Total Net Debt to Net Worth	**3.1:1**	3.0:1	2.8:1	2.7:1	2.6:1
Operating Expenses to Gross Profit**	**40.0%**	38.5%	38.5%	40.4%	43.2%
Operating Expenses to Average Total Assets	**2.2%**	2.2%	2.3%	2.4%	2.6%
Reserve to Portfolio	**2.3%**	2.4%	2.4%	2.4%	2.5%
AT YEAR END					
Agribusiness Loans ('000)	**$ 568,617**	$ 508,799	$ 447,128	$ 387,266	$ 339,077
Assets ('000)	**$ 648,889**	$ 584,974	$ 499,841	$ 439,544	$ 377,249
Net Worth ('000)	**$ 144,142**	$ 129,826	$ 117,544	$ 105,922	$ 96,516

**Based on the weighted average number of shares of common stock outstanding during the year.*
***Gross Profit = Total Income - Interest Expense*

Letter to Shareholders 2015

This year marks LAAD's 45th anniversary, a testimony to your Company's resilience and its relevance to the agricultural-financing sector. For nearly half a century, we have remained faithful to our original mission of financing small and medium sized agribusiness projects to promote sustainable economic and social development in Latin America.

Every year brings new challenges to agricultural financing, and 2015 was not the exception. During this year, significant factors converged to affect agricultural financing on a global scale: surplus inventory from previous years and China's economic slowdown triggered a drop in commodity prices, while irregular weather patterns caused by El Niño threatened crop productivity.

Located in in Guanajuato, Mexico, Productora Suabe produces export-quality organic bell peppers on 4 hectares of greenhouses. They plan to expand to 10 hectares and establish an export-certified packing unit.

The drop in agricultural commodity prices was unfortunate but not too detrimental, as prices fell from the record high levels attained in 2013-14 to a range that was still reasonable. This relatively moderate decrease would only affect producers who over-leveraged their farms in an effort to grow during the boom years.

El Niño could potentially inflict worse and more widespread damage than lower commodity prices, as its most extreme conditions are projected on a global scale for the first quarter of 2016. Contrary to expectations, El Niño's unseasonably warm currents failed to spread worldwide in 2014, so its effects were limited to only certain areas during 2015. Some of our clients - coffee and soybean growers - were among those affected. LAAD immediately addressed the issue and worked with the clients to maintain their cash flows and productive potential. Although El Niño could be the strongest on record in 2016, having already addressed the needs of our most fragile clients, LAAD is in a good position to take advantage of the heightened need for financing that will surely develop in 2016. As in the past, LAAD's ability to rapidly assess developments in each market/industry and proactively seek solutions when necessary has been a boon for the Company and our clients.

Despite low commodity prices and uncooperative weather in many regions, LAAD once again surpassed the operating and financial results of the previous year, an impressive accomplishment. Disbursements for the year reached US$193.2 million, a 5% increase over 2014. These funds were granted to 291 projects in 14 countries and have driven our agribusiness portfolio to US$583* million, an 11% increase over 2014 and an all-time record. This is good news, not only because it marks LAAD's largest portfolio ever, but also because it is a good indicator that we are on track to reach our portfolio goal of US$1.0 billion by 2020.

Once again, Brazil constituted our largest market with disbursements of US$33.6 million. The 35 loans granted in Brazil during 2015 were involved in soybeans, coffee and corn. Nicaragua continued its accelerated growth, almost tying Brazil with US$ 31.8 million in disbursements. Loans in Nicaragua were primarily granted to coffee, cattle and peanuts. On a project basis, Nicaragua surpassed Brazil with 50 granted loans versus Brazil's 35. Ecuador continued to be a growth market with US$20.3 million granted to 29 clients. Guatemala, which in the past had been a leading country, became LAAD's fourth largest market with US$18.3 million granted to 28 projects in

2015. We are pleased to see Guatemala return to its position as one of LAAD's growth drivers. LAAD granted loans for almost $15 million in Peru and US$14.9 in Mexico. These countries were followed by Paraguay (US$13.4 million), Colombia (US$11.5 million), Chile (US$11.5 million), Costa Rica (US$9.6 million) and the Dominican Republic (US$7.9 million). Over 45 years, our cumulative financing has risen to US$1.85 billion granted to 3,777 agribusiness projects in 28 countries.

Some outstanding projects that were financed during the year are presented below:

A Guatemalan company established in 1999, dedicated to sugarcane production on two neighboring farms located on the outskirts of the township of Chiquimulilla, 85 Km from Guatemala City. The owner began the sugar cane project after inheriting the farm from his grandfather. A few years later, he purchased a neighboring farm to consolidate a total farm area of 256 hectares. LAAD granted the project a US$800,000 long-term loan to refinance local debt and develop an irrigation project. This innovative project transports water for 3 km through a canal that crosses three hanging bridges and five aqueducts, minimizing the loss of this critical resource. This venture, which marks LAAD's return to financing sugarcane projects, will generate 2 full-time jobs, 5 part-time jobs, and US$135,000 in additional export income for the company.

A Brazilian soybean and corn farmer from Panambi, Rio Grande do Sul, with operations in Rio Verde, Goias. The client initially started operations with a small farm and grew to currently manage 4,463 hectares of self-owned land and 3,690 hectares of leased land. They plant soybeans during the summer and corn during the winter. The client also owns a dairy farm that currently produces 8,250 liters of milk/day. In 2013, the family purchased a 275-hectare farm to be paid down in four annual payments. In 2015, LAAD granted the owner a US$3.0 million loan, with which she made the last payment on the farm and increased its working capital. This expansion will create 10 full-time jobs and generate US$723,000 in additional exports for the farm. This project is special to us, as the owner is one of our few female clients. In upcoming years, we would like to see more women involved in agriculture and receiving loans from LAAD.

A Peruvian company founded in 2001. Over the past 14 years, the company has established itself as one of Peru's main exporters of squid. In 2007, the company decided to invest in agriculture and purchased Fundo 1, which included 70 hectares of farmland. In 2013, they planted 38 hectares of table grapes and 22 hectares of organic bananas. In 2014, they expanded their property to own 525 hectares of land in the Piura valley, 900 km north of Lima. In 2015, they became LAAD's second organic banana project in Peru. LAAD granted them a US$2.0 million loan to finance the implementation of 150 hectares of organic bananas, including the infrastructure and an irrigation system that converts desert land into highly-productive farmland. The project is expected to create 100 full-time and 50 part-time jobs and generate US$2.6 million in increased export revenues.

Despite market conditions, our lending operations achieved outstanding results. LAAD's net income reached US$17.6 million in 2015, a 10% increase over the prior year. These earnings yield a 12.9% return on average net worth, upholding the bank's long-standing norm of increasing profits and yields.

In 2015, our financial leverage slightly increased to 3.1:1, which is extremely low for the industry and grants your Company great stability. Write-offs from operations represented 0.35% of the agribusiness portfolio this year. Although international financial markets often consider agriculture in Latin America as very risky, LAAD's write-off history is proof that the industry can be successfully financed if the correct approach is used.

In 2015, your Company paid a dividend of US$8,316 per share, a 12% increase over the prior year and a record high. This dividend represented 25% of our net earnings. Although it is not our only goal, LAAD regards profitability as a significant measure of the bank's effectiveness and strives to balance that variable with our mission.

Over the past three years, LAAD's Board of Directors, under the leadership of its Chairman, Marcelo Melchior, and the Senior Management team have worked closely together to assemble and implement a plan that will ensure a smooth transition in the company's leadership, preserving the bank's values, strengths and effectiveness.

Mr. Gustavo Martinez Cappetta was elected to succeed Mr. Benjamin Fernandez III as CEO of LAAD, effective November 1, 2016. Mr. Fernandez will remain as Chairman of the Board until the end of fiscal year 2018.

We would like to give special recognition to the Board of Directors and Senior Management, who took on this process with great enthusiasm, maturity and selflessness, dedicating many hours to discuss this critical transition and the best possible way to execute it.

As always, we must thank our clients for their hard work, positivity, and enduring desire to grow and improve their businesses. This drive and the trust to share their dreams with LAAD is the lifeblood that enables us to grow and carry out our developmental mission. Finally, we would like to recognize the work of our dedicated management team and staff, who fought the day-to-day battles necessary to reach the goals for this year. This commitment and team effort is what differentiates LAAD from most other companies in this industry.

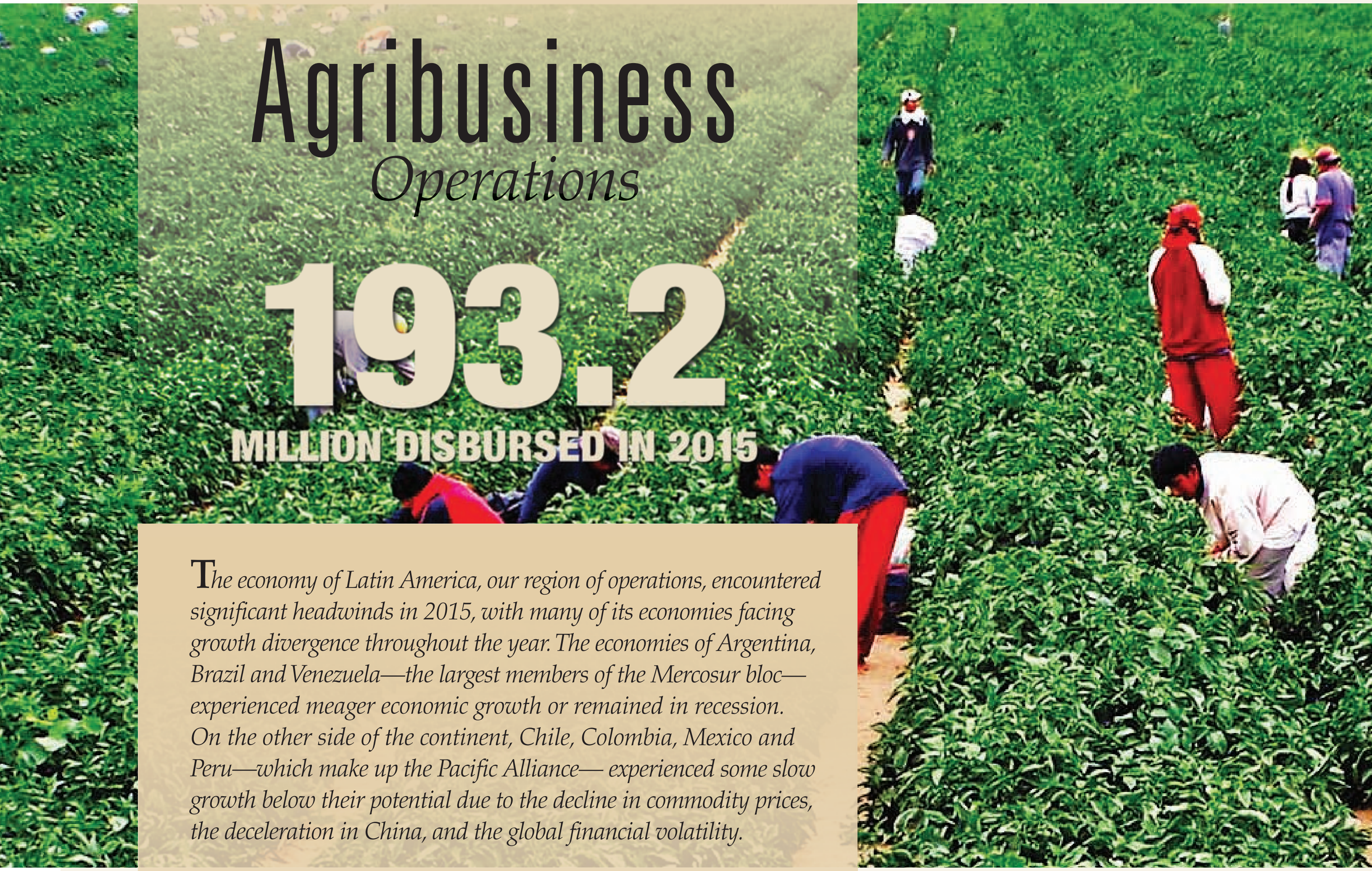
2015 EARNINGS ROSE TO US$36,764 PER SHARE

We remain very optimistic about our new business opportunities in Latin America and look forward to the future with the conviction that we will reach new performance records next year.

Benjamin Fernandez III
President

Marcelo Melchior
Chairperson

**Note: Includes real estate owned and equity investments.*



Agribusiness
Operations

193.2

MILLION DISBURSED IN 2015

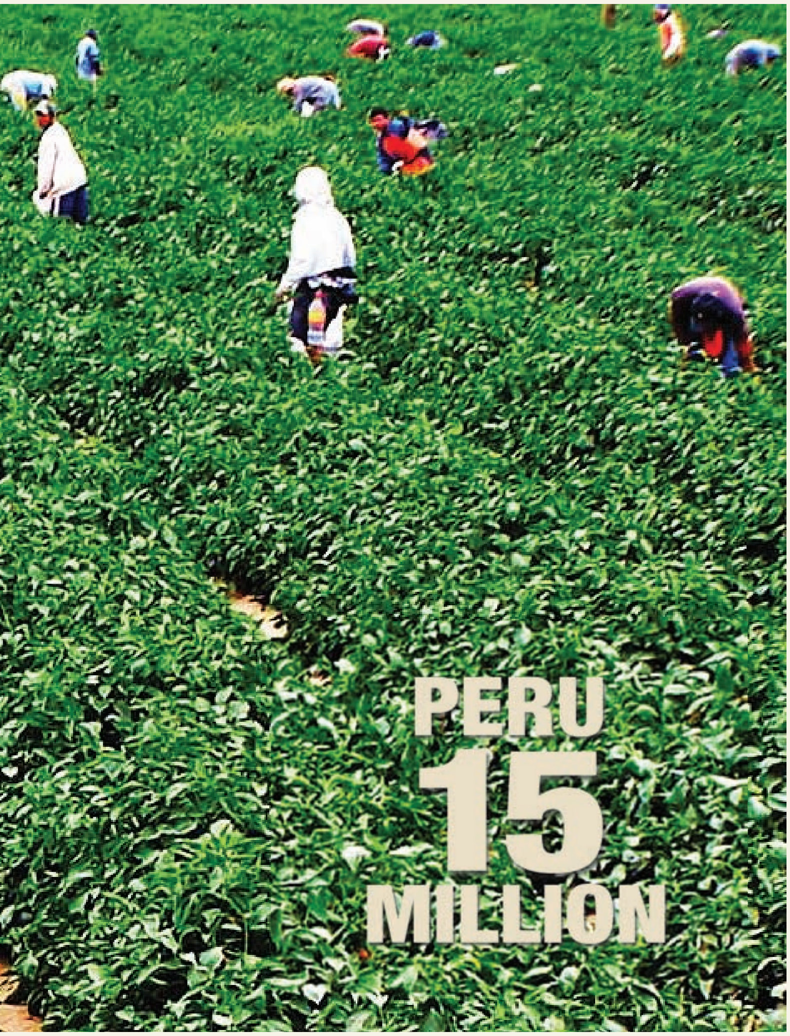
The economy of Latin America, our region of operations, encountered significant headwinds in 2015, with many of its economies facing growth divergence throughout the year. The economies of Argentina, Brazil and Venezuela—the largest members of the Mercosur bloc—experienced meager economic growth or remained in recession. On the other side of the continent, Chile, Colombia, Mexico and Peru—which make up the Pacific Alliance— experienced some slow growth below their potential due to the decline in commodity prices, the deceleration in China, and the global financial volatility.

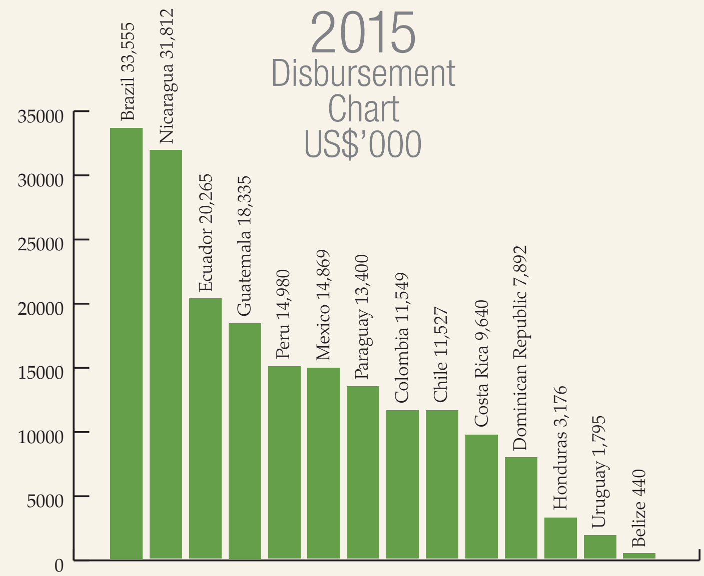
Despite this economic reality, LAAD achieved very good operational results with record profitability for the fiscal year ended October 31, 2015. Throughout the year, LAAD disbursed a record-setting US$193.2 million to 291 projects in 14 countries, exceeding last year's disbursement results by 5.5%. The projects financed by LAAD in 2015 created over 9,000 new jobs and will generate an additional US$159 million per year in much needed foreign currency for the region. Projects involving coffee and soybeans represented 15.17% and 12.35%, respectively, of the total disbursed amount; bananas were 10.5%; and cattle, grapes and flowers were 15.71%. The remaining percentage was constituted by various other products. As a result, LAAD's agribusiness loan portfolio grew by 11.8% on a year-to-year basis, reaching almost US$570 million at the end of Fiscal Year 2015.

LAAD's disbursements in **Brazil** reached US$33.6 million to 38 projects located mostly in the states of Mato Grosso, Goiás and Minas Gerais. These projects should generate 87 new full-time jobs, 104 part-time jobs and US$10 million in additional exports. Since the country's economic and political crisis affected the availability of funds and overall liquidity in the entire agribusiness value chain, LAAD's focus was to assist our clients and improve the portfolio's quality. We expect another challenging year in 2016, as "El Niño" is already affecting productivity in several farming regions, the economic and political crisis is expected to continue, and commodity prices are not projected to increase. However, the devaluation of the local currency has had a positive impact on our clients, as the agribusiness projects financed by LAAD involve products for export that generate US dollars, thus mitigating the negative circumstances. LAAD will continue to support our existing clients and will help them overcome the difficult situation.

In Central America, **Nicaragua** maintained its ranking as the most agriculturally driven economy and LAAD's most active profit center in the region. In 2015, total disbursements of US$31.8 million were extended to 50 projects involved in a variety of products such as coffee, cattle, cocoa, plantains, and sugarcane. Its well diversified portfolio sustained its steady growth, increasing from US$4 million in 2007 to US$67 million in 2015. Furthermore, LAAD continued to make a social impact on rural communities by funding approximately 250 permanent jobs, over 3,170 part-time jobs, and facilitating US$18 million in additional annual revenues. We also supported social programs promoted by our clients by donating funds to a school in the community of Jinotega that educates over 80 students.

Ecuador continued to be a key market for LAAD operations. LAAD's portfolio in Ecuador grew from US$45.5 million in 2011 to US$66.96 million in 2015, representing a 12% increase per





year and a total increase of 47%. In fiscal year 2015, we disbursed US$20.3 million to 29 projects (for 16 new and 13 existing clients); the average amount disbursed per loan was US$700,000. The new projects will generate over US$20 million in additional exports and more than 1,200 new full-time jobs. Parallel to this financial growth, and adhering to its strict policy of sustainable growth through diversification, Ecuador's portfolio continued to grow in conventional crops such as bananas, flowers and corn while branching out into new industries such as plantains and sugar cane. Bananas and flowers still were the drivers of LAAD operations in Ecuador, but we will persist in scouting new locations to diversify into crops such as cocoa, palm oil and tropical fruits.

Our Guatemalan operation had an impressive turn-around in terms of both portfolio size and quality. The new management team, put in place at the beginning of the fiscal year, successfully attracted quality agricultural projects, reinvigorating our growth in **Guatemala**. The office disbursed a total of US$18.3 million to 28 different clients, mostly in the coffee, African palm and natural rubber industries. These disbursements allowed the portfolio to increase from US$23 million to US$36.2 million by the end of the year. In regards to the quality of the portfolio, non-performing assets decreased from 16% to 5.5% of the portfolio during the course of the year. In addition to excellent financial results, LAAD's loans made a difference in the Guatemalan rural economy by supporting the creation of nearly 200 permanent jobs and 1,000 part-time jobs, as well as US$7 million in additional exports.

In **Peru**, LAAD reached a holding portfolio of US$48.5 million (9.2% higher than the previous year), and disbursed US$15 million to 21 projects in industries such as asparagus, table grapes, organic bananas and citrus. This significant growth was due to the sustained development of the agro-export industry in Peru, which has an ideal geographical location that allows growers to enjoy favorable weather conditions and diversify their crops throughout the year. This comparative advantage let growers produce asparagus, table grapes, avocados, mangoes, citrus and pomegranates during the off-season of both the U.S. and the E.U. Thus, our portfolio in Peru was well balanced, with 69% invested

Negociación Agrícola Jayanca S.A. produces piquillo, jalapeño, sweet peppers, table grapes, and Hazera cotton on 1,316 hectares of irrigated land located in the Lambayeque Valley within the Olmos Irrigation Project, 800Kms north of Lima.

Agroindustrial Bananera del Caribe, S.A. (Caribe) in Limon, Costa Rica is a leader in the local pineapple industry, reaching a total area of 2,240 hectares (with a net planted area of 1,298 hectares).

in table grapes, asparagus, avocados and pomegranates, and the remaining 31% dedicated to citrus, olives, banana, coffee, paprika, mangoes and others. In 2015, these projects generated US$60.4 million in additional exports and created 277 full-time and 643 part-time jobs. A noteworthy project among these was the US$2 million loan granted to the largest organic banana project in Peru, a 150-hectare farm located in Piura, 985kms north of Lima. Additional organic banana projects are expected to develop in this promising area soon.

During our third full year of operations in **Mexico**, LAAD approved and disbursed a total of US$14.9 million to 26 projects involving pineapples, coffee, mangoes, berries, lemon, agave, cacao and bell pepper. LAAD also started lending activities in the avocado industry, one of the most important export agribusiness activities in Mexico. All projects are located in the South-Southeast and Central-Western regions of the country, our current geographic target market, and our funding supported the generation of 564 new jobs in the region and will generate US$60.4 million in additional exports. Mexico's total exposure stood at US$27.6 million, with outstanding portfolio quality. We currently offer US currency based loans and our promotional efforts focus on financing products with selling prices quoted in dollars in order to minimize any foreign exchange risk to our clients.

Agribusiness is a key sector in **Paraguay**'s economy. Despite the reduction in commodity prices, this sector continued to grow at a steady pace. For the third consecutive year, LAAD significantly expanded its operations in the country, granting US$13.4 million to 11 projects in the cattle industry, 3 in the Chaco region, and 8 in grain production (soybeans, corn and wheat). These projects generated 564 new full-time jobs and 96 part-time jobs. The promising outlook continues in 2016, as new markets are being opened for their beef products and the demand for grains increases worldwide.

During 2015, the **Colombia** office disbursed US$11.5 million to 10 projects, increasing its total portfolio to US $ 34.2 million. LAAD Colombia consolidated its portfolio by financing banana projects in Santa Marta, flower projects in Cundinamarca and Antioquia, and palm oil ventures in its Eastern region. The projects financed during fiscal year 2015 will generate US$4.9 million in additional exports and create 70 new full-time and part-time jobs.

Nuevo Nahuatancillo owns 1,300-hectares of coffee plantations in Chiapas, Mexico, and is well known for its environmentally friendly practices and strong commitment to local communities.

After three consecutive years of adverse weather events that negatively affected the entire Chilean agricultural industry, 2015 turned out to be more of a normal year. LAAD was able to attract new clients and disburse a total of US$11.5 million to 30 different projects, the majority being small projects in the Curicó region, primarily dedicated to the production of cherries, blueberries and apples. These projects generated 118 full-time and over 476 seasonal jobs and increased their annual exports by US$10.4 million.

Though, **Chile**'s northern region is still affected by a severe drought, the first significant rain in eight years allowed LAAD to sell a long existing OREO. LAAD's strategy in Chile is primarily focused on growth in the southern region, where the fresh fruit industry is developing quickly and more business opportunities are available.

In **Costa Rica**, LAAD funded a total of 16 projects with US$9.6 million in disbursements. The projects financed by LAAD will generate US$6.7 million in additional annual exports and 137 new full-time jobs and 175 seasonal jobs. The portfolio did not grow this year, as a result of the slowdown in disbursements and a consolidation in the pineapple industry that led to significant prepayments. Regardless, the remaining portfolio was of very good quality, with zero delinquency and 1.4% of NPAs by year-end closing. Fiscal year 2016 will focus on developing and consolidating a new management team, while looking to grow the portfolio in a country with good market opportunities.

In the **Dominican Republic**, LAAD disbursed a total of US$7.9 million to 21 projects during fiscal year 2015. The projects supported by LAAD were involved in fruit crops such as bananas, coffee, cacao, avocado and passion fruit. Other industries supported by LAAD during this year were the production of cattle, hogs and fresh vegetables. Overall, these projects are expected to generate at least US$12 million in additional sales/exports per year, which brings much-needed hard currency to the country. These projects are expected to create 378 full-time jobs and 344 part-time positions.

In 2015, the agribusiness sector of the Dominican Republic was affected by a severe drought that halted investments in agriculture. In line with our philosophy, LAAD provided support to several existing clients to help them overcome these adverse circumstances and preserve a significant number of jobs. The loan pipeline of fiscal year 2016 is very promising, as we are focused on diversifying the portfolio and expanding our geographic influence in the country.

Images of Ricardo Marcondes Duarte's 420-hectare coffee plantation in the city of Tiros, Minas Gerais, and the processing plant where coffee cherries are washed, sorted and depulped.

LAAD's strategy in **Honduras** was to consolidate the portfolio and improve overall quality. While generating new business was not a priority, we continued to support our existing clientele by disbursing $3.1 million in 2015. These funds were disbursed to 7 different projects that helped create a total of 74 new jobs. The loan portfolio currently stands at $14.5 million.

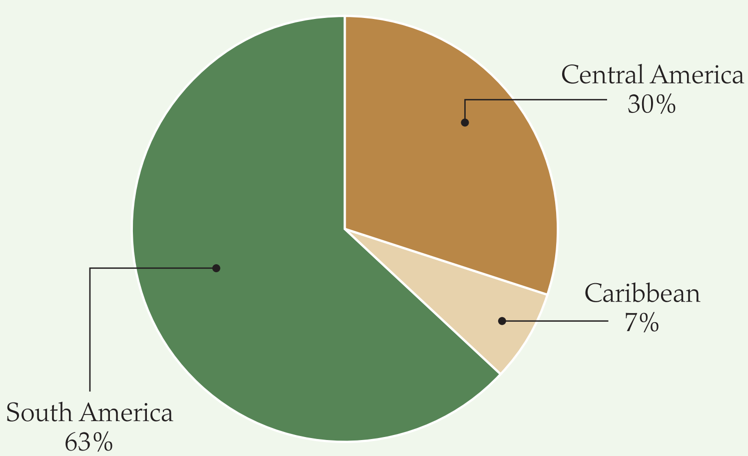
LAAD had little activity in **Uruguay** this year, as we only financed US$1.8 million for three projects involved in cattle, forestry and pet food production. Being the smallest agribusiness market compared to its neighboring countries in the Mercosur region, Uruguay has traditionally been a lower-disbursement country for LAAD, but considering the new scenario for agribusiness in the country, LAAD has a positive outlook for the upcoming years. LAAD-financed projects during 2015 created 16 full-time jobs and generated incremental sales of close to US$7.4 million per year.

The portfolio in **Belize** decreased from US$3.9 million in 2014 to US$3.1 million in 2015, as very little business was done in that country. One small banana project totaling US$440,000 was financed. This project will generate 10 new permanent jobs. Although it is a small market, it should generate a few interesting projects this coming year.

Agribusiness Portfolio by Country US$'000

Country	No. of Projects	Disbursed	Present Holding	Percentage of Holding
Brazil	208	230,290	137,134.6	23.5%
Nicaragua	307	204,891	67,236.8	11.5%
Ecuador	362	209,910	66,963.6	11.5%
Peru	213	158,518	48,464.4	8.3%
Dominican Republic	456	46,351	37,950.4	6.5%
Chile	315	125,947	37,549.7	6.4%
Guatemala	438	152,231	36,213.4	6.2%
Colombia	89	68,157	34,228.4	5.9%
Costa Rica	313	146,102	28,235.5	4.8%
Mexico	61	36,239	27,624.8	4.7%
Paraguay	24	35,290	26,043.4	4.5%
Uruguay	59	39,686	14,755.1	2.5%
Honduras	243	102,107	14,473.5	2.5%
Belize	74	31,956	3,147	0.5%
Bolivia	354	105,640	2,447	0.4%
El Salvador	66	19,261	376	0.1%
Venezuela	34	12,488	61	0.0%
Anguila	1	35	0	0.0%
Barbados	3	280	0	0.0%
Dominican Republic	2	215	0	0.0%
Haiti	34	3,904	0	0.0%
Jamaica	1	200	0	0.0%
Others	10	1,688	0	0.0%
Panama	99	21,801	0	0.0%
St.Vincent	9	1,213	0	0.0%
Turks & Caicos	2	333	0	0.0%
Overall Result	3777	$1,854,733	$582,905	100%

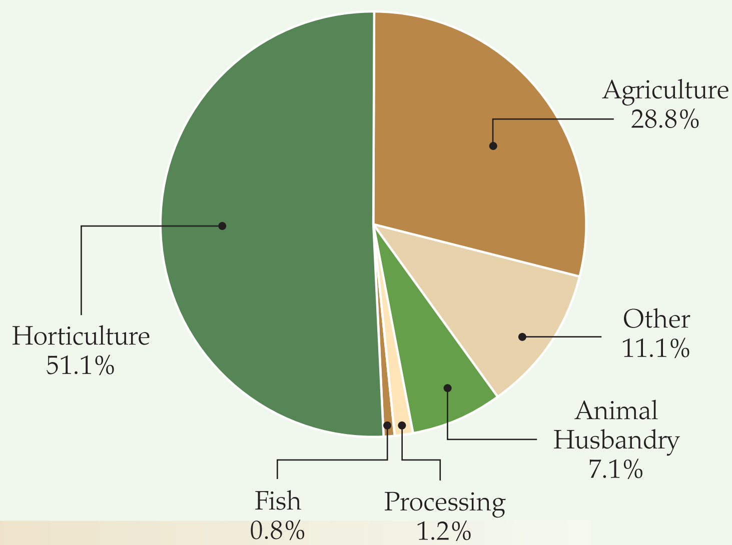
Geographic Distribution



Agribusiness Portfolio by Industry US$'000

Purpose of Loan	No. of Projects	Disbursed	Present Holding	Percentage of Holding
Fruits and Vegetables	1403	711,511	250,700	43.0%
Grains	547	326,599	137,354	23.6%
Cut Flowers	272	118,621	47,084	8.1%
Cattle	456	205,354	41,188	7.1%
Agriculture	150	68,922	30,278	5.2%
Wood Products	238	108,118	18,540	3.2%
Miscellaneous	63	38,718	16,090	2.8%
Vegetable Oils	121	42,000	11,426	2.0%
Hogs and Poultry	54	28,572	8,413	1.4%
Dairy	284	129,357	8,359	1.4%
Food Processing	28	15,385	6,968	1.2%
Fishing	92	42,430	4,827	0.8%
Farm Equipment	12	4,365	1,155	0.2%
Agro-technology	26	9,279	524	0.1%
Marketing Services	31	5,502	0	0.0%
Overall Result	3,777	$1,854,733	$582,905	100%

Industrial Distribution



Bananera Abeja I Farm is a 75-hectare, organic banana plantation in the Dominican Republic that counts with Organic and Fair Trade certifications. Pictured are boxes of fair trade organic bananas, ready to be exported to Swedish markets.

Financial
Results

The Company reported a net income of US$17.6 million for the fiscal year ended October 31, 2015. This is an unprecedented achievement as it is 10% above last year's value. The average return on net worth remained the same as 2014, at 12.9%, and earnings per share reached US$36,764. LAAD's average return on total assets remains at 2.9%.

"La Cocha" is a 160-hectare cocoa farm located in Valle Hermoso, 160 km west from Quito.

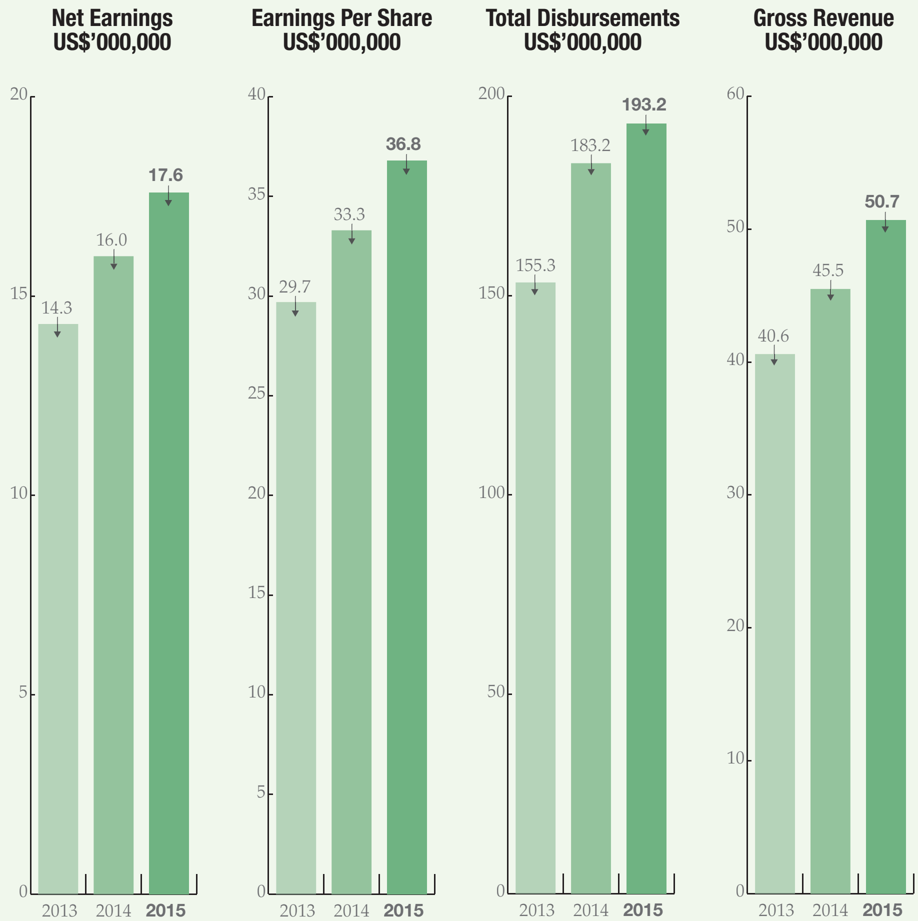
The Company disbursed US$193.2 million in loans during the year, increasing the agribusiness loan portfolio by 11.8% to US$569 million. Interest income from agribusiness loans increased by 10.5% to US$49.3 million. Interest expenses for US$16.0 million were 11.1% higher than the previous year, primarily due to the growth of the loan portfolio, the value of LIBOR, and the forward swap strategy to fix the interest rate that started in 2013.

Salaries and employee benefits increased to US$7.4 million from US$5.9 million incurred in 2014. This reflects new hires as well as increased costs, in particular for the new field offices. Professional fees increased slightly from US$1.2 million in 2014 to US$ 1.3 million in 2015. Office expenses increased by approximately 4% and Travel and Communications increased by 1.4%. These increases are primarily due to the additional costs incurred in the relocation of some of our offices, as well as the new offices in Medellin and Guayaquil. As a percentage of revenue, operating expenses increased from the 28.9% achieved in 2014, to 30.2% in 2015, in line with our goal.

At the end of the fiscal year, October 31, 2015, total assets (net of loan-loss reserves) reached US$649 million — 11% higher than the previous year, mainly due to the growth of the agribusiness portfolio. Non-performing loans of US$17.4 million represented 3.7% of the portfolio. The Company wrote off US$2.0 million in loans to 19 clients in 8 countries, representing 0.34% of the total portfolio. The reserve for possible losses stands at 2.4% of the agribusiness loan portfolio.

The Company secured over US$194.1 million in term loans and lines of credit from several sources during the year. Despite the Company's consolidated debt increase of US$47.8 million, the net debt-to-equity ratio rose to only 3:1:1 in 2015, from 3:1 in 2014.

The Company paid cash dividends of US$4.0 million on common stock, or US$8,316 per share; this represented 25% of the net earnings for fiscal year 2014.



Consolidated
Financial Statements

Consolidated Balance Sheets

Latin American Agribusiness Development Corporation S.A. and subsidiaries

October 31,
(in thousands, except per share data)

(in thousands, except per share data)	2015	2014
Assets		
Cash and cash equivalents	$ 52,505	$ 53,811
Loans, including $113,870 and $104,168 maturing within one year in 2015 and 2014, respectively	568,617	508,799
Less: Allowance for loan losses	(13,560)	(12,405)
Net loans	555,057	496,394
Accrued interest receivable	16,587	13,912
Fixed assets, net	9,037	4,827
Other assets	15,703	16,030
Total assets	$ 648,889	$ 584,974
Liabilities and Stockholders' Equity		
Liabilities		
Borrowings	$ 497,346	$ 449,503
Interest rate swap agreements	1,403	878
Accrued interest payable and other liabilities	5,998	4,767
Total liabilities	504,747	455,148
Commitments (Notes 5 and 9)		
Stockholders' equity		
Common stock, $5,000 par value, 2,000 shares authorized, 640 shares issued, 480 outstanding	3,200	3,200
Treasury stock, 160 shares, at cost	(2,422)	(2,422)
Capital in excess of par value	39	39
Retained earnings	143,437	129,783
Accumulated other comprehensive loss	(1,220)	(774)
Total LAAD stockholders' equity	143,034	129,826
Non-controlling interest	1,108	-
Total stockholders' equity	$ 144,142	$ 129,826
Total liabilities and stockholders' equity	$ 648,889	$ 584,974

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

Consolidated Statements of Operations

Latin American Agribusiness Development Corporation S.A. and subsidiaries

October 31,
(in thousands, except share data)

	2015	2014
Interest income		
Loans	$ 49,319	$ 44,650
Other	1	3
Total interest income	49,320	44,653
Interest expense	15,977	14,392
Net interest income	33,343	30,261
Provision for loan losses	3,180	3,180
Net interest income after provision for loan losses	30,163	27,081
Noninterest income		
Other loan fee income	632	670
Gain on sale of assets	360	-
Other income	370	203
Total noninterest income	1,362	873
Noninterest expense		
Salaries and employee benefits	7,392	5,866
Depreciation and amortization	414	401
Professional fees	1,342	1,159
Office expenses	1,342	1,285
Travel and communication	1,424	1,404
Other general and administrative	1,722	1,639
Total noninterest expense	13,636	11,754
Income before income taxes	17,889	16,200
Provision for income taxes	243	233
Net income	17,646	15,967
Basic and fully diluted earnings per share	$ 36,764	$ 33,265

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income

Latin American Agribusiness Development Corporation S.A. and subsidiaries

For the years ended October 31,
(in thousands)

	2015	2014
Net income	$ 17,646	$ 15,967
Other comprehensive income (loss)		
Changes in fair value of derivative instruments (Note 6)	(446)	(120)
Comprehensive income	$ 17,200	$ 15,847

Consolidated Statements of Stockholders' Equity

Latin American Agribusiness Development Corporation S.A. and subsidiaries

	Common Stock		Treasury Stock		Capital in Excess of Par Value	Retained Earnings	Accumulated Other Comprehensive (Loss)	Total LAAD Stockholders' Equity	Non-Controling Interest	Total Stockholders' Equity
	Shares	Amount	Shares	Amount						
Balance, October 31, 2013	640	$ 3,200	160	$ (2,422)	$ 39	$ 117,381	$ (654)	$ 117,544	$ -	$ 117,544
Dividends	-	-	-	-	-	(3,565)	-	(3,565)		(3,565)
Net income	-	-	-	-	-	15,967	-	15,967	-	15,967
Change in fair value of derivative instruments	-	-	-	-	-	-	(120)	(120)	-	(120)
Balance, October 31, 2014	640	3,200	160	(2,422)	39	129,783	(774)	129,826	-	129,826
Dividends	-	-	-	-	-	(3,992)	-	(3,992)	-	(3,992)
Net income	-	-	-	-	-	17,646	-	17,646	-	17,646
Change in fair value of derivative instruments	-	-	-	-	-	-	(446)	(446)	-	(446)
Non-Controlling interest	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,108	1,108
Balance, October 31, 2015	**640**	**$ 3,200**	**160**	**$ (2,422)**	**$ 39**	**$ 143,437**	**$ (1,220)**	**$ 143,034**	**$ 1,108**	**$ 144,142**

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows

Latin American Agribusiness Development Corporation S.A. and subsidiaries

For the years ended October 31,

(in thousands)

	2015	2014
Cash flows from operating activities		
Net income	$ 17,646	$ 15,967
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash provided by operating activities		
Provision for loan losses	3,180	3,180
Amortization, depreciation and accretion, net	1,629	1,506
Change in fair value of derivatives recognized in earnings	79	4
Net gain on sale of assets	(360)	-
Undistributed income from equity investee	(121)	(10)
Changes in assets and liabilities		
Accrued interest receivable	(2,890)	(2,402)
Other assets	(3,184)	(2,008)
Accrued interest payable and other liabilities	1,231	616
Net cash provided by operating activities	17,210	16,853
Cash flows from investing activities		
Net increase in loans	(62,292)	(67,812)
Proceeds from sale of real estate and other assets	970	40
Improvements to other real estate owned	(264)	(659)
Proceeds from sales of fixed assets	155	-
Purchases of fixed assets	(936)	(618)
Net cash used in investing activities	(62,367)	(69,049)
Cash flows from financing activities		
Net repayments under bank revolving line of credit	(11,750)	(1,250)
Proceeds from multilateral institution debt	70,000	10,000
Repayments of multilateral institution debt	(35,463)	(43,297)
Proceeds from bank term debt	120,100	204,950
Repayments of bank term debt	(95,044)	(98,292)
Cash dividends paid	(3,992)	(3,565)
Net cash provided by financing activities	43,851	68,546
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	(1,306)	16,350
Cash and cash equivalents		
Beginning of the year	53,811	37,461
End of the year	$ 52,505	$ 53,811
Supplemental disclosure of cash activity		
Interest paid	$ 14,798	$ 13,003
Supplemental disclosure of non-cash transactions		
Unrealized loss on derivative instruments	(525)	$ (124)
Real estate received as payment in-kind	4,123	4,454
Sales of equity investments financed as loans	300	-
Sales of other real estate owned financed as loans	3,720	-
Other real estate owned transferred to real estate held for investment	2,608	2,110
Fixed asset contributions received in exchange for non-controlling interest	1,108	-

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

1. NATURE OF BUSINESS AND SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Latin American Agribusiness Development Corporation S.A. and its wholly owned subsidiaries (the "Company" or "LAAD") principally extend medium-term loans to agribusiness private enterprises located in Central and South America, and the Caribbean. The objective of the Company's lending program is to improve the production, distribution, and marketing of agricultural-based products and encourage the development of private enterprise in the region.

The following is a description of the significant accounting policies and practices followed by the Company in the preparation of the accompanying consolidated financial statements. These policies conform with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America (US GAAP).

Consolidation

The consolidated financial statements include the accounts of Latin American Agribusiness Development Corporation S.A., its wholly owned subsidiaries, LAAD Americas N.V., LAAD Americas S.A., LAAD de Centroamerica S.A., LAAD Caribe S.A., LAAD Panama S.A., LAAD Agro Services Inc. and Agronegocios LAAD S.A. de C.V.,SOFOM ENR ("SOFOM"). All the above entities are incorporated in the Republic of Panama, except for LAAD Americas N.V. which is incorporated in Curacao, formerly the Netherlands Antilles and SOFOM which is incorporated in Mexico.

In addition, the Company maintains wholly owned subsidiaries for the purpose of operating and maintaining certain properties acquired through foreclosure which are classified as held for investment and consolidated within the consolidated financial statements of LAAD.

The Company reviews the structure and activities of its unconsolidated related entities for possible required consolidation under US GAAP. A variable interest entity (VIE) is a legal entity used to conduct activities or hold assets that either: (1) does not have investors with sufficient equity at risk for the entity to finance its activities without additional investor subordinated financial support, or 2) as a group, the investors lack any of the following: a) power, through voting or similar rights, to direct the entity's activities which significantly impact its economic performance, b) obligation to absorb the majority of any expected entity losses or c) right to receive expected residual entity returns. A VIE often holds financial assets, including loans or receivables, real estate or other property. The Company would consolidate a VIE if management concluded that the Company is the primary beneficiary of the VIE's operations and activities. A VIE's primary beneficiary is the party that both: (1) has the power to direct the VIE's activities that most significantly impact its economic performance and (2) has the obligation to absorb any significant losses or the right to receive any significant benefits of the VIE.

As indicated in Note 4, at October 31, 2015 and 2014, the Company had investments in unconsolidated entities totaling approximately $3,659,000 and $3,838,000, respectively. The Company has reviewed the structure and activities of these entities as of October 31, 2015 and 2014 and determined that consolidation is not required.

Estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amount of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of income and expenses during the reporting period. Actual results could differ from those estimates. Estimates that are susceptible to change in the short-term relate mainly to the allowance for loan losses and the valuation of equity investments, real estate owned and derivative instruments.

Income Recognition

Interest income on loans is recognized on the accrual basis using the interest method. Consideration is given to accrued but unpaid interest in the determination of the allowance for loan losses.

Loan origination fees and direct loan origination costs are deferred and recognized in interest income over the estimated life of the loans using the interest method, adjusted for actual prepayments.

Other loan fee income is recognized as earned on the accrual basis of accounting.

Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents consists primarily of cash and deposits with banks, all of which have original maturities of 90 days or less.

Loans and Allowance for Loan Losses

Loans are reported at their outstanding principal balance net of charge-offs, deferred fees and costs, participations and the allowance for loan losses.

Loans are considered past due if the required principal and/or interest payments have not been received based on the contractual terms of the loan. All classes of loans are generally placed on non-accrual status when the loan is past due, for either principal or interest, more than 6 months from when the payment is due. In certain instances, LAAD may place a loan on non-accrual status even when payments of principal or interest are not currently in default due to certain circumstances which may indicate a borrower's inability to pay in the future. When a loan is placed on non-accrual status, all accrued interest for the current year is reversed against interest income. Collection of interest while the loan is in non-accrual status is recognized as income on a cash basis, unless collection of principal is doubtful, in which case cash collections are applied to unpaid principal. Loans are restored to accrual status when the loan becomes fully current and is expected to perform in the future according to its contractual terms. The Company generally initiates the foreclosure process at the time that the principal and/or interest balance is determined to be uncollectible.

The Company segregates its loan portfolio into three segments in order to determine its allowance for loan losses. The Company's loan segments are: Caribbean, Central America and Mexico and South America. Each segment consists of specific countries where the geographical composition of each country provides comparable markets. The portfolio segments also represent the Company's loan classes, as described below:

Caribbean – consisting of Dominican Republic, Belize and Eastern Caribbean Islands

Central America and Mexico – consisting of Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua and Panama

South America – consisting of Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Ecuador, Paraguay, Peru, Uruguay and Venezuela

The allowance for loan losses reflects management's reasonable estimate of probable credit losses inherent in the loan portfolio based on their evaluation of credit risk as of period end. Loans are charged off against the allowance when management believes the loan is not collectible. Any recoveries of amounts previously charged off are credited to the allowance.

The allowance consists of two components. The first component of the allowance relates to loans that are individually evaluated for impairment. Loans identified as non-performing or troubled debt restructures are evaluated individually for impairment twice a year. Once an individual loan is found to be impaired, an evaluation is performed to determine if a specific reserve needs to be assigned to the loan based on the estimated fair value of the collateral, less cost to sell.

The second component of the allowance relates to groups of loans that have common characteristics and therefore are evaluated in pools in order to estimate the inherent losses within the portfolio. This component of the allowance is further divided into quantitative and qualitative components. The quantitative component is determined by multiplying the outstanding loan exposure balance by the probability of default in the country and the loss given at default, based on Moody's Sovereign ratings. The qualitative component is a dollar amount assigned to each country based on an analysis performed incorporating several factors, including but not limited to, the level of delinquencies and restructurings, the concentration of product Company-wide, economic and business conditions, and other external factors.

In certain situations, for economic or legal reasons related to a borrower's financial difficulties, LAAD could grant a concession to the borrower that it would not otherwise consider. When such a concession is granted, the related loan is classified as a troubled debt restructuring ("TDR"). The restructuring of a loan may include modifications of the loan principal and/or interest terms as established on the original loan contract. It excludes the sole movement of principal payments while maintaining the tenor of the loan without making any interest rate concessions or the sole change of interest rate to reflect a change in current market interest rates for borrowers with similar credit risk profiles. TDRs of loans on non-accrual status reside on a cash basis until the borrower demonstrates a period of sustained performance. If management determines that the value of the modified loan is less than the recorded investment in the loan, impairment is recognized through a specific allowance.

Equity Investments

The Company's investments in common stock of privately held companies are included in other assets and initially carried at cost. Carrying amounts are subsequently adjusted to recognize the Company's share of investee earnings or losses and reduced by any distributions received and impairment charges.

Disclosure of Significant Concentrations of Credit Risk

Concentrations of credit risk arise when a number of customers are engaged in similar business activities, or activities in the same geographic region, or have similar economic features that would cause their ability to meet contractual obligations to be similarly affected by changes in economic or other conditions.

Substantially all of the Company's business activity is conducted with customers located in Latin America. Loans outstanding represent transactions with Latin American customers secured by assets located in the customers' country of origin.

Fixed Assets

Fixed assets are carried at cost, less accumulated depreciation and amortization. Depreciation expense is calculated using the straight line method over the estimated useful lives of the assets (ranging from 3 to 30 years). Leasehold improvements are amortized over the shorter of the lease term or the estimated useful lives of the improvements.

Other Real Estate Owned

Other real estate owned consists of real estate acquired through foreclosure or as payment in-kind, and is initially recorded at the lower of the fair value of the property less estimated selling costs or the balance of the loan at the date of foreclosure, with impairments at the time of foreclosure recorded through the allowance for loan losses. Subsequent impairments are recorded in other general and administrative expenses. Upon the Company's disposition of the property, realized gains or losses are recorded based on the difference between the net proceeds received and the net carrying value of the assets.

Interest Rate Swap Agreements

Interest rate swap agreements are recognized on the balance sheet at fair value. On the date the derivative contract is entered into, the Company designates the derivative as a hedge of the variability of cash flows to be paid on certain variable rate debt ("cash flow hedge"). Changes in the fair value of those derivatives that are designated and qualify as cash flow hedges are recorded in accumulated other comprehensive income (loss). Management considers that the derivatives are highly effective in offsetting the variability in cash flows on the variable rate debt that they hedge. Amounts recognized in accumulated other comprehensive income (loss) are indirectly recognized in earnings as periodic settlements of the interest rate swap agreements occur over the period of hedged cash flows and the fair value of the derivative declines to zero.

Income Taxes

The Company is a foreign corporation for income tax purposes in the United States of America. Under the provisions of the Internal Revenue Code, the Company is subject to Federal income tax solely on income derived from sources in the United States of America and on that portion of its foreign income attributable to the conduct of its business in the United States of America. During the years ended October 31, 2015 and 2014, the Company had no taxable income in the United States of America. The Company also provides, where applicable, for income taxes of the foreign countries in which it operates. When applicable, the Company records income taxes using the liability method.

Basic and Fully Diluted Earnings Per Share

Basic and fully diluted earnings per share are based on the weighted average number of shares of common stock outstanding during the year (480 shares in 2015 and 2014).

New Accounting Pronouncements

In May 2014, the FASB issued new guidance related to *Revenue from Contracts with Customers*. This guidance supersedes the revenue recognition requirements in Accounting Standards Codification Topic 605, *Revenue Recognition*, and most industry-specific guidance throughout the Accounting Standards Codification. The guidance requires an entity to recognize revenue to depict the transfer of promised goods or services to customers in an amount that reflects the consideration to which the company expects to be entitled in exchange for those goods or services. In May 2015, the FASB changed the effective date of this guidance to annual reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2018. The Company is currently evaluating this guidance to determine the impact on its consolidated financial position, results of operations and cash flows.

In August 2014, the FASB issued new guidance related to *Presentation of Financial Statements-Going Concern (Subtopic 205-40)—Disclosure of Uncertainties about an Entity's Ability to Continue as a Going Concern.* The amendments in this update provide guidance in U.S. GAAP about management's responsibility to evaluate whether there is sub stantial doubt about an entity's ability to continue as a going concern and to provide related footnote disclosures. The amendments in this update are effective for the annual period ending after December 15, 2016, and for annual periods and interim periods thereafter. The adoption of this guidance is not expected to have a material impact on the Company's consolidated financial position, results of operations or cash flows.

In April 2015, the FASB issued new guidance related to *Interest - Imputation of Interest (Subtopic 835-30): Simplifying the Presentation of Debt Issuance Costs.* This update requires that debt issuance costs related to a recognized debt liability be presented in the Statement of Financial Condition as a direct deduction from the carrying amount of that debt liability, consistent with debt discounts. The standard is effective for annual and interim reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2015. Early application is permitted. The adoption of this guidance is not expected to have a material impact on the Company's consolidated financial position, results of operations or cash flows.

Reclassifications

Certain reclassifications have been made to the October 31, 2014 consolidated financial statements to conform to current year presentation.

2. LOANS AND ALLOWANCE FOR LOAN LOSSES

Loans by country are summarized as follows (dollars in thousands):

	October 31,			
	2015		2014	
Caribbean				
Dominican Republic	**$ 32,378**	5.7%	$ 33,030	6.5%
Belize	**3,147**	0.6%	3,877	0.8%
Central America and Mexico				
Costa Rica	**27,788**	4.9%	35,883	7.1%
El Salvador	**375**	0.0%	782	0.2%
Guatemala	**29,881**	5.3%	18,422	3.6%
Honduras	**13,648**	2.4%	14,921	2.9%
Mexico	**27,625**	4.9%	18,171	3.6%
Nicaragua	**67,237**	11.8%	59,337	11.7%
South America				
Bolivia	**2,447**	0.4%	4,155	0.8%
Brazil	**137,135**	24.2%	123,905	24.4%
Chile	**35,534**	6.3%	30,958	6.1%
Colombia	**34,228**	6.0%	28,641	5.6%
Ecuador	**66,964**	11.8%	60,203	11.8%
Paraguay	**26,043**	4.6%	17,451	3.4%
Peru	**48,464**	8.5%	44,363	8.7%
Uruguay	**14,755**	2.6%	14,338	2.8%
Total gross loans	**567,649**	100.0%	508,437	100.0%
Deferred loan costs (fees)	**968**		362	
Allowance for loan losses	**(13,560)**		(12,405)	
Net loans	**$ 555,057**		$ 496,394	

Approximately 83.4% of the outstanding principal loan balances will mature within five years based on current terms.

Management has an established methodology to determine the adequacy of the allowance for loan losses that assesses the risks and losses inherent in the loan portfolio. The total allowance reflects management's best estimate of loan losses inherent in the loan portfolio at the balance sheet date. As of October 31, 2015 and 2014, LAAD considers the allowance for loan losses to be sufficient to absorb losses in the loan portfolio in accordance with US GAAP.

Changes in the allowance for loan losses summarized by portfolio segment for the years ended October 31, 2015 and 2014 are as follows (dollars in thousands):

	2015			
	Caribbean	Central America and Mexico	South America	Total
Balances at beginning of the year	$ 1,628	$ 2,616	$ 8,161	$ 12,405
Provision for loan losses	246	962	1,972	3,180
Loans charged off	(319)	(731)	(975)	(2,025)
Recoveries	-	-	-	-
Balances at end of the year	$ 1,555	$ 2,847	$ 9,158	$ 13,560
Allowance for loan losses				
On loans individually evaluated for impairment	$ 1	$ -	$ 75	$ 76
On loans collectively evaluated for impairment	$ 1,554	$ 2,847	$ 9,083	$ 13,484
Loans				
Individually evaluated for impairment	$ 1,910	$ 4,875	$ 23,160	$ 29,945
Collectively evaluated for impairment	$ 33,615	$161,679	$342,410	$537,704
Ending balance	$ 35,525	$166,554	$365,570	$567,649

	2014			
	Caribbean	Central America and Mexico	South America	Total
Balances at beginning of the year	$ 1,481	$ 2,274	$ 7,285	$ 11,040
Provision for loan losses	273	888	2,019	3,180
Loans charged off	(126)	(546)	(1,143)	(1,815)
Recoveries	-	-	-	-
Balances at end of the year	$ 1,628	$ 2,616	$ 8,161	$ 12,405
Allowance for loan losses:				
On loans individually evaluated for impairment	$ -	$ -	$ 2	$ 2
On loans collectively evaluated for impairment	$ 1,628	$ 2,616	$ 8,159	$ 12,403
Loans:				
Individually evaluated for impairment	$ 2,346	$ 4,882	$ 17,015	$ 24,243
Collectively evaluated for impairment	$ 34,561	$ 142,634	$ 306,999	$ 484,194
Ending balance	$ 36,907	$ 147,516	$ 324,014	$ 508,437

At least semi-annually, the sufficiency of the allowance for loan losses is reviewed by the Credit Risk Manager and the Chief Financial Officer and discussed with the Chief Executive Officer. As part of the on-going monitoring of the credit quality of the Company's loan portfolio, management tracks certain credit quality indicators including trends related primarily to (i) the loan payment status, (ii) non-performing loans, (iii) reschedules and restructures and (iv) the general economic conditions in the main geographies where the Company's borrowers conduct their businesses.

The following tables include an aging analysis of the recorded investment of past due loans as of October 31, 2015 and 2014 (dollars in thousands):

2015

	Current and < 3 Months Past Due	> 3 Months and < 6 Months Past Due	> 6 Months Past Due	Total Loans	Loans > 6 Months and Accruing
Caribbean	$ 33,065	$ 550	$ 1,910	$ 35,525	$ -
Central America and Mexico	161,066	3,890	1,598	166,554	-
South America	328,709	22,952	13,909	365,570	-
	$ 522,840	$ 27,392	$ 17,417	$ 567,649	$ -

2014

	Current and < 3 Months Past Due	> 3 Months and < 6 Months Past Due	> 6 Months Past Due	Total Loans	Loans > 6 Months and Accruing
Caribbean	$ 33,927	$ 846	$ 2,134	$ 36,907	$ -
Central America and Mexico	142,272	2,932	2,312	147,516	-
South America	304,035	7,865	12,114	324,014	-
	$ 480,234	$ 11,643	$ 16,560	$ 508,437	$ -

The following table includes the recorded investment and unpaid principal balances for impaired loans with the associated allowance amount, if applicable. Also presented are the average recorded investments in the impaired loans and the related amount of interest recognized during the period that the loans were impaired. The average balances are calculated based on the year-end balances of the periods reported (dollars in thousands).

As of October 31, 2015

Impaired Loans by Class with no specific allowance recorded	Recorded Investment (1)	Unpaid Principal Balance	Valuation Allowance	Average Recorded Investment	Interest Income Recognized	Cash Basis Income Recognized
Caribbean	$ 1,877	$ 2,125	$ -	$ 2,112	$ -	$ 28
Central America and Mexico	4,875	4,875	-	4,879	-	278
South America	20,335	20,696	-	18,674	303	336
	$ 27,087	$ 27,696	$ -	$ 25,665	$ 303	$ 642
With specific allowance recorded						
Caribbean	$ 33	$ 44	$ 1	$ 17	$ -	$ -
Central America and Mexico	-	-	-	-	-	-
South America	2,825	2,996	75	1,414	-	-
	$ 2,858	$ 3,040	$ 76	$ 1,431	$ -	$ -

As of October 31, 2014

Impaired Loans by Class with no specific allowance recorded	Recorded Investment (1)	Unpaid Principal Balance	Valuation Allowance	Average Recorded Investment	Interest Income Recognized	Cash Basis Income Recognized
Caribbean	$ 2,346	$ 2,435	$ -	$ 1,641	$ -	$ -
Central America and Mexico	4,882	5,826	-	4,339	71	71
South America	17,013	17,272	-	14,709	75	75
	$ 24,241	$ 25,533	$ -	$ 20,689	$ 146	$ 146
With specific allowance recorded						
Caribbean	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 178	$ -	$ -
Central America and Mexico	-	-	-	323	-	-
South America	2	39	2	1	-	-
	$ 2	$ 39	$ 2	$ 502	$ -	$ -

(1) Recorded investment is defined as unpaid principal balance less charge downs.

Loans on non-accrual status by loan segment are as follows (dollars in thousands):

	October 31, 2015	2014
Caribbean	**$ 1,910**	$ 2,134
Central America and Mexico	**1,598**	2,312
South America	**13,909**	12,114
Total non-accrual loans	**$ 17,417**	$ 16,560

(1) This table excludes TDRs accounted for on a cash basis as discussed below.

There was approximately $70,000 and $24,000 in interest income recognized during 2015 and 2014, respectively, attributable to nonaccrual loans outstanding at October 31, 2015 and 2014, respectively. Interest income on these loans for 2015 and 2014 would have been approximately $1,919,000 and $1,817,000, respectively, had these loans performed in accordance with their original terms.

Due to the unpredictability of weather and other circumstances surrounding the agribusiness industry, a borrower may experience insignificant temporary payment delays. In such situations, the Company may agree on a case-by-case basis to assist the borrower by providing the sole movement of principal payments while maintaining the tenor of the loan. Such changes are considered reschedules. In other situations, a borrower may experience financial difficulties and the Company may agree to further modify existing loan principal and/or interest payment terms, without granting a concession to the borrower. Such changes are considered restructures. Typically, terms for restructures are considered comparable to market. A loan must be brought current by the borrower before any reschedule or restructure can be granted.

In situations where the borrower is experiencing financial difficulties, the Company may further agree to a restructure where the borrower is granted concessions which the Company would not otherwise consider. The concessions granted may include rate reduction, principal forgiveness, payment forbearance and other actions intended to minimize economic loss. Such changes are considered TDRs and their granting considered indicative of overall credit deterioration of the borrower. Loans modified as TDRs during the years ended October 31, 2015 and 2014, by loan segment, were as follows (dollars in thousands):

	2015	2014
Caribbean	**$ -**	$ 212
Central America and Mexico	**2,710**	1,195
South America	**8,874**	3,703
Total troubled debt restructurings	**$ 11,584**	$ 5,110

There were thirteen loans in 2015 and seven loans in 2014 which were modified as a TDR. Concessions granted for loans in 2015 and 2014 related to significant delays in payment. In 2015 and 2014, interest of approximately $353,000 and $0 was recognized on a cash basis in relation to these TDR's, respectively.

Total TDRs at October 31, 2015 and 2014, by loan segment, were as follows (dollars in thousands):

	2015	2014
Caribbean	**$ -**	$ 212
Central America and Mexico	**3,777**	2,570
South America	**11,072**	6,846
Total troubled debt restructurings	**$ 14,849**	$ 9,628

At October 31, 2015 and 2014, approximately $10,809,000 and $6,492,000 of loans classified as TDRs, respectively, were accounted for on the cash basis of accounting. Interest recognized on these loans totaled approximately $619,000 and $123,000, for 2015 and 2014, respectively.

Loans that were modified as TDRs were evaluated for impairment in accordance with LAAD's policy. No specific reserves were allocated as of October 31, 2015 due to adequate collateral coverage on the loans.

3. FIXED ASSETS

Fixed assets at October 31, 2015 and 2014 include the following (dollars in thousands):

	2015	2014
Computer equipment	$ 2,722	$ 2,206
Computer software	858	858
Furniture, fixtures and equipment	1,722	895
Land	3,474	2,275
Plantation	501	80
Building	2,843	1,387
Leasehold improvements	744	668
Other	207	207
	13,071	8,576
Less: Accumulated depreciation and amortization	(4,034)	(3,749)
Fixed assets, net	$ 9,037	$ 4,827

During the years ended October 31, 2015 and 2014, the Company recorded approximately $414,000 and $401,000, respectively, in related depreciation and amortization expense.

During 2015, the Company sold a building located in Guatemala for $155,000 in cash. The Company recognized a $127,000 gain on the sale which is included in gain on sale of assets in the consolidated statement of operations.

4. OTHER ASSETS

Included in other assets at October 31, 2015 and 2014 are equity investments of approximately $3,659,000, representing ownership in one operating farm located in the Dominican Republic, and $3,838,000, representing ownership in two operating farms located in the Dominican Republic and Ecuador, respectively. During 2015 and 2014, the Company recorded approximately $121,000 and $10,000, respectively, in undistributed income from its equity investee in the Dominican Republic. There were no impairments to equity investments in 2015 or 2014.

The Company has reviewed the structure and activities of its equity investees and determined that consolidation is not required. Of these investees, the Company's most significant investment is approximately $3,659,000 and $3,538,000 at October 31, 2015 and 2014, respectively, resulting from a 50% ownership in Managu, a mango farm in the Dominican Republic consisting of Managu Frutos Del Sol, S.A, Rancho Cayman, S.A. and Frusol Packing Services, S.A. Managu's other 50% ownership is held by unrelated third parties, including the operator of the farm.

In its review relative to whether Managu should be consolidated, the Company considered the significance of: (1) its overall involvement in Managu, (2) its role as an investor, (3) its decision making powers and (4) the rights of the other shareholders. The Company has concluded that Managu is jointly controlled with none of the investors designated as its primary beneficiary.

Also included in other assets is approximately $4,548,000 and $6,976,000 at October 31, 2015 and 2014, respectively, in other real estate owned, consisting of properties foreclosed or received as payment in-kind which are held for sale. Properties held at October 31, 2015 are located in Colombia, Chile, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, Guatemala, Honduras and Venezuela. Management estimates that the net carrying amounts of these properties do not exceed their fair value less estimated costs to sell.

During 2015 and 2014, the Company had approximately $4,123,000 and $4,454,000, respectively, in loan balances transferred to other real estate owned. During 2015, the Company financed the sale of four other real estate owned properties. Of the aggregate sales price of $4,650,000, the Company financed $3,720,000. The Company met the minimum investment requirements for these sales, and accordingly, recognized the sales and the resulting gain of $233,000 under the full accrual method. There were no sales of other real estate owned in 2014. There were no impairments of other real estate owned in 2015 or 2014.

5. BORROWINGS

Borrowings are summarized as follows (dollars in thousands):

	October 31, 2015	October 31, 2014
Banks		
Unsecured variable rate term loans payable in semiannual equal principal installments through 2022. Interest ranging from 2.25% to 3.00% over LIBOR. (2.44% to 3.53% at October 31, 2015)	**$ 150,114**	$ 197,714[1]
Unsecured variable rate term loan payable in semiannual equal principal installments through 2018. Interest at the Prime Rate with a 3.25% floor. (3.25% at October 31, 2015)	**4,500**	6,300
Unsecured variable rate term loans payable in quarterly equal installments through 2017. Interest at 2.00% over LIBOR. (2.30% to 2.42% at October 31, 2015)	**25,800**	36,600
Unsecured variable rate term loans payable in semiannual equal installments through 2022. Interest ranging from 2.40% to 2.65% over LIBOR. (2.59% to 2.98% at October 31, 2015)	**73,000**	-
Unsecured fixed rate term loans payable in semiannual equal principal installments through 2020. Interest ranging from 3.40% to 4.15%.	**68,440**	54,167
Unsecured fixed rate term loan payable in quarterly compounded principal installments through 2017. Interest fixed at 4.00%.	**3,732**	5,749
Unsecured fixed rate revolving line of credit. Interest fixed at 4.00% payable through 2019.	**6,500**	8,250
Unsecured revolving lines of credit including $30,000 and $40,000 with stockholders, respectively. Interest ranging from 2.00% to 2.25% over LIBOR payable through 2017. (2.42% at October 31, 2015)	**30,000**	40,000
	$ 362,086	$ 348,780
Multilateral institutions		
Unsecured term loan with International Finance Corporation, a stockholder, payable in semiannual equal principal installments through 2015. Interest at 2.00% over LIBOR.	**$ -**	$ 4,125
Unsecured term loans with Bladex payable in semiannual equal principal installments through 2015. Interest ranging from 2.65% to 2.75% over LIBOR.	**-**	13,333
Unsecured term loans with Bladex payable in yearly equal principal installments through 2020. Interest at 2.50% over LIBOR. (3.03% at October 31, 2015)	**40,000**	-
Unsecured term loan with Deutsche Investitions – und Entwicklungs-gesellschaft mbH, a stockholder, payable in semiannual equal principal installments through 2022. Interest at 3.00% over LIBOR. (3.53% at October 31, 2015)	**30,000**	-
Unsecured term loan with Nederlandse Financierings-Maatschappij voor Ontwikkelingslanden N.V. payable in semiannual equal principal installments through 2020. Interest at 3.50% over LIBOR. (4.04% at October 31, 2015)	**22,500**	25,000
Unsecured term loans with NOR FUND payable in semiannual equal principal installments through 2021. Interest ranging from 2.00% to 3.35% over LIBOR. (3.90% to 4.50% at October 31, 2015)	**10,416**	13,750[2]
Unsecured term loan with FINN FUND payable in semiannual equal principal installments through 2016. Interest at 2.00% over LIBOR. (2.53% at October 31, 2015)	**889**	2,667
Unsecured term loan with Société de Promotion et de Participation pour la Cooperation Economique (PROPARCO) payable in semiannual equal principal installments through 2017. Interest at 3.35% over LIBOR. (3.90% at October 31, 2015)	**5,454**	8,181
Unsecured term loan with The OPEC Fund for International Development payable in semiannual equal principal installments through 2019. Interest at 3.15% over LIBOR. (3.66% at October 31, 2015)	**10,500**	13,500
Unsecured term loan with Oesterreichische Entwicklungsbank AG payable in semiannual equal principal installments through 2019. Interest at 3.15% over LIBOR. (3.59% at October 31, 2015)	**10,500**	13,500
Unsecured term loan with Société belge d'Investissement pour les Pays en Développment -BIO SA/Belgische Investeringsmaatschappij voor Ontwikkelingslanden - BIO NV - payable in semiannual equal principal installments through 2018. Interest at 3.50% over LIBOR. (3.92% at October 31, 2015)	**5,001**	6,667
	135,260	100,723
	$ 497,346	$ 449,503

(1) Includes a $1,250 loan with a 4.00% floor on interest in 2014.

(2) Includes a $1,250 and $3,750 loan with a 4.50% floor on interest in 2015 and 2014, respectively.

The differences in spreads in the above table are due to the use of different LIBOR rates ranging from one-month LIBOR to six-month LIBOR.

In 2015 and 2014, LAAD had approximately $955,000 and $1,000,000, respectively, in amortization of deferred borrowing costs included in interest expense in the accompanying consolidated statement of operations.

Principal maturities of borrowings are as follows (dollars in thousands):

Years Ending October 31,	Amount
2016	$ 156,843
2017	129,103
2018	90,510
2019	66,844
2020	36,020
Thereafter	18,026
	$ 497,346

Principal maturities in 2017 and 2019 include $30,000,000 and $6,500,000, respectively, in unsecured revolving lines of credit of which $30,000,000 in 2015 relate to lines held with stockholder banks. These lines have been historically renewed prior to maturity.

At October 31, 2015, the Company had $132,000,000 in unsecured revolving lines of credit of which $120,000,000 are from two stockholder banks. From the stockholder bank lines, $30,000,000 were in use as of October 31, 2015 and $90,000,000 was unused and available through June 2017.

The Company incurred interest expense of approximately $2,604,000 and $3,864,000 in 2015 and 2014, respectively, on loans from stockholders.

No one creditor of the Company holds a superior position to any other under current terms of the borrowing agreements.

Certain borrowing agreements require the Company to comply with stated financial covenants and contain restrictions on uses of loan proceeds. As of October 31, 2015, the Company was in compliance with its debt covenants or has received waivers for any covenant violations.

6. DERIVATIVE INSTRUMENTS

The Company uses derivative instruments solely as cash flow hedges to manage exposure to interest rate risk. Through this cash flow hedging strategy, periodic cash payments for interest on the linked floating rate debt are effectively fixed at each derivative's agreed upon rate. Accordingly, the Company limits its risk related to future rate increases on this debt as a result of changes in the benchmark interest rates. These derivative transactions are measured in terms of notional value, which are used only as a basis on which interest payments are made, and are not recorded in the balance sheet and not exchanged. When viewed in isolation, these amounts are not a meaningful measure of the risk profile of the instruments. As determined at inception, the notional amounts on the contracts are reduced periodically to match the principal reductions of the variable rate debt to which these contracts hedge.

At October 31, 2015 and 2014, the Company's derivative instruments consisted of interest rate swap agreements with two stockholders, resulting in the Company paying a fixed rate of interest on notional amounts in exchange for a floating rate, determined as the one-month LIBOR (0.20% and 0.15% in October 2015 and 2014, respectively), three-month LIBOR (0.32% and 0.23% in October 2015 and 2014, respectively) and six-month LIBOR (0.53% and 0.32% in October 2015 and 2014, respectively). These contracts are considered 100% effective hedges of the underlying debt. Each of the Company's derivatives at October 31, 2015 and 2014 is in a liability position. Therefore, the fair values of these derivatives are reported as interest rate swap agreement liabilities on the balance sheet at each respective year end. Other required qualitative disclosures regarding the Company's derivative strategies and policies are included in Note 1.

Interest rate swap agreements held are as follows (dollars in thousands):

Maturity	Notional Amount	Pay Fixed Rate	Receive Floating Rate	Estimate Fair Value
As of October 31, 2015				
April 2016	**1,500**	**1.47%**	**6-month LIBOR**	**(7)**
October 2016	**4,500**	**1.14%**	**6-month LIBOR**	**(19)**
March 2017	**4,500**	**0.95%**	**3-month LIBOR**	**(18)**
April 2017	**4,500**	**1.07%**	**3-month LIBOR**	**(24)**
October 2017	**5,455**	**1.82%**	**6-month LIBOR**	**(70)**
March 2018	**10,000**	**1.70%**	**3-month LIBOR**	**(145)**
April 2018	**7,500**	**1.03%**	**1-month LIBOR**	**(43)**
June 2018	**5,000**	**2.01%**	**6-month LIBOR**	**(108)**
December 2018	**10,500**	**1.33%**	**6-month LIBOR**	**(91)**
February 2019	**10,500**	**1.99%**	**6-month LIBOR**	**(214)**
March 2020	**22,500**	**2.11%**	**6-month LIBOR**	**(534)**
April 2020	**6,429**	**1.99%**	**6-month LIBOR**	**(130)**
	$ 92,884			**$ (1,403)**
As of October 31, 2014				
June 2015	8,333	1.00%	6-month LIBOR	(42)
April 2016	4,500	1.47%	6-month LIBOR	(45)
October 2016	7,500	1.14%	6-month LIBOR	(55)
March 2017	7,500	0.95%	3-month LIBOR	(40)
April 2017	7,500	1.07%	3-month LIBOR	(55)
April 2018	10,500	1.03%	1-month LIBOR	(53)
March 2020	25,000	2.11%	6-month LIBOR	(588)
	$ 70,833			$ (878)

The effect of derivative instruments on the Company's statements of operations is as follows (dollars in thousands):

Description		Amount
Year Ended October 31, 2015		
Gains recognized in OCI	**$**	**525**
Losses reclassified from OCI to interest expense		**(79)**
Net gains in OCI	**$**	**446**
Year Ended October 31, 2014		
Gains recognized in OCI	$	124
Losses reclassified from OCI to interest expense		(4)
Net loss in OCI	$	120

During 2015 and 2014, the Company's interest expense was increased by approximately $1,196,000 and $618,000, respectively, as a result of the interest rate swap agreements.

7. STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY

The Company declared and paid cash dividends of $8,316 and $7,428 per share of common stock in 2015 and 2014, respectively.

8. EMPLOYEE BENEFIT PLANS

The Company has a defined contribution plan covering substantially all employees. Annual plan costs are accrued in the fiscal year incurred and funded in the subsequent fiscal year. For the years ended October 31, 2015 and 2014, plan costs expensed totaled approximately $484,000 and $500,000, respectively. For the year ended October 31, 2014, plan costs paid in 2015 totaled approximately $473,000.

In addition, certain key employees of the Company participate in a deferred compensation plan. The plan is a long-term incentive program with a cash award paid for the achievement of organizational performance goals over a multi-year period (3 years). The plan is separate from and in addition to the annual bonus. During the years ended October 31, 2015 and 2014, expenses in connection with the plan aggregated to approximately $1,115,000 and $582,000, respectively.

9. COMMITMENTS

The Company is committed through September 2021 under a noncancelable operating lease for its principal office in the United States of America. The Company is also committed under leases for branch offices in Bolivia, Brazil, Colombia, Curacao, Ecuador, Mexico, Nicaragua, Paraguay, Peru and Uruguay. Minimum total rental payments under these leases are as follows (dollars in thousands):

Years Ending October 31,		Amount
2016	$	645
2017		639
2018		587
2019		507
2020		497
Thereafter		411
	$	3,286

During the years ended October 31, 2015 and 2014, rental expense related to operating leases amounted to approximately $902,000 and $852,000, respectively.

At October 31, 2015, the Company had loan commitments of approximately $27,304,000. This amount is not recorded on the balance sheet and represents the maximum credit loss from these commitments. Management believes that no significant losses will be sustained as a result of these loan commitments.

10. FAIR VALUE MEASUREMENT

The accounting guidance defines fair value as the price that would be received on the sale of an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. The guidance also defines valuation techniques and a fair value hierarchy to prioritize the inputs used in valuation techniques. There are three main valuation techniques to measuring fair value of assets and liabilities: the market approach, the income approach and the cost approach. The input fair value hierarchy has three broad levels and gives the highest priority to quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities (Level 1) and the lowest priority to unobservable inputs (Level 3).

The valuation techniques are summarized below:

The market approach uses prices and other relevant information generated by market transactions involving identical or comparable assets or liabilities.

The income approach uses financial models to convert future amounts to a single present amount. These valuation techniques include present value and option-pricing models.

The cost approach is based on the amount that currently would be required to replace the service capacity of an asset. This technique is often referred to as current replacement cost approach.

The input fair value hierarchy is summarized below:

Level 1 Inputs are quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities that the Company has the ability to access at each reporting date. An active market for the asset or liability is a market in which transactions for the asset or liability occur with sufficient frequency and volume to provide pricing information on an ongoing basis. A quoted price in an active market provides the most reliable evidence of fair value and is used to measure fair value whenever available.

Level 2 Inputs are inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly. If the asset or liability has a specified (contractual) term, a Level 2 input must be observable for substantially the full term of the asset or liability. Level 2 inputs include: quoted prices for similar assets or liabilities in active markets; quoted prices for identical or similar assets or liabilities in markets that are not active, that is, markets in which there are few transactions for the asset or liability, the prices are not current, or price quotations vary substantially either over time or among market makers (for example, some brokered markets), or in which little information is released publicly (for example, a principal-to-principal market); and inputs other than quoted prices that are observable for the asset or liability (for example, interest rates and yield curves observable at commonly quoted intervals, volatilities, prepayment speeds, loss severities, credit risks, and default rates).

Level 3 Inputs are unobservable inputs for the asset or liability. Unobservable inputs are only used to measure fair value to the extent that observable inputs are not available, thereby allowing for situations in which there is little, if any, market activity for the asset or liability at the measurement date.

The following table presents major categories of the Company's financial liabilities measured at fair value on a recurring basis (dollars in thousands):

	Fair Value			Carrying
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Amount
October 31, 2015				
Interest rate swap agreements	**$ -**	**$ 1,403**	**$ -**	**$ 1,403**
October 31, 2014				
Interest rate swap agreements	$ -	$ 878	$ -	$ 878

The valuation of the swap agreements is based on estimates provided by the issuer for the current replacement cost of similar agreements based on observable market inputs and represents the amount by which the liability could be settled in a current transaction with the issuer.

The following table presents major categories of the Company's financial assets measured at fair value on a nonrecurring basis at October 31, 2015 and 2014 and total related impairments recorded during the years then ended (dollars in thousands):

	Fair Value			Valuation	Significant Unobservable	Carrying	Total
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Technique	Imput	Amount	Impairments
October 31, 2015							
Loans measured for impairment using fair value of collateral	**$ -**	**$ -**	**$ 3,910**	Fair Value of Collateral	Third Party Appraisal	**$ 3,910**	**$ 2,024**
October 31, 2014							
Loans measured for impairment using fair value of collateral	$ -	$ -	$ 9,254	Fair Value of Collateral	Third Party Appraisal	$ 9,254	$ 1,815

Loans Measured for Impairment and Impaired Real Estate Owned

The Company's impaired loans and real estate owned are generally valued using third party appraisals of the underlying real estate. These appraisals generally use the market or income approach valuation technique and use market observable data to formulate an opinion of the fair value. However, the appraiser uses professional judgment in determining the fair value and, when current appraisals are not available, the Company adjusts previous values for subsequent changes in market conditions based on Management's judgment. As a consequence, the fair value of these investments is considered a Level 3 valuation. During 2015 and 2014, there were no impairments of other real estate owned.

There were no financial assets measured at fair value on a recurring basis and no financial or nonfinancial liabilities measured at fair value on a nonrecurring basis in the Company's financial statements.

Fair Value Disclosures About Financial Instruments Not Carried at Fair Value

The estimated fair values of the Company's financial instruments not carried at fair value are as follows (dollars in thousands):

	Book Value	Estimated Fair Value
October 31, 2015		
Cash and cash equivalents	**$ 52,505**	**$ 52,505**
Net loans	**555,057**	**552,934**
Borrowings	**497,346**	**496,641**
October 31, 2014		
Cash and cash equivalents	$ 53,811	$ 53,811
Net loans	496,394	491,393
Borrowings	449,503	449,876

The following methods and assumptions were used to estimate fair value of each class of financial instrument for which it is practicable to estimate fair value:

- The carrying value of cash and cash equivalents is deemed to approximate fair value because of the short maturity of those instruments.
- The carrying value of loans with floating interest rates is deemed to approximate fair value. Fair values of fixed rate loans are estimated by discounting the expected future cash flows using current rates at which loans with comparable credit ratings and terms would be issued. Fair values of impaired loans are estimated through reducing principal amounts outstanding by the estimated haircut third parties would require in purchasing loans with comparable risk profiles.
- The carrying value of borrowings with floating interest rates is deemed to approximate fair value. Fair values of fixed rate borrowings are estimated by discounting the future cash flows at the Company's incremental rate of borrowing for similar debt.

12. SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

Management has evaluated subsequent events from October 31, 2015 through December 18, 2015, the date of issuance of the consolidated financial statements. There were no events that have occurred subsequent to the balance sheet date through December 18, 2015 that would require adjustment to or disclosure in the consolidated financial statements.

* * * * *

Report of Independent Certified Public Accountants

To the Board of Directors and Stockholders of
Latin American Agribusiness Development Corporation S.A.

We have audited the accompanying consolidated financial statements of Latin American Agribusiness Development Corporation S.A. and its subsidiaries (the "Company"), which comprise the consolidated balance sheets as of October 31, 2015 and 2014, and the related consolidated statements of operations, of comprehensive income, of stockholders' equity, and of cash flows for the years then ended.

Management's Responsibility for the Consolidated Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the consolidated financial statements in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America; this includes the design, implementation, and maintenance of internal control relevant to the preparation and fair presentation of consolidated financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

Certified Public Accountants' Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the consolidated financial statements based on our audits. We conducted our audits in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the consolidated financial statements are free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the consolidated financial statements. The procedures selected depend on our judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the consolidated financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, we consider internal control relevant to the Company's preparation and fair presentation of the consolidated financial statements in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control. Accordingly, we express no such opinion. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the consolidated financial statements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion.

Opinion

In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Latin American Agribusiness Development Corporation S.A. and its subsidiaries as of October 31, 2015 and 2014, and the results of their operations and their cash flows for the years then ended in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP

December 18, 2015

PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP, 333 SE Second Avenue, Suite 3000, Miami, FL 33131
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Located in Chaco, Paraguay, Sinuelo raises 9,000 head of export-quality cattle on 13,500 hectares of land (of which 9,000 hectares are pasture).

LAAD

45 Years

1970 – 2015

... we are on track to reach our portfolio goal of US$1.0 billion by 2020.