AMK MICROFINANCE INSTITUTION PLC.
(Registration No. 00007298)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

REPORT OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS
AND AUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

AMK MICROFINANCE INSTITUTION PLC.

REPORT OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS AND AUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

CONTENTS

REPORT OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS

The Board of Directors (the "Directors") is pleased to present its report and the audited financial statements of AMK Microfinance Institution Plc. (the "Company") for the year ended 31 December 2020.

PRINCIPAL ACTIVITIES

The principal activity of the Company is to provide loans, savings and other related financial services through its head office in Phnom Penh and its various offices in the Kingdom of Cambodia.

FINANCIAL RESULTS

The financial performance of the Company for the year ended 31 December 2020 is set out in the statement of comprehensive income on page 9.

RESERVES AND PROVISIONS

There were no material movements in reserves and provisions during the year other than those disclosed in the financial statements.

DIVIDENDS

There was no dividend declared or paid during the year (2019: nil).

SHARE CAPITAL

The paid up capital of the Company as at 31 December 2020 was KHR'000 159,174,950 or approximately US$ 39,351,038 (2019: KHR'000 159,174,950 or approximately US$ 39,061,337).

BAD AND DOUBTFUL LOANS

Before the financial statements of the Company were prepared, the Directors took reasonable steps to ascertain that appropriate action had been taken in relation to the writing off of bad loans and making allowance for doubtful loans, and satisfied themselves that all known bad loans had been written off and adequate allowance had been made for bad and doubtful loans.

ASSETS

Before the financial statements of the Company were prepared, the Directors took reasonable steps to ensure that any assets, which were unlikely to be realised in the ordinary course of business at their values as shown in the accounting records of the Company had been written down to amounts which they might be expected to realise.

At the date of this report, the Directors are not aware of any circumstances, which would render the values attributable to the assets in the financial statements of the Company misleading.

VALUATION METHODS

At the date of this report, the Directors are not aware of any circumstances which have arisen which render adherence to the existing method of valuation of assets and liabilities in the financial statements of the Company misleading or inappropriate.

ការិយាល័យកណ្តាល (Head Office)
អគារ ២៨៥ ផ្លូវ ២៧១ សង្កាត់ទំនប់ទឹក ខណ្ឌបឹងកេងកង រាជធានីភ្នំពេញ ។
#285 Yothapol Khemarak Phoumin Blvd.(271), SK.Tumnobtuek, Kh.Boeng Keng Kang, Phnom Penh.
ប្រអប់សំបុត្រ Po.Box 480 / ទូរស័ព្ទ Tel: (+855 23 861 461 / 23 224 763) / Email: info@amkcambodia / www.amkcambodia.com

CONTINGENT AND OTHER LIABILITIES

At the date of this report, there does not exist:

(a) any charge on the assets of the Company which has arisen since the end of the year which secures the liabilities of any other person except as disclosed in the financial statements; and
(b) any contingent liability in respect of the Company that has arisen since the end of the year other than in the ordinary course of its business operations.

No contingent or other liability of the Company has become enforceable, or is likely to become enforceable within the period of twelve months after the end of the year which, in the opinion of the Directors, will or may substantially affect the ability of the Company to meet its obligations as and when they fall due.

CHANGE OF CIRCUMSTANCES

At the date of this report, the Directors are not aware of any circumstances, not otherwise dealt with in this report or the financial statements of the Company, which would render any amount stated in the financial statements misleading in any material respect.

ITEMS OF AN UNUSUAL NATURE

The results of the operations of the Company for the year were not, in the opinion of the Directors, substantially affected by any item, transaction or event of a material and unusual nature.

There has not arisen in the interval between the end of the year and the date of this report any item, transaction or event of a material and unusual nature likely, in the opinion of the Directors, to affect substantially the results of the operations of the Company for the current financial year in which this report is made.

EVENTS AFTER THE REPORTING DATE

No significant events occurred after the statement of financial position date requiring disclosures or adjustments other than those disclosed in the financial statements, if any.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS

The members of the Board of Directors holding office during the year and at the date of this report are:

Mr. Tanmay Chetan	Chairman
Mr. Kea Borann	Director
Mr. John Con-Sing Yung	Director
Mr. Ru-Hung Wei	Director
Mr. Wei-Kuo Yen	Director
Ms. Fang-Hui Hsieh	Director (appointed 22 December 2020)
Mr. Chin-Kang Liu	Director (resigned 22 December 2020)
Mr. Tip Janvibol	Independent Director
Ms. Heng Seida	Independent Director
Ms. Blandine Claudia Marie Pons	Independent Director

DIRECTORS' INTERESTS

No directors held any interest in the equity of the Company. No arrangements existed to which the Company is a party with the object of enabling the directors to obtain an interest in the Company or in any corporate body.

DIRECTORS' BENEFITS

During and at the end of the year, no arrangement existed to which the Company is a party with the objective of enabling Directors of the Company to acquire benefits by means of the share purchase option.

Since the end of the previous financial year, no Director of the Company has received or become entitled to receive any benefit (other than a benefit included in the aggregate amount of emoluments received or due and receivable by the Directors as disclosed in the financial statements) by reason of a contract made by the Company or a related corporation with a firm of which the Director is a member, or with a company in which the Director has a substantial financial interest other than as disclosed in the financial statements.

RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE DIRECTORS IN RESPECT OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The Directors are responsible for ascertaining that the financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Company as at 31 December 2020, and its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended. In preparing these financial statements, the Directors are required to:

- adopt appropriate accounting policies which are supported by reasonable and prudent judgments and estimates and then apply them consistently;
- comply with the requirements of Cambodian International Financial Reporting Standards ("CIFRSs"), or, if there have been any departures in the interests of fair presentation, these have been appropriately disclosed, explained and quantified in the financial statements;
- maintain adequate accounting records and an effective system of internal controls;
- prepare the financial statements on a going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to assume that the Company will continue operations in the foreseeable future; and
- effectively control and direct the Company and is involved in all material decisions affecting the operations and performance and ascertain that such have been properly reflected in the financial statements.

The Directors confirm that the Company has complied with the above requirements in preparing the financial statements.

STATEMENT OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS

The accompanying financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of AMK Microfinance Institution Plc. as at 31 December 2020, and its financial performance and cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with Cambodian International Financial Reporting Standards, and at the date of this statement, there are reasonable grounds to believe that the Company will be able to pay its debts as and when they fall due.

On behalf of the Board of Directors

AMK Microfinance Institution Plc.
KINGDOM OF CAMBODIA

Mr. Tanmay Chetan
Chairman

Phnom Penh, Kingdom of Cambodia
Date: 19 Apr. 2021

Deloitte.

Deloitte (Cambodia)
Co., Ltd.
Vattanac Capital Tower
Floor 8, Unit 8, #66
Preah Monivong Blvd
Sangkat Voat Phnum
Khan Doun Penh
Phnom Penh, Cambodia

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the shareholders of AMK Microfinance Institution Plc.

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of AMK Microfinance Institution Plc. (the "Company"), which comprise the statement of financial position as at 31 December 2020, the statement of comprehensive income, statement of changes in equity and statement of cash flows for year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies as set out on pages 8 to 86.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Company as at 31 December 2020, and its financial performance and cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with Cambodian International Financial Reporting Standards ("CIFRSs").

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with Cambodian International Standards on Auditing ("CISAs"). Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the *Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements* section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in Cambodia, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Information Other than the Financial Statements and Auditor's Report Thereon

Management is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the Report of the Board of Directors as set out on pages 1 to 4, but does not include the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon.

Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Responsibilities of Management and the Board of Directors for the Financial Statements

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

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

The Board of Directors is responsible for overseeing the Company's financial reporting process.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with CISAs will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

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

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.

- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control.

- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.

Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.

- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

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

For Deloitte (Cambodia) Co., Ltd.

Deloitte (Cambodia) Co., Ltd.
KINGDOM OF CAMBODIA

Kimleng Khoy
Partner

Phnom Penh, Kingdom of Cambodia
Date: 19 April 2021

AMK MICROFINANCE INSTITUTION PLC.

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION
AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2020

		31 December 2020		31 December 2019	
	Note	**KHR'000**	**US$**	**KHR'000**	**US$**
ASSETS					
Cash on hand	4	84,341,791	20,850,875	75,272,199	18,471,705
Balances with the NBC	5	200,436,299	49,551,619	253,329,817	62,166,826
Balances with other banks	6	57,888,034	14,311,010	17,720,965	4,348,703
Loans to customers	7	1,444,415,039	357,086,536	1,291,295,261	316,882,273
Property and equipment	8	15,340,193	3,792,384	18,619,359	4,569,168
Software	9	10,916,425	2,698,745	12,061,266	2,959,820
Right-of-use assets	10	22,952,396	5,674,264	22,711,329	5,573,332
Deferred tax assets	13	14,159,188	3,500,417	10,919,476	2,679,626
Other assets	11	13,728,161	3,393,859	13,474,618	3,306,655
TOTAL ASSETS		1,864,177,526	460,859,709	1,715,404,290	420,958,108
LIABILITIES AND EQUITY					
LIABILITIES					
Deposits from customers	12	848,157,548	209,680,482	745,074,858	182,840,456
Current tax liabilities	13	8,054,864	1,991,314	9,570,336	2,348,549
Lease liabilities	14	22,456,954	5,551,781	23,525,054	5,773,019
Borrowings	15	623,015,769	154,021,204	602,027,292	147,736,759
Subordinated debts	16	17,282,453	4,272,547	26,557,835	6,517,260
Provision for employee benefits obligations	18	16,033,903	3,963,882	11,058,210	2,713,671
Other liabilities	19	15,880,524	3,925,965	15,819,490	3,882,084
TOTAL LIABILITIES		1,550,882,015	383,407,175	1,433,633,075	351,811,798
EQUITY					
Share capital	20	159,174,950	39,351,038	159,174,950	39,061,337
Share premium	21	22,425,355	5,543,968	22,425,355	5,503,155
Reserve	22	23,372,788	5,778,192	27,398,999	6,723,681
Retained earnings		108,322,418	26,779,336	72,771,911	17,858,137
TOTAL EQUITY		313,295,511	77,452,534	281,771,215	69,146,310
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND EQUITY		1,864,177,526	460,859,709	1,715,404,290	420,958,108

The accompanying notes from pages 13 to 86 form an integral part of these financial statements.

AMK MICROFINANCE INSTITUTION PLC.

STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

	Note	Year ended 31 December 2020 KHR'000	Year ended 31 December 2020 US$	Year ended 31 December 2019 KHR'000	Year ended 31 December 2019 US$
Interest income	23	297,896,608	73,067,601	242,087,092	59,745,087
Interest expense	24	(89,525,478)	(21,958,665)	(84,985,114)	(20,973,621)
Net interest income		208,371,130	51,108,936	157,101,978	38,771,466
Fee and commission expense	25	(13,979,172)	(3,428,789)	(10,429,798)	(2,573,988)
Other income	26	18,109,749	4,441,930	27,541,545	6,797,025
Total operating income		212,501,707	52,122,077	174,213,725	42,994,503
Grant income	27	811,433	199,027	832,417	205,434
Personnel expenses	28	(94,991,388)	(23,299,335)	(81,892,682)	(20,210,435)
Depreciation and amortisation	29	(16,366,819)	(4,014,427)	(16,317,180)	(4,026,945)
Other operating expenses	30	(37,389,861)	(9,170,925)	(32,035,610)	(7,906,123)
Net impairment loss on financial instruments	31	(25,387,708)	(6,227,056)	(6,551,004)	(1,616,733)
Profit before income tax		39,177,364	9,609,361	38,249,666	9,439,701
Income tax expense	13	(7,653,068)	(1,877,132)	(8,666,410)	(2,138,798)
Net profit for the year		31,524,296	7,732,229	29,583,256	7,300,903
Other comprehensive income:					
Items that will not reclassify to profit or loss					
Currency translation differences		-	573,995	-	(791,496)
		-	573,995	-	(791,496)
Total comprehensive income for the period		31,524,296	8,306,224	29,583,256	6,509,407
Profit attributable to owners of the Company		31,524,296	7,732,229	29,583,256	7,300,903
Total comprehensive income attributable to owners of the Company		31,524,296	8,306,224	29,583,256	6,509,407

The accompanying notes from pages 13 to 86 form an integral part of these financial statements.

AMK MICROFINANCE INSTITUTION PLC.

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

	Share capital	Share premium	Reserves	Retained earnings	Total	Total
	KHR'000	KHR'000	KHR'000	KHR'000	KHR'000	US$
Year ended 31 December 2020						
Balance as at 1 January 2020	159,174,950	22,425,355	27,398,999	72,771,911	281,771,215	69,146,310
Net profit for the year	-	-	-	31,524,296	31,524,296	7,732,229
Transfer from reserves	-		(4,026,211)	4,026,211	-	-
Currency translation difference	-	-	-	-	-	573,995
Balance as at 31 December 2020	159,174,950	22,425,355	23,372,788	108,322,418	313,295,511	77,452,534
US$ equivalent	39,351,038	5,543,968	5,778,192	26,779,336	77,452,534	
Year ended 31 December 2019						
Balance as at 1 January 2019	120,327,300	149,505	25,647,692	44,939,962	191,064,459	47,552,130
Net profit for the year	-	-	-	29,583,256	29,583,256	7,300,903
Conversion to share capital	38,847,650	22,275,850	-	-	61,123,500	15,084,773
Transfer to reserves	-		1,751,307	(1,751,307)	-	-
Exchange difference	-	-	-	-	-	(791,496)
Balance as at 31 December 2019	159,174,950	22,425,355	27,398,999	72,771,911	281,771,215	69,146,310
US$ equivalent	39,061,337	5,503,155	6,723,681	17,858,137	69,146,310	

The accompanying notes from pages 13 to 86 form an integral part of these financial statements.

AMK MICROFINANCE INSTITUTION PLC.

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

	Note	Year ended 31 December 2020 KHR'000	Year ended 31 December 2020 US$	Year ended 31 December 2019 KHR'000	Year ended 31 December 2019 US$
Cash flows from operating activities					
Profit before income tax		39,177,364	9,609,361	38,249,666	9,439,701
Adjustments for:					
Depreciation and amortisation	29	16,366,819	4,014,427	16,317,180	4,026,945
Net impairment loss on financial instruments	31	25,387,708	6,227,056	6,551,004	1,616,733
Increase in provisions for employee benefit obligations		4,195,280	1,029,012	740,804	182,824
Net loss/(gain) from other financial instruments at FVTPL		289,239	70,944	(1,343,738)	(331,623)
Loss on disposal of property and equipment		85,556	20,984	3,432	847
Loss on disposal of software		27,899	6,844	-	-
Foreign exchange difference on borrowings		(1,878,915)	(460,857)	(199,043)	(49,122)
Interest income	23	(297,896,608)	(73,067,601)	(242,087,092)	(59,745,087)
Interest expense	24	89,525,478	21,958,665	84,985,114	20,973,621
		(124,720,180)	(30,591,165)	(96,782,673)	(23,885,161)
Changes in working capital:					
Balances with the NBC		79,148,135	19,413,327	(72,177,455)	(17,812,797)
Balances pledged as security with other banks		(20,224,999)	(4,960,755)	-	-
Loans to customers		(185,196,441)	(45,424,685)	(321,752,859)	(79,405,938)
Other assets		(253,543)	(62,189)	(4,989,370)	(1,231,335)
Deposits from customers		101,484,618	24,891,984	90,779,915	22,403,730
Other liabilities		(228,205)	(55,974)	(12,650,589)	(3,122,060)
Cash used in operations		(149,990,615)	(36,789,457)	(417,573,031)	(103,053,561
Interest received		305,239,749	74,868,715	255,845,554	62,784,185
Interest paid		(91,877,075)	(22,535,461)	(81,658,256)	(20,038,836)
Income tax paid	13	(12,408,252)	(3,043,476)	(10,007,704)	(2,455,878)
Net cash from/(used) in operating activities		50,963,807	12,500,321	(253,393,437)	(62,764,090)

AMK MICROFINANCE INSTITUTION PLC.

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS (continued)
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

	Note	Year ended 31 December 2020 KHR'000	Year ended 31 December 2020 US$	Year ended 31 December 2019 KHR'000	Year ended 31 December 2019 US$
Cash flows from investing activities					
Purchases of property and equipment	8	(4,942,556)	(1,212,302)	(5,491,407)	(1,347,585)
Purchases of software	9	(1,748,736)	(428,927)	(4,361,198)	(1,070,233)
Proceeds from disposal of property and equipment		2,317,532	568,441	14,326	3,516
Net cash used in investing activities		(4,373,760)	(1,072,788)	(9,838,279)	(2,414,302)
Cash flows from financing activities					
Proceeds from borrowings		366,378,460	89,864,719	366,057,131	89,829,971
Repayments of borrowings		(339,160,968)	(83,188,857)	(245,653,170)	(60,282,987)
Repayments of subordinated debts		(8,895,400)	(2,181,849)	(8,645,400)	(2,121,571)
Payments of leases	10	(8,991,673)	(2,205,463)	(5,755,503)	(1,412,393)
Proceed from issuance of new share capital		-	-	61,123,500	14,999,632
Net cash generated from financing activities		9,330,419	2,288,550	167,126,558	41,012,652
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		55,920,466	13,716,083	(96,105,158)	(24,165,740)
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year		142,683,566	35,014,372	238,788,725	59,429,747
Currency translation differences		-	368,193	-	(249,635)
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	32	198,604,032	49,098,648	142,683,567	35,014,372

The accompanying notes from pages 13 to 86 form an integral part of these financial statements.

1. REPORTING ENTITY

AMK Microfinance Institution Plc. (the "Company") is a licensed micro-finance institution ("MFI") incorporated and registered in the Kingdom of Cambodia.

The Company was initially established in 1999 as Thanakea Ponleu Thmey ("TPT") Programme by Concern Worldwide Cambodia ("CWC"). All assets, liabilities and accumulated donations of TPT were transferred to the Company on 1 July 2003 against the issue of shares. The Company commenced to trade on the date of the asset transfer. On 29 January 2010, the Company obtained a Microfinance Deposit-Taking Institution ("MDI") license from the National Bank of Cambodia ("NBC") to conduct deposit-taking business. On 7 July 2014, the Ministry of Commerce approved the change in business name of the Company from Angkor Mikroheranhvatho (Kampuchea) Co., Ltd. to AMK Microfinance Institution Plc.

The registered office of the Company is currently located at #285, Yothapol Khemarak Phoumin Blvd. (St. 271), Sangkat Tomnub Teuk, Khan Chamkarmon, Phnom Penh, Kingdom of Cambodia. The Company operates its business in 149 offices (2019: 149 Offices).

The principal activity of the Company is to provide loans, savings and other related financial services through its head office in Phnom Penh and its various offices in the Kingdom of Cambodia.

The financial statements were authorised for issue by the Board of Directors on 19 April 2021.

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The significant accounting policies adopted in the preparation of these financial statements are set out below. These policies have been consistently applied to all the years presented, unless otherwise stated.

2.1 Basis of accounting

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Cambodian International Financial Reporting Standards ("CIFRSs").

The financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis, except for financial instruments that are measured at revalued amounts or fair values at the end of each reporting period, as explained in the accounting policies below. Historical cost is generally based on the fair value of the consideration given in exchange for goods and services.

2.2 Going concern

The Directors have, at the time of approving the financial statements, a reasonable expectation that the Company have adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. Thus they continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the financial statements.

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

2.3 Basis of aggregation

The financial statements include the financial statements of the head office and its branches after the elimination of all significant inter-branch balances and transactions.

2.4 Foreign currency translation

(i) Functional and presentation currency

Items included in the financial statements of the Company are measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which the Company operates (the functional currency). Management has determined the Khmer Riel ("KHR") to be the Company's functional currency owing to the significant influence of the KHR on its operations. The financial statements are presented in KHR, which is the Company's functional and presentation currency.

(ii) Foreign currencies

In preparing the financial statements of the Company, transactions in currencies other than the entity's functional currency (foreign currencies) are recognised at the rates of exchange prevailing on the dates of the transactions. At each reporting date, monetary assets and liabilities that are denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rates prevailing at that date. Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are not retranslated. Exchange differences are recognised in profit or loss in the period in which they arise.

(iii) Presentation in United States Dollar ("US$")

For shareholder reporting purpose, the financial statements are presented in US$. Assets and liabilities for each statement of financial position presented are translated at the closing rate ruling at each reporting date whereas income and expense items for each statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income and cash flow items presented are translated at the average rate for the year then ended. All resulting exchange differences are recognised in other comprehensive income.

The financial statements presented in US$ are based on the following applicable exchange rates per US$1:

	31 December 2020	31 December 2019
Closing rate	4,045	4,075
Average rate	4,077	4,052

The financial statements expressed in US$ are unaudited and should not be construed as representation that the KHR amounts have been, could have been, or could in the future be, converted into US$ at this or any other exchange rate.

2.5 Rounding of amounts

Amounts in the financial statements have been rounded off to the nearest thousand Khmer Riel ("KHR'000") and dollar for KHR and US$ amounts, respectively.

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

2.6 Financial instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognised on the statement of financial position when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instruments.

Financial assets and financial liabilities are initially measured at fair value. Transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of financial assets and financial liabilities (other than financial assets and financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss) are added to or deducted from the fair value of the financial assets or financial liabilities, as appropriate, on initial recognition. Transaction costs directly attributable to the acquisition of financial assets or financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss are recognised immediately in profit or loss.

i. Financial assets

All financial assets are recognised and de-recognised on a trade date basis where the purchase or sale of financial assets is under a contract whose terms require delivery of assets within the time frame established by the market concerned.

All recognised financial assets are subsequently measured in their entirety at either amortised cost or fair value, depending on the classification of the financial assets.

a. Classification of financial assets

Debt instruments that meet the following conditions are subsequently measured at amortised cost:
- the financial asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold financial assets in order to collect contractual cash flows; and
- the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding ("SPPI").

Debt instruments that meet the following conditions are subsequently measured at fair value through other comprehensive income ("FVTOCI"):
- the financial asset is held within a business model whose objective is achieved by both collecting contractual cash flows and selling the financial assets; and
- the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are SPPI.

By default, all other financial assets are subsequently measured at fair value through profit or loss ("FVTPL").

Despite the foregoing, the Company may make the following irrevocable election/designation at initial recognition of a financial asset:
- the Company may irrevocably elect to present subsequent changes in fair value of an equity investment in other comprehensive income if certain criteria are met; and
- the Company may irrevocably designate a debt investment that meets the amortised cost or FVTOCI criteria as measured at FVTPL if doing so eliminates or significantly reduces an accounting mismatch.

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

2.6 Financial instruments (continued)

i. Financial assets (continued)

a. Classification of financial assets (continued)

Debt instruments at amortised cost or at FVTOCI

The Company assesses the classification and measurement of a financial asset based on the contractual cash flow characteristics of the asset and the Company's business model for managing the asset.

For an asset to be classified and measured at amortised cost or at FVTOCI, its contractual terms should give rise to cash flows that are SPPI.

For the purpose of SPPI test, principal is the fair value of the financial asset at initial recognition. That principal amount may change over the life of the financial asset (e.g. if there are repayments of principal). Interest consists of consideration for the time value of money, for the credit risk associated with the principal amount outstanding during a particular period of time and for other basic lending risks and costs, as well as a profit margin. The SPPI assessment is made in the currency in which the financial asset is denominated.

Contractual cash flows that are SPPI are consistent with a basic lending arrangement. Contractual terms that introduce exposure to risks or volatility in the contractual cash flows that are unrelated to a basic lending arrangement, such as exposure to changes in equity prices or commodity prices, do not give rise to contractual cash flows that are SPPI. An originated or an acquired financial asset can be a basic lending arrangement irrespective of whether it is a loan in its legal form.

An assessment of business models for managing financial assets is fundamental to the classification of a financial asset. The Company determines the business models at a level that reflects how groups of financial assets are managed together to achieve a particular business objective. The Company's business model does not depend on management's intentions for an individual instrument, therefore the business model assessment is performed at a higher level of aggregation rather than on an instrument-by-instrument basis.

The Company considers all relevant information available when making the business model assessment. However this assessment is not performed on the basis of scenarios that the Company does not reasonably expect to occur, such as so-called 'worst case' or 'stress case' scenarios. The Company takes into account all relevant evidence available such as:

- how the performance of the business model and the financial assets held within that business model are evaluated and reported to the entity's key management personnel;
- the risks that affect the performance of the business model (and the financial assets held within that business model) and, in particular, the way in which those risks are managed; and
- how managers of the business are compensated (e.g. whether the compensation is based on the fair value of the assets managed or on the contractual cash flows collected).

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

2.6 Financial instruments (continued)

i. Financial assets (continued)

a. Classification of financial assets (continued)

At initial recognition of a financial asset, the Company determines whether newly recognised financial assets are part of an existing business model or whether they reflect the commencement of a new business model. The Company reassess its business models at each reporting period to determine whether the business models have changed since the preceding period. For the current and prior reporting period the Company has not identified a change in its business models.

When a debt instrument measured at FVTOCI is derecognised, the cumulative gain/loss previously recognised in OCI is reclassified from equity to profit or loss. In contrast, for an equity investment designated as measured at FVTOCI, the cumulative gain/loss previously recognised in OCI is not subsequently reclassified to profit or loss but transferred within equity.

Debt instruments that are subsequently measured at amortised cost or at FVTOCI are subject to impairment.

Equity instruments designated as at FVTOCI

On initial recognition, the Company may make an irrevocable election (on an instrument-by-instrument basis) to designate investments in equity instruments as at FVTOCI. Designation at FVTOCI is not permitted if the equity investment is held for trading or if it is contingent consideration recognised by an acquirer in a business combination to which CIFRS 3 applies.

A financial asset is held for trading if:
- it has been acquired principally for the purpose of selling it in the near term; or
- on initial recognition it is part of a portfolio of identified financial instruments that the Company manages together and has evidence of a recent actual pattern of short-term profit-taking; or
- it is a derivative (except for a derivative that is a financial guarantee contract or a designated and effective hedging instrument).

Investments in equity instruments at FVTOCI are initially measured at fair value plus transaction costs. Subsequently, they are measured at fair value with gains and losses arising from changes in fair value recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in the investments revaluation reserve. The cumulative gain or loss will not be reclassified to profit or loss on disposal of the equity investments, instead, they will be transferred to retained earnings.

The Company has designated all investments in equity instruments that are not held for trading as at FVTOCI on initial application of CIFRS 9.

Dividends on these investments in equity instruments are recognised in profit or loss in accordance with CIFRS 9 unless the dividends clearly represent a recovery of part of the cost of the investment.

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

2.6 Financial instruments (continued)

i. Financial assets (continued)

a. Classification of financial assets (continued)

Financial assets at FVTPL

Financial assets that do not meet the criteria for being measured at amortised cost or FVTOCI are measured at FVTPL. Specifically:

- Investments in equity instruments are classified as at FVTPL, unless the Company designates an equity investment that is neither held for trading nor a contingent consideration arising from a business combination as at FVTOCI on initial recognition.
- Debt instruments that do not meet the amortised cost criteria or the FVTOCI criteria are classified as at FVTPL. In addition, debt instruments that meet either the amortised cost criteria or the FVTOCI criteria may be designated as at FVTPL upon initial recognition if such designation eliminates or significantly reduces a measurement or recognition inconsistency that would arise from measuring assets or liabilities or recognising the gains and losses on them on different bases. The Company has not designated any debt instruments as at FVTPL.

Reclassification

If the business model under which the Company holds financial assets changes, the financial assets affected are reclassified. The classification and measurement requirements related to the new category apply prospectively from the first day of the first reporting period following the change in business model that results in reclassifying the Company's financial assets. During the current financial year and previous accounting period there was no change in the business model under which the Company holds financial assets and therefore no reclassifications were made.

b. Foreign exchange gains and losses

The carrying amount of financial assets that are denominated in a foreign currency is determined in that foreign currency and translated at the spot rate as at each reporting date. Specifically, for financial assets measured at amortised cost that are not part of a designated hedging relationship, exchange differences are recognised in profit or loss in the "other income" line item;

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

2.6 Financial instruments (continued)

i. Financial assets (continued)

c. Impairment of financial assets

The Company recognises loss allowances for expected credit losses ("ECLs") on the following financial instruments that are not measured at FVTPL:
- loans to customers; and
- balances with other banks.

No impairment loss is required for equity investments measured at FVTOCI.

With the exception of purchased or originated credit-impaired (POCI) financial assets, ECLs are required to be measured through a loss allowance at an amount equal to:
- 12-month ECL, i.e. portion of lifetime ECL that result from those default events on the financial instrument that are possible within 12 months after the reporting date, (referred to as Stage 1); or
- full lifetime ECL, i.e. lifetime ECL that result from all possible default events over the life of the financial instrument, (referred to as Stage 2 and Stage 3).

A loss allowance for full lifetime ECL is required for a financial instrument if the credit risk on that financial instrument has increased significantly since initial recognition. For all other financial instruments, ECLs are measured at an amount equal to the 12-month ECL. More details on the determination of a significant increase in credit risk are provided below in this note.

ECLs are a probability-weighted estimate of the present value of credit losses. These are measured as the present value of the difference between the cash flows due to the Company under the contract and the cash flows that the Company expects to receive arising from the weighting of multiple future economic scenarios, discounted at the asset's effective interest rate ("EIR").

The Company measures ECL on an individual basis, or on a collective basis for portfolios of loans that share similar economic risk characteristics. The measurement of the loss allowance is based on the present value of the asset's expected cash flows using the asset's original EIR, regardless of whether it is measured on an individual basis or a collective basis.

Credit-impaired financial assets

A financial asset is 'credit-impaired' when one or more events that have a detrimental impact on the estimated future cash flows of the financial asset have occurred. Credit-impaired financial assets are referred to as Stage 3 assets. Evidence of credit-impairment includes observable data about the following events:
- significant financial difficulty of the borrower or issuer;
- a breach of contract such as a default or past due event;
- the lender of the borrower, for economic or contractual reasons relating to the borrower's financial difficulty, having granted to the borrower a concession that the lender would not otherwise consider;
- the disappearance of an active market for a security because of financial difficulties; or
- the purchase of a financial asset at a deep discount that reflects the incurred credit losses.

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

2.6 Financial instruments (continued)

i. Financial assets (continued)

c. Impairment of financial assets (continued)

It may not be possible to identify a single discrete event—instead, the combined effect of several events may have caused financial assets to become credit-impaired. The Company assesses whether debt instruments that are financial assets measured at amortised cost or FVTOCI are credit-impaired at each reporting date. To assess if corporate debt instruments are credit impaired, the Company considers factors such as bond yields, credit ratings and the ability of the borrower to raise funding.

A loan is considered credit-impaired when a concession is granted to the borrower due to a deterioration in the borrower's financial condition, unless there is evidence that as a result of granting the concession the risk of not receiving the contractual cash flows has reduced significantly and there are no other indicators of impairment. For financial assets where concessions are contemplated but not granted, the asset is deemed credit impaired when there is observable evidence of credit-impairment including meeting the definition of default. The definition of default (see below) includes unlikeliness to pay indicators and a back-stop if amounts are overdue for 90 days or more.

Definition of default

Critical to the determination of ECL is the definition of default. The definition of default is used in measuring the amount of ECL and in the determination of whether the loss allowance is based on 12-month or lifetime ECL, as default is a component of the probability of default (PD) which affects both the measurement of ECLs and the identification of a significant increase in credit risk.

The Company considers the following as constituting an event of default:
- the borrower is past due equal to or more than 90 days on any material credit obligation to the Company; or
- the borrower is unlikely to pay its credit obligations to the Company in full.

This definition of default is used by the Company for accounting purposes as well as for internal credit risk management purposes and is broadly aligned to the regulatory definition of default. The definition of default is appropriately tailored to reflect different characteristics of different types of assets. Overdrafts are considered as being past due once the customer has breached an advised limit or has been advised of a limit smaller than the current amount outstanding.

When assessing if the borrower is unlikely to pay its credit obligation, the Company takes into account both qualitative and quantitative indicators. Quantitative indicators, such as overdue status and non-payment on another obligation of the same counterparty are key inputs in this analysis. The Company uses a variety of sources of information to assess default which are either developed internally or obtained from external sources. As noted in the definition of credit impaired financial assets above, default is evidence that an asset is credit impaired. Therefore, credit impaired assets will include defaulted assets, but will also include other non-defaulted given the definition of credit impaired is broader than the definition of default.

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

2.6 Financial instruments (continued)

i. Financial assets (continued)

c. Impairment of financial assets (continued)

Significant increase in credit risk

The Company monitors all financial assets and issued loan commitments that are subject to the impairment requirements to assess whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition. If there has been a significant increase in credit risk the Company will measure the loss allowance based on lifetime rather than 12-month ECL. The Company's accounting policy is not to use the practical expedient that financial assets with 'low' credit risk at the reporting date are deemed not to have had a significant increase in credit risk. As a result the Company monitors all financial assets and issued loan commitments that are subject to impairment for significant increase in credit risk.

In assessing whether the credit risk on a financial instrument has increased significantly since initial recognition, the Company compares the risk of a default occurring on the financial instrument at the reporting date based on the remaining maturity of the instrument with the risk of a default occurring that was anticipated for the remaining maturity at the current reporting date when the financial instrument was first recognised. In making this assessment, the Company considers both quantitative and qualitative information that is reasonable and supportable, including historical experience and forward-looking information that is available without undue cost or effort, based on the Company's historical experience and expert credit assessment including forward-looking information.

Multiple economic scenarios form the basis of determining the probability of default at initial recognition and at subsequent reporting dates. Different economic scenarios will lead to a different probability of default. It is the weighting of these different scenarios that forms the basis of a weighted average probability of default that is used to determine whether credit risk has significantly increased.

Forward-looking information includes the future prospects of the industries in which the Company's counterparties operate, obtained from credit rating bureaus, governmental bodies, and other similar organisations, as well as internally generated information of customer payment behaviour. The Company allocates its counterparties to a relevant internal credit risk grade depending on their credit quality. The quantitative information is a primary indicator of significant increase in credit risk and is based on the change in lifetime PD by comparing:

- the remaining lifetime PD at the reporting date; with
- the remaining lifetime PD for this point in time that was estimated based on facts and circumstances at the time of initial recognition of the exposure.

The PDs used are forward-looking and the Company uses the same methodologies and data used to measure the loss allowance for ECL.

The qualitative factors that indicate significant increase in credit risk are reflected in PD models on a timely basis. However the Company still considers separately some qualitative factors to assess if credit risk has increased significantly.

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

2.6 Financial instruments (continued)

i. Financial assets (continued)

c. Impairment of financial assets (continued)

Given that a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition is a relative measure, a change, in absolute terms, in the PD will be more significant for a financial instrument with a lower initial PD than compared to a financial instrument with a higher PD.

As a back-stop when an asset becomes 30 days past due, the Company considers that a significant increase in credit risk has occurred and the asset is in stage 2 of the impairment model, i.e. the loss allowance is measured as the lifetime ECL. In addition loans that are individually assessed and are included on a watch list are in stage 2 of the impairment model. As noted, if there is evidence of credit-impairment the assets are at stage 3 of the impairment model.

Modification and derecognition of financial assets

A modification of a financial asset occurs when the contractual terms governing the cash flows of a financial asset are renegotiated or otherwise modified between initial recognition and maturity of the financial asset. A modification affects the amount and/or timing of the contractual cash flows either immediately or at a future date. In addition, the introduction or adjustment of existing covenants of an existing loan would constitute a modification even if these new or adjusted covenants do not yet affect the cash flows immediately but may affect the cash flows depending on whether the covenant is or is not met (e.g. a change to the increase in the interest rate that arises when covenants are breached).

The Company derecognises a financial asset only when the contractual rights to the asset's cash flows expire (including expiry arising from a modification with substantially different terms), or when the financial asset and substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the asset are transferred to another entity. If the Company neither transfers nor retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership and continues to control the transferred asset, the Company recognises its retained interest in the asset and an associated liability for amounts it may have to pay. If the Company retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of a transferred financial asset, the Company continues to recognise the financial asset and also recognises a collateralised borrowing for the proceeds received.

On derecognition of a financial asset in its entirety, the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the sum of the consideration received and receivable and the cumulative gain/loss that had been recognised in OCI and accumulated in equity is recognised in profit or loss, with the exception of equity investment designated as measured at FVTOCI, where the cumulative gain/loss previously recognised in OCI is not subsequently reclassified to profit or loss.

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

2.6 Financial instruments (continued)

i. Financial assets (continued)

c. Impairment of financial assets (continued)

On derecognition of a financial asset other than in its entirety (e.g. when the Company retains an option to repurchase part of a transferred asset), the Company allocates the previous carrying amount of the financial asset between the part it continues to recognise under continuing involvement, and the part it no longer recognises on the basis of the relative fair values of those parts on the date of the transfer. The difference between the carrying amount allocated to the part that is no longer recognised and the sum of the consideration received for the part no longer recognised and any cumulative gain/loss allocated to it that had been recognised in OCI is recognised in profit or loss. A cumulative gain/loss that had been recognised in OCI is allocated between the part that continues to be recognised and the part that is no longer recognised on the basis of the relative fair values of those parts. This does not apply for equity investments designated as measured at FVTOCI, as the cumulative gain/loss previously recognised in OCI is not subsequently reclassified to profit or loss.

Write-off

Loans and debt securities are written off when the Company has no reasonable expectations of recovering the financial asset (either in its entirety or a portion of it). This is the case when the Company determines that the borrower does not have assets or sources of income that could generate sufficient cash flows to repay the amounts subject to the write-off. A write-off constitutes a derecognition event. The Company may apply enforcement activities to financial assets written off. Recoveries resulting from the Company’s enforcement activities will result in impairment gains, which will be presented in ‘other income’ in the statement of profit or loss.

Presentation of allowance for ECL in the statement of financial position

Loss allowances for ECL are presented in the statement of financial position as follows:
- for financial assets measured at amortised cost: as a deduction from the gross carrying amount of the assets; and
- where a financial instrument includes both a drawn and an undrawn component, and the Company cannot identify the ECL on the loan commitment component separately from those on the drawn component: the Company presents a combined loss allowance for both components. The combined amount is presented as a deduction from the gross carrying amount of the drawn component. Any excess of the loss allowance over the gross amount of the drawn component is presented as a provision.

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

2.6 Financial instruments (continued)

ii. Financial liabilities and equity

Debt and equity instruments that are issued are classified as either financial liabilities or as equity in accordance with the substance of the contractual arrangement.

A financial liability is a contractual obligation to deliver cash or another financial asset or to exchange financial assets or financial liabilities with another entity under conditions that are potentially unfavourable to the Company or a contract that will or may be settled in the Company’s own equity instruments and is a non-derivative contract for which the Company is or may be obliged to deliver a variable number of its own equity instruments, or a derivative contract over own equity that will or may be settled other than by the exchange of a fixed amount of cash (or another financial asset) for a fixed number of the Company’s own equity instruments.

All financial liabilities are measured subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method. For all financial liabilities, the amount presented on the statement of financial position represent all amounts payable including interest element.

Other financial liabilities, including deposits and borrowings, are initially measured at fair value, net of transaction costs. Other financial liabilities are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

The effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortised cost of a financial liability and of allocating interest expense over the relevant period. The EIR is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash payments through the expected life of the financial liability, or, where appropriate, a shorter period, to the net carrying amount on initial recognition. For details on EIR see the “net interest income” in Note 2.16.

iii. Offsetting arrangements

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and the net amount presented in the statement of financial position when the Company has a legally enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts; and intends either to settle on a net basis, or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously. A right to set-off must be available today rather than being contingent on a future event and must be exercisable by any of the counterparties, both in the normal course of business and in the event of default, insolvency or bankruptcy.

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

2.7 Regulatory reserves

The National Bank of Cambodia ("NBC") issued the Prakas No. B7-017-344, dated on 1 December 2017, on Credit Risk Grading and Impairment Provisioning, and Circular No. B7-018-001, dated 16 February 2018 on the Implementation of Prakas on Credit Risk Grading and Impairment Provisioning, which requires banks and financial institutions to provide impairment provisioning for short-term and long-term facilities as follows:

Classification	**Number of past due days**		**Allowance**
	Short-term *(one year or less)*	**Long-term** *(more than one year)*	
General allowance:			
Normal	14 days or less	Less than 30 days	1%
Specific allowance:			
Special mention	15 days – 30 days	30 days – 89 days	3%
Substandard	31 days – 60 days	90 days – 179 days	20%
Doubtful	61 days – 90 days	180 days – 359 days	50%
Loss	91 days or more	360 days or more	100%

Facilities under this Prakas is defined as all loans and other financial products, whether reported on the statement of financial position or off-the statement of financial position, provided by the Company to a counterparty, which give rise to credit risk exposure on the Company.

The Company calculates the impairment loss allowance for credit facilities in accordance with the regulatory provision simultaneously with the calculation in accordance with the CIFRSs. The impairment loss allowance calculated in accordance with CIFRSs is to be recognised and recorded in profit or loss and statement of financial position. When the impairment loss allowance calculated in accordance with regulatory provision is higher than that calculated under the CIFRSs, the excess amount is transferred from retained earnings to regulatory reserves as disclosed in Note 22.

Reversal of regulatory reserves

When the impairment loss allowance calculated in accordance with regulatory provision is subsequently less than that calculated under the CIFRSs, the regulatory reserve is reversed at the amount that does not exceed the amount that would have been determined had no regulatory reserve been recognised in prior years.

2.8 Derivatives held for risk management

Derivatives held for risk management include all derivative assets and liabilities that are not classified as trading assets or liabilities and are not designated in a qualifying hedge relationship.

Derivatives held for risk management are measured at fair value in the statement of financial position at initial recognition. All changes in its fair value are recognised immediately in profit or loss as a component of foreign exchange gain/loss under 'Other income'.

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

2.9 Leases

(a) The Company as a lessee

The Company assesses whether a contract is or contains a lease, at inception of the contract. The Company recognises a right-of-use asset and a corresponding lease liability with respect to all lease arrangements in which it is the lessee, except for short-term leases (defined as leases with a lease term of 12 months or less) and leases of low value assets (such as tablets, motorbikes, and small items of office furniture). For these leases, the Company recognises the lease payments as an operating expense on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease unless another systematic basis is more representative of the time pattern in which economic benefits from the leased assets are consumed.

The lease liability is initially measured at the present value of the lease payments that are not paid at the commencement date, discounted by using the rate implicit in the lease. If this rate cannot be readily determined, the Company uses its incremental borrowing rate.

Lease payments included in the measurement of the lease liability comprise:

- Fixed lease payments (including in-substance fixed payments), less any lease incentives receivable;
- Variable lease payments that depend on an index or rate, initially measured using the index or rate at the commencement date;
- The amount expected to be payable by the lessee under residual value guarantees;
- The exercise price of purchase options, if the lessee is reasonably certain to exercise the options; and
- Payments of penalties for terminating the lease, if the lease term reflects the exercise of an option to terminate the lease.

The lease liability is presented as a separate line in the statement of financial position.

The lease liability is subsequently measured by increasing the carrying amount to reflect interest on the lease liability (using the effective interest method) and by reducing the carrying amount to reflect the lease payments made.

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

2.9 Leases (continued)

The Company remeasures the lease liability (and makes a corresponding adjustment to the related right-of-use asset) whenever:

- The lease term has changed or there is a significant event or change in circumstances resulting in a change in the assessment of exercise of a purchase option, in which case the lease liability is remeasured by discounting the revised lease payments using a revised discount rate.
- The lease payments change due to changes in an index or rate or a change in expected payment under a guaranteed residual value, in which cases the lease liability is remeasured by discounting the revised lease payments using an unchanged discount rate (unless the lease payments change is due to a change in a floating interest rate, in which case a revised discount rate is used).
- A lease contract is modified and the lease modification is not accounted for as a separate lease, in which case the lease liability is remeasured based on the lease term of the modified lease by discounting the revised lease payments using a revised discount rate at the effective date of the modification.

The Company did not make any such adjustments during the periods presented.

The right-of-use assets comprise the initial measurement of the corresponding lease liability, lease payments made at or before the commencement day, less any lease incentives received and any initial direct costs. They are subsequently measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses.

Whenever the Company incurs an obligation for costs to dismantle and remove a leased asset, restore the site on which it is located or restore the underlying asset to the condition required by the terms and conditions of the lease, a provision is recognised and measured under CIAS 37. To the extent that the costs relate to a right-of-use asset, the costs are included in the related right-of-use asset.

Right-of-use assets are depreciated over the shorter period of the lease term and the useful lives of the underlying assets. If a lease transfers ownership of the underlying asset or the cost of the right-of-use asset reflects that the Company expects to exercise a purchase option, the related right-of-use asset is depreciated over the useful life of the underlying asset. The depreciation starts at the commencement date of the lease.

The right-of-use assets are presented as a separate line in the statement of financial position.

The Company applies CIAS 36 to determine whether a right-of-use asset is impaired and accounts for any identified impairment loss as described in Note 2.12.

As a practical expedient, CIFRS 16 permits a lessee not to separate non-lease components, and instead account for any lease and associated non-lease components as a single arrangement. The Company has not used this practical expedient. For a contract that contains a lease component and one or more additional lease or non-lease components, the Company allocates the consideration in the contract to each lease component on the basis of the relative stand-alone price of the lease component and the aggregate stand-alone price of the non-lease components.

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

2.10 Property and equipment

Property and equipment are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses, if any. The cost of a property and equipment item comprises its purchase price and any directly attributable costs of bringing the asset to its working condition and location for its intended use. Where an item of property and equipment comprises major components having different estimated useful lives, the components are accounted for as separate items of property and equipment.

Subsequent expenditure relating to an item of property and equipment that has already been recognised is added to the carrying amount of the asset when it is probable that future economic benefits, in excess of the originally assessed standard of performance of the existing asset, will flow to the Company. All other subsequent expenditure is recognised as an expense in the period in which it is incurred.

Gain or loss arising from the retirement or disposal of an item of property and equipment is determined as the difference between the estimated net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the assets and is recognised in profit or loss on the date of retirement or disposal.

Depreciation is calculated on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful life of the assets as follows:

Leasehold improvements	4 years or earlier of lease terms
Motor vehicles	8 years
Motorcycles	5 years
Computer and office equipment	3 to 4 years

Construction in progress is not depreciated until such time as the relevant assets are completed and put into operational use.

Fully depreciated assets are retained in the financial statements until they are no longer in use and no further charge for depreciation is made in respect of these assets. If there is any indication that there has been a significant change in rate, useful life or residual value of an asset, the depreciation of that asset is revised prospectively to reflect the new expectations.

2.11 Software

Software is stated at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses, if any. It is amortised on a straight-line basis at the rate of 20% per annum. If there is an indication that there has been a significant change in amortisation rate, useful life or residual value of software, the amortisation is revised prospectively to reflect the new expectations.

Work in progress is not depreciated until such time as the relevant assets are completed and put into operational use.

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

2.12 Impairment of property and equipment, software and right-of-use assets

At each reporting date, the Company reviews the carrying amounts of its property and equipment, software and right-of-use assets to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated to determine the extent of the impairment loss, if any. Where the asset does not generate cash flows that are independent from other assets, the Company estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs. When a reasonable and consistent basis of allocation can be identified, corporate assets are also allocated to individual cash-generating units, or otherwise they are allocated to the smallest group of cash-generating units for which a reasonable and consistent allocation basis can be identified.

Recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs of disposal and value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset for which the estimates of future cash flows have not been adjusted.

If the recoverable amount of an asset (or cash-generating unit) is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is reduced to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss.

Where an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but so that the increased carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset (or cash-generating unit) in prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss to the extent that it eliminates the impairment loss which has been recognised for the asset in prior years.

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

2.13 Investments in associates

An associate is an entity over which the Company has significant influence and that is neither a subsidiary nor an interest in a joint venture. Significant influence is the power to participate in the financial and operating policy decisions of the investee but is not control or joint control over those policies.

The results and assets and liabilities of associates are incorporated in these financial statements using the equity method of accounting.

Under the equity method, an investment in an associate is recognised initially in the statement of financial position at cost and adjusted thereafter to recognise the Company's share of the profit or loss and other comprehensive income of the associate. When the Company's share of losses of an associate exceeds the Company's interest in that associate (which includes any long-term interests that, in substance, form part of the Company's net investment in the associate), the Company discontinues recognising its share of further losses. Additional losses are recognised only to the extent that the Company has incurred legal or constructive obligations or made payments on behalf of the associate.

An investment in an associate is accounted for using the equity method from the date on which the investee becomes an associate. On acquisition of the investment in an associate, any excess of the cost of the investment over the Company's share of the net fair value of the identifiable assets and liabilities of the investee is recognised as goodwill, which is included within the carrying amount of the investment. Any excess of the Company's share of the net fair value of the identifiable assets and liabilities over the cost of the investment, after reassessment, is recognised immediately in profit or loss in the period in which the investment is acquired.

2.14 Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the Company has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event, and it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made on the amount of the obligation.

When there are a number of similar obligations, the likelihood that an outflow will be required in settlement is determined by considering the class of obligations as a whole. A provision is recognised even if the likelihood of an outflow with respect to any one item included in the same class of obligations may be small.

Provisions are measured at the present value of the expenditures expected to be required to settle the obligation using a pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the obligation. The increase in the provision due to passage of time is recognised as interest expense.

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

2.15 Employee benefits

Provision for staff pension fund

The Company provides its employees with benefits under the staff pension fund policy. Employees who complete three months of service with the Company have to participate in the staff pension fund scheme. The fund is sourced from the following:

Employees contribute 3% of their monthly salary, and the Company contributes 6% for employees who are working less than or equal to three years, and 7% for employees working in the Company for over three years. The Company's contribution is charged to the income statement on accrual basis.

The Company contributes interest on the cumulative balance of the staff pension fund in line with the market rates the Company provides to depositors. This interest is charged to the income statement on accrual basis.

The staff pension fund will be paid to employees (who have contributed to the fund) upon their retirement, resignation or termination of employment. The employee's contribution and interest are paid in full accordingly. Those who have been terminated due to serious misconduct are only entitled to their contribution plus interest, regardless of how long they have been employed by the Company.

Seniority payment

The Minister of Labour and Vocational Training (MoLVT) issued a Prakas No. 443 on Seniority Payment dated 21 September 2018 and Directive No. 042/19 on the Back Pay of Seniority Payment Before 2019 for the Enterprise and Institution Beside Textile, Garment and Footwear Sector dated 22 March 2019, requiring the Company to pay past seniority payment to employees with undetermined duration contract. All employees who have been working before 1 January 2019 and continue to work are entitled to a payment of six (6) days of their average wages of each year of service, totalling not exceeding 6 months, and shall be paid every year starting December 2021 as follows:

- 3 days shall be made in June; and
- 3 days shall be made in December of each year.

Employees are not entitled to the remaining past seniority payment upon resignation or termination due to serious misconduct.

The past seniority payment benefit is measured at the present value of the estimated future cash outflows expected to be made by the Company in respect of services provided by employees up to 31 December 2018. This benefit was recognised in full during the year 2018.

This Prakas also requires the Company to pay its employees the seniority for the employment service from 2019 amounting to 15 days per annum of their wages and other benefits, 7.5 days of which shall be paid in June and in December of each year. This seniority was recognised during the employees' periods of service on accrual basis.

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

2.15 Employee benefits (continued)

Employee leave entitlements

Employee entitlements to annual leave are recognised when they accrue to employees. A provision is made for the estimated liability for annual leave as a result of services rendered by employees up to the end of the reporting period.

2.16 Net interest income

Interest income and expense for all financial instruments except for those classified as held for trading or those measured or designated as at FVTPL are recognised in 'Net interest income' as 'Interest income' and 'Interest expense' in the profit or loss account using the effective interest method. Interest on financial instruments measured as at FVTPL is included within the fair value movement during the period.

The effective interest rate ("EIR") is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash flows of the financial instrument through the expected life of the financial instrument or, where appropriate, a shorter period, to the net carrying amount of the financial asset or financial liability. The future cash flows are estimated taking into account all the contractual terms of the instrument.

The calculation of the EIR includes all fees paid or received between parties to the contract that are incremental and directly attributable to the specific lending arrangement, transaction costs, and all other premiums or discounts. For financial assets at FVTPL transaction costs are recognised in profit or loss at initial recognition.

The interest income/interest expense is calculated by applying the EIR to the gross carrying amount of non-credit impaired financial assets (i.e. at the amortised cost of the financial asset before adjusting for any ECL allowance), or to the amortised cost of financial liabilities. For credit-impaired financial assets, the interest income is calculated by applying the EIR to the amortised cost of the credit-impaired financial assets (i.e. the gross carrying amount less the allowance for ECLs).

2.17 Other income and expense

Other income and expense include fees other than those that are an integral part of EIR (see above). The fees included in this part of the Company's statement of profit or loss include a diverse range of services it provides to its customers such as fees charged for servicing a loan.

Fee and commission expenses with regards to services are accounted for as the services are received.

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

2.18 Grant income

Grants received from third parties to subsidise the Company's operating expenses are released to the statement of profit or loss on a systematic and rational basis, matching the related costs which they are intended to compensate.

Grants received from third parties for the purchase of property and equipment are amortised to the statement of profit or loss on a systematic and rational basis over the useful life of the assets. The unamortised grants are shown as deferred grant income.

2.19 Taxation

The income tax expense represents the sum of the tax currently payable and deferred tax.

Current tax

The tax currently payable is based on taxable profit for the year. Taxable profit differs from net profit as reported in profit or loss because it excludes items of income or expense that are taxable or deductible in other years and it further excludes items that are never taxable or deductible. The Company's liability for current tax is calculated using tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period.

A provision is recognised for those matters for which the tax determination is uncertain but it is considered probable that there will be a future outflow of funds to a tax authority. The provisions are measured at the best estimate of the amount expected to become payable. The assessment is based on the judgement of tax professionals within the Company supported by previous experience in respect of such activities and in certain cases based on specialist independent tax advice.

Deferred tax

Deferred tax is the tax expected to be payable or recoverable on differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities in the financial statements and the corresponding tax bases used in the computation of taxable profit, and is accounted for using the liability method. Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognised for all taxable temporary differences and deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that taxable profits will be available against which deductible temporary differences can be utilised. Such assets and liabilities are not recognised if the temporary difference arises from the initial recognition of goodwill or from the initial recognition (other than in a business combination) of other assets and liabilities in a transaction that affects neither the taxable profit nor the accounting profit.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each reporting date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available to allow all or part of the asset to be recovered.

Deferred tax is calculated at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period when the liability is settled or the asset is realised based on tax laws and rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date.

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

2.19 Taxation (continued)

Deferred tax

The measurement of deferred tax liabilities and assets reflects the tax consequences that would follow from the manner in which the Company expects, at the end of the reporting period, to recover or settle the carrying amount of its assets and liabilities.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to set off current tax assets against current tax liabilities and when they relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority and the Company intends to settle its current tax assets and liabilities on a net basis.

Current tax and deferred tax for the year

Current and deferred tax are recognised in profit or loss, except when they relate to items that are recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, in which case, the current and deferred tax are also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity respectively.

3. CRITICAL ACCOUNTING JUDGEMENTS AND KEY SOURCES OF ESTIMATION UNCERTAINTY

In applying the Company's accounting policies, the directors are required to make judgements (other than those involving estimations) that have a significant impact on the amounts recognised and to make estimates and assumptions about the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered to be relevant. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised if the revision affects only that period, or in the period of the revision and future periods if the revision affects both current and future periods.

3.1 Critical judgments in applying accounting policies

The following are the critical judgements, apart from those involving estimations (which are presented separately below), that the Directors have made in the process of applying the Company's accounting policies and that have the most significant effect on the amounts recognised in financial statements.

(i) Functional currency

Based on the economic substance of underlying circumstances relevant to the Company, Management determines the functional currency of the Company to be the KHR. The KHR is the currency of the primary economic environment in which the Company operates and it is the currency that mainly influences the loans to customers and interest income.

3. CRITICAL ACCOUNTING JUDGEMENTS AND KEY SOURCES OF ESTIMATION UNCERTAINTY (continued)

3.1 Critical judgments in applying accounting policies (continued)

(ii) Significant influence over its associate, Forte Life Assurance (Cambodia) Plc.

Forte Life Assurance (Cambodia) Plc. is an associate of the Company although the Company only owns a 5.7% ownership interest in Forte Life Assurance (Cambodia) Plc. (Note 11). The Company has significant influence over Forte Life Assurance (Cambodia) Plc. by virtue of its contractual right to appoint two out of six directors to the board of directors of that company.

(iii) Business model assessment

Classification and measurement of financial assets depends on the results of the SPPI and the business model test. The Company determines the business model at a level that reflects how groups of financial assets are managed together to achieve a particular business objective. This assessment includes judgement reflecting all relevant evidence including how the performance of the assets is evaluated and their performance is measured, the risks that affect the performance of the assets and how these are managed. The Company monitors financial assets measured at amortised cost or fair value through other comprehensive income that are derecognised prior to their maturity to understand the reason for their disposal and whether the reasons are consistent with the objective of the business for which the asset was held. Monitoring is part of the Company's continuous assessment of whether the business model for which the remaining financial assets are held continues to be appropriate and if it is not appropriate whether there has been a change in business model and so a prospective change to the classification of those assets. No such changes were required during the periods presented.

(iv) Significant increase in credit risk

As explained in Note 2, expected credit losses are measured as an allowance equal to 12-month ECL for stage 1 assets, or lifetime ECL for stage 2 or stage 3 assets. An asset moves to stage 2 when its credit risk has increased significantly since initial recognition. CIFRS 9 does not define what constitutes a significant increase in credit risk. In assessing whether the credit risk of an asset has significantly increased the Company takes into account qualitative and quantitative reasonable and supportable forward looking information.

3. CRITICAL ACCOUNTING JUDGEMENTS AND KEY SOURCES OF ESTIMATION UNCERTAINTY (continued)

3.1 Critical judgments in applying accounting policies (continued)

(v) Establishing groups of assets with similar credit risk characteristics

When ECLs are measured on a collective basis, the financial instruments are grouped on the basis of shared risk characteristics. The Company monitors the appropriateness of the credit risk characteristics on an ongoing basis to assess whether they continue to be similar. This is required in order to ensure that should credit risk characteristics change there is appropriate re-segmentation of the assets. This may result in new portfolios being created or assets moving to an existing portfolio that better reflects the similar credit risk characteristics of that group of assets. Re-segmentation of portfolios and movement between portfolios is more common when there is a significant increase in credit risk (or when that significant increase reverses) and so assets move from 12-month to lifetime ECLs, or vice versa, but it can also occur within portfolios that continue to be measured on the same basis of 12-month or lifetime ECLs but the amount of ECL changes because the credit risk of the portfolios differ.

(vi) Models and assumptions used

The Company uses various models and assumptions in estimating ECL. Judgement is applied in identifying the most appropriate model for each type of asset, as well as for determining the assumptions used in these models, including assumptions that relate to key drivers of credit risk.

3.2 Key sources of estimation uncertainty

(i) Calculation of loss allowance

When measuring expected credit losses, the Company uses reasonable and supportable forward looking information, which is based on assumptions for the future movement of different economic drivers and how these drivers will affect each other.

Loss given default is an estimate of the loss arising on default. It is based on the difference between the contractual cash flows due and those that the lender would expect to receive, taking into account cash flows from collateral and integral credit enhancements.

Probability of default constitutes a key input in measuring ECL. Probability of default is an estimate of the likelihood of default over a given time horizon, the calculation of which includes historical data, assumptions and expectations of future conditions.

3. CRITICAL ACCOUNTING JUDGEMENTS AND KEY SOURCES OF ESTIMATION UNCERTAINTY (continued)

3.2 Key sources of estimation uncertainty (continued)

(ii) Covid-19 related uncertainty

COVID-19 is a respiratory illness caused by the novel coronavirus and was declared a global pandemic by the World Health Organisation on 11 March 2020. The infection, spread and global efforts to restrain transmission of COVID-19 have led to significant impact on the global business environment, the Cambodian economy, and the Company's borrowers and operations. As a result of the heightened uncertainty associated with the unprecedented nature of the Covid-19 pandemic, developing reliable estimates and applying judgment has become even more challenging. Accounting for expected credit losses (ECL) has become particularly difficult in the current circumstances and requires significant judgment. The ECL model is forward-looking and is based on a probability-weighted approach. Measurement of ECLs at each reporting period reflects reasonable and supportable information about past events, current conditions, and forecasts of future events and economic conditions. During this period of greater economic uncertainty, it is very difficult to forecast future events and the macroeconomic inputs used in ECL modelling. Determining macroeconomic scenarios and assigning probabilities to these scenarios requires significant judgment. Consideration is given both to the effects of Covid-19 and the significant government support measures. As a result of Covid-19 and the recent economic downturn, significant measurement uncertainty exists in determining ECLs, and measurement is subject to significant judgment.

(iii) Taxation

The taxation system in Cambodia is characterised by numerous taxes and frequently changing legislation, which is often unclear, contradictory and subject to interpretation. Taxes are subject to review and investigation by a number of authorities, which are empowered by law to impose fines, penalties and interest charges.

These factors may create potential tax exposures for the Company. Directors believe that they have understood relevant tax regulations and adequately provided for tax liabilities based on their interpretation of the current tax legislation. However, where the final tax outcome of these matters is different from the amounts that were initially recorded, such differences will impact the income tax and deferred tax provisions in the period in which such determination is made.

4. CASH ON HAND

	31 December 2020		31 December 2019	
	KHR'000	**US$**	**KHR'000**	**US$**
Khmer Riel ("KHR")	35,082,261	8,672,994	29,136,214	7,149,991
US Dollars ("US$")	38,420,150	9,498,183	39,838,724	9,776,374
Thai Baht ("THB")	10,839,380	2,679,698	6,297,261	1,545,340
	84,341,791	20,850,875	75,272,199	18,471,705

5. BALANCES WITH THE NBC

	31 December 2020		31 December 2019	
	KHR'000	**US$**	**KHR'000**	**US$**
Current accounts	76,160,280	18,828,252	49,221,345	12,078,858
Capital guarantee *(i)*	15,917,495	3,935,104	15,917,495	3,906,134
Negotiable Certificate of Deposit (NCD) *(ii)*	45,313,021	11,202,230	133,438,714	32,745,697
Reserve requirement *(iii)*	63,045,503	15,586,033	54,752,263	13,436,137
	200,436,299	49,551,619	253,329,817	62,166,826

(i) Under NBC Prakas No. B7-07-163 on Licensing of Microfinance Deposit Taking Institutions dated 13 December 2007, the Company is required to maintain a capital guarantee deposit equivalent to 10% of registered capital with the NBC. This deposit is not available for use in the Company's day-to-day operations but is refundable when the Company voluntarily ceases to operate the business in Cambodia.

The statutory deposit on registered capital placed with the NBC earns interest at the rate of 3% (2019: 3%) per annum.

(ii) The NCD amounting to KHR200 million is used as collateral against the overdraft facility with the NBC in connection with the Fast and Secure Transfer ("FAST") service. The FAST service provides instant Riel-denominated fund transfers between banking institutions. The overdraft line as at 31 December 2020 is unutilised. NCD amounting to KHR45.10 bllion (2019: KHR132.74 billion) is used as collateral (for currency hedge purpose) against the borrowing from the NBC.

The above NCD earned interest ranging from 0.07% to 1.95% per annum (2019: 0.60% to 1.08% per annum).

(iii) The reserve requirement represents the minimum reserve requirement which is calculated at 8% of the total deposits from customers as required by NBC Prakas B7-07-163 on Licensing of MDIs. The reserve requirement fluctuates depending on the level of deposits from customers and does not earn interest.

No impairment loss allowance is created against the balance with the NBC as management determines that the credit risk on these facilities are minimal.

6. BALANCES WITH OTHER BANKS

	31 December 2020		31 December 2019	
	KHR'000	**US$**	**KHR'000**	**US$**
Current accounts	29,323,633	7,249,353	13,405,366	3,289,661
Saving accounts	8,778,328	2,170,168	4,584,657	1,125,069
Fixed deposits	20,294,903	5,017,281	-	-
	58,396,864	14,436,802	17,990,023	4,414,730
Less: impairment loss allowance	(508,830)	(125,792)	(269,058)	(66,027)
Balance with other banks, net	57,888,034	14,311,010	17,720,965	4,348,703

The current accounts earn 0.0% to 1.0% interest (2019: no interest). Savings accounts earn annual interest at 0.1% - 1.5% (2019: 0.1% - 1.5%). The fixed deposit earns 5.5% interest and is held as security against secured borrowings (Note 15).

7. LOANS TO CUSTOMERS

	31 December 2020		31 December 2019	
	KHR'000	**US$**	**KHR'000**	**US$**
Loans to customers at amortised costs	1,480,960,650	366,121,298	1,308,258,187	321,044,954
Less: impairment loss allowance	(36,545,611)	(9,034,762)	(16,962,926)	(4,162,681)
Loans to customers, net	1,444,415,039	357,086,536	1,291,295,261	316,882,273

Loans to customers at amortised cost

	31 December 2020			31 December 2019		
	Gross carrying amount	**ECL allowance**	**Carrying amount**	**Gross carrying amount**	**ECL allowance**	**Carrying amount**
	KHR'000	**KHR'000**	**KHR'000**	**KHR'000**	**KHR'000**	**KHR'000**
Village bank loans	688,437,129	16,700,767	671,736,362	664,480,048	8,872,591	655,607,457
Individual loans	792,523,521	19,844,844	772,678,677	643,778,139	8,090,335	635,687,804
KHR	1,480,960,650	36,545,611	1,444,415,039	1,308,258,187	16,962,926	1,291,295,261
US$	366,121,298	9,034,762	357,086,536	321,044,954	4,162,681	316,882,273

8. PROPERTY AND EQUIPMENT

	Leasehold improvement	Motor Vehicles	Motorcycles	Computer and office equipment	Construction in progress	Total
	KHR'000	KHR'000	KHR'000	KHR'000	KHR'000	KHR'000
Cost						
At 1 January 2020	4,213,221	5,000,707	17,719,584	24,265,462	38,845	51,237,819
Additions	13,062	610,500	484,064	2,109,149	1,725,781	4,942,556
Disposals	(190,831)	(489,080)	(7,364,189)	(1,916,387)	-	(9,960,487)
Transfers	90,595	-	-	1,225,370	(1,315,965)	-
At 31 December 2020	4,126,047	5,122,127	10,839,459	25,683,594	448,661	46,219,888
Accumulated depreciation						
At 1 January 2020	3,527,863	2,731,495	9,078,205	17,280,897	-	32,618,460
Depreciation	373,856	351,118	1,558,162	3,535,498	-	5,818,634
Disposals	(188,600)	(391,264)	(5,069,080)	(1,908,455)	-	(7,557,399)
At 31 December 2020	3,713,119	2,691,349	5,567,287	18,907,940	-	30,879,695
Carrying amounts						
At 1 January 2020	685,358	2,269,212	8,641,379	6,984,565	38,845	18,619,359
At 31 December 2020	412,928	2,430,778	5,272,172	6,775,654	448,661	15,340,193
Carrying amounts in US$						
At 1 January 2020	168,186	556,862	2,120,584	1,714,004	9,532	4,569,168
At 31 December 2020	102,084	600,934	1,303,380	1,675,069	110,917	3,792,384

8. PROPERTY AND EQUIPMENT (continued)

	Leasehold improvement	Motor Vehicles	Motorcycles	Computer and office equipment	Construction in progress	Total
	KHR'000	KHR'000	KHR'000	KHR'000	KHR'000	KHR'000
Cost						
At 1 January 2019	4,077,642	5,000,707	14,439,734	18,911,494	2,094,956	44,524,533
Additions	107,555	-	3,338,355	1,819,579	225,918	5,491,407
Disposals	(63,705)	-	(58,505)	(98,343)	-	(220,553)
Transfers	91,729	-	-	2,188,209	(2,279,938)	-
Adjustments	-	-	-	1,444,523	-	1,444,523
Currency translation difference	-	-	-	-	(2,091)	(2,091)
At 31 December 2019	4,213,221	5,000,707	17,719,584	24,265,462	38,845	51,237,819
Accumulated depreciation						
At 1 January 2019	3,013,339	2,376,104	7,380,069	13,758,354	-	26,527,866
Depreciation	578,070	355,391	1,741,866	3,618,063	-	6,293,390
Disposals	(63,546)	-	(43,730)	(95,520)	-	(202,796)
At 31 December 2019	3,527,863	2,731,495	9,078,205	17,280,897	-	32,618,460
Carrying amounts						
At 1 January 2019	1,064,303	2,624,603	7,059,665	5,153,140	2,094,956	17,996,667
At 31 December 2019	685,358	2,269,212	8,641,379	6,984,565	38,845	18,619,359
Carrying amounts in US$						
At 1 January 2019	264,884	653,211	1,757,009	1,282,514	521,393	4,479,011
At 31 December 2019	168,186	556,862	2,120,584	1,714,004	9,532	4,569,168

9. SOFTWARE

	Software and licenses KHR'000	Work in progress KHR'000	Total KHR'000
Cost			
At 1 January 2020	14,541,460	1,285,649	15,827,109
Additions	219,598	1,529,138	1,748,736
Disposal	(28,372)	-	(28,372)
Transfers	324,685	(324,685)	-
At 31 December 2020	15,057,371	2,490,102	17,547,473
Accumulated amortisation			
At 1 January 2020	3,765,843	-	3,765,843
Amortisation	2,865,678	-	2,865,678
Disposal/Write-off	(473)	-	(473)
At 31 December 2020	6,631,048	-	6,631,048
Carrying amounts			
At 1 January 2020	10,775,617	1,285,649	12,061,266
At 31 December 2020	8,426,323	2,490,102	10,916,425
Carrying amounts in US$			
At 1 January 2020	2,644,323	315,497	2,959,820
At 31 December 2020	2,083,145	615,600	2,698,745

	Software and licenses KHR'000	Work in progress KHR'000	Total KHR'000
Cost			
At 1 January 2019	9,220,432	9,008,568	18,229,000
Additions	787,673	3,573,525	4,361,198
Disposal	(5,315,809)	-	(5,315,809)
Transfers	9,849,164	(9,849,164)	-
Adjustments		(1,444,523)	(1,444,523)
Currency translation difference		(2,757)	(2,757)
At 31 December 2019	14,541,460	1,285,649	15,827,109
Accumulated amortisation			
At 1 January 2019	6,479,762	-	6,479,762
Amortisation	2,601,889	-	2,601,889
Disposal/Write-off	(5,315,808)	-	(5,315,808)
At 31 December 2019	3,765,843	-	3,765,843
Carrying amounts			
At 1 January 2019	2,740,670	9,008,568	11,749,238
At 31 December 2019	10,775,617	1,285,649	12,061,266
Carrying amounts in US$			
At 1 January 2019	682,098	2,242,053	2,924,151
At 31 December 2019	2,644,323	315,497	2,959,820

10. LEASES

(i) Right-of-use assets ("ROUA")

	Building KHR'000	ATM KHR'000	Parking KHR'000	Total KHR'000
Cost				
At 1 January 2020	30,412,779	4,920,538	779,785	36,113,102
Additions	7,909,767	-	13,807	7,923,574
Disposal	(3,007,599)	-	-	(3,007,599)
At 31 December 2020	35,314,947	4,920,538	793,592	41,029,077
Accumulated depreciation				
At 1 January 2020	10,477,418	2,815,567	108,788	13,401,773
Charge for the year	6,071,784	1,416,955	193,768	7,682,507
Disposal	(3,007,599)	-	-	(3,007,599)
At 31 December 2020	13,541,603	4,232,522	302,556	18,076,681
Carrying amounts				
At 1 January 2020	19,935,361	2,104,971	670,997	22,711,329
At 31 December 2020	21,773,344	688,016	491,036	22,952,396
Carrying amounts in US$				
At 1 January 2020	4,892,113	516,557	164,662	5,573,332
At 31 December 2020	5,382,780	170,090	121,394	5,674,264

	Building KHR'000	ATM KHR'000	Parking KHR'000	Total KHR'000
Cost				
At 1 January 2019	28,089,254	4,920,538	103,681	33,113,473
Additions	3,017,242	-	780,761	3,798,003
Disposal	(693,717)	-	(104,657)	(798,374)
At 31 December 2019	30,412,779	4,920,538	779,785	36,113,102
Accumulated depreciation				
At 1 January 2019	5,305,452	1,399,799	72,995	6,778,246
Charge for the year	5,865,683	1,415,768	140,450	7,421,901
Disposal	(693,717)	-	(104,657)	(798,374)
At 31 December 2019	10,477,418	2,815,567	108,788	13,401,773
Carrying amounts				
At 1 January 2019	22,783,802	3,520,739	30,686	26,335,227
At 31 December 2019	19,935,361	2,104,971	670,997	22,711,329
Carrying amounts in US$				
At 1 January 2019	5,670,433	876,242	7,637	6,554,312
At 31 December 2019	4,892,113	516,557	164,662	5,573,332

10. LEASES (continued)

The Company leases several assets including buildings, automated teller machines (ATM), and parking lots. The average lease term is 5 years (2019: 5 years).

The Company has options to purchase ATM for a nominal amount at the end of the lease term.

Approximately one sixth (2019: one fifth) of the leases for buildings expired in the financial year and were replaced by new leases for identical underlying assets. This resulted in additions to right-of-use assets of KHR’000 6,442,059 in 2020 (2019: KHR’000 2,999,629).

The maturity analysis of lease liabilities is presented in Note 14.

When measuring lease liabilities for leases that were classified as operating leases, the Company discounted lease payments using its incremental borrowing rate and the weighted-average rate applied is 7.56% (2019: 7.81%)

(ii) Amounts recognised in profit or loss

	Year ended 31 December 2020		Year ended 31 December 2019	
	KHR’000	US$	KHR’000	US$
Depreciation expense on ROUA (Note 29)	7,682,507	1,884,353	7,421,901	1,831,664
Interest expense on lease liabilities (Note 24)	263,967	64,745	2,978,741	735,129
Expense relating to short-term leases (Note 30)	137,956	33,837	302,211	74,583
Expense relating to low value leases (Note 30)	3,376,990	828,303	670,241	165,410

The total cash outflows for leases excluding interest amounted to KHR’000 8,991,673 (2019: KHR’000 5,755,503).

11. OTHER ASSETS

	31 December 2020		31 December 2019	
	KHR’000	US$	KHR’000	US$
Prepayment	9,958,203	2,461,855	6,907,282	1,695,039
Investments (*)	1,759,575	435,000	1,772,625	435,000
Advance and deposits	1,308,683	323,531	1,272,046	312,159
Others	701,700	173,473	3,522,665	864,457
	13,728,161	3,393,859	13,474,618	3,306,655

(*) Included in the investments is an amount of KHR’000 1,618,000 (2019: KHR’000 1,630,000) representing 5.7% equity interest in Forte Life Assurance (Cambodia) Plc.

12. DEPOSITS FROM CUSTOMERS

	31 December 2020		31 December 2019	
	KHR'000	US$	KHR'000	US$
Savings deposits	379,912,443	93,921,494	278,494,879	68,342,301
Term deposits	468,245,105	115,758,988	466,579,979	114,498,155
	848,157,548	209,680,482	745,074,858	182,840,456

Deposits from Customers are further analysed as:

	31 December 2020		31 December 2019	
	KHR'000	US$	KHR'000	US$
By customer types:				
Third party individuals	774,934,791	191,578,441	703,444,406	172,624,394
Corporations	41,344,160	10,221,053	23,388,843	5,739,593
Other financial institutions	23,990,124	5,930,809	9,335,967	2,291,035
Related parties	7,888,473	1,950,179	8,905,642	2,185,434
	848,157,548	209,680,482	745,074,858	182,840,456

13. INCOME TAX

The Company's tax returns are subject to examination by the General Department of Taxation ("GDT"). Because the application of tax laws and regulations to many types of transactions is susceptible to varying interpretations, the amounts reported in the financial statements could change at a later date upon final determination by the GDT.

13.1 Income tax expense

In accordance with Cambodian tax law, the Company has the obligation to pay tax on income ("ToI") at the rate of 20% of taxable income or minimum tax at 1% of turnover inclusive of all taxes except value-added tax, whichever is higher.

Income tax expense comprises:

	Year ended 31 December 2020		Year ended 31 December 2019	
	KHR'000	US$	KHR'000	US$
Current income tax	11,284,720	2,767,898	12,276,847	3,029,824
Deferred tax	(3,239,712)	(794,631)	(4,546,173)	(1,121,958)
(Over)/Under provision of income tax in prior year(*)	(391,940)	(96,135)	935,736	230,932
	7,653,068	1,877,132	8,666,410	2,138,798

(*) The General Department of Taxation (the "GDT") conducted and completed its tax comprehensive audit on the Company's accounts for the financial year 2018 and the Company received the Certificates of Tax Audit Situation for the year. The tax liabilities resulting from such comprehensive tax audits was fully settled during the year.

13. INCOME TAX (continued)

13.1 Income tax expense (continued)

The reconciliation of income tax expense shown in profit or loss is as follows:

	Year ended 31 December 2020		Year ended 31 December 2019	
	KHR'000	US$	KHR'000	US$
Profit before income tax	39,177,364	9,609,361	38,249,666	9,439,701
Income tax expense at applicable tax rate of 20%	7,835,473	1,921,872	7,649,933	1,887,940
Adjustments:				
Non-deductible expenses	775,838	190,296	560,830	138,408
Over provision of income tax in prior year	(391,940)	(96,134)	-	-
Unrecognised temporary differences	(566,303)	(138,902)	455,647	112,450
	7,653,068	1,877,132	8,666,410	2,138,798

13.2 Current tax liabilities

Movement of current tax liabilities is as follows:

	31 December 2020		31 December 2019	
	KHR'000	US$	KHR'000	US$
Balance at beginning of the year	9,570,336	2,348,549	6,365,457	1,584,235
Current income tax	10,892,780	2,671,763	13,212,583	3,260,756
Income tax paid	(12,408,252)	(3,043,476)	(10,007,704)	(2,469,818)
Currency translation difference	-	14,478	-	(26,624)
	8,054,864	1,991,314	9,570,336	2,348,549

13.3 Deferred tax

	31 December 2020		31 December 2019	
	KHR'000	US$	KHR'000	US$
Deferred tax assets	14,655,596	3,623,138	11,856,229	2,909,504
Deferred tax liabilities	(496,408)	(122,721)	(936,753)	(229,878)
	14,159,188	3,500,417	10,919,476	2,679,626

13. INCOME TAX (continued)

13.3 Deferred tax (continued)

The movements of net deferred tax assets during the year was as follows:

	Allowance for loan losses	Provision for employee benefits obligations	Unamortised loan processing fees	Accruals	Property and equipment	Unrealised exchange gain	Total
	KHR'000	**KHR'000**	**KHR'000**	**KHR'000**	**KHR'000**	**KHR'000**	**KHR'000**
At 1 January 2020	2,004,344	1,660,064	7,011,218	1,180,603	(623,641)	(313,112)	10,919,476
Credited/(charged)to profit or loss	1,333,511	(799,360)	1,607,159	658,057	348,027	92,318	3,239,712
At 31 December 2020	3,337,855	860,704	8,618,377	1,838,660	(275,614)	(220,794)	14,159,188
At 31 December 2020 in US$	825,180	212,782	2,130,625	454,551	(68,137)	(54,584)	3,500,417

	Allowance for loan losses	Provision for employee benefits obligations	Unamortised loan processing fees	Accruals	Property and equipment	Unrealised exchange gain	Total
	KHR'000	**KHR'000**	**KHR'000**	**KHR'000**	**KHR'000**	**KHR'000**	**KHR'000**
At 1 January 2019	1,346,700	622,322	3,871,430	1,064,166	(531,315)	-	6,373,303
Credited/(charged)to profit or loss	657,644	1,037,742	3,139,788	116,437	(92,326)	(313,112)	4,546,173
At 31 December 2019	2,004,344	1,660,064	7,011,218	1,180,603	(623,641)	(313,112)	10,919,476
At 31 December 2019 in US$	491,864	407,378	1,720,544	289,719	(153,041)	(76,838)	2,679,626

14. LEASE LIABILITIES

Maturity analysis - contractual undiscounted cash flows

	31 December 2020		31 December 2019	
	KHR'000	**US$**	**KHR'000**	**US$**
Year 1	7,553,870	1,867,458	7,820,042	1,919,029
Year 2	5,880,942	1,453,880	6,022,801	1,477,988
Year 3	4,888,395	1,208,503	4,363,858	1,070,885
Year 4	3,250,040	803,471	3,547,096	870,453
Year 5	1,956,426	483,665	2,083,198	511,214
More than 5 years	3,077,520	760,821	3,103,535	761,604
	26,607,193	6,577,798	26,940,530	6,611,173
Less: unearned interest	4,150,239	1,026,017	3,415,476	838,154
Lease Liabilities	22,456,954	5,551,781	23,525,054	5,773,019
Analysed as:				
Current	7,553,870	1,867,458	7,820,042	1,919,029
Non-current	14,903,084	3,684,323	15,705,012	3,853,990

15. BORROWINGS

	31 December 2020		31 December 2019	
	KHR'000	**US$**	**KHR'000**	**US$**
Borrowings at amortised cost				
Secured (*)	65,330,000	16,150,803	128,000,000	31,411,043
Unsecured (**)	557,685,769	137,870,401	474,027,292	116,325,716
	623,015,769	154,021,204	602,027,292	147,736,759

(*) This represents KHR'000 45,330,000 (2019: KHR'000 128,000,000) currency purchase from NBC through its liquidity-providing collateralised operation ("LPCO") mechanism against the NCD, and KHR'000 20,000,000 (2019: nil) loan secured against a fixed deposit.

(**) This represents bank loans obtained from various banks with terms from one to seven years (2019: one to six years) and interest rate from 2.00% to 9.65% (2019: 4.00% to 10.00%).

16. SUBORDINATED DEBTS

	31 December 2020		31 December 2019	
	KHR'000	US$	KHR'000	US$
Subordinated debts at amortised cost				
BlueOrchard*	12,191,442	3,013,953	16,375,814	4,018,605
PROPACO**	5,091,011	1,258,594	10,182,021	2,498,655
	17,282,453	4,272,547	26,557,835	6,517,260

(*) This pertains to a subordinated debt from BlueOrchard Microfinance Fund which was signed on 15 June 2018 and approved by the NBC on 25 July 2018 as capital tier 2. The loan is repayable to the lender based on the agreed schedules stated in loan agreement. This subordinated debt has a five-year term maturing on 15 June 2023.

(**) This pertains to a subordinated debt from Société de Promotion et de Participation pour la Coopération Economique ("PROPARCO") approved by the NBC on 14 June 2016 as capital tier 2 and are repayable to the lender based on the agreed schedules stated in loan agreement. This subordinated debt has a five-year term maturing on 15 September 2021.

17. RECONCILIATION OF LIABILITIES ARISING FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES

			Non-cash changes		
	1 January 2020	Financing cash flows (i)	New Leases	Other changes (ii)	31 December 2020
	KHR'000	KHR'000	KHR'000	KHR'000	KHR'000
Borrowings	602,027,292	27,217,492	-	(6,229,015)	623,015,769
Subordinated debt	26,557,835	(8,895,400)	-	(379,982)	17,282,453
Lease liabilities	23,525,054	(8,991,673)	7,923,573	-	22,456,954
Total liabilities from financing activities	652,110,181	9,330,419	7,923,573	(6,608,997)	662,755,176

			Non-cash changes		
	1 January 2019	Financing cash flows (i)	New Leases	Other changes (ii)	31 December 2019
	KHR'000	KHR'000	KHR'000	KHR'000	KHR'000
Borrowings	480,541,581	120,403,961	-	1,081,750	602,027,292
Subordinated debt	35,461,497	(8,645,400)	-	(258,262)	26,557,835
Lease liabilities	25,482,554	(5,755,503)	3,798,003	-	23,525,054
Total liabilities from financing activities	541,485,632	106,003,058	3,798,003	823,488	652,110,181

(i) The cash flows from borrowings, subordinated debts and lease liabilities make up the net amount of proceeds from and repayments of borrowings and subordinated debts and the payment of lease liabilities in the statement of cash flows.

(ii) Non-cash changes pertain to interest accruals and payments.

18. PROVISION FOR EMPLOYEE BENEFIT OBLIGATIONS

	31 December 2020		31 December 2019	
	KHR'000	US$	KHR'000	US$
Balance at beginning of year	11,058,210	2,713,671	9,863,741	2,454,888
Additions during the year				
Employer contribution	3,838,433	941,485	3,432,586	842,352
Employee contribution	1,825,533	447,764	1,624,776	398,718
Provision on seniority pay	-	-	1,824,593	447,753
Interest	780,413	191,418	453,665	111,329
Payments during the year	(1,206,156)	(295,844)	(2,785,804)	(683,633)
Reversal (*)	(262,530)	(64,393)	(3,355,347)	(823,398)
Foreign exchange difference	-	29,781	-	(34,338)
	16,033,903	3,963,882	11,058,210	2,713,671

(*) The reversal of provision resulted from the Directive No. 042/19 dated 22 March 2019 on the Back Pay of Seniority Payment before 2019 for the Enterprise and Institution Besides Textile, Garment and Footwear Sector issued by the Ministry of Labour and Vocational Training, which revised the settlement of back pay seniority from 7.5 days to 3 days in June and December of each year and the deferral of the payment (to start from December 2021 as opposed to the original requirement to start payment from June 2019)

19. OTHER LIABILITIES

	31 December 2020		31 December 2019	
	KHR'000	US$	KHR'000	US$
Accrual and other payables	4,207,647	1,040,210	5,663,651	1,389,853
Accrued other staff benefits	9,633,591	2,381,605	8,943,048	2,194,613
Taxes payable	1,744,341	431,234	1,032,828	253,455
Mark-to-market loss on derivative financial instruments	294,945	72,916	179,963	44,163
	15,880,524	3,925,965	15,819,490	3,882,084

20. SHARE CAPITAL

(i) Number of ordinary share was as follows:

	Year ended 31 December 2020	Year ended 31 December 2019
As at 1 January	6,366,998	4,813,092
Additional share issued	-	1,553,906
As at 31 December	6,366,998	6,366,998

(ii) All ordinary shares are registered, issued and paid up with par value of KHR25,000.

	31 December 2020		31 December 2019	
	KHR'000	US$	KHR'000	US$
Share capital	159,174,950	39,351,038	159,174,950	39,061,337

Details of shareholdings were as follows:

	31 December 2020			31 December 2019		
	KHR'000	US$	Holding %	KHR'000	US$	Holding %
SCSB	159,174,925	39,351,032	99.999%	135,121,500	33,158,650	84.89%
Agora Microfinance N.V	-	-	-	24,053,425	5,902,681	15.11%
AMK-Staff Association	25	6	0.001%	25	6	0.001%
	159,174,950	39,351,038	100.00%	159,174,950	39,061,337	100.00%

On 16 July 2019, the NBC approved to increase the registered share capital of the Company from KHR'000 120,327,300 to KHR'000 159,174,950 with 6,366,998 shares and par value per share of KHR 25,000. On 30 July 2019, the Ministry of Commerce registered and approved the above-mentioned share capital increment and the Amendment to Memorandum and Articles of Association of the Company.

On 16 June 2020, the NBC approved on the transaction of shares purchased by The Shanghai Commercial and Savings Bank Limited ("SCSB") of 15.11% of the total shares from Agora Microfinance N.V. AMK-Staff Association continues to remain as shareholder after the change to shareholding is completed. The Company's revised Memorandum and Article of Association was approved by the NBC and the Ministry of Commerce on 16 June and 5 August 2020 respectively.

21. SHARE PREMIUM

	Year ended 31 December 2020		Year ended 31 December 2019	
	KHR'000	US$	KHR'000	US$
As at 1 January	22,425,355	5,503,155	149,505	37,209
Premium arising on issue of equity shares	-	-	22,275,850	5,497,495
Currency translation difference	-	40,813	-	(31,549)
As at 31 December	22,425,355	5,543,968	22,425,355	5,503,155

22. RESERVE

	31 December 2020		31 December 2019	
	KHR'000	US$	KHR'000	US$
Other reserves (i)	23,372,788	5,778,192	22,295,749	5,471,349
Regulatory reserves (ii)	-	-	5,103,250	1,252,332
	23,372,788	5,778,192	27,398,999	6,723,681

(i) Under the loan agreement with Instituto De Crédito Oficial of The Kingdom of Spain ("ICO"), the Company is required to transfer a reserve amount of 3.5% of the loan outstanding with ICO from net profit at the end of each year into a capital strengthening reserve account. ICO has no entitlement to this reserve.

(ii) Regulatory reserves:

	31 December 2020		31 December 2019	
	KHR'000	US$	KHR'000	US$
At the beginning of the year	5,103,250	1,252,332	4,883,022	1,215,287
Impairment on credit facilities required by the NBC				
- Balances with other banks	643,357	159,050	179,900	44,147
- Loans to customers	35,574,832	8,794,767	22,155,333	5,436,892
Impairment loss on financial assets under the NBC	36,218,189	8,953,817	22,335,233	5,481,039
Impairment loss on financial assets under CIFRSs (Notes 6 and 7)	37,054,440	9,160,554	17,231,983	4,228,707
Transfer (to)/from retained earnings to reserve pertaining to impairment during the year	(5,103,250)	(1,251,717)	220,228	54,350
Currency translation difference	-	(615)	-	(17,305)
At the end of the year	-	-	5,103,250	1,252,332

23. INTEREST INCOME

	Year ended 31 December 2020		Year ended 31 December 2019	
	KHR'000	US$	KHR'000	US$
Loans to customers	296,461,997	72,715,722	240,158,280	59,269,072
Deposits with banks	1,434,611	351,879	1,928,812	476,015
	297,896,608	73,067,601	242,087,092	59,745,087

24. INTEREST EXPENSE

	Year ended 31 December 2020		Year ended 31 December 2019	
	KHR'000	US$	KHR'000	US$
Deposits from customers	42,246,116	10,362,060	41,721,143	10,296,431
Senior Debt	43,330,097	10,627,936	35,695,848	8,809,439
Subordinated Debt	2,904,885	712,506	4,135,717	1,020,661
Staff pension fund	780,413	191,418	453,665	111,961
Leases	263,967	64,745	2,978,741	735,129
	89,525,478	21,958,665	84,985,114	20,973,621

25. FEE AND COMMISSION EXPENSE

	Year ended 31 December 2020		Year ended 31 December 2019	
	KHR'000	US$	KHR'000	US$
Mobile bank agent incentives	4,658,662	1,142,669	3,236,294	798,691
Village fees and commission	4,305,752	1,056,108	4,834,752	1,193,176
Insurance premiums on products	4,051,457	993,735	1,874,614	462,639
Fees and commissions on borrowings and swaps	963,301	236,277	484,138	119,482
	13,979,172	3,428,789	10,429,798	2,573,988

26. OTHER INCOME

	Year ended 31 December 2020		Year ended 31 December 2019	
	KHR'000	US$	KHR'000	US$
Micro-insurance commissions	2,665,029	653,674	2,991,904	738,377
Loan servicing fees	2,545,706	624,406	11,394,753	2,812,131
Remittance fees	2,310,954	566,827	2,076,510	512,465
Payroll fees	2,266,639	555,958	1,409,678	347,897
Other account fees	2,113,590	518,418	458,938	113,262
Mobile banking fees	1,904,708	467,184	2,313,942	571,062
Loan penalties	1,486,419	364,586	859,381	212,088
Loan recoveries	844,451	207,126	917,058	226,322
Foreign exchange gains - net	847,856	207,961	840,459	207,418
Gain on disposal of property and equipment	419,540	102,904	-	-
Others	704,857	172,886	871,621	215,109
Reimbursement from shareholders	-	-	3,407,301	840,894
	18,109,749	4,441,930	27,541,545	6,797,025

27. GRANT INCOME

This represents the grant received from Water.org for a program managed by the Company as set forth in the grant agreement.

28. PERSONNEL EXPENSES

	Year ended 31 December 2020		Year ended 31 December 2019	
	KHR'000	US$	KHR'000	US$
Salaries and wages	84,073,751	20,621,474	72,759,759	17,956,505
Pension fund benefits	3,838,433	941,485	3,432,586	847,134
Insurance	3,351,849	822,136	3,336,886	823,516
Other employee benefits	3,727,355	914,240	2,363,451	583,280
	94,991,388	23,299,335	81,892,682	20,210,435

29. DEPRECIATION AND AMORTISATION

	Year ended 31 December 2020		Year ended 31 December 2019	
	KHR'000	US$	KHR'000	US$
Amortisation of ROUA	7,682,507	1,884,353	7,421,901	1,831,664
Depreciation of property and equipment	5,818,634	1,427,185	6,293,390	1,553,156
Amortisation of software	2,865,678	702,889	2,601,889	642,125
	16,366,819	4,014,427	16,317,180	4,026,945

30. OTHER OPERATING EXPENSES

	Year ended 31 December 2020		Year ended 31 December 2019	
	KHR'000	US$	KHR'000	US$
Professional fees	7,763,352	1,904,182	7,120,345	1,757,242
Dispensable furniture and fixtures	4,811,761	1,180,221	3,808,435	939,890
Transportation	4,127,048	1,012,276	6,583,877	1,624,846
Low value and short-term rental	3,514,946	862,140	972,452	239,993
Security guard	3,063,214	751,340	2,636,349	650,629
Marketing expense	2,052,241	503,370	1,259,756	310,897
Utilities	1,850,978	454,005	2,050,164	505,963
Communication	1,667,178	408,923	1,368,421	337,715
Stationeries and supplies	1,480,996	363,256	1,616,598	398,963
NBC license fees	1,497,099	367,206	1,478,177	364,802
Bank charges	786,107	192,815	616,069	152,041
Repairs and maintenance	364,557	89,418	689,625	170,194
Other Taxes	2,123,618	520,878	498,311	122,979
Loss on disposal of fixed assets	85,556	20,984	3,432	847
Others	2,201,210	539,911	1,333,599	329,122
	37,389,861	9,170,925	32,035,610	7,906,123

31. NET IMPAIRMENT LOSS ON FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

	Year ended 31 December 2020		Year ended 31 December 2019	
	KHR'000	US$	KHR'000	US$
Impairment loss on loans to customers	25,147,936	6,168,245	6,517,507	1,608,467
Impairment loss on balances with other banks	239,772	58,811	33,497	8,266
	25,387,708	6,227,056	6,551,004	1,616,733

32. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

For the purpose of the statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents comprise:

	Year ended 31 December 2020		Year ended 31 December 2019	
	KHR'000	US$	KHR'000	US$
Cash on hand	84,341,791	20,850,875	75,272,199	18,471,705
Balances with the NBC	76,160,280	18,828,252	49,421,345	12,127,937
Balances with banks	38,101,961	9,419,521	17,990,023	4,414,730
	198,604,032	49,098,648	142,683,567	35,014,372

33. COMMITMENTS

Capital expenditure commitments

The capital expenditure commitments in respect of the purchases of IT equipment and software and leasehold improvement were as follows:

	31 December 2020		31 December 2019	
	KHR'000	US$	KHR'000	US$
Within one year	2,394,647	592,002	2,204,160	540,898
More than 1 year to 5 years	848,074	209,660	-	-
More than 5 years		-	-	-
	3,242,721	801,662	2,204,160	540,898

34. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS AND BALANCES

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

Related party	Nature of transaction	Year ended 31 December 2020		Year ended 31 December 2019	
		KHR'000	US$	KHR'000	US$
Board of Directors	Remuneration	286,374	70,241	356,473	87,975
	Interest expense	270,123	66,255	1,219	301
Key management personnel	Remuneration	2,135,857	523,880	2,404,931	593,517
	Interest expense	74,488	18,270	80,098	19,767
	Interest income	7,659	1,879	5,362	1,323
Agora Microfinance N.V	Interest expense	61,603	15,110	188,203	46,447
	Reimbursement on tax reassessment	-	-	1,541,987	380,550
AMK Staff Association (AMK-SA) Ltd.	Interest expense	620	152	2,128	525

b) Balances with related parties at the reporting year were as follows:

Related party	Transaction	31 December 2020		31 December 2019	
		KHR'000	US$	KHR'000	US$
Board of Directors	Deposit	5,859,845	1,448,664	1,368,878	335,921
Key management personnel	Deposit	1,882,906	465,490	2,541,418	623,661
	Loan	36,709	9,075	371,431	91,149
Agora Micro-finance N.V	Deposit	-	-	4,837,758	1,187,180
Moringaway	Deposit	-	-	408	100
AMK Staff Association (AMK-SA) Ltd.	Deposit	145,722	36,025	157,180	38,572

35. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT

The Company's Board of Directors has overall responsibility for the establishment and oversight of the Company's risk management framework. The Board of Directors has established the Asset and Liability Management Committee (ALCO), which is responsible for approving and monitoring Company risk management policies.

The Company's risk management policies are established to identify and analyse the risks faced by the Company, to set appropriate risk limits and controls, and to monitor risks and adherence to limits. The risk management policies and systems are reviewed regularly to reflect changes in market conditions and the Company's activities.

The policies and procedures adopted by the Company to manage the risks that arise in the conduct of their business activities are as follows:

35.1 Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk that a customer or counterparty will default on its contractual obligations resulting in financial loss to the Company. The Company's main income generating activity is lending to customers and therefore credit risk is a principal risk. Credit risk mainly arises from loans to customers and other banks. The Company considers all elements of credit risk exposure such as counterparty default risk and sector risk for risk management purposes.

(a) Credit risk management

The Company's credit committee is responsible for managing the Company's credit risk by:

- Ensuring that the Company has appropriate credit risk practices, including an effective system of internal control, to consistently determine adequate allowances in accordance with the Company's stated policies and procedures, CIFRSs and relevant supervisory guidance.
- Identifying, assessing and measuring credit risk across the Company, from an individual instrument to a portfolio level.
- Creating credit policies to protect the Company against the identified risks including the requirements to obtain collateral from borrowers, to perform robust ongoing credit assessment of borrowers and to continually monitor exposures against internal risk limits.
- Limiting concentrations of exposure by type of asset, counterparties, industry, credit rating, geographic location.
- Establishing a robust control framework regarding the authorisation structure for the approval and renewal of credit facilities.
- Developing and maintaining the Company's risk grading to categorise exposures according to the degree of risk of default. Risk grades are subject to regular reviews.
- Developing and maintaining the Company's processes for measuring ECL including monitoring of credit risk, incorporation of forward-looking information and the method used to measure ECL.
- Ensuring that the Company has policies and procedures in place to appropriately maintain and validate models used to assess and measure ECL.
- Establishing a sound credit risk accounting assessment and measurement process that provides it with a strong basis for common systems, tools and data to assess credit risk and to account for ECL. Providing advice, guidance and specialist skills to business units to promote best practice throughout the Company in the management of credit risk.

35. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

35.1 Credit risk (continued)

(a) Credit risk management (continued)

The internal audit function performs regular audits making sure that the established controls and procedures are adequately designed and implemented.

As explained in Note 2 the Company monitors all financial assets that are subject to impairment requirements to assess whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition. If there has been a significant increase in credit risk, the Company will measure the loss allowance based on lifetime rather than 12-month ECL.

The Company uses credit risk grades as a primary input into the determination of the term structure of the PD for exposures. The Company collects performance and default information about its credit risk exposures analysed by type of product and borrower as well as by credit risk grading. The information used is both internal and external depending on the portfolio assessed. The table below provides a summary of the Company's internal credit risk grades.

(b) Significant increase in credit risk

No.	Groups rating	PD Range 31 December 2020	PD Range 31 December 2019
1	Standard	0.29% - 100.00%	0.20% - 60.00%
2	Special mention	0.29% - 100.00%	0.20% - 60.00%
3	Substandard	16.83% - 100.00%	10.90% - 77.80%
4	Doubtful	16.83% - 100.00%	100.00%
5	Loss	100.00%	100.00%

The Company presumes that the credit risk on a financial asset has increased significantly since initial recognition when contractual payments are more than 30 days past due unless the Company has reasonable and supportable information that demonstrates otherwise.

The Company has monitoring procedures in place to make sure that the criteria used to identify significant increases in credit are effective, meaning that significant increase in credit risk is identified before the exposure is defaulted or when the asset becomes 30 days past due.

The Company has controls and procedures in place to identify when the credit risk of an asset improves and the definition of significant increase in credit risk is no longer met. When this is the case the asset may move back to stage 1 from stage 2, subject to payments being up to date and the ability of the borrower to make future payments on time.

35. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

35.1 Credit risk (continued)

(b) Significant increase in credit risk (continued)

COVID-19 and significant increases in credit risk

As part of its response to COVID-19, the NBC issued Circular B7-020-001 on 27 March 2020, and provided revised guidance on 18 November 2020, to maintain financial stability, support economic activities and ease the burden on borrowers who were facing temporary financial difficulty due to the impact of the global pandemic.

The circular requires Banking and Financial Institutions to work constructively with affected borrowers and assist in the restructuring of loans provides to provide relief to borrowers affected by Covid-19, under the following guidelines:

i. To allow Loan Restructuring to all sectors impacted by COVID-19 pandemic and floods based on banks and financial institutions' own evaluation. The restructuring should be based on the mutual understanding between Banks and financial institutions and their clients including the availability of reducing interest rate and waive other additional fees;
ii. To allow Banks and FIs to do loan restructuring until the 30th June 2021; and
iii. To allow Loan Restructuring up to three times without impacting the loan classification during the referred period.

The Company has carefully assessed the impact of COVID-19 when considering the credit risk position.

Covid-19 payment reliefs that are generally available to a market or industry as a whole and are not borrower-specific in nature have not, on their own, resulted in an automatic change in stage. The circumstances are unique in that many of the deferred loans were performing prior to COVID-19 and either continue to perform, or have genuine prospects of recovery once international restrictions are eased and lockdowns are discontinued. Nevertheless, The Company applied additional internal credit risk assessments of individual borrowers that have received, or are receiving, restructuring and payment relief. This assessment may lead to a downgrade from stage 1 to stage 2 or 3, resulting in a broader PD range across the credit grades.

(c) Incorporation of forward-looking information

The Company analysed forward-looking information by using the statistical regression model for assessment to see whether the credit risk of an instrument has increased significantly to the measurement of ECL.

The unprecedented and widespread impact of COVID-19, and the rapid development of outbreaks in different regions, has significantly increased the estimation uncertainty in the preparation of these financial statements, including the calculation of ECL.

In March 2020, the IASB published 'IFRS 9 and COVID-19', which highlights the requirements within CIFRS 9 *Financial Instruments* relevant to the impact of COVID-19 on the recognition of expected credit losses. The publication reinforces the fact CIFRS 9 does not provide a mechanistic approach in accounting for impairment provisions.

35. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

35.1 Credit risk (continued)

(c) Incorporation of forward-looking information (continued)

The current environment is subject to rapid change and to the extent that certain effects of COVID-19 are not fully incorporated into the model calculations, temporary quantitative and qualitative adjustments have been considered. The Company has performed certain additional qualitative portfolio and loan level assessments of significant increase in credit risk.

In recognition of the significant uncertainty, management updated and recalibrated its macroeconomic forecasts and have adjusted the Company's probability weighted percentage in the probability weighted forward looking of Probability of Default ("PD") to give a heavier weight to the worst case scenario and a lighter weight to the best case scenario while keeping the base percentage the same.

The table below show the scenario probability weighted percentage as at 31 December 2020 and 31 December 2019.

Scenario Probability Weighting	Best Case	Base Case	Worse Case
As at 31 December 2020	15%	55%	30%
As at 31 December 2019	20%	60%	20%

The revised probability weighting, coupled with the most up-to-date macroeconomic modelling and forecasting, results in a conservative ECL calculation, in recognition of the significant uncertainty in the global economic landscape. The Company will continue to monitor the situation and actively mitigate the risks to the financial position and operating results of the Company.

External information considered includes economic data and forecasts published by governmental bodies and monetary authorities in the countries where the Company operates, supranational organisations such as International Monetary Fund and World Bank.

The Company has identified and documented the key drivers of credit risk and credit losses for each portfolio of financial instruments and, using an analysis of historical data, has estimated relationships between macro-economic variables and credit risk and credit losses.

The key drivers for credit risk on loan portfolios are: Cambodia GDP at Constant 2000 Price, Unemployment, and USD-KHR Exchange Rate.

35. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

35.1 Credit risk (continued)

(d) Measurement of ECL

The key inputs used for measuring ECL are:

- probability of default ("PD");
- loss given default ("LGD"); and
- exposure at default ("EAD").

These figures are generally derived from internally developed statistical models and other historical data.

PD is an estimate of the likelihood of default over a given time horizon. It is estimated as at a point in time. The calculation is based on statistical rating models, and assessed using rating tools tailored to the various categories of counterparties and exposures. These statistical models are based on market data (where available), as well as internal data comprising both quantitative and qualitative factors. PDs are estimated considering the contractual maturities of exposures and estimated prepayment rates. The estimation is based on current conditions, adjusted to take into account estimates of future conditions that will impact PD.

LGD is an estimate of the loss arising on default. It is based on the difference between the contractual cash flows due and those that the lender would expect to receive, taking into account cash flows from any collateral. LGD models for unsecured assets consider time of recovery, recovery rates and seniority of claims. The calculation is on a discounted cash flow basis, where the cash flows are discounted by the original EIR of the loan.

EAD is an estimate of the exposure at a future default date, taking into account expected changes in the exposure after the reporting date, including repayments of principal and interest, and expected drawdowns on committed facilities. The Company's modelling approach for EAD reflects expected changes in the balance outstanding over the lifetime of the loan exposure that are permitted by the current contractual terms, such as amortisation profiles, early repayment or overpayment, changes in utilisation of undrawn commitments and credit mitigation actions taken before default. The Company uses EAD models that reflect the characteristics of the portfolios.

35. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

35.1 Credit risk (continued)

(d) Measurement of ECL (continued)

The Company measures ECL considering the risk of default over the maximum contractual period over which the entity is exposed to credit risk and not a longer period. However, for financial instruments such as revolving credit facilities that include both a loan and an irrevocable undrawn commitment component, the Company's contractual ability to demand repayment and cancel the undrawn commitment does not limit the Company's exposure to credit losses to the contractual notice period. For such financial instruments, the Company measures ECL over the period that it is exposed to credit risk and ECL would not be mitigated by credit risk management actions, even if that period extends beyond the maximum contractual period. These financial instruments do not have a fixed term or repayment structure and have a short contractual cancellation period. However, the Company does not enforce in the normal day-to-day management of the contractual right to cancel these financial instruments. This is because these financial instruments are managed on a collective basis and are cancelled only when the Company becomes aware of an increase in credit risk at the facility level. This longer period is estimated taking into account the credit risk management actions that the Company expects to take to mitigate ECL, e.g. reduction in limits or cancellation of the loan commitment.

The ECL calculation for accounting purposes is different to the ECL calculation for regulatory purposes, although many inputs used are similar. The Company has ensured that the appropriate methodology is used when calculating ECL for both accounting and regulatory purposes. The main differences between the methodologies used to measure ECL in accordance with CIFRS 9 versus the ones applied for regulatory purposes are:

- Percentage of provision by classification based on short/long term loan
- Number of day past due
- Forward looking of macro-economic factors
- Probability of default and historical recovery rate.

The measurement of ECL is based on probability weighted average credit loss. As a result, the measurement of the loss allowance should be the same regardless of whether it is measured on an individual basis or a collective basis (although measurement on a collective basis is more practical for large portfolios of items). In relation to the assessment of whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk it can be necessary to perform the assessment on a collective basis as paged below.

35. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

35.1 Credit risk (continued)

(e) Groupings based on shared risks characteristics

AMK has defined four main segments for PD calculation which have similar risk behaviours based on analysis of roll rates, as shown in the table below. These segments are:

Principal Repayment Method	**Loan Type**	**Segment**
End of Term	Group	EOT-Group Loan
End of Term	Individual	EOT-Individual Loan
Instalment	Group	Instalment-Group Loan
Instalment	Individual	Instalment-Individual Loan

The groupings are reviewed on a regular basis to ensure that each group is comprised of homogenous exposures.

(f) Concentration of credit risk

An analysis of the Company's credit risk concentrations per class of financial asset is provided in the following tables. Unless specifically indicated, for financial assets, the amounts in the table represent gross carrying amounts.

	31 December 2020		**31 December 2019**	
	KHR'000	**US$**	**KHR'000**	**US$**
Balances with banks at amortised cost				
Concentration by sector:				
Financial institution	58,396,864	14,436,802	17,990,023	4,414,730
Loans to customers at amortised cost				
Concentration by sector:				
Agriculture	453,389,717	112,086,457	361,564,415	88,727,464
Household	450,874,235	111,464,582	476,386,667	116,904,704
Trade and commerce	347,966,373	86,023,825	245,427,707	60,227,658
Services	158,466,412	39,175,875	112,688,156	27,653,535
Transportation	38,068,395	9,411,222	20,893,669	5,127,281
Construction	31,482,457	7,783,055	86,326,512	21,184,420
Others	713,061	176,282	4,971,061	1,219,892
	1,480,960,650	366,121,298	1,308,258,187	321,044,954

35. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

35.1 Credit risk (continued)

(g) Credit quality analysis

An analysis of the Company's credit risk exposure per class of financial asset, internal rating and "stage" without taking into account the effects of any collateral or other credit enhancements is provided in the following tables. Unless specifically indicated, for financial assets, the amounts in the table represent gross carrying amounts.

	31 December 2020				
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total	
	KHR'000	KHR'000	KHR'000	KHR'000	US$
Balances with other banks:					
Normal	58,396,864	-	-	58,396,864	14,436,802
Loss allowance	(508,830)	-	-	(508,830)	(125,792)
Carrying amount	57,888,034	-	-	57,888,034	14,311,010
Loans to customers:					
Normal	1,440,532,733	12,714,754	239,993	1,453,487,480	359,329,414
Special mention	763,663	6,823,569	23,321	7,610,553	1,881,472
Substandard	-	208,629	3,941,589	4,150,218	1,026,012
Doubtful	-	158,626	5,615,412	5,774,038	1,427,451
Loss	-	-	9,938,361	9,938,361	2,456,949
	1,441,296,396	19,905,578	19,758,676	1,480,960,650	366,121,298
Loss allowance	(10,746,762)	(10,216,144)	(15,582,705)	(36,545,611)	(9,034,762)
Carrying amount	1,430,549,634	9,689,434	4,175,971	1,444,415,039	357,086,536

	31 December 2019				
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total	
	KHR'000	KHR'000	KHR'000	KHR'000	US$
Balances with other banks:					
Normal	17,990,023	-	-	17,990,023	4,414,730
Loss allowance	(269,058)	-	-	(269,058)	(66,027)
Carrying amount	17,720,965	-	-	17,720,965	4,348,703
Loans to customers:					
Normal	1,287,054,870	-	-	1,287,054,870	315,841,686
Special mention	1,800,932	4,112,746	-	5,913,678	1,451,209
Substandard	-	3,310,145	1,986,375	5,296,520	1,299,760
Doubtful	-	236,934	2,731,163	2,968,097	728,367
Loss	-	-	7,025,022	7,025,022	1,723,932
	1,288,855,802	7,659,825	11,742,560	1,308,258,187	321,044,954
Loss allowance	(6,890,263)	(1,456,813)	(8,615,850)	(16,962,926)	(4,162,681)
Carrying amount	1,281,965,539	6,203,012	3,126,710	1,291,295,261	316,882,273

35. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

35.1 Credit risk (continued)

(g) Credit quality analysis (continued)

This table summarises the loss allowance as of the year end by class of exposure/asset.

	31 December 2020		31 December 2019	
	KHR'000	**US$**	**KHR'000**	**US$**
Loss allowance by classes				
Balances with other banks at amortised cost	508,830	125,792	269,058	66,027
Loans to customers at amortised cost	36,545,611	9,034,762	16,962,926	4,162,681
	37,054,441	9,160,554	17,231,984	4,228,708

The tables below analyse the movement of the loss allowance during the year per class of assets.

	31 December 2020				
	Stage 1	**Stage 2**	**Stage 3**	**Total**	
	KHR'000	**KHR'000**	**KHR'000**	**KHR'000**	**US$**
Loss allowance – balances with other banks					
Loss allowance as at 1 January 2020	269,058	-	-	269,058	66,027
Changes in loss allowance:					
- New financial assets originated or purchased	239,772	-	-	239,772	58,811
Foreign exchange and other movements	-	-	-	-	954
Loss allowance as at 31 December 2020	508,830	-	-	508,830	125,792
Loss allowance - Loans to customers at amortised cost					
Loss allowance as at 1 January 2020	6,890,263	1,456,813	8,615,850	16,962,926	4,162,681
Changes in loss allowance					
- Transfer to stage 1	372,504	(266,302)	(106,202)	-	-
- Transfer to stage 2	(106,395)	106,395	-	-	-
- Transfer to stage 3	(147,720)	(515,955)	663,675	-	-
- Increase due to change in credit risk	964,737	6,429,889	10,271,939	17,666,565	4,333,227
- Decrease due to change in credit risk	(1,218,373)	(18,709)	(98,653)	(1,335,735)	(327,627)
- Write-offs	-	(52,260)	(3,998,723)	(4,050,983)	(993,619)
New financial assets originated or purchased	7,870,691	3,659,214	1,196,993	12,726,898	3,121,633
Financial assets which have been derecognised	(3,878,945)	(582,941)	(962,174)	(5,424,060)	(1,330,405)
Foreign exchange and other movements				-	68,872
Loss allowance as at 31 December 2020	10,746,762	10,216,144	15,582,705	36,545,611	9,034,762

35. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

35.1 Credit risk (continued)

(g) Credit quality analysis (continued)

	31 December 2019				
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total	
	KHR'000	KHR'000	KHR'000	KHR'000	US$
Loss allowance – balances with other banks					
Loss allowance as at 1 January 2019	235,561	-	-	235,561	58,626
Changes in loss allowance:					
- Decrease due to change in credit risk	33,497	-	-	33,497	8,220
Foreign exchange and other movements	-	-	-	-	(819)
Loss allowance as at 31 December 2019	269,058	-	-	269,058	66,027
Loss allowance - Loans to customers at amortised cost					
Loss allowance as at 1 January 2019	8,091,869	2,570,420	6,123,587	16,785,876	4,177,669
Changes in loss allowance					
- Transfer to stage 1	15,620	(15,544)	(76)	-	-
- Transfer to stage 2	(500,763)	500,763	-	-	-
- Transfer to stage 3	(4,150,384)	(855,951)	5,006,335	-	-
- Increase due to change in credit risk	-	-	3,216,964	3,216,964	789,439
- Decrease due to change in credit risk	(923,670)	(1,163,916)	-	(2,087,586)	(512,291)
- Write-offs	-	-	(6,538,350)	(6,538,350)	(1,604,503)
New financial assets originated or purchased	5,624,099	938,927	807,390	7,370,416	1,808,691
Financial assets which have been derecognised	(1,266,508)	(517,886)	-	(1,784,394)	(437,888)
Foreign exchange and other movements	-	-	-	-	(58,436)
Loss allowance as at 31 December 2019	6,890,263	1,456,813	8,615,850	16,962,926	4,162,681

35. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

35.1 Credit risk (continued)

(g) Credit quality analysis (continued)

More information about the significant changes in the gross carrying amount of financial assets during the year that contributed to changes in the loss allowance, is provided at the table below:

	31 December 2020				
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total	
	KHR'000	KHR'000	KHR'000	KHR'000	US$
Loans to customers at amortised cost					
Gross carrying amount as at 1 January 2020	1,288,855,802	7,659,825	11,742,560	1,308,258,187	321,044,954
Changes in gross carrying amount					
- Transfer to stage 1	1,004,627	(862,775)	(141,852)	-	-
- Transfer to stage 2	(19,040,346)	19,040,346	-	-	-
- Transfer to stage 3	(12,408,271)	(2,183,487)	14,591,758	-	-
New financial assets originated or purchased	1,065,782,754	6,354,406	1,201,929	1,073,339,089	263,266,885
Financial assets which have been derecognised	(882,898,170)	(9,906,953)	(2,266,252)	(895,071,375)	(219,541,667)
Write-offs	-	(195,784)	(5,369,467)	(5,565,251)	(1,365,036)
Foreign exchange and other movements	-	-	-	-	2,716,162
Gross carrying amount as at 31 December 2020	1,441,296,396	19,905,578	19,758,676	1,480,960,650	366,121,298
Loss allowance as at 31 December 2020	(10,746,762)	(10,216,144)	(15,582,705)	(36,545,611)	(9,034,762)

35. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

35.1 Credit risk (continued)

(g) Credit quality analysis (continued)

	31 December 2019				
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total	
	KHR'000	KHR'000	KHR'000	KHR'000	US$
Loans to customers at amortised cost					
Gross carrying amount as at 1 January 2019	992,307,896	5,180,131	9,060,682	1,006,548,709	250,509,882
Changes in gross carrying amount					
- Transfer to stage 1	758,972	(746,376)	(12,596)	-	-
- Transfer to stage 2	(2,083,864)	2,083,864	-	-	-
- Transfer to stage 3	(5,814,736)	(1,154,715)	6,969,451	-	-
	-	-	(1,654,621)	(1,654,621)	(406,042)
New financial assets originated or purchased	1,073,902,360	5,528,144	3,917,994	1,083,348,498	265,852,392
Financial assets which have been derecognised	(770,214,826)	(3,231,223)	-	(773,446,049)	(189,802,711)
Write-offs	-	-	(6,538,350)	(6,538,350)	(1,604,503)
Foreign exchange and other movements	-	-	-	-	(3,504,064)
Gross carrying amount as at 31 December 2019	1,288,855,802	7,659,825	11,742,560	1,308,258,187	321,044,954
Loss allowance as at 31 December 2019	(6,890,263)	(1,456,813)	(8,615,850)	(16,962,926)	(4,162,681)

35. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

35.1 Credit risk (continued)

(g) Credit quality analysis (continued)

Under the Company's monitoring procedures, a significant increase in credit risk is identified before the exposure has defaulted, and at the latest when the exposure becomes 30 days past due. This is the case mainly for loans to customers. The table below provides an analysis of the gross carrying amount of loans to customers by past due status.

	31 December 2020		31 December 2019	
	Gross carrying amount	Loss allowance	Gross carrying amount	Loss allowance
	KHR'000	KHR'000	KHR'000	KHR'000
Loans to customers:				
0-29 days	1,453,906,943	17,646,415	1,288,855,802	6,890,263
30-59 days	4,161,292	2,164,203	6,418,657	1,065,434
60-89 days	3,063,151	1,363,570	1,241,168	391,380
90-180 days	4,462,935	3,595,526	2,612,045	1,896,363
More than 180 days	15,366,329	11,775,897	9,130,515	6,719,486
Total	1,480,960,650	36,545,611	1,308,258,187	16,962,926
In US$ equivalents	366,121,298	9,034,762	321,044,954	4,162,681

(h) Collateral held as security and other credit enhancements

The Company holds residential properties as collaterals for majority of loans, and the collaterals include land, house, building and other immovable assets. The Company's policy is to fund up to 70% of the collateral value. There was no change in the Company's collateral policy during the year.

35. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

35.2 Market risk

The Company takes on exposure to market risk, which is the risk that the fair value or future cash flow of a financial instrument, will fluctuate because of changes in market prices. Market risk arises from open positions in interest rates and currency and equity products, all of which are exposed to general and specific market movements and changes in the level of volatility of market rates or prices such as interest rates, credit spreads, foreign exchange rates and equity prices.

(i) Market risk management

The Company's market risk management objective is to manage and control market risk exposures in order to optimise return on risk while ensuring solvency.

As with liquidity risk, ALCO is responsible for ensuring the effective management of market risk throughout the Company. Specific levels of authority and responsibility in relation to market risk management have been assigned to appropriate market risk committees.

The core market risk management activities are:

- the identification of all key market risks and their drivers;
- the independent measurement and evaluation key market risks and their drivers;
- the use of results and estimates as the basis for the Company's risk/return-oriented management; and
- monitoring risks and reporting on them.

The Company uses a wide range of quantitative and qualitative tools to manage and monitor market risk. Quantitative limits for fair value and net income sensitivities, stress tests, scenario analyses and ratios on economic capital are used to enforce the Company's market risk appetite. The quantitative and qualitative factors limiting market price risk are determined by the Management ALCO by reference to the Company's management of economic capital. Based on qualitative analyses and quantitative ratios, the market risk function identifies potential future risks, anticipates, in collaboration with the finance function, potential financial losses, and defines proposals for further action, which are discussed with the market units. Risk concentrations are restricted directly with specific limits or are indirectly avoided using the limit structure described above. Market risk reports reflecting the Company's exposures, risk concentrations, stress test results are reviewed on a daily basis. Appropriate actions are taken when needed, including revisiting the market risk management policies and relative limits to ensure that the Company's market risk management objective is met.

The Company also enters into a number of currency swaps to manage its exposure to foreign currency risk.

The Company's exposure to market risk pertains to non-trading portfolios.

There has been no change to the Company's exposure to market risks or the manner in which these risks are managed and measured.

35. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

35.2 Market risk (continued)

(ii) Foreign exchange risk

The Company operates in the Kingdom of Cambodia and transacts in US$, KHR and THB. Foreign exchange risk arises from future commercial transactions and recognised assets and liabilities denominated in a currency that is not the Company's functional currency.

The balances in monetary assets and liabilities denominated in their respective currencies were as follows:

	31 December 2020				
	KHR	**US$**	**THB**	**Total**	**Total**
	KHR'000	**KHR'000**	**KHR'000**	**KHR'000**	**US$**
On-the balance sheet					
Financial assets					
Cash on hand	35,082,261	38,420,150	10,839,380	84,341,791	20,850,875
Balances with the NBC	61,993,206	138,443,093	-	200,436,299	49,551,619
Balances with other banks (*)	5,057,018	53,339,846	-	58,396,864	14,436,802
Loans to customers (*)	901,113,851	514,277,648	65,569,151	1,480,960,650	366,121,298
Other assets	-	1,759,575	-	1,759,575	435,000
Total financial assets	1,003,246,336	746,240,312	76,408,531	1,825,895,179	451,395,594
Financial liabilities					
Deposits from customers	259,024,485	569,692,365	19,440,698	848,157,548	209,680,482
Lease liabilities	-	22,456,954	-	22,456,954	5,551,781
Borrowings	364,911,568	204,804,791	53,299,411	623,015,770	154,021,204
Subordinated debts	5,091,011	12,191,442	-	17,282,453	4,272,547
Other liabilities	6,932,877	8,733,862	213,785	15,880,524	3,925,964
Total financial liabilities	635,959,941	817,879,414	72,953,894	1,526,793,249	377,451,978

35. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

35.2 Market risk (continued)

(ii) Foreign exchange risk (continued)

	31 December 2019				
	KHR	**US$**	**THB**	**Total**	**Total**
	KHR'000	**KHR'000**	**KHR'000**	**KHR'000**	**US$**
On-the balance sheet					
Financial assets					
Cash on hand	29,136,214	39,838,724	6,297,261	75,272,199	18,471,705
Balances with the NBC	66,453,350	186,876,467	-	253,329,817	62,166,826
Balances with other banks (*)	8,299,680	9,690,343	-	17,990,023	4,414,730
Loans to customers (*)	819,237,383	442,429,080	46,591,724	1,308,258,187	321,044,954
Other assets	-	1,772,625	-	1,772,625	435,000
Total financial assets	923,126,627	680,607,239	52,888,985	1,656,622,851	406,533,215
Financial liabilities					
Deposits from customers	297,647,625	433,011,744	14,415,489	745,074,858	182,840,456
Lease liabilities	-	23,525,054	-	23,525,054	5,773,019
Borrowings	359,964,933	187,338,144	54,724,215	602,027,292	147,736,759
Subordinated debts	10,182,021	16,375,814	-	26,557,835	6,517,260
Other liabilities	2,417,587	11,710,725	478,387	14,606,699	3,584,466
Total financial liabilities	670,212,166	671,961,481	69,618,091	1,411,791,738	346,451,960

(*) Excluding loss allowance.

35. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

35.2 Market risk (continued)

(ii) Foreign exchange risk (continued)

Currency swap

The Company has 2 foreign exchange swap contracts (2019: 12 contracts) with certain commercial banks outstanding as at 31 December 2020 to exchange KHR currency with US$ currency in order to manage its foreign exchange risk. As management considers that exposure to foreign exchange risk is deemed minimal, no sensitivity analysis for foreign currency exchange risk was presented.

(iii) Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. Fair value interest rate risk is the risk that the value of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. Interest margins may increase as a result of changes and may reduce losses in the event that unexpected movements arise. The management of the Company, at this stage, does not have a policy to set limits on the level of mismatch of interest rate re-pricing that may be undertaken; however, management regularly monitors the mismatch.

Interest rate risk arises from the possibility that changes in interest rates will affect future profitability or the fair values of financial instruments. The Company is exposed to interest rate risk as a result of mismatches of interest rate re-pricing of assets and liabilities. The Company manages this risk by matching the re-pricing of assets and liabilities through risk management strategies.

The Company has no significant financial assets and liabilities with floating interest rates. Balances with the NBC and with banks earn fixed interest for the period of the deposit and placement, and loans to customers earn fixed interest based on outstanding balance over the agreed term. Therefore, no sensitivity analysis for interest rate risk was presented.

35. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

35.2 Market risk (continued)

(iii) Interest rate risk (continued)

The following is a summary of the Company's interest rate gap position on non-trading portfolios. The interest rate repricing gap table analyses the full-term structure of interest rate mismatches within the Company's statement of financial position based on the maturity date if fixed rate.

	Up to 1 month	**> 1 – 3 months**	**> 3 – 12 months**	**1 – 5 years**	**Over 5 Years**	**Non-interest sensitive**	**Total**
	KHR'000	***KHR'000***	***KHR'000***	***KHR'000***	***KHR'000***	***KHR'000***	***KHR'000***
As at 31 December 2020							
Financial assets							
Cash on hand	-	-	-	-	-	84,341,791	84,341,791
Balances with the NBC	28,144,666	7,281,000	25,804,850	-	-	139,205,783	200,436,299
Balances with banks (*)	38,101,961		20,294,903				58,396,864
Loans to customers (*)	287,572	570,361	190,167,853	1,145,015,157	144,919,707	-	1,480,960,650
Other assets	-	-	-	-	-	1,759,575	1,759,575
	66,534,199	7,851,361	236,267,606	1,145,015,157	144,919,707	225,307,149	1,825,895,179
Financial liabilities							
Deposits from customers	406,566,433	71,197,493	306,817,119	63,576,503	-	-	848,157,548
Lease liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	22,456,954	22,456,954
Borrowings	30,832,717	48,430,739	216,295,162	327,256,032	201,120	-	623,015,770
Subordinated debts	-	-	5,091,011	12,191,442	-	-	17,282,453
Other liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	15,880,524	15,880,524
	437,399,150	119,628,232	528,203,292	403,023,977	201,120	38,337,478	1,526,793,249
Total interest re-pricing gap	(370,864,951)	(111,776,871)	(291,935,686)	741,991,180	144,718,587	186,969,671	299,101,930
US$ equivalent	(91,684,784)	(27,633,343)	(72,171,987)	183,434,161	35,777,154	46,222,416	73,943,617

35. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

35.2 Market risk (continued)

(iii) Interest rate risk (continued)

	Up to 1 month	> 1 – 3 months	> 3 – 12 months	1 – 5 years	Over 5 Years	Non-interest sensitive	Total
	KHR'000	*KHR'000*	*KHR'000*	*KHR'000*	*KHR'000*	*KHR'000*	*KHR'000*
As at 31 December 2019							
Financial assets							
Cash on hand	-	-	-	-	-	75,272,199	75,272,199
Balances with the NBC	120,386,692	200,000	62,073,367	-	15,917,495	54,752,263	253,329,817
Balances with banks (*)	17,990,023	-	-	-	-	-	17,990,023
Loans to customers (*)	26,571,726	68,956,206	449,737,726	721,032,305	41,960,224	-	1,308,258,187
Other assets	-	-	-	-	-	1,772,625	1,772,625
	164,948,441	69,156,206	511,811,093	721,032,305	57,877,719	131,797,087	1,656,622,851
Financial liabilities							
Deposits from customers	306,840,559	78,874,981	285,647,526	73,711,792	-	-	745,074,858
Lease liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	23,525,054	23,525,054
Borrowings	16,498,405	35,227,429	284,782,846	265,518,612	-	-	602,027,292
Subordinated debts	-	-	9,482,435	17,075,400	-	-	26,557,835
Other liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	14,606,699	14,606,699
	323,338,964	114,102,410	579,912,807	356,305,804	-	38,131,753	1,411,791,738
Total interest re-pricing gap	(158,390,523)	(44,946,204)	(68,101,714)	364,726,501	57,877,719	93,665,334	244,831,113
US$ equivalent	(38,868,840)	(11,029,743)	(16,712,077)	89,503,436	14,203,121	22,985,358	60,081,255

(*) Excluding loss allowance.

35. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

35.3 Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company is unable to meet its payment obligations associated with its financial liabilities when they fall due and to replace funds when they are withdrawn. The consequence of this may be the failure to meet obligations to repay depositors and fulfil commitments to lend.

Management monitors liquidity and manages the concentration and profile of debt maturities. Monitoring and reporting take the form of the daily cash position and projection for the next day, week and month, respectively, as these are key periods for liquidity management. Management monitors the movements of the main depositors and projection of their withdrawals.

The following tables present an analysis of the liabilities of the Company by relevant maturity based on the remaining period at the statement of financial position date to the contractual or estimated maturity dates.

35. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

35.3 Liquidity risk (continued)

	Up to 1 month	> 1 – 3 months	> 3 – 12 months	1 – 5 years	Over 5 Years	Total
	KHR'000	*KHR'000*	*KHR'000*	*KHR'000*	*KHR'000*	*KHR'000*
As at 31 December 2020						
Financial liabilities						
Deposits from customers	409,339,697	80,549,949	316,532,638	65,182,248	-	871,604,532
Lease liabilities	738,582	1,447,665	5,367,623	15,975,804	3,077,520	26,607,194
Borrowings	41,281,562	54,815,960	229,528,857	353,837,210	202,663	679,666,252
Subordinated debts	173,289	346,579	10,141,943	9,038,707	-	19,700,518
Other liabilities	352	5,700,780	8,665,801	967,439	711,090	16,045,462
Total financial liabilities	451,533,482	142,860,933	570,236,862	445,001,408	3,991,273	1,613,623,958
US$ equivalent	111,627,560	35,317,907	140,973,266	110,012,709	986,717	398,918,159
As at 31 December 2019						
Financial liabilities						
Deposits from customers	310,214,546	80,027,021	297,303,780	79,460,183	-	767,005,530
Lease liabilities	702,011	1,367,891	5,750,140	16,016,953	3,103,535	26,940,530
Borrowings	11,424,338	41,579,786	308,673,698	307,880,689	-	669,558,511
Subordinated debts	277,073	554,146	11,976,093	22,392,689	-	35,200,001
Other liabilities	3,573	11,363,631	1,225,866	2,013,629	-	14,606,699
Total financial liabilities	322,621,541	134,892,475	624,929,577	427,764,143	3,103,535	1,513,311,271
US$ equivalent	79,170,930	33,102,448	153,356,951	104,972,796	761,604	371,364,729

35. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

35.3 Liquidity risk (continued)

The Company performs maturity analysis for financial liabilities that shows the remaining contractual maturities. However, the Company monitors the assets held to manage liquidity risk on a continuous basis and it could obtain temporary fund from the overdraft facilities with other banks anytime it encounters liquidity problem.

Liquidity reserves

The Company maintains a pool of liquid assets which represents the primary source of liquidity in stress scenarios. Its composition is subject to limits designed to reduce concentration risks which are monitored on an ongoing basis. The Company's liquidity reserves are analysed below:

	31 December 2020		31 December 2019	
	Carrying amount	Fair value	Carrying amount	Fair value
	KHR'000	KHR'000	KHR'000	KHR'000
Cash on hand	84,341,791	84,341,791	75,272,199	75,272,199
Balances with other banks	38,101,960	38,101,960	17,990,023	17,990,023
Balances with NBC	155,123,278	155,123,278	253,329,817	253,329,817
Undrawn credit lines	4,049,401	4,049,401	7,366,058	7,366,058
	281,616,430	281,616,430	353,958,097	353,958,097
In US$ equivalent	69,620,873	69,620,873	86,860,883	86,860,883

35. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

35.3 Liquidity risk (continued)

Financial assets to support future funding

	Encumbered		Unencumbered			
	Pledged as collateral (i)	Other(ii)	Available as collateral (iii)	Other(iv)	Carrying amount	Carrying amount
	KHR'000	KHR'000	KHR'000	KHR'000	KHR'000	US$
31 December 2020						
Cash on hand	-	-	-	84,341,791	84,341,791	20,850,875
Balances with NBC	45,313,021	78,962,998	-	76,160,280	200,436,299	49,551,619
Balances with other banks	20,294,903	-	-	38,101,961	58,396,864	14,436,802
Loans to customers	-	-	-	1,444,415,039	1,444,415,039	357,086,536
Other assets	-	-	-	1,759,575	1,759,575	435,000
	65,607,924	78,962,998	-	1,644,778,646	1,789,349,568	442,360,832
31 December 2019						
Cash on hand	-	-	-	75,272,199	75,272,199	18,471,705
Balances with NBC	132,943,125	70,669,758	-	49,221,345	252,834,228	62,045,209
Balances with other banks	-	-	-	17,810,123	17,810,123	4,370,582
Loans to customers	-	-	-	1,291,295,261	1,291,295,261	316,882,273
Other assets	-	-	-	1,772,625	1,772,625	435,000
	132,943,125	70,669,758	-	1,435,371,553	1,638,984,436	402,204,769

(i) This represents currency purchase from NBC through its LPCO mechanism against the NCD or balances with other banks pledged as collateral.

(ii) This represents assets that are not pledged but that the Company believes it is restricted from using to secure funding, for legal or other reasons. This includes capital guarantee and reserve requirement.

(iii) This represents assets that can be used as collateral to access secured funding.

(iv) This represents assets that are not restricted for use as collateral, but that the Company would not consider readily available to secure funding in the normal course of business.

35. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

35.4 Capital risk

Capital risk is the risk that the Company has insufficient capital resources to meet the minimum regulatory requirements to support its credit rating and to support its growth and strategic options.

The Company's strategy is to maintain a strong capital base so as to maintain market confidence and to sustain further development of the business. The impact of the level of capital on shareholders' return is also recognised and the Company recognised the need to maintain a balance between the higher returns that might be possible with greater gearing and advantages and security afforded by a sound capital position.

The Company's lead regulator, the NBC, sets and monitors capital requirements for the Company as a whole.

Capital risk management

As with liquidity and market risks, ALCO is responsible for ensuring the effective management of capital risk throughout the Company.

Capital risk is measured and monitored using limits set calculated in accordance with NBC's requirements.

On 22 February 2018, the NBC issued a Prakas on Capital Buffer in Banking and Financial Institutions. According to Article 22 of this Prakas, the institution shall comply with the provisions related to the capital conservation buffer at least 50% of the conservation buffer by 1 January 2019 and fully comply by 1 January 2020.

On 7 March 2018, the NBC issued a circular on the implementation of Prakas on Capital Buffer in Banking and Financial Institutions, which determines the countercyclical capital buffer at a level of 0% until a new announcement is released.

On 17 March 2020, the NBC issued an announcement No. B13-020-002 allowing Banks and Financial Institutions to delay and maintain Capital Conservation Buffer at 50% to reduce the impact from COVID-19 on Cambodian economic in accordance to Government policy.

The Company has complied with all externally imposed capital requirements throughout the year.

35.5 Fair value of financial assets and liabilities

Fair value represents the amount at which an asset could be exchanged or a liability settled on an arms-length basis. As verifiable market prices are not available, market prices are not available for a significant proportion of the Company's financial assets and liabilities. Fair values, therefore, have been based on management assumptions according to the profile of the asset and liability base. Management believes that the carrying amounts of the financial assets and liabilities included in the statement of financial position are a reasonable estimation of their fair values. In making this assessment, management assumes that loans to customers are mainly held to maturity with fair values equal to the book value of loans to customers adjusted for provision for loan losses, if any.

36. CURRENT AND NON-CURRENT

Management presents the financial statements based on liquidity. Information about short-term and long-term of assets and liabilities are disclosed in the financial risk management section. Property and equipment, software, right-of-use assets and deferred tax assets are non-current assets. Current tax liability is current liability and provision for employee benefits are non-current liabilities.

37. NEW AND AMENDED CIFRS STANDARDS THAT ARE EFFECTIVE FOR THE CURRENT YEAR

In the current year, the Company has applied the below amendments to CIFRS Standards and Interpretations that are effective for an annual period that begins on or after 1 January 2020. Their adoption has not had any material impact on the disclosures or on the amounts reported in these financial statements.

Amendments to References to the Conceptual Framework in IFRS Standards	The Company has adopted the amendments included in Amendments to References to the Conceptual Framework in CIFRS Standards for the first time in the current year. The amendments include consequential amendments to affected Standards so that they refer to the new Framework. Not all amendments, however, update those pronouncements with regard to references to and quotes from the Framework so that they refer to the revised Conceptual Framework. Some pronouncements are only updated to indicate which version of the Framework they are referencing to (the IASC Framework adopted by the IASB in 2001, the IASB Framework of 2010, or the new revised Framework of 2018) or to indicate that definitions in the Standard have not been updated with the new definitions developed in the revised Conceptual Framework. The Standards which are amended are CIFRS 2, CIFRS 3, CIFRS 6, CIFRS 14, CIAS 1, CIAS 8, CIAS 34, CIAS 37, CIAS 38, CIFRIC 12, CIFRIC 19, CIFRIC 20, CIFRIC 22, and SIC-32.
Amendments to CIAS 1 and CIAS 8 Definition of material	The Company has adopted the amendments to CIAS 1 and CIAS 8 for the first time in the current year. The amendments make the definition of material in CIAS 1 easier to understand and are not intended to alter the underlying concept of materiality in CIFRS Standards. The concept of 'obscuring' material information with immaterial information has been included as part of the new definition. The threshold for materiality influencing users has been changed from 'could influence' to 'could reasonably be expected to influence'. The definition of material in CIAS 8 has been replaced by a reference to the definition of material in CIAS 1. In addition, the IASB amended other Standards and the Conceptual Framework that contain a definition of 'material' or refer to the term 'material' to ensure consistency.

38. NEW AND REVISED CIFRS STANDARDS IN ISSUE BUT NOT YET EFFECTIVE

At the date of authorisation of these financial statements, the Company has not applied the following new and revised CIFRS Standards that have been issued but are not yet effective:

Amendments to CIAS 1	*Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-current*
Amendments to CIAS 16	*Property, Plant and Equipment—Proceeds before Intended Use*
Amendments to CIAS 37	*Onerous Contracts – Cost of Fulfilling a Contract*
Annual Improvements to CIFRS Standards 2018-2020 Cycle	*Amendments to CIFRS 1 First-time Adoption of International Financial Reporting Standards, CIFRS 9 Financial Instruments, CIFRS 16 Leases, and CIAS 41 Agriculture*

Management does not expect that the adoption of the Standards listed above will have a material impact on the financial statements of the Company in future periods.

Amendments to CIAS 1 – Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-current

The amendments to CIAS 1 affect only the presentation of liabilities as current or non-current in the statement of financial position and not the amount or timing of recognition of any asset, liability, income or expenses, or the information disclosed about those items.

The amendments clarify that the classification of liabilities as current or non-current is based on rights that are inexistence at the end of the reporting period, specify that classification is unaffected by expectations about whether an entity will exercise its right to defer settlement of a liability, explain that rights are in existence if covenants are complied with at the end of the reporting period, and introduce a definition of 'settlement' to make clear that settlement refers to the transfer to the counterparty of cash, equity instruments, other assets or services.

The amendments are applied retrospectively for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2023, with early application permitted.

38. NEW AND REVISED CIFRS STANDARDS IN ISSUE BUT NOT YET EFFECTIVE (continued)

Amendments to CIAS 16 – Property, Plant and Equipment—Proceeds before Intended Use

The amendments prohibit deducting from the cost of an item of property, plant and equipment any proceeds from selling items produced before that asset is available for use, i.e. proceeds while bringing the asset to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management. Consequently, an entity recognises such sales proceeds and related costs in profit or loss. The entity measures the cost of those items in accordance with CIAS 2 Inventories.

The amendments also clarify the meaning of 'testing whether an asset is functioning properly'. CIAS 16 now specifies this as assessing whether the technical and physical performance of the asset is such that it is capable of being used in the production or supply of goods or services, for rental to others, or for administrative purposes.

If not presented separately in the statement of comprehensive income, the financial statements shall disclose the amounts of proceeds and cost included in profit or loss that relate to items produced that are not an output of the entity's ordinary activities, and which line item(s) in the statement of comprehensive income include(s) such proceeds and cost.

The amendments are applied retrospectively, but only to items of property, plant and equipment that are brought to the location and condition necessary for them to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management on or after the beginning of the earliest period presented in the financial statements in which the entity first applies the amendments.

The entity shall recognise the cumulative effect of initially applying the amendments as an adjustment to the opening balance of retained earnings (or other component of equity, as appropriate) at the beginning of that earliest period presented.

The amendments are effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2022, with early application permitted.

Amendments to CIAS 37 – Onerous Contracts—Cost of Fulfilling a Contract

The amendments specify that the 'cost of fulfilling' a contract comprises the 'costs that relate directly to the contract'. Costs that relate directly to a contract consist of both the incremental costs of fulfilling that contract (examples would be direct labour or materials) and an allocation of other costs that relate directly to fulfilling contracts (an example would be the allocation of the depreciation charge for an item of property, plant and equipment used in fulfilling the contract).

The amendments apply to contracts for which the entity has not yet fulfilled all its obligations at the beginning of the annual reporting period in which the entity first applies the amendments. Comparatives are not restated. Instead, the entity shall recognise the cumulative effect of initially applying the amendments as an adjustment to the opening balance of retained earnings or other component of equity, as appropriate, at the date of initial application.

The amendments are effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2022, with early application permitted.

38. NEW AND REVISED CIFRS STANDARDS IN ISSUE BUT NOT YET EFFECTIVE (continued)

Annual Improvements to CIFRS Standards 2018–2020

CIFRS 9 Financial Instruments

The amendment clarifies that in applying the ‘10 per cent’ test to assess whether to derecognise a financial liability, an entity includes only fees paid or received between the entity (the borrower) and the lender, including fees paid or received by either the entity or the lender on the other’s behalf.

The amendment is applied prospectively to modifications and exchanges that occur on or after the date the entity first applies the amendment.

The amendment is effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2022, with early application permitted.

CIFRS 16 Leases

The amendment removes the illustration of the reimbursement of leasehold improvements.

As the amendment to IFRS 16 only regards an illustrative example, no effective date is stated.

39. TAX CONTINGENCIES

The fiscal year from 2019 to the date of this report have not been audited by the GDT. Management believes that it has adequately provided for tax liabilities based on its interpretation of tax regulations. However, the relevant authorities may have differing interpretations and the effects could be significant.

40. EVENTS AFTER REPORTING PERIOD

Suspension of dividend distribution

On 11 February 2021, the NBC informed banks and financial institutions to suspend dividend distribution after the year ended 2020 audit.

Receipt of advance for capital contribution

On 25 January 2021, the Company received KHR‘000 22,800,000 or approximately US$5,636,588 from SCSB for the purposes of a proposed increase in registered capital, subject to approval from the NBC and relevant competent authorities.

40. EVENTS AFTER REPORTING PERIOD (continued)

Social Security Scheme on Pension

On 4 March 2021, the Government issued a Sub-Decree on Social Security Scheme on Pension for Employees under the Provision of Labour Law. The contributions for the newly declared pension scheme will be jointly borne by the employer and employee of the enterprise. For the first five years, this contribution will be 4% of employees' contribution-based salaries with 2% being borne by both the employer and employee respectively.

The composition of this underlying contribution-based salary will be determined in a separate Sub-Decree. The payment of the contributions will be made on a monthly basis: all enterprises will have an obligation to collect the contribution from the employee, and transfer the combined contribution to the National Social Security Fund's (NSSF) bank account within 15 days of the following month.

The commencement date for voluntary and mandatory contributions to this new pension scheme will be determined by a Prakas issued by the Minister of Labour and Vocational Training following a request by the Board of Directors of NSSF.

The contribution rates will be determined based on a step-up method as follows:

- Phase 1: 4% of contribution-based salaries or contribution-requested amounts for the first five years starting from the commencement date;
- Phase 2: 8% of contribution-based salaries or contribution-requested amounts for five years after Phase 1; and
- Phase 3: An increase of 2.75% of contribution-based salaries or contribution-requested amounts every ten years will commence after Phase 2.

COVID-19 local community spread

On 20 February 2021, there was an outbreak of community spread in Cambodia and various actions and restrictions have been implemented by the government, including restrictions of movements within Phnom Penh and Kandal provinces. As at the reporting date, there is ongoing community transmission and restrictions remain in place, which have impacted some industries such as hospitality, transportation, retailing and garment manufacturing.

On 7 April 2021, the Association of Banks in Cambodia (ABC) and Cambodia Microfinance Association (CMA) announced additional financial relief, and includes the following measures, which were enhanced on 12 April 2021:

- to exempt both clients infected with the coronavirus and clients under quarantine restrictions from interest payments and penalties for at least two months, and automatically restructure credit (with the client's consent), deferring principal payments for three months.

- to provide prompt, convenient credit-restructuring benefits to clients affected by the pandemic.

- to ease the terms of emergency and supplementary financing loans and cut interest rates to sustain and rehabilitate family economies during and after the health crisis.

- to restructure loans for first homes owner and waive all penalties.

- to offer as many benefits as possible to clients who have died of Covid-19.

40. EVENTS AFTER REPORTING PERIOD (continued)

COVID-19 local community spread (continued)

On 14 April 2021, the Royal Government of Cambodia issued a temporary lockdown order on Phnom Penh and Kandal provinces in order to prevent the spread of Covid-19, which prohibited outdoor travel, except for essential operations, including travel for supplies, healthcare and authorised businesses. Banking and finance services are exempt from these restrictions, however in the interests of public health, on 19 April 2021, AMK temporarily suspended operations at nine of its branches in Phnom Penh and Takhmao cities for two weeks. All other banking activities continue to operate, including online banking, ATMs and agent banking and the operations of the remainder of AMK's network of 149 branches and offices, with enhanced public health protections.

The Covid-19 community transmissions and subsequent restrictions may have the potential for a significant increase in credit risk which may have an impact on the Company's financial statements. The management considered the community transmissions and subsequent restrictions as a subsequent event and management assessed that it is not an adjusting event. Management is assessing the impact of the community transmissions and subsequent restrictions to its portfolio, which is not completed at the date of this report.