INTEAN POALROATH RONGROEURNG LTD.

Financial Statements
for the year ended 31 December 2020
and
Report of the Independent Auditors

Corporate Information

Company Intean Poalroath Rongroeung Ltd

Registration No. 00017643

Registered office No.779A, Kampuchea Krom Street (128)

Sangkat Teuk Laak I, Khan Toul Kork Phnom Penh, Kingdom of Cambodia

Shareholder Oknha Phou Puy

Board of Directors Oknha Phou Puy Chairman

Mr. Hsu Ming Yee Director Mrs. Pok Nivilay Director

Mr. Pech Sany Director (appointed on 1 January 2020)

Management team Ms. Phou Sovanchan Chief Executive Officer

(appointed on 1 January 2021)

Mr. Hort Bunsong Chief Executive Officer

(resigned on 31 December 2020)
Mr. Hay Kimkhorn
Head of Finance and Administration

Mr. Cheng Vanneth Head of Operation

Mr. Phouek Covith IT Manager

(appointed on 24 February 2020)

Mr. Seng Kakada Internal Audit Manager

(appointed on 4 May 2020)

Mr. Kaseab Kasadora Head of Internal Audit

(resigned on 31 March 2020)

Principal banker Acleda Bank Plc.

Auditors KPMG Cambodia Ltd

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Report of the Board of Directors

The Board of Directors has pleasure in submitting their report together with the audited financial statements of Intean Poalroath Rongroeung Ltd. ("the Company") for the year ended 31 December 2020.

Principal activities

The Company is principally engaged in the provision of micro-finance services. Those services comprise granting credit for poor and low income households and small enterprise operating in the Kingdom of Cambodia.

Financial results

The financial results of the Company were as follows:

	2020 US\$	2019 US\$	2020 KHR'000 (Note 5)	2019 KHR'000 (Note 5)
Profit before income tax	663,902	393,549	2,706,728	1,594,661
Income tax expense	(154,428)	(81,673)	(629,603)	(330,939)
Net profit for the year	509,474	311,876	2,077,125	1,263,722

Share capital

There was no changes in the registered and paid up share capital of the Company during the year.

Dividends

No dividend was declared or paid and the Directors do not recommend any dividend to be paid for the year.

Reserves and provisions

There were no material movements to or from reserves and provisions during the financial year other than as disclosed in the financial statements.

Bad and doubtful loans

Before the financial statements of the Company were prepared, the Board of Directors took reasonable steps to ascertain that action had been taken in relation to the writing off of bad loans and making of 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.

At the date of this report, the Board of Directors are not aware of any circumstances, which would render the amount written off for bad loans, or the amount of allowance for doubtful loans in the financial statements of the Company, inadequate to any material extent.

Assets

Before the financial statements of the Company were prepared, the Board of Directors took reasonable steps to ensure that any assets, other than loans, 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 Board of Directors are not aware of any circumstances, which would render the values attributed 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.

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 financial year which secures the liabilities of any other person; and
- (b) any contingent liability in respect of the Company that has arisen since the end of the financial 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 12 months after the end of the financial year which, in the opinion of the Board of Directors, will or may materially affect the ability of the Company to meet its obligations as and when they fall due.

Items of an unusual nature

The results of the operations of the Company for the financial year were not, in the opinion of the Board of Directors, materially 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 financial year and the date of this report any item, transaction or event of a material and unusual nature likely, in the opinion of the Board of Directors, to affect materially the results of the operations of the Company for the current financial year in which this report is made except for the significant event disclosed in Note 27.

Events since the reporting date

At the date of this report, except as disclosed in the financial statements, there have been no significant events occurring after the reporting date which would require adjustments or disclosures to be made in the financial statements.

The Board of Directors

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

Oknha Phou Puy Chairman
Mr. Hsu Ming Yee Director
Mrs. Pok Nivilay Director

Mr. Pech Sany Director (appointed on 1 January 2020)

Director's interests

The director who held office at the end of the year and his interests in the share of the Company was as follows:

	2020		2019	
	Holding %	Number of shares	Holding %	Number of shares
Oknha Phou Puy				
25,955 ordinary shares of US\$ 119 each	100%	25,955	100%	25,955

Board of Directors' benefits

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

Since the end of the previous financial year, no Board of Directors 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 Board of 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 Board of Directors are a member, or with a company in which the Board of Directors have a substantial financial interest other than as disclosed in the financial statements.

Responsibilities of the Board of Directors in respect of the financial statements

The Board of 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 Board of 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 Cambodian International Financial Reporting Standards for Small and Medium-sized Entities ("CIFRSs for SMEs") or, if there have been any departures in the interest of true and fair presentation, ensure that these have been appropriately disclosed, explained and quantified in the financial statements:
- oversee the Company's financial reporting process and maintain adequate accounting records and an effective system of internal controls;
- assess 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;
 and
- control and direct effectively the Company in all material decisions affecting the operations and performance and ascertain that such have been properly reflected in the financial statements.

The Board of Directors confirms that they have complied with the above requirements in preparing the financial statements.

Approval of the financial statements

We hereby approve the accompanying financial statements as set out on pages 8 to 39 which, in our opinion, 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 accordance with CIFRSs for SMEs.

On behalf of the Board of Directors,

Oknha Phou Puy

Chairman

POALROATH ROMAN

Phnom Penh, Kingdom of Cambodia

31 May 2021



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Report of the independent auditors

To the shareholder of Intean Poalroath Rongroeurng Ltd.

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Intean Poalroath Rongroeung Ltd. ("the Company"), which comprise the statement of financial position as at 31 December 2020, the statements of comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows for the year then ended, and notes, comprising significant accounting policies and other explanatory information as set out on pages 8 to 39 (hereafter referred as "the financial statements").

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 its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with Cambodian International Financial Reporting Standards for Small and Medium-sized Entities ("CIFRSs for SMEs").

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 *Auditors' 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.

Other Information

Management is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Report of the Board of Directors as set out on pages 1 to 4. 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 Those Charged with Governance for the Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with CIFRSs for SMEs, 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.

Those charged with governance are responsible for overseeing the Company's financial reporting process.

Auditors' 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 auditors' 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 skepticism 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 auditors' 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 auditors' 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 the 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 KPMG Cambodia Ltd

Guek Teav

Partner

Phnom Penh, Kingdom of Cambodia

31 May 2021

Statement of financial position as at 31 December 2020

		31 Dece	mber 31 Dece		ember	
	Note	2020 US\$	2019 US\$	2020 KHR'000 (Note 5)	2019 KHR'000 (Note 5)	
ACCETO						
ASSETS	0	4 045 040	4 700 004	E 440 044	7.040.400	
Cash and cash equivalents Placements with other banks	6 7	1,345,813 12,500	1,720,364 12,500	5,443,814 50,563	7,010,483 50,938	
Statutory deposits	, 8	154,432	154,432	624,677	629,310	
Loans to customers, net	9	6,201,442	5,240,613	25,084,833	21,355,498	
Other assets	10	40,988	42,812	165,796	174,459	
Property and equipment	11	38,700	25,914	156,542	105,600	
Intangible assets	12	-	-	-	-	
Deferred tax assets, net	15A	68,169	137,991	275,743	562,313	
Total assets		7,862,044	7,334,626	31,801,968	29,888,601	
LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDER'S EQUIT	Υ					
Liabilities						
Borrowings	13	302,000	302,000	1,221,590	1,230,650	
Other liabilities	14	18,856	24,827	76,273	101,170	
Current income tax liability	15B	54,252	30,337	219,449	123,623	
Total liabilities		375,108	357,164	1,517,312	1,455,443	
Shareholder's equity						
Share capital	16	3,088,645	3,088,645	12,468,860	12,468,860	
Retained earnings	10	4,398,291	3,872,369	17,782,257	15,638,550	
Regulatory reserves	17	-	16,448	-	66,582	
Currency translation reserves			, -	33,539	259,166	
Total shareholder's equity		7,486,936	6,977,462	30,284,656	28,433,158	
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND						
SHAREHOLDER'S EQUIT	Υ	7,862,044	7,334,626	31,801,968	29,888,601	

Statement of comprehensive income for the year ended 31 December 2020

	Note	2020 US\$	2019 US\$	2020 KHR'000 (Note 5)	2019 KHR'000 (Note 5)
Operating income					
Interest income	18	1,237,253	1,164,133	5,044,280	4,717,067
Interest expense	19	(28,235)	(47,390)	(115,114)	(192,024)
Net interest income		1,209,018	1,116,743	4,929,166	4,525,043
Other income	20	170,833	269,550	696,486	1,092,217
Net operating income		1,379,851	1,386,293	5,625,652	5,617,260
Personnel expenses Depreciation and amortisation	21	(532,649) (16,552)	(514,256) (22,909)	(2,171,610) (67,483)	(2,083,765) (92,827)
Other operating expenses Reversal of/(impairment loss	22	(355,123)	(367,232)	(1,447,836)	(1,488,025)
on) loans to customers	9	188,375	(88,347)	768,005	(357,982)
Profit before income tax		663,902	393,549	2,706,728	1,594,661
Income tax expense	15C	(154,428)	(81,673)	(629,603)	(330,939)
Net profit for the year		509,474	311,876	2,077,125	1,263,722
Other comprehensive (loss)/income Currency translation difference				(225 627)	207 111
•				(225,627)	387,111
Total comprehensive income for the year	;	509,474	311,876	1,851,498	1,650,833

Statement of changes in equity for the year ended 31 December 2020

	Share US\$	capital KHR'000 (Note 5)	Retained US\$	l eamings KHR'000 (Note 5)	Regulatory US\$	reserves KHR'000 (Note 5)	Currency trese US\$		T US\$	otal KHR'000 (Note 5)
At 1 January 2019	3,088,645	12,468,860	3,567,594	14,403,601	9,347	37,809	_	(127,945)	6,665,586	26,782,325
Transaction directly recorded in equity										
Transfer from retained earnings to regulatory reserves			(7,101)	(28,773)	7,101	28,773				
Total comprehensive income										
Net profit for the year	-	-	311,876	1,263,722	-	-	-	-	311,876	1,263,722
Currency translation difference			- 044.070	- 4 000 700				387,111	- 044.070	387,111
	-	-	311,876	1,263,722		-		387,111	311,876	1,650,833
At 31 December 2019	3,088,645	12,468,860	3,872,369	15,638,550	16,448	66,582		259,166	6,977,462	28,433,158
At 1 January 2020	3,088,645	12,468,860	3,872,369	15,638,550	16,448	66,582	-	259,166	6,977,462	28,433,158
Transaction directly recorded in equity										
Transfer from regulatory reserves to retained earnings	_	_	16,448	66,582	(16,448)	(66,582)	_	_	_	_
retailled earrilligs			10,440	00,002	(10,440)	(00,002)				
Total comprehensive income										
Net profit for the year	-	-	509,474	2,077,125	-	-	-	-	509,474	2,077,125
Currency translation difference								(225,627)		(225,627)
			509,474	2,077,125				(225,627)	509,474	1,851,498
At 31 December 2020	3,088,645	12,468,860	4,398,291	17,782,257	-		-	33,539	7,486,936	30,284,656

Statement of cash flows for the year ended 31 December 2020

	2020 US\$	2019 US\$	2020 KHR'000 (Note 5)	2019 KHR'000 (Note 5)
Cash flows from operating activities				
Net profit for the year	509,474	311,876	2,077,125	1,263,722
Adjustments for:				
Income tax expense Interest income Interest expense Unrealised gains on foreign	154,428 (1,237,253) 28,235	81,673 (1,164,133) 47,390	629,603 (5,044,280) 115,114	330,939 (4,717,067) 192,024
exchange Depreciation and amortisation Property and equipment	(21,203) 16,552	(75,377) 22,909	(86,445) 67,483	(305,428) 92,827
written offs (Reversal of)/impairment loss on loans to customers	2,446 (188,375)	2,332 88,347	9,972 (768,005)	9,450 357,982
Provision for employee benefits		18,009	<u> </u>	72,972
	(735,696)	(666,974)	(2,999,433)	(2,702,579)
Changes in:				
Loans to customers Other assets Other liabilities	(835,789) 72,324 (5,971)	452,395 56,708 10,139	(3,407,512) 294,865 (24,344)	1,833,105 229,781 41,083
	(1,505,132)	(147,732)	(6,136,424)	(598,610)
Interest received Interest paid Income tax paid Payments for employee benefits	1,251,291 (28,235) (60,691)	1,238,646 (47,547) (13,181) (18,009)	5,101,513 (115,114) (247,437)	5,018,994 (192,660) (53,409) (72,972)
Net cash (used in)/generated from operating activities	(342,767)	1,012,177	(1,397,462)	4,101,343
Cash flows from investing activities				
Acquisition of property and equipment	(31,784)	(5,096)	(129,583)	(20,649)
Net cash used in investing activities	(31,784)	(5,096)	(129,583)	(20,649)

Statement of cash flows (continued) for the year ended 31 December 2020

	2020 US\$	2019 US\$	2020 KHR'000 (Note 5)	2019 KHR'000 (Note 5)
Cash flows from financing activities				
Repayments of borrowings		(283,335)		(1,148,073)
Net cash used in financing activities		(283,335)		(1,148,073)
Net (decrease)/increase in cash and cash equivalents	(374,551)	723,746	(1,527,045)	2,932,621
Cash and cash equivalents at 1 January	1,720,364	996,618	7,010,483	4,004,411
Currency translation difference			(39,624)	73,451
Cash and cash equivalents at 31 December (Note 6)	1,345,813	1,720,364	5,443,814	7,010,483

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2020

1. Reporting entity

Intean Poalroath Rongroeurng Ltd. ("IPR" or the "Company"), formerly known as a credit unit of the Federation of the Cambodian Rice Millers Association. The Company was incorporated in Cambodia under Registration No.00017643 issued by the Ministry of Commerce on 19 July 2005 and obtained its licence from the National Bank of Cambodia (the "NBC") to operate as a microfinance institution on 18 August 2005. The Company obtained a permanent microfinance licence from the NBC on 24 June 2008.

The principal activity of the Company is to provide credit services to improve living standard in terms of rural development through its head office in Phnom Penh and its branches in 4 provinces of Takeo, Pursat, Battambang and Banteay Meanchey.

The Company's registered office is located at No. 779A, Kampuchea Krom Street (128), Sangkat Teuk Laak I, Khan Toul Kork, Phnom Penh, Kingdom of Cambodia.

As at 31 December 2020, the Company had 76 employees (31 December 2019: 78 employees).

2. Basis of accounting

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Cambodian International Financial Reporting Standards for Small and Medium-sized Entities ("CIFRSs for SMEs").

The financial statements of the Company were authorised for issue by the Board of Directors on 31 May 2021.

Details of the Company's accounting policies are included in Note 26.

3. Functional and presentation currency

The Company transacts its business and maintains its accounting records in United States Dollars ("US\$"). Management has determined the US\$ to be the Company's functional and presentation currency as it reflects the economic substance of the underlying events and circumstances of the Company.

These financial statements are presented in US\$, which is the Company's functional currency. All amounts have been rounded to the nearest dollar, except when otherwise indicated.

Notes to the financial statements (Continued) for the year ended 31 December 2020

4. Use of estimates and judgements

In preparing these financial statements, management has made judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of the Company's accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expenses. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to estimates are recognised prospectively.

Information about assumptions and estimation uncertainties that have a significant risk of resulting in a material adjustment during the year ended 31 December 2020 is set out below in relation to the impairment of financial instruments:

Note 26G(vii) – Identification and measurement of impairment.

5. Translation of United States Dollars into Khmer Riel

The financial statements are expressed in United States Dollars. The translations of United States Dollars amounts into Khmer Riel are included solely for meeting the presentation requirements pursuant to the law on Accounting and Auditing.

Assets and liabilities are translated at the closing rate as at the reporting date and share capital is translated at historical rate. The statements of comprehensive income and cash flows are translated into KHR using the average rate for the year. Exchange difference arising from the translation are recognised as "Currency translation reserves" in the other comprehensive income.

The Company uses the following exchange rates:

			Closing rate	Average rate
31 December 2020	US\$1	=	KHR4,045	KHR4,077
31 December 2019	US\$1	=	KHR 4,075	KHR 4,052

These convenience translations should not be construed as representations that the US\$ amounts have been, could have been, or could in the future be, converted into the KHR at this or any other rate of exchange

Notes to the financial statements (Continued) for the year ended 31 December 2020

6. Cash and cash equivalents

	31 December		31 December	
	2020 US\$	2019 US\$	2020 KHR'000 (Note 5)	2019 KHR'000 (Note 5)
Cash on hand Balances with other banks	130,552 1,215,261	84,504 1,635,860	528,083 4,915,731	344,354 6,666,129
	1,345,813	1,720,364	5,443,814	7,010,483

7. Placements with other banks

		31 Decei 2020 US\$	mber 2019 US\$	31 Dece 2020 KHR'000 (Note 5)	mber 2019 KHR'000 (Note 5)
	Term deposits (non-cash equivalents)	12,500	12,500	50,563	50,938
	Placements with other banks are furt	ther analysed as f	ollows:		
		31 Decer 2020 US\$	mber 2019 US\$	31 Decer 2020 KHR'000 (Note 5)	mber 2019 KHR'000 (Note 5)
A.	By maturity:				
	> 3 to 12 months	12,500	12,500	50,563	50,938
В.	By interest rate (per annum):				
			2020		2019
	Term deposits	-	2.50%	_	2.50%

Notes to the financial statements (Continued) for the year ended 31 December 2020

8. Statutory deposits

Under NBC Prakas B7-01-136 dated 15 October 2001, micro-finance institutions are required to maintain a statutory deposit of 5% 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 maintained with the NBC in US\$ bears interest rate at 0.045% per annum (2019: 0.27% per annum).

9. Loans to customers, net

	31 December		31 December		
	2020	2019	2020	2019	
	US\$	US\$	KHR'000	KHR'000	
			(Note 5)	(Note 5)	
Individual loans	5,652,063	5,011,541	22,862,595	20,422,028	
Loan to shareholder	631,100	673,500	2,552,800	2,744,513	
Loan to related parties	72,226	82,460	292,154	336,025	
Staff loans	102,222	44,047	413,488	179,492	
	6,457,611	5,811,548	26,121,037	23,682,058	
Less: Impairment loss allowance					
on loans to customers	(256,169)	(570,935)	(1,036,204)	(2,326,560)	
	6,201,442	5,240,613	25,084,833	21,355,498	

The movements in impairment loss allowance on loans to customers were analysed as follows:

	2020 US\$	2019 US\$	2020 KHR'000 (Note 5)	2019 KHR'000 (Note 5)
At 1 January (Reversal)/Allowance	570,935	889,750	2,326,560	3,575,016
for the year	(188,375)	88,347	(768,005)	357,982
Written off during the year	(126,391)	(407,162)	(515,296)	(1,649,820)
Currency translation difference	<u>-</u>		(7,055)	43,382
At 31 December	256,169	570,935	1,036,204	2,326,560

Notes to the financial statements (Continued) for the year ended 31 December 2020

9. Loans to customers, net (continued)

Gross loans to customers were analysed as follows:

		31 Decei	31 December		mber
		2020 US\$	2019 US\$	2020 KHR'000 (Note 5)	2019 KHR'000 (Note 5)
A.	By maturity:				
	Within 1 month 2 to 3 months 4 to 12 months Over 12 months	368,752 329,179 2,171,216 3,588,464 6,457,611	70,500 1,874,614 3,866,434 5,811,548	1,491,602 1,331,529 8,782,569 14,515,337 26,121,037	287,288 7,639,052 15,755,718 23,682,058
B.	By economic sector:				
	Agriculture Service Others	3,157,888 26,749 3,272,974 6,457,611	2,929,753 80,580 2,801,215 5,811,548	12,773,657 108,200 13,239,180 26,121,037	11,938,743 328,364 11,414,951 23,682,058
C.	By residency status:				
	Residents	6,457,611	5,811,548	26,121,037	23,682,058
D.	By relationship:				
	External customers Loan to shareholder Related parties Staff loans	5,652,063 631,100 72,226 102,222 6,457,611	5,011,541 673,500 82,460 44,047 5,811,548	22,862,595 2,552,800 292,154 413,488 26,121,037	20,422,028 2,744,513 336,025 179,492 23,682,058
E.	By location:				
	Phnom Penh Battambang Phnom Proek Pursat Takeo Banteay Meanchey	846,812 2,122,371 552,352 919,100 1,001,216 1,015,760 6,457,611	826,413 1,922,910 488,709 798,178 1,007,792 767,546 5,811,548	3,425,355 8,584,991 2,234,264 3,717,760 4,049,919 4,108,748 26,121,037	3,367,633 7,835,858 1,991,489 3,252,576 4,106,752 3,127,750 23,682,058

Notes to the financial statements (Continued) for the year ended 31 December 2020

9. Loans to customers, net (continued)

Gross loans to customers were analysed as follows: (continued)

		31 December		31 De	cember
		2020	2019	2020	2019
		US\$	US\$	KHR'000	KHR'000
				(Note 5)	(Note 5)
F.	By currency:				
	US Dollars	4,632,945	4,312,719	18,740,263	17,574,330
	KHR	717,048	550,459	2,900,459	2,243,120
	Thai Baht	1,107,618	948,370	4,480,315	3,864,608
		6,457,611	5,811,548	26,121,037	23,682,058
G.	By interest rate (per annum):				
			2020		2019
	External customers	1	4.00%-32.4%		12.00% - 32.4%
	Related parties		12%		12%
	Staff loans		12%		12%

10. Other assets

	31 December		31 December	
	2020 US\$	2019 US\$	2020 KHR'000 (Note 5)	2019 KHR'000 (Note 5)
Prepayments	27,693	28,284	112,018	115,257
Other receivables	13,295	14,528	53,778	59,202
	40,988	42,812	165,796	174,459

Notes to the financial statements (continued) for the year ended 31 December 2020

11. Property and equipment

	Leasehold improvements	Motor vehicles	Furniture and fixtures	Computer and office equipment	Tota	al
2020	US\$	US\$	US\$	US\$	US\$	KHR'000 (Note 5)
Cost						(10100)
At 1 January 2020 Additions Written offs Currency translation difference	3,158 24,336 (198)	12,348 - - - 	17,261 471 (9,642)	48,660 6,977 (18,381)	81,427 31,784 (28,221)	331,815 129,583 (115,057) (2,556)
At 31 December 2020	27,296	12,348	8,090	37,256	84,990	343,785
Less: Accumulated depreciation						
At 1 January 2020 Depreciation for the year Written offs Currency translation difference	2,178 1,055 (198)	7,204 2,470 - 	12,892 3,002 (9,642)	33,239 10,025 (15,935)	55,513 16,552 (25,775)	226,215 67,483 (105,085) (1,370)
At 31 December 2020	3,035	9,674	6,252	27,329	46,290	187,243
Carrying amounts						
At 31 December 2020	24,261	2,674	1,838	9,927	38,700	156,542

Notes to the financial statements (continued) for the year ended 31 December 2020

11. Property and equipment (continued)

	Leasehold improvements	Motor vehicles	Furniture and fixtures	Computer and office equipment	Tota	al
2019	US\$	US\$	US\$	US\$	US\$	KHR'000 (Note 5)
Cost						(1000)
At 1 January 2019 Additions Written offs Currency translation difference	9,093 214 (6,149)	14,125 - (1,777) -	32,417 938 (16,094)	68,772 3,944 (24,056)	124,407 5,096 (48,076)	499,867 20,649 (194,804) 6,103
At 31 December 2019	3,158	12,348	17,261	48,660	81,427	331,815
Less: Accumulated depreciation						
At 1 January 2019 Depreciation for the year Written offs Currency translation difference	7,672 630 (6,124)	5,415 2,558 (769)	23,213 5,773 (16,094)	42,452 13,544 (22,757)	78,752 22,505 (45,744)	316,425 91,190 (185,354) 3,954
At 31 December 2019	2,178	7,204	12,892	33,239	55,513	226,215
Carrying amounts						
At 31 December 2019	980	5,144	4,369	15,421	25,914	105,600

Notes to the financial statements (continued) for the year ended 31 December 2020

12. Intangible assets

	_		Compator	oonware	
		2020 US\$	2019 US\$	2020 KHR'000 (Note 5)	2019 KHR'000 (Note 5)
	Cost			,	,
	At 1 January	6,750	6,750	27,506	27,122
	Currency translation difference			(202)	384
	At 31 December	6,750	6,750	27,304	27,506
	Less: Accumulated amortisation				
	At 1 January	6,750	6,346	27,506	25,499
	Amortisation for the year	-	404	-	1,637
	Currency translation difference			(202)	370
	At 31 December	6,750	6,750	27,304	27,506
	Carrying amounts				
	At 31 December				
13.	Borrowings				
		31 Decer	mber	31 Dece	mber
		2020	2019	2020	2019
		US\$	US\$	KHR'000 (Note 5)	KHR'000 (Note 5)
	Related party	302,000	302,000	1,221,590	1,230,650
	Borrowings were analysed as follows:				
		31 Decei	mber	31 Dece	ember
		2020	2019	2020	2019
		US\$	US\$	KHR'000 (Note 5)	KHR'000 (Note 5)
A.	Related party:	303 000	303 000	1 221 500	1 220 650
	1 to 5 years	302,000	302,000	1,221,590	1,230,650

Computer software

Notes to the financial statements (continued) for the year ended 31 December 2020

13. Borrowings (continued)

В.	By interest rate (per annum)	2020	2019
	US Dollars	9.41%	9.41%

14. Other liabilities

	31 Decer	31 December		ember
	2020 US\$	2019 US\$	2020 KHR'000 (Note 5)	2019 KHR'000 (Note 5)
Other taxes payable	5,100	3,606	20,630	14,694
Other payables	13,756	21,221	55,643	86,476
	18,856	24,827	76,273	101,170

15. Income tax

A. Deferred tax assets, net

Unrealised exchange loss

	0.2000		0.2000.1.201	
	2020 US\$	2019 US\$	2020 KHR'000 (Note 5)	2019 KHR'000 (Note 5)
Deferred tax assets, net	68,169	137,991	275,743	562,313
Deferred tax assets/(liabilities) were	e attributable to the	e following:		
	31 Decem	nber	31 December	
	2020 US\$	2019 US\$	2020 KHR'000 (Note 5)	2019 KHR'000 (Note 5)
Allowance for impairment	33,816	93,238	136,785	379,945
Unearned income	29,848	35,331	120,735	143,973
Accelerated depreciation	4,505	4,074	18,223	16,602

68,169

31 December

21,793

562,313

31 December

275,743

5,348

137,991

Notes to the financial statements (continued) for the year ended 31 December 2020

15. Income tax (continued)

A. Deferred tax assets, net (continued)

Movements of deferred tax assets were as follows:

	2020 US\$	2019 US\$	2020 KHR'000 (Note 5)	2019 KHR'000 (Note 5)
At 1 January	137,991	159,670	562,313	641,554
Recognised in profit or loss	(69,822)	(21,679)	(284,664)	(87,843)
Currency translation difference			(1,906)	8,602
At 31 December	68,169	137,991	275,743	562,313

B. Current income tax liability

	2020 US\$	2019 US\$	2020 KHR'000 (Note 5)	2019 KHR'000 (Note 5)
At 1 January	30,337	(16,476)	123,623	(66,201)
Recognised in profit or loss	66,664	59,994	271,789	243,096
Under provision in prior year	17,942	-	73,150	-
Income tax paid	(60,691)	(13,181)	(247,437)	(53,409)
Currency translation difference	<u> </u>		(1,676)	137
At 31 December	54,252	30,337	219,449	123,623

In accordance with Cambodian Law on Taxation, the Company has an obligation to pay corporate income tax of either the profit tax at the rate of 20% of taxable profits or the minimum tax at 1% of gross revenues, whichever is higher.

C. Income tax expense

	2020 US\$	2019 US\$	2020 KHR'000 (Note 5)	2019 KHR'000 (Note 5)
Current income tax	66,664	59,994	271,789	243,096
Under provision in prior year	17,942	-	73,150	-
Deferred tax	69,822	21,679	284,664	87,843
Income tax expense	154,428	81,673	629,603	330,939

Notes to the financial statements (continued) for the year ended 31 December 2020

15. Income tax (continued)

C. Income tax expense (continued)

The reconciliation of income tax expense computed at the statutory tax rate of 20% to the income tax expense shown in profit or loss is as follows:

		2020			2019	
	US\$	KHR'000 (Note 5)	%	US\$	KHR'000 (Note 5)	%
Profit before income tax	663,902	2,706,728	_	393,549	1,594,661	
Income tax using statutory rate at 20%	132,780	541,344	20%	78,710	318,932	20%
Non-deductible expenses	3,706	15,109	1%	2,963	12,007	1%
Under provision in prior year	17,942	73,150	<u> </u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	_
Income tax expense	154,428	629,603	21%	81,673	330,939	21%

The calculation of taxable income is subject to the final review and approval of the tax authorities.

Notes to the financial statements (continued) for the year ended 31 December 2020

16. Share capital

	31 December		31 December	
	2020 US\$	2019 US\$	2020 KHR'000 (Note 5)	2019 KHR'000 (Note 5)
Registered, issued and fully paid 25,955 ordinary shares of US\$119 each				
Okhna Phou Puy (100%)	3,088,645	3,088,645	12,468,860	12,468,860

17. Regulatory reserves

Regulatory reserves represented the variance of the provision calculated in accordance with CIFRS for SMEs and regulatory provision in accordance with National Bank of Cambodia.

18. Interest income

		2020 US\$	2019 US\$	2020 KHR'000 (Note 5)	2019 KHR'000 (Note 5)
	Loans to customers Placement with banks	1,236,501 752 1,237,253	1,162,847 1,286 1,164,133	5,041,214 3,066 5,044,280	4,711,856 5,211 4,717,067
19.	Interest expense				
		2020 US\$	2019 US\$	2020 KHR'000 (Note 5)	2019 KHR'000 (Note 5)
	Borrowings	28,235	47,390	115,114	192,024

Notes to the financial statements (continued) for the year ended 31 December 2020

20. Other income

2020 US\$	2019 US\$	2020 KHR'000 (Note 5)	2019 KHR'000 (Note 5)
98,357 21,203 51,273 170,833	160,343 75,377 33,830 269,550	401,001 86,445 209,040 696,486	649,710 305,428 137,079 1,092,217
2020 US\$	2019 US\$	2020 KHR'000 (Note 5)	2019 KHR'000 (Note 5)
504,038	481,249	2,054,963	1,950,020
26,809	18,009	109,300	72,972
1,802	5,533	7,347	22,420
	9,465		38,353
532,649	514,256	2,171,610	2,083,765
	98,357 21,203 51,273 170,833 2020 US\$ 504,038 26,809 1,802	US\$ US\$ 98,357 160,343 21,203 75,377 51,273 33,830 170,833 269,550 2020 2019 US\$ US\$ 504,038 481,249 26,809 18,009 1,802 5,533 - 9,465	US\$ US\$ KHR'000 (Note 5) 98,357

Notes to the financial statements (continued) for the year ended 31 December 2020

22. Other operating expenses

	2020 US\$	2019 US\$	2020 KHR'000 (Note 5)	2019 KHR'000 (Note 5)
Rental expenses	87,222	87,798	355,604	355,757
Board of Directors' fees	67,500	53,000	275,198	214,756
Professional fee	59,444	63,321	242,353	256,577
Fuel and vehicle operating				
expenses	26,410	30,664	107,674	124,251
Communication expenses	16,243	16,735	66,223	67,810
Utility expenses	15,729	15,701	64,127	63,620
Travel and transportation				
expenses	15,345	27,125	62,562	109,911
Insurance expenses	10,017	10,016	40,839	40,585
Low value assets	7,917	2,979	32,278	12,071
Printing and stationery				
expenses	6,967	5,099	28,404	20,661
Entertainment expenses	3,505	9,133	14,290	37,007
Repairs and maintenance				
expenses	3,486	458	14,212	1,856
Subscription fees	3,415	3,447	13,923	13,967
Bank charges	1,961	2,876	7,995	11,654
Marketing and advertisement				
expenses	844	5,268	3,441	21,346
Penalties	-	1,230	-	4,984
Other expenses	29,118	32,382	118,713	131,212
	355,123	367,232	1,447,836	1,488,025

23. Related parties

A. Identity of related parties

The related parties of, and their relationship with the Company are as follow:

Relationship	Related party
Shareholder	Refer to Note 16
Key management personnel	All directors of the Company who make critical decisions in relation to the strategic direction of the Company and senior management staff (including their close family members)

Notes to the financial statements (continued) for the year ended 31 December 2020

23. Related parties (continued)

Transactions and balances with related parties. B.

<i>(i)</i>	Related party transactions				
		2020 US\$	2019 US\$	2020 KHR'000 (Note 5)	2019 KHR'000 (Note 5)
	Interest income	87,608	50,881	357,178	207,341
	Interest expense	28,235	28,235	115,114	114,409
(ii)	Key management personnel comp	pensation			
		2020 US\$	2019 US\$	2020 KHR'000 (Note 5)	2019 KHR'000 (Note 5)
	Salaries and benefits	198,653	197,376	809,908	799,768
	Board of Director's fee	67,500	53,000	275,198	214,756
		266,153	250,376	1,085,106	1,014,524
(iii)	Related party balances				
		31 Decer	mber	31 Dec	ember
		2020	2010	2020	2010

	31 December		31 December	
	2020 US\$	2019 US\$	2020 KHR'000 (Note 5)	2019 KHR'000 (Note 5)
Loan to shareholder (Note 9)	631,100	673,500	2,552,800	2,744,513
Loans to related parties (Note 9)	72,226	82,460	292,154	336,025
Borrowings (Note 13)	302,000	302,000	1,221,590	1,230,650

Notes to the financial statements (continued) for the year ended 31 December 2020

24. Commitments and contingencies

A. Lease commitments

The Company has commitments for the lease of its headquarters and branch offices under an operating lease arrangement, with future minimum lease amounts due as follows:

	31 Dece	31 December		ember
	2020 US\$	2019 US\$	2020 KHR'000 (Note 5)	2019 KHR'000 (Note 5)
Within 1 year 1 to 5 years	14,167 150,001	91,302 41,305	57,306 606,754	372,056 168,318
·	164,168	132,607	664,060	540,374

B. Tax contingencies

The taxation system in Cambodia is characterised by numerous taxes and frequently changing legislation, which is often unclear, contradictory, and subject to interpretation. Often, differing interpretations exist among numerous taxation authorities and jurisdictions. Taxes are subject to review and investigation by a number of authorities, who are enabled by law to impose severe fines, penalties and interest charges.

These facts may create tax risks in Cambodia substantially more significant than in other countries. Management believes that it has adequately provided for tax liabilities based on its interpretation of tax legislation. However, the relevant authorities may have different interpretations and the effects could be significant.

On 8 April 22020, the Department of Enterprise Audit (DEA) of the General Department of Taxation ("GDT") issued a tax notification on the comprehensive tax audit for the period from 1 January 2017 to 31 December 2019. Up to the reporting date, the findings on comprehensive tax audit has not been issued by GDT yet.

25. Fair values of financial assets and liabilities

Fair values have been based on management assumptions according to the profile of the asset and liability base and the accounting policies set out in Note 26G (vi) and (vii). In the opinion of the management, the carrying amounts of the financial assets and liabilities included in the statement of financial position are a reasonable estimation of their fair values.

Notes to the financial statements (continued) for the year ended 31 December 2020

26. Significant accounting policies

The accounting policies set out below have been applied consistently to all periods presented in these financial statements unless otherwise stated.

A. Basis of measurement

The financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost.

B. Foreign currency transactions

Transactions in currencies other than US\$ are translated into US\$ at the exchange rate ruling at the dates of the transactions.

Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in currencies other than US\$ at the reporting date are translated into US\$ at the rates of exchange ruling at that date. Foreign currency differences are generally recognised in profit or loss. Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in other currency are translated using the exchange rates as at the respective dates of the initial transactions.

C. Interest

Interest income and expense are recognised in profit or loss using the effective interest method. The 'effective interest rate' is the rate that exactly discounts the estimated future cash payments and receipts through the expected life of the financial asset or financial liability (or, where appropriate, a shorter period) to the carrying amount of the financial asset or financial liability.

When calculating the effective interest rate, the Company estimates future cash flows considering all contractual terms of the financial instrument, but not future credit losses.

The calculation of the effective interest rate includes transaction costs and fees and points paid or received that are an integral part of the effective interest rate. Transaction costs include incremental costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of a financial asset or financial liability.

D. Fees and commission

Fees and commission income and expense that are integral to the effective interest rate on a financial asset or financial liability are included in the measurement of the effective interest rate.

Other fees and commission income are recognised as the related services are performed. If a loan commitment is not expected to result in the draw-down of a loan, then the related loan commitment fees are recognised on a straight-line basis over the commitment period.

Notes to the financial statements (continued) for the year ended 31 December 2020

26. Significant accounting policies (continued)

E. Leases

Payments made under operating leases are recognised in profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease. Lease incentives received are recognised as an integral part of the total lease expense, over the term of the lease.

F. Income tax

Income tax expense comprises current and deferred tax. It is recognised in profit or loss except to the extent that it relates to items recognised directly in equity or in other comprehensive income.

(i) Current tax

'Current tax' comprises the expected tax payable or receivable on the taxable income or loss for the year and any adjustment to the tax payable or receivable in respect of previous years. The amount of current tax payable or receivable is the best estimate of the tax amount expected to be paid or received that reflects uncertainty related to income taxes, if any. It is measured using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date.

(ii) Deferred tax

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the amounts used for taxation purposes.

Deferred tax assets are recognised for unused tax losses, unused tax credits and deductible temporary differences to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which they can be used. Future taxable profits are determined based on business plans for the Company and the reversal of temporary differences. Deferred tax assets are reviewed at each reporting date and are reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that the related tax benefit will be realised.

Unrecognised deferred tax assets are reassessed at each reporting date and recognised to the extent that it has become probable that future taxable profits will be available against which they can be used.

Deferred tax is measured at the tax rates that are expected to be applied to temporary differences when they reverse, using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date.

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

Notes to the financial statements (continued) for the year ended 31 December 2020

26. Significant accounting policies (continued)

G. Financial assets and financial liabilities

(i) Recognition

The Company initially recognises a financial assets or a financial liability when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

A financial asset or financial liability is measured initially at fair value plus transaction costs that are directly attributable to its acquisition or issue.

(ii) Classification

The Company classifies its financial assets and liabilities as basic financial instruments in accordance with Section 11 *Basic Financial Instruments*.

(iii) Derecognition

The Company derecognises a financial asset when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial asset expire or settled, or it transfers the rights to receive the contractual cash flows in a transaction in which substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset are transferred or in which the Company neither transfers nor retains substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership and it does not retain control of the financial asset.

The Company derecognises a financial liability when its contractual obligations are discharged or cancelled, or expire.

(iv) Offsetting

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and the net amount presented in the statement of financial position when, and only when, the Company currently has a legally enforceable right to set off the amounts and it intends either to settle them on a net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

(v) Amortised cost measurement

The amortised cost of a financial asset or financial liability is the amount at which the financial asset or financial liability is measured at initial recognition, minus principal repayments, plus or minus the cumulative amortisation using the effective interest method of any difference between the initial amount recognised and the maturity amount, minus any reduction for impairment.

Notes to the financial statements (continued) for the year ended 31 December 2020

26. Significant accounting policies (continued)

G. Financial assets and financial liabilities (continued)

(vi) Fair value measurement

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date in the principal or, in its absence, the most advantageous market to which the Company has access at that date. The fair value of a liability reflects its non-performance risk.

When available, the Company measures the fair value of an instrument using the quoted price in an active market for that instrument. A market is regarded as active if transactions for the asset or liability take place with sufficient frequency and volume to provide pricing information on an ongoing basis.

If there is no quoted price in an active market, then the Company uses valuation techniques that maximise the use of relevant observable inputs and minimise the use of unobservable inputs. The chosen valuation technique incorporates all of the factors that market participants would take into account in pricing a transaction.

The best evidence of the fair value of a financial instrument at initial recognition is normally the transaction price — i.e. the fair value of the consideration given or received. If the Company determines that the fair value at initial recognition differs from the transaction price and the fair value is evidenced neither by a quoted price in an active market for an identical asset or liability nor based on a valuation technique that uses only data from observable markets, then the financial instrument is initially measured at fair value, adjusted to defer the difference between the fair value at initial recognition and the transaction price. Subsequently, that difference is recognised in profit or loss on an appropriate basis over the life of the instrument but no later than when the valuation is wholly supported by observable market data or the transaction is closed out.

The Company recognises transfers between levels of the fair value hierarchy as of the end of the reporting period during which the change has occurred.

(vii) Identification and measurement of impairment

Objective evidence of impairment

At each reporting date, the Company assesses whether there is objective evidence that financial assets that are measured at cost or amortised cost. A financial asset or a group of financial assets is impaired when objective evidence demonstrates that a loss event has occurred after the initial recognition of the assets and that the loss event has an impact on the future cash flows of the assets that can be estimated reliably.

Notes to the financial statements (continued) for the year ended 31 December 2020

26. Significant accounting policies (continued)

G. Financial assets and financial liabilities (continued)

(vii) Identification and measurement of impairment (continued)

Objective evidence of impairment (continued)

Objective evidence that financial assets are impaired includes:

- significant financial difficulty of the borrower or issuer;
- default or delinquency by a borrower;
- the restructuring of a loan or advance by the Company on terms that the Company would not consider otherwise:
- indications that a borrower or issuer will enter bankruptcy;
- the disappearance of an active market for a security; or
- observable data relating to a group of assets such as adverse changes in the payment status
 of borrowers or issuers in the group, or economic conditions that correlate with defaults in the
 group.

Individual and collective assessment

All individually significant assets are individually assessed for impairment.

Those found not to be specifically impaired are then collectively assessed for any impairment that has been incurred but not yet identified.

The individual component of the total allowance for impairment applies to financial assets evaluated individually for impairment, and found to be individually impaired, and is based on management's best estimate of the present value of the cash flows that are expected to be received. In estimating these cash flows, management makes judgements about a debtor's financial situation and the net realisable value of any underlying collateral. Each impaired asset is assessed on its merits, and the workout strategy and estimate of cash flows considered recoverable are independently approved by the management.

A collective component of the total allowance is established for:

- groups of homogeneous loans that are not considered individually significant; and
- groups of assets that are individually significant but that were not found to be individually impaired.

Notes to the financial statements (continued) for the year ended 31 December 2020

26. Significant accounting policies (continued)

G. Financial assets and financial liabilities (continued)

(vii) Identification and measurement of impairment (continued)

Individual and collective assessment (continued)

The collective allowance for groups of homogeneous loans is established using statistical methods such as roll rate methodology or, for small portfolios with insufficient information, a formula approach based on historical loss rate experience.

In assessing the collective loss allowance, management considers factors such as credit quality, portfolio size, concentrations and economic factors. To estimate the required allowance, assumptions are made to define how inherent losses are modelled and to determine the required input parameters, based on historical experience and current economic conditions. The accuracy of the allowance depends on the model assumptions and parameters used in determining the collective allowance.

Measurement

Impairment losses on assets measured at amortised cost are calculated as the difference between the carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows discounted at the asset's original effective interest rate.

Reversal of impairment and write offs

If, in a subsequent period, the amount of an impairment loss decreases and the decrease can be related objectively to an event occurring after the impairment was recognised, the entity shall reverse the previously recognised impairment loss either directly or by adjusting an allowance account.

The reversal shall not result in a carrying amount of the financial asset (net of any allowance account) that exceeds what the carrying amount would have been had the impairment not previously been recognised. The entity shall recognise the amount of the reversal in profit or loss immediately.

The Company writes off a loan or an investment debt security, either partially or in full, and any related allowance for impairment losses, when the management determines that there is no realistic prospect of recovery. The subsequent recovery of the written-off loan is recognised as other income in profit or loss upon incurred.

H. Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents consist of cash and bank balances, demand deposits and short-term highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less when purchased, and that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value, and are used by the Company in the management of its short-term commitments.

Cash and cash equivalents are carried at amortised cost in the statement of financial position.

Notes to the financial statements (continued) for the year ended 31 December 2020

26. Significant accounting policies (continued)

I. Statutory deposits

Statutory deposits represent mandatory reserve deposits and cash maintained with the National Bank of Cambodia in compliance with the Law on Banking and Financial Institutions ("LBFI"). Statutory deposits are not available to finance the Company's day-to-day operations hence are not considered as part of cash and cash equivalents for the purpose of the statement of cash flows.

J. Loans to customers

Loans to customers are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market and that the Company does not intend to sell immediately or in the near term.

Loans to customers are initially measured at fair value plus incremental direct transaction costs, and subsequently measured at their amortised cost using the effective interest method.

K. Other assets

Other assets are carried at amortised cost using the effective interest method in the statement of financial position.

L. Property and equipment

- (i) Items of property and equipment are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses, if any. When parts of an item of property and equipment have different useful lives, they are accounted for as separate items (major components) of property and equipment.
- (ii) Depreciation of property and equipment is charged to profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives of the individual assets at the following rates per annum.

Leasehold improvements4 yearsMotor vehicles5 yearsFurniture and fixtures4 yearsComputer and office equipment4 years

(iii) 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.

Notes to the financial statements (continued) for the year ended 31 December 2020

26. Significant accounting policies (continued)

L. Property and equipment (continued)

- (iv) Gains or losses arising from the retirement or disposal of an item of property and equipment are determined as the difference between the estimated net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the assets and are recognised in profit or loss on the date of retirement or disposal.
- (v) Fully depreciated items of property and equipment are retained in the financial statements until disposed of or written off.

M. Intangible assets

Intangible assets comprise of software including costs incurred in acquiring and building software, which is not integral to the operation of hardware, and is carried at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses, if any. Software costs are amortised on a straight-line basis over the expected useful lives of 4 years.

Costs incurred in planning or evaluating software proposals, or in maintaining systems after implementation, are not capitalised.

N. Impairment of non-financial assets

The carrying amounts of the Company's non-financial assets (other than deferred tax assets) are reviewed at each reporting date to determine whether there is any indication of impairment. If any such indication exists, the asset's recoverable amount is estimated.

The recoverable amount of an asset or cash-generating unit is the greater of its value in use and its fair value less cost to sell. 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 the purpose of impairment testing, assets are grouped together into the smallest group of assets that generates cash inflows from continuing use that are largely independent of the cash inflows of other assets or groups of assets (the "cash-generating unit").

An impairment loss is recognised if the carrying amount of an asset or its cash-generating unit exceeds its estimated recoverable amount. Impairment losses are recognised in profit or loss.

O. Provisions

Provisions are recognised in the statement of financial position when the Company has a legal or constructive obligation as a result of a past event, and it is probable that an outflow of economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation. If the effect is material, provisions are determined by discounting the expected future cash flows at a pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and, where appropriate, the risks specific to the liability. The unwinding of the discount is recognised as finance cost.

Notes to the financial statements (continued) for the year ended 31 December 2020

26. Significant accounting policies (continued)

P. Borrowings and other liabilities

Borrowings and other liabilities are carried at amortised cost using the effective interest method in the statement of financial position.

Q. Share capital

Incremental costs that are directly attributable to the issue of an equity instrument are deducted from the initial measurement of the equity instruments.

R. Regulatory reserves

Regulatory reserves are set up for the variance of provision between loan impairment in accordance with CIFRSs for SMEs and regulatory provision in accordance with National Bank of Cambodia's Prakas No. B7-017-344 dated 1 December 2017 and Circular No. B7-018-001 Sor Ror Chor Nor dated 16 February 2018 on credit risk classification and provision on impairment for banks and financial institutions.

Based on these NBC Guidelines, all loans to customers are classified according to the repayment capacity of the counterparty and the number of days past due is taken into account as follows:

Classification	Number of days past due	Allowance
Short-term loans (less than or	equal one year):	
Normal/standard	<15 days	1%
Special mention	15 days – 30 days	3%
Substandard	31 days – 60 days	20%
Doubtful	61 days – 90 days	50%
Loss	≥ 91 days	100%
Long-term loans (more than on	e year):	
Normal/standard	<30 days	1%
Special mention	≥ 30 days – 89 days	3%
Substandard	≥ 90 days – 179 days	20%
Doubtful	≥ 180 days – 359 days	50%
Loss	More than 359 days	100%

Notes to the financial statements (continued) for the year ended 31 December 2020

26. Significant accounting policies (continued)

R. Regulatory reserves (continued)

In accordance with Article 73, the entity is shall compare the provision calculated in accordance with above requirements, and the Company's record which is under CIFRSs for SMEs:

- (i) If the regulatory provision is lower, the entity records the provision calculated in accordance with CIFRSs for SMEs; and
- (ii) If the regulatory provision is higher, the entity records the provision calculated in accordance with CIFRSs for SMEs and transfer the difference from retained earnings into regulatory reserve in equity account.

27. Significant event during the year including event since reporting date

The Novel Coronavirus (COVID-19) outbreak has spread globally causing disruption to business and economic activity. For the purpose of preserving the financial stability and reduce the burden of the borrowers who are losing their primary incomes and facing difficulties in repayment during the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic, the Company work constructively with affected borrowers and allows for loan restructuring. Loan restructuring is carried out by the Company's lending team which regularly conduct a portfolio review of affected borrowers to measure the impact on their financial conditions during the pandemic.

Management provides its best estimate on the possible outcomes of COVID-19 on the loss allowance, however, this estimate may move materially as events unfold. The Company will keep continuous attention on the situation of the COVID-19 and react actively to its impact on the financial position and operating results of the Company.