

Annual Report

31 December 2021

Our Vision

ACLEDA Bank's vision is to be Cambodia's leading commercial bank providing superior financial services to all segments of the community.

Our Mission

Our mission is to provide micro, small and medium entrepreneurs with the wherewithal to manage their financial resources efficiently and by doing so to improve the quality of their lives. By achieving these goals we will ensure a sustainable and growing benefit to our shareholders, our staff and the community at large. We will at all times observe the highest principles of ethical behaviour, respect for society, the law and the environment.

Our Slogan

The bank you can trust, the bank for the people.

This report has been prepared and issued by ACLEDA Bank to whom any comments or requests for further information should be sent.

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SWIFT Code: ACLBKHPP

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FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHT

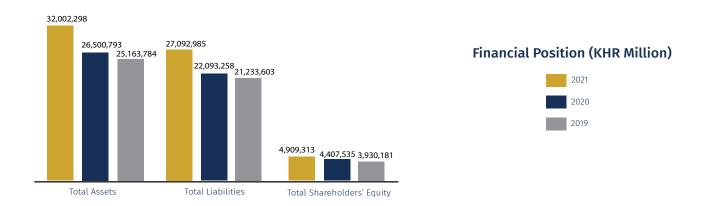
Description	2021	2020	2019
Financial Position (in KHR million)			
Total assets	32,002,298	26,500,793	25,163,784
Total liabilities	27,092,985	22,093,258	21,233,603
Total shareholders' equity	4,909,313	4,407,535	3,930,181
Profit / (Loss) (in KHR million)			
Total revenue	2,590,086	2,361,483	2,229,118
Profit/ (Loss) before Tax	832,937	734,005	622,074
Profit/ (Loss) after Tax	678,031	576,865	489,724
Total Comprehensive Income	664,206	569,396	497,196
Financial Ratios			
Solvency ratio	22.36%	25.15%	26.31%
Debt to equity ratio	551.87%	501.26%	540.27%
Liquidity Coverage Ratio	155.65%	149.31%	167.27%
Non-performing loans ratio (*)	2.33%	2.40%	1.24%
Loan to deposit ratio	94.97%	97.73%	88.82%
Return on average assets (ROAA) (**)	2.32%	2.23%	2.04%
Return on average equity (ROAE) (**)	14.61%	13.84%	13.31%
Interest Coverage ratio (Times)	2.19	2.19	1.98
Book value per share (KHR)	11,277	10,175	9,165
Earnings per share (KHR)	1,568	1,337	1,185
Dividend per share (KHR)	-	399	311
Other Important Ratios	-	-	-

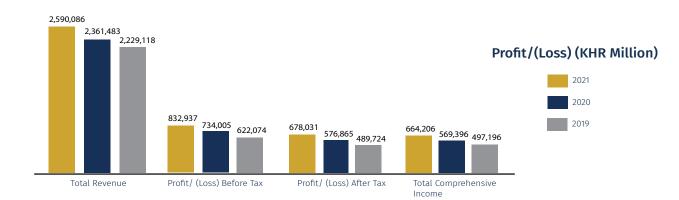
^(*) Non-performing loan = loan in stage 3

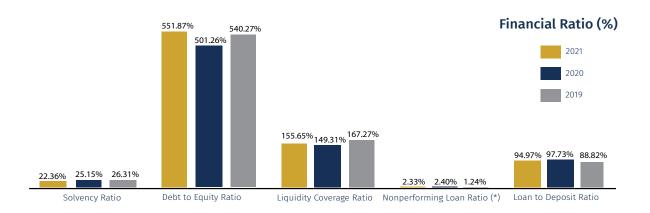
^{(**) .} These ratios were calculated using the profit attributable to owners of the Bank.

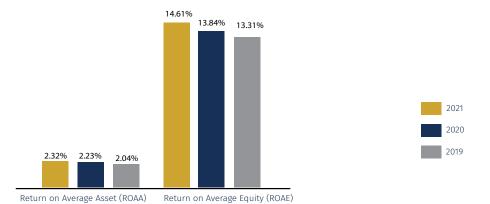
[.] ROAE = profit attributable to owners of the Bank / average total equity of the owners of the Bank.

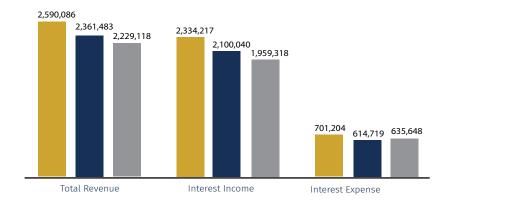
FINANCIAL SUMMARY AND ANNUAL STATISTICAL SUMMARY (CHARTS)

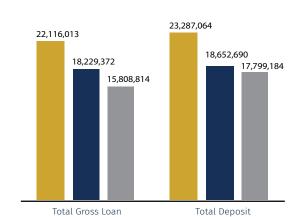


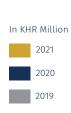


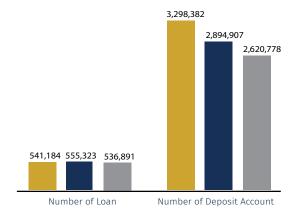


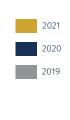


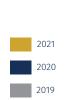


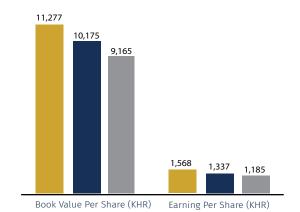












BOARD OF DIRECTORS

The Directors are appointed by the Shareholders for three-year terms to act on their behalf. The Articles provide that the Board shall consist of ten Directors and that:

- The Board of Directors is responsible for determining the strategy
 of the Bank and for conducting or supervising the conduct of its
 business and affairs. Its members shall act in the best interests
 of the Bank.
- The powers of the Board of Directors are to be exercised collectively and no individual Director shall have any power to give directions to the officers or employees of the Bank, to sign any contracts, or to otherwise direct the operations of the Bank unless specifically empowered to do so by a resolution of the Board of Directors.
- Each Director shall have unlimited access to the books and records of the Bank during ordinary business hours.

The Board of Directors shall elect, by majority vote, one of its members to serve as Chairman who shall preside over meetings of the Board of Directors as well as the Annual General Meeting.

The Board of Directors assumes responsibility for corporate governance and for promoting the success of the Bank by directing and supervising its business operations and affairs. It appoints and may remove the President & GMD, Senior GCIAO, and Head of COD. It also ensures that the necessary human resources are in place, establishes with management the strategies and financial objectives to be

implemented by management, and monitors the performance of management both directly and through the Board Committees.

The Board of Directors established three Committees: Audit, Remuneration and Nomination, Risk Management and IT, and may establish such other committees as it deems necessary or desirable to carry on the business and operations of the Bank. These Board Committees shall exist at the pleasure of the Board of Directors and all members of such Committees shall be approved by the Board. The Committees themselves will not exercise any of the powers of the Board, except insofar as the Board may formally delegate such powers, but may make recommendations to the Board for their collective action. Whilst membership on Board Committees is restricted to Directors themselves, they may invite members of management and others so as to provide operational information and explanation when considered necessary. All Board Committees are chaired by Independent Directors.



Mr. Chhay Soeun, Chairman



Dr. In Channy Executive Director



Mr. Rath Yumeng Executive Director



Mr. Stéphane MANGIAVACCA Non-Executive Director



Mr. Kyosuke Hattori Non-Executive Director



Mr. Albertus Bruggink Non-Executive Director



Mr. Kay Lot Non-Executive Director



Drs. Pieter Kooi Independent Director



Mr. Van Sou Leng Independent Director



Ms. Phurik Ratana Independent Director

MESSAGE FROM CHAIRMAN

Mr. Chhay Soeun

Chairman

On behalf of ACLEDA Bank and the Board of Directors, I am pleased to present the 2021 Annual Report to all stakeholders.



The community outbreak prolongation of COVID-19 has caused genuine concerns to the government and people in Cambodia during 2021. To remedy these situations, the Royal Government of Cambodia has introduced social and economic protection measures with the rapid increase in vaccination as well as strong enforcement measures. Given the preventive measure implementation and the success of COVID-19 vaccination which covers over 90% of the total population, the government has loosened the restriction and re-opened the country since 01 November 2021. The recovery in domestic economic activities together with the positive effect of global economic growth have also fostered the Cambodia economic growth. Meanwhile, the NBC issued some prudent measures to relax the implementation of some foresight ratios including but not limited to: i)- Maintain the capital conservation buffer (CCB) at 1.25%, ii)- Reduce the reserve requirement rate (RRR) to 7% for all currencies, iii)- Allow banks and financial institutions to restructure viable loans, etc. in order to support banking and financial operations to provide concession to customers as well as to pour liquidity in banking sector, so that the Banks and Financial Institutions could provide more lending to SMEs in order to take part in the economic growth. Therefore, the Cambodia economy growth is estimated to grow around 3% in 2021 and is expected to grow around 5% in 2022 based on Macroeconomic and Banking Sector Development in 2021 and Outlook for 2022 by the NBC, December 31st, 2021. Even though, Cambodia was adversely affected by the pandemic, it maintains the positive economic growth in 2021 while the inflation rate remained low at 2.90%.

During 2021, given the transformation to leading digital Banking in Cambodia under COVID-19 context, technology innovation, and customers' needs, the Bank renovated a new logo, changed new interface and added new functions of ACLEDA Mobile, deployed self-service banking, and upgraded core banking system. The new logo was renovated to retain the Bank's original spirit, identity, and value accumulated over 29 years since its existence, modernize trademark to complement vision, mission, strategy, and advancement in financial technologies, and make it more modern, popular, and attractive. Meanwhile, more than 50 self-service banking were set up nationwide with modern and high secured technological

machines to ease customers into self-operation banking services 24/7—cash deposit and withdrawal, fund transfer, foreign exchange, bill payment, ATM card printing, account information updating, term deposit opening, certificate of deposit printing, and others. Moreover, the Bank also upgraded core banking system to support all banking operations more smoothly, high securely, and effectively. In order to make active/active system to support all digital services and its core banking operations, the Bank has settled up the data disaster recovery centre in Mukh Kampul district, Kandal Province, Cambodia.

As of 31 December 2021, total deposit increased by USD1,104.72 million while total loan outstanding grew by USD921.93 million, if compared to the year ended 2020. The annual performance 2021 compared to the year 2020, the Group achieved a profit attributable to the Shareholders of USD166.91 million, an increase of 17.97% equivalent to USD25.42 million. Return on Average Assets (ROAA) was 2.32%, an increase of 0.09%, and Return on Average Equity (ROAE) was 14.61%, an increase of 0.78% while the operating efficiency ratio was 38.66%, decreased of 0.64%, if compared to the year ended 2020.

Finally, I would like to express my sincerest gratitude to all shareholders, customers, employees, the public at large, and especially relevant authorities who always support and contribute to the good performance of the Bank, especially for the year 2021.



Chairman, Board of Directors, ACLEDA Bank Plc.

23 March 2022

MESSAGE FROM PRESIDENT & GROUP MANAGING DIRECTOR





"Enhancing service quality and security is always our priority, and we continue to look for the best solutions to support our customers and responding to their needs. Our current data warehouse immensely contributed to the exponential growth of the Bank for the past 30 years. As a result, the Bank becomes a leader in banking and finance in the country. We always strive to achieve great results rather than just good. We are consistently seeking new ways or solutions to serve our growing customers better. We are now exploring the potential of consolidating our numerous silo data domains into Big Data Mesh for analytic and AI engine development with the goal to achieve smart marketing, successful product development, early fraud detection and superior customer services".

Performance in 2021

Competitive Environment

Digital solutions are increasingly becoming the primary choice for banks and financial institutions in reaching out to their customers during the pandemic and post COVID-19. With the high rate of vaccination, Cambodia reopens the country in all sectors from November 1st which would help to restore the socio-economic activity. The digital technology is also believed to be one of the most effective tools to compete in the current market environment amongst financial institutions. The Bank at all times strives to serve its customers to grow together not only in Cambodia but also abroad via QR Code Cross border payments.

Operational Highlights in 2021

- Total loans outstanding at the end of 2021 were US\$5,428.57 million, of which US\$1,101.54 million (or 20.29%) was lent to the agriculture sector. In 2020, lending to agriculture was US\$894.65 million. By the end of December 2021, there were 423,378 active customers for the Group's small business loans.
- Non-performing loans (NPL) remained at a controllable rate of 2.33%, given the COVID-19 crisis.
- Total deposits were US\$5,716.02 million from 3,298,382 active accounts.
- The Group posted a profit for the period attributable to owner of the Bank US\$166.91 million.
- The Bank continuously made efforts to minimize costs and risks in order to maximize income.
- Financial technology (FinTech) products integrated the Bank's electronic banking infrastructure, offering the Bank's customers a range of choices to manage their financial resources.

Retail and Small Business

Lending in the "Small" business category grew by 10.99% or US\$243.11 million. The "Personal & Others" category grew by 27.95% or US\$44.24 million. "Housing Loans" balance were US\$160.53 million. The total amount of loans outstanding was US\$5,428.57 million as of the end of 2021.

The Group's deposits balance was US\$5,716.02 million (increased by 23.96% or US\$1,104.72 million) and the total number of accounts was around 3,298,382. The retails sector accounted for the largest segment of the Bank's growth in deposits with a large percentage coming from first-time depositors: employee payrolls paid through the Bank's Payroll Service and non-bank customers in rural areas using E-Wallet ACLEDA mobile App. Financial products and services via FinTech solutions have contributed to this strong growth.

The Group maintains a diversified infrastructure of choices with 317 traditional branches (or offices), and 73 self-service centers with 966 ATMs and 4,462 POS terminals. It's interesting to note that the Group has issued a total of 1.59 million debit cards. Moreover, the digitized ACLEDA mobile App has proved very popular, registered by more than 2.28 million users at the end of 2021.

Medium and Corporate Businesses

In this products category in 2021, Cash Management increased substantially through our arrangement with the public sector, particularly the Social Security Fund, government payroll direct deposits, and vehicle stamp tax collection. Demand for payroll services were particularly strong in 2021 with a number of organisations signed up, including entities in the public sector, and local and international companies. They provided excellent opportunities for cross selling of other products.

In addition, the best services offer with nationwide networks of the Bank have highly attracted and engaged the medium and corporate business entities to prioritize the Bank as the first coordinator for financial management and sources of their business operations and settlement. These multiple services have also had the significant positive impact on the Bank's local currency cash flow and have enabled the Bank to entirely fund its local Khmer Riel currency loan portfolio. Meanwhile, the medium and corporate loans outstanding further grew by 34.61% compared to 2020 and accounted for 39.18% of the total loans outstanding.

Furthermore, the Bank and its subsidiaries continued to collaborate with their long-term, experienced, and strategic partners. These entities assist our mutual common customers to manage their financial resources effectively and efficiently. At the same time, this collaboration helped boost revenue while enhancing long-term sources of funds for the Bank. These partnerships significantly contributed to the Bank's long-term funding. The joint efforts also provided a useful source of off-balance sheet revenue, while enhancing the international expertise of the Bank's management and staffs.

Treasury and International

Foreign Exchange (FX) earnings continued to grow and made a valuable contribution to our non-interest income. Based on its risk management policy, the Bank does not trade speculatively or take positions as its FX business is to support customers' businesses only. This is a low risk and stable source of income, which has grown consistently over time, producing good margins, and helped to build up long-standing relationships with customers.

The Bank's balance sheet was further strengthened by robust inflows of customer deposits, resulting in a healthy loan-to-deposit ratio, which provides a solid platform to support the Bank's business growth in selected market operations.

The Bank contributed to the promotion of the use of Khmer Riel (KHR) by providing local currency loans to customers, amounting to more than 14% of its total loan portfolios, exceeding the regulatory requirement of 10%. We actively participated in the Liquidity Providing Collateralized Operation (LPCO) to seek further funding support in local currency.

To support its long-term sources of funding, the Bank diversified its funding options by maintaining and gradually expanding good relationships with its strategic partners globally, especially in Europe, the USA and Asia.

The Bank continued to strengthen relationships with other financial institutions and reviewed our substantial international correspondent networks during the year. At the end of 2021, the Bank had 270 correspondent banks residing in 44 countries. In addition, the Bank has a dominant market share in terms of accounts from local banks and financial institutions, and we provide fund-transfer services to them throughout the country.

The Bank managed to comply with all its internal risk policies, regulatory requirements, and lenders' prudent covenants.

Strategic Priorities for 2022

- Prioritize Mobile and Maximize Digitalization, including National Payment Hub (NPH), Partners and ASEAN Payment Network Integration and Global Collaboration.
- 2. Develop Human Resource with Harmony in the Digital Era.
- Continue remodelling the physical branch offices to serve as digital bank and branding strategy to entrust existing and potential customers/partners.
- 4. Continue the development of FinTech function and improve the customer experience.
- 5. Build Partnership with Reputation Institutions for Business Growth.
- 6. Strengthen position as a listed company on the CSX of both debt and equity securities.
- 7. Ensure that ACLEDA Bank's subsidiaries form an integral part of digital banking and their service.
- Shorten process flow by digital files/documentation including a digital platform for financial product-service.
- Build a first-class IT services to support the Bank business strategies while protecting information assets with the best and latest technologies.
- 10. Cross-up Selling All-in-one and Digital Marketing for dynamic growth.

The Challenges for 2022

The Bank, as a listed company, is accountable to two regulators: the NBC and the SERC. It is also accountable to the public at large and to individual investors. Over its history, the Bank has created trust from its good corporate governance, the rich experience of our management team, and a culture of transparency.

Digital infrastructure and FinTech products narrow the gap of finance and financial service access. These will eliminate distances within the financial market and enable customers to make choices between banks and financial institutions irrespective of their location. They will also stimulate strong competition in both service quality and pricing. "ACLEDA mobile" was fully upgraded. The look and feel is appealing to all ages. It has been built with customers' experiences and user-friendliness in mind. Moreover, it is highly secure and downloadable at any spot where there is Wi-Fi or internet available, providing a mechanism to place the Bank ahead of the competition.

Cambodia reopens the country in all sectors with the high rate of vaccination and encouraging people to continue the 3 Do's and 3 Don'ts. Nevertheless, the prolongation of COVID-19 variant(s) pandemic in some parts of the world continues to engender public fears and likewise may continue to impact global economic growth including Cambodia's over the short or the medium term.

To all our customers, colleagues on the Board of Directors, management and staff, stakeholders, the Royal Government, the NBC, and the SERC, I offer my sincerest thanks for your supports in 2021 and in anticipation of a happy and prosperous 2022.

Course

Dr. In Channy

President & Group Managing Director, ACLEDA Bank Plc.

23 March 2022

ABBREVIATIONS

Abbreviation	Expansion
ACLEDA Bank/ the Bank	ACLEDA Bank Plc.
the Group	ACLEDA Bank Plc. and its Subsidiaries
ABC	Association of Banks in Cambodia
ABL	ACLEDA Bank Lao Ltd
ACLEDA	Association of Cambodian Local Economic Development Agencies
ACS	ACLEDA Securities Plc.
AFT	ACLEDA Financial Trust
AGM	Annual General Meeting of the Shareholders
AIB	ACLEDA Institute of Business (previously ACLEDA Training Center Ltd.)
AMM	ACLEDA MFI Myanmar Co., Ltd.
BACO	Board Audit Committee
BRENCO	Board Remuneration and Nomination Committee
BRIC	Board Risk and IT Committee
CIFRS	Cambodian International Financial Reporting Standards
CSX	Cambodia Securities Exchange
EDF	Entrepreneurship Development Fund
EGM	Extraordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders
FIPED	Financial Institutions for Private Enterprise Development
GAICD	Graduate of the Australian Institute of Company Directors
Head of COD	Head of Compliance Division
IBF	Institute of Banking and Finance
MAOA	Memorandum and Articles of Association
мсс	Management Credit Committee
MoC	Ministry of Commerce
NBC	National Bank of Cambodia
President & GMD	President & Group Managing Director
Senior GCIAO/GCIAO	Senior Group Chief Internal Audit Officer/ Group Chief Internal Audit Officer
SERC	Securities and Exchange Regulator of Cambodia (previously known as the Securities and Exchange Commission of Cambodia "SECC")
SMBC	Sumitomo Mitsui Banking Corporation (previously Sumitomo Bank)
SSA	Subscription and Shareholders' Agreement

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GENERAL INFORMATION OF ACLEDA BANK

A. IDENTITY OF ACLEDA BANK

Entity Name in Khmer	ធនាគារ អេស៊ីលីដា ភីអិលស៊ី
In Latin	ACLEDA Bank Plc.
Standard Code	KH1000100003
Address	#61, Preah Monivong Blvd, Sangkat Srah Chork, Khan Daun Penh, Phnom Penh, Cambodia
Phone number	+855 (0)23 998 777 / 430 999
Fax	+855 (0)23 430 555
Website	www.acledabank.com.kh
Email	acledabank@acledabank.com.kh
Company registration number	00003077 dated 05 June 2000, issued by MoC
License number	06 dated 28 November 2006, issued by NBC
Disclosure Document registration number	053/20 SECC/SSR dated 19 March 2020, issued by the SERC
Representative of ACLEDA Bank	Dr. In Channy

B. NATURE OF BUSINESS

ACLEDA Bank is a commercial bank with the largest branch and office network in the Kingdom of Cambodia. It has listed on the CSX since May 25th, 2020. Currently, it has 4 wholly-owned subsidiaries: **ABL, ACS, AIB** and **AMM** and 1 representative office in Myanmar.

C. GROUP STRUCTURE OF ACLEDA BANK

No	Company name	Type of relation	Percentage of share holding	Core business	Company registration date	Business address
1	ABL	Subsidiary	ACLEDA Bank holding 99.90% and AIB holding 0.10%	Operate as a Commercial Bank, through-out the Lao PDR, providing banking and financial services	19 June 2008	#398, Corner of Dongpalane and Dongpaina Road, Unit 20, PhonesavanhNeua Village, Sisattanak District, Vientiane Capital Lao PDR.
2	ACS	Subsidiary	ACLEDA Bank holding 100%	Operate as a brokerage providing as a broker- age business and also has other business activities	e, 01 March 2010	5th floor ACLEDA Building #61, Preah Monivong Blvd, Sangkat Srah Chork, Khan Daun Penh, Phnom Penh, Kingdom of Cambodia.
3	AIB	Subsidiary	ACLEDA Bank holding 100%	Operate as educationa services	l 08 June 2011	#1397, Phnom Penh- Hanoi Friendship Blvd., Phum Anlong Kngan, Sangkat khmuonh, Khan Saensokh, Phnom Penh, Kingdom of Cambodia.
4	АММ	Subsidiary	ACLEDA Bank holding 100%	Operate as a deposit taking MFI, providing lending and microfinance services	06 September 2012	# 186(B) Shwe Gone Taing Road, Yae Tar Shae Block, Bahan Township, Yangon Myanmar.
5	Representative Office of ACLEDA Bank	Rep-Office	ACLEDA Bank holding 100%	Advertising ACLEDA Bank's product and services	06 May 2016	# 186(B) Shwe Gone Taing Road, Yae Tar Shae Block, Bahan Township, Yangon Myanmar.

D. ACLEDA BANK'S MILESTONES

- During 2021, ACLEDA Bank is expanding its self-automation banking services as part of its focus on digitalization in Cambodia. Through this expansion, it reduces the need for additional staff at the counter, which will allow our existing staffs to be more productive. To meet better serve customer needs, the Bank changed its mobile application interface to enhance its capabilities with the latest developments in global financial technology. With the new ACLEDA mobile interface provides convenient, fast and highly secure banking transactions. It also reduces costs and saves customers time since they no longer need to physically go to a branch to conduct most of their transactions. Having the ACLEDA mobile seems we have the mini bank in our hands. Moreover, ACLEDA Bank had developed, enhanced, and launched many new functions in ACLEDA mobile App as below:
 - Get instant loan approval;
 - Open bank account and term deposit;
 - Create virtual card;
 - Pay tax for property and all types of vehicles;
 - Download summary account statement;
 - Download loan schedule;
 - Repay loan of other financial institutions;

- Receive payments notification;
- Pay insurance premium;
- Restore Bakong's account;
- Customize Bank account's name;
- Add purpose of own account fund transfer;
- Notification alert to keep balance for loan against term deposit repayment;
- Rating on the use of ACLEDA mobile Banking;
- Pay bill for PSP's agent; etc.

For further details of each function above, please visit the link: https://www.acledabank.com.kh/qr/toanchet

- On 24 January 2021, Control Case LLC, a famous and international Qualified Security Assessor (QSA) based in US, has announced that ACLEDA Bank successfully maintains PCI Data Security Standard (PCI DSS) Version 3.2.1.
- On 01 April 2021, the Bank received the letter of appreciation from Samdech Akka Moha Sena Padei Techo Hun Sen, Prime Minister of the Kingdom of Cambodia that the Bank contributed to pay taxes, the 4th largest among all taxpayers in 2020.
- On 08 April 2021, the Bank received the Certificate of Appreciation from the Cambodia Kantha Bopha Foundation for a donation of KHR 1,200,000,000.
- On 08 May 2021, at the 158th anniversary of the World Red Cross and Red Crescent Day, under the theme "Together with the Cambodian Red Cross (CRC) to combat COVID-19 and build social resilience", the Bank received the Certificate of Appreciation from the CRC for a contribution of KHR 800,000,000.
- On 20 May 2021, the Bank received the Leadership Awards for 2021 from VISA WORLDWIDE PTE. LIMITED.
- On 10 June 2021, the Bank received the Certificate of Appreciation from Techo Startup Center for a sponsor of the Reverse Innovation (RI) program organized by the Ministry of Economy and Finance and Techo Startup Center.
- On 25 October 2021, the Bank launched KHQR Code Payment Service. KHQR Code is the only one standard QR Code for banking and financial institutions and payment service providers serve the customers for other goods and services settlement in Cambodia. The Bakong App and other banks' App can scan the Bank's KHQR.
- On 23 November 2021, Global Ratings Agency Standard & Poor's (S&P) has assigned Stand-Alone Credit Profile (SACP) ratings at "bb" and Credit Ratings at "B+/Stable/B" to the Bank. These ratings are obtained due to the Bank's strong reputation and wide customer base support loyalty and protect its business franchise. It is seen as a cornerstone of the banking sector for Cambodians, and has an established track record is majority domestically owned and is listed on the stock exchange.
- On 26 November 2021, the Bank received the Information Security Management System Certificate from IRCLASS Systems and Solutions Private Limited. Holding this certificate, we can prove to our customers and partners that we have safeguards our data. It helps to build more trust from our customers on using our products and services, and partners are more confident in cooperating with us as we have such a good manage on the Risk as well as Confidentiality, Integrity, and Availability (CIA).
- On 30 November 2021, the Bank launched ACLEDA E-Shop which is an online shopping platform for the public to buy-sell goods, services, and to make payment settlement in real time via ACLEDA mobile.
- On 08 December 2021, the Bank and TOTAL CAMBODGE signed Agreement on Digital Payment Services via ACLEDA mobile.
- On 09 December 2021, the Bank received the Letter of Appreciation from the National Institute of Entrepreneurship and Innovation as being main sponsor in their program "National Entrepreneurship Awards 2021".
- On 15 December 2021, the Bank received the Special Recognition Award for 2020-2021 from Wells Fargo Bank.
- On 16 December 2021, the high delegations of the Bank of the Lao P.D.R. led by H.E. SONEXAY SITPHAXAY, Governor of the Bank of the Lao P.D.R. and high delegations of the NBC paid a visit to ACLEDA Bank.
- On 17 December 2021, the Bank received the 2020 BNY Mellon Straight-Through Processing (STP) Award from the Bank of New York Mellon Corporation (BNY Mellon).

E. MARKET SITUATION

As of December 2021, ACLEDA Bank's still maintain market share around 16.24% and 14.25% respectively for both deposits and loans. Although the global epidemic has negatively affected to all sectors throughout the country, in 2021, ACLEDA Bank continue to progress in deposits service by achieving as accumulation 388,430 accounts with increasing on total deposits balance approximately KHR4.50 trillion or equal to USD1,105.5 million while the credit service also progress by achieving as accumulation 9,663 accounts with increasing on total loan outstanding around KHR3.79 trillion or equal to USD930.79 million if compared to 2020.

For the price situation in banking institutions, the interest rate on KHR Loan was down as average to 12.48% (12.98% in 2020) and USD loan was up to 10.68% (10.31% in 2020) while microfinance institution continues to drop to 16.72% and 14.72% (17.13% and 15.26% respectively in 2020). The interest rate on KHR deposit in banking sector was increased to 6.16% (5.99% in 2020) and the USD was decreased to 4.74% (4.80% in 2020) while microfinance drop individually to 7.19% and 6.92% (7.59% and 7.44% in 2020).

F. COMPETITIVE SITUATION

The banks and microfinance institutions continues to grow remarkably. By December 2021, there were 54 commercial banks (24 local incorporated banks, 18 subsidiary banks, and 12 foreign branch banks), 10 specialized banks (04 locally Incorporated and 06 foreign Banks), 85 microfinance institutions (06 MDI and 79 MFI), 17 leasing companies, 6 Representative Offices of Foreign Banks in Cambodia, 28 payment service providers, and 234 rural credit operator. (Source: NBC Report, CMA Report, and Actually Updated)

At the same period, the credit balance of customers was up 21.2% (up to KHR186.4 trillion or equal to USD45.7 billion with total 3.3 million of accounts) of which the banking sector increased by 20.3% (up to KHR150.4 trillion or equal to USD36.8 billion with subtotal 1.2 million of accounts), microfinance sector increased by 25.6% (up to KHR34.6 trillion or equal to USD8.5 billion with subtotal 2 million of accounts), financial leasing sector increased by 8.5% (up to KHR1.5 trillion or equal to USD358.8 million with subtotal of 102,381 accounts) and rural credit operator (up to KHR244.6 billion or equal to USD60 million with subtotal of 80,570 accounts). Whereas customer deposit balance also growth 15.4% (up to KHR157.1 trillion or equal to USD38.5 billion with total 12.1 million of accounts) of which the banking sector increased by 14.9% (up to KHR139.4 trillion or equal to USD34.1 billion with subtotal 9.2 million of accounts) and microfinance sector increased by 20.2% (up to KHR17.7 trillion or equal to USD4.3 billion with subtotal 2.8 million of accounts).

The customers, market, price and competition situation in the banking sector has been changed significantly, but ACLEDA Bank continues to maintain a competitive advantage in all products-services, operating network, source of fund, and technical resources, and continues to grow well. As of December 2021, ACLEDA Bank's loans increased by 2.31% (lower than 2020 which was 3.43%) and 21.53% (higher than 2020 which was 16.17%) for both number of loan and total loan outstanding if compared to 2020, in accordance with ACLEDA Bank's deposits increased by 15.13% and 24.69% for both number of account and total deposit balance higher than that growth in 2020 which was individually 10.46% and 5.57%.

G. FUTURE PLAN

ACLEDA Bank plans to keep on improving and making its digital service to be more easily for customer usage by continuing to innovate new products and services and continuing to update all existing digital product and services. Additionally, ACLEDA Bank plans to reduce the number of physical branches that use a lot of people but replaced by establishing the Banking Self Service, equipped with machines and enable customer do transaction 24/7, around Phnom Penh and provinces.

H. RISK FACTORS

1. Analyst

The prolonged COVID-19 pandemic has significantly impacted to the society, global economy, and Cambodia's economy especially on priority sectors such as tourism, garment & footwear, construction and real estate and transportation. Meanwhile, the COVID-19 pandemic also caused the risk to ACLEDA Bank such as:

1-1 Credit Risk

The material risks and challenges from the prolonged COVID-19 pandemic has significantly impacted to the economy which have caused the customers or business partners could not fulfil the loan repayment obligation and would impact on the cash flow and the prospects of the Bank. The COVID-19 pandemic has caused the customers drop their profits or get impact to their businesses leading to impact on the fulfilling of the loan repayment obligation to the Bank and increase of the loan restructuring.

1-2 Liquidity Risk

The COVID-19 pandemic may lead to the turmoil for the public and depositor's panic causing to the liquidity risk to the Bank.

1-3 Operational Risk

The COVID-19 pandemic onset would affect or disrupt the Bank's operations partially or wholly in the event of any infections to any staff or customers at any branch or the measures to lockdown the commune/district/city/location within the Bank's operational areas due to the new variants of COVID-19 which would lead to the outbreaks.

2. Management opinion and Risk mitigation

However, the Bank's management believes that these risk factors can be effectively managed and mitigated as well as turn into the opportunities:

2-1 Credit Risk Management Measures

- Cautiously implement the NBC's circulars, particularly, the classification and provisioning obligation on restructured loans, which aims for minimizing credit risks to ensure the financial stability and support the recovery of economic activities.
- The Bank continues to provide loans and various payment services to priority sectors especially hotel, guesthouse, tourism, construction, apparel, garment and footwear sector and reduce the interest rate of small loan in order to ensure business continuity.
- Gently solve the loan problem caused by the impacts from COVID-19 and based on the real circumstance with the encouragement to credit officer to contact and solve the loan problem via cell-phone to mitigate the impact.
- Promote for the use of self-service including ACLEDA POS Machine, ATM and CDM, ACLEDA Internet Banking, ACLEDA E-Commerce, ACLEDA
 mobile, KHQR Code, remittance and other payment service in order to reduce the operation at counters and the infections from the use
 of banknotes.

2-2 Liquidity Risk Management Measures

In line with the measures of the NBC for providing an additional liquidity to the banks and financial institutions to mitigate the impact of COVID-19, ACLEDA Bank also introduced risk management measures to mitigate the liquidity risk and ensure the business continuity by maintaining the high level of fund to support business growth and to respond the unprecedented events timely.

2-3 Operational Risk Management Measures

In accordance with the guidelines of the government as well as the Ministry of Health on the prevention and control of the COVID-19 pandemic, ACLEDA Bank has prudently implemented and introduced measures and guidelines to prevent the COVID-19 pandemic to ensure business continuity such as:

- Strengthen and pay attention to the prevention of eventual transmission of COVID-19 virus to employees and customers in accordance with the guidelines of the government.
- Strengthen to monitor carefully on the situation and activities of the staff that may cause the spread of COVID-19 disease, as well as receive reports by all means regarding the infection cases of the staff who get involved directly or indirectly. Prepare and allow relevant staff to work from home and implement in accordance with the instructions of the Ministry of Health and the NBC.
- Develop contingency plan to ensure the continuity of operations in the event that a provincial or municipal branch offices are closed due
 to the COVID-19 pandemic, the Bank is still able to continue the operation without hindrance. ACLEDA Bank has been operating on the
 basis of three strong foundations such as extensive branch network; all branches are connected to online Real-Time (self-service) such
 as ACLEDA POS, ACLEDA ATM and CDM, ACLEDA Internet Banking, ACLEDA E-Commerce; and digital services such as ACLEDA mobile where
 customers can operate from home and from anywhere at any time.
- Develop the business continuity plan if headquarters or offices are closed due to the COVID-19 pandemic, the Bank will resume the operation
 at the nearest reserved office. If the employees are infected or in quarantine, they are required to work online from home without
 hindrance. If senior managements are sick or in quarantine, the Bank has a proxy guideline in place for working smoothly. The Bank also
 plans to prepare for the facilities and tools that enable to support the work-from-distance for all management and staffs, if needed.

Reference:

INFORMATION ON BUSINESS OPERATION PERFORMANCE

A. BUSINESS OPERATION PERFORMANCE INCLUDING BUSINESS SEGMENTS INFORMATION

As of December 2020, the sale and revenue of the Bank and its subsidiaries had performed well. The main keys performance are as follows:

K. D. S.		Actual Data		
Key Performance	2021	2020	2019	
LOAN				
Number of Loans	541,184	555,323	536,891	
Total Loan Outstanding (Million KHR)	22,116,013	18,229,372	15,808,814	
DEPOSIT				
Number of Accounts	3,298,382	2,894,907	2,620,778	
Deposit Balance (Million KHR)	23,287,064	18,652,690	17,799,184	
E-Banking Product/Channel				
ATM CARD				
Number of Cards	1,585,449	1,396,778	1,277,725	
Number of Txn	19,448,837	19,768,223	20,403,200	
Value of Txn (Million KHR)	16,173,990	13,775,918	12,548,066	
ACLEDA Mobile				
Number of Registers	2,278,220	1,782,814	1,276,528	
Number of Txn	78,726,895	48,749,599	28,264,972	
Value of Txn (Million KHR)	115,242,638	59,211,279	37,303,137	
INTERNET BANKING				
Number of User	13,557	11,679	11,331	
Number of Txn	1,466,822	886,990	510,297	
Value of Txn (Million KHR)	19,799,864	11,285,948	5,235,616	
E-COMMERCE				
Number of partners	59	51	48	
Number of Txn	3,215,207	447,929	467,668	
Value of Txn (Million KHR)	1,206,529	360,000	213,262	
ACLEDA ATMS				
Number of Terminals	901	757	669	
Number of Txn	27,129,252	26,572,771	24,181,231	
Value of Txn (Million KHR)	26,477,341	20,018,432	15,929,197	

	Actual Data					
Key Performance	2021	2020	2019			
Term Deposit Machine						
Number of Terminals	26	14	0			
Number of Txn	4,120	1,907	0			
Value of Txn(Million KHR)	343,158	180,292	0			
Virtual Teller Machine						
Number of Terminals	25	0	0			
Number of Txn	34,092	0	0			
Value of Txn(Million KHR)	70	0	С			
Cash Bag Deposit Machine						
Number of Terminals	14	19	14			
Number of Txn	94,713	121,198	107,886			
Value of Txn(Million KHR)	555,257	830,408	1,038,157			
ACLEDA POS						
Number of Terminals	4,462	4,287	4,289			
Number of Txn	2,033,283	2,457,626	2,412,938			
Value of Txn(Million KHR)	479,613	657,506	849,392			
QR Merchant						
Number of merchants	125,309	63,714	30,989			
Number of Txn	3,194,443	1,842,913	735,312			
Value of Txn (Million KHR)	638,240	186,691	90,886			
ACLEDA E-shop						
Nº of E-Shop	1	0	0			
Number of Txn	286	0	0			
Value of Txn(Million KHR)	7	0	C			
ACLEDA Virtual Cards						
Number of Virtual Cards	3,684	0	C			

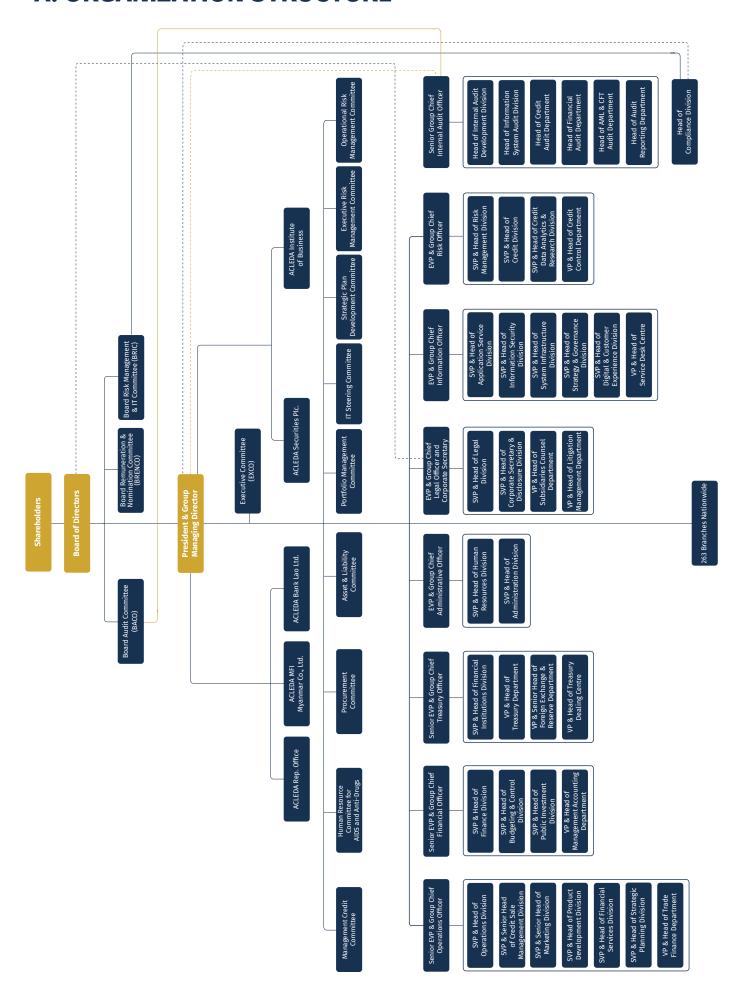
Van Daufannana	Actual Data					
Key Performance	2021	2020	2019			
Number of Txn	2,491	0	0			
Value of Txn (Million KHR)	161	0	0			
NETWORK OPERATIONS AND STAFFS						
ACLEDA Bank						
Number of Branch Operation	262	263	262			
Number of Self Service Banking	73	37	3			
Number of Staff	12,081	12,013	11,997			
SUBSIDIARIES (LOCAL & OVERSEAS)						
Number of branch Office	57	56	53			
Number of Staff	1,593	1,691	1,658			

B. REVENUE STRUCTURE

Course of Dougrap (in VIID million)	20	21	20	20	2019		
Source of Revenue (in KHR million)	Amount	Percentage	Amount	Percentage	Amount	Percentage	
Interest Income	2,334,217	90.12%	2,100,040	88.93%	1,959,318	87.90%	
Fee and commission Income	174,665	6.74%	186,625	7.90%	197,473	8.86%	
Other Income	81,204	3.14%	74,818	3.17%	72,327	3.24%	
TOTAL REVENUE	2,590,086	100%	2,361,483	100%	2,229,118	100%	

INFORMATION ON CORPORATE GOVERNANCE

A. ORGANIZATION STRUCTURE



B. BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Board Composition

No	Name	Position	Date of term being Director	Expired Date of being Director		
1	Mr. Chhay Soeun	Chairman	18 August 2014	18 August 2023		
2	Dr. In Channy	Executive Director	18 August 2014	18 August 2023		
3	Mr. Rath Yumeng	Executive Director	18 August 2014	18 August 2023		
4	Drs. Pieter Kooi	Independent Director	12 January 2004	12 January 2025		
5	Mr. Van Sou leng	Independent Director	02 September 2020	02 September 2023		
6	Ms. Phurik Ratana	Independent Director	06 November 2021	08 November 2024		
7	Mr. Stéphane MANGIAVACCA	Non-Executive Director	22 April 2020	21 August 2024		
8	Mr. Kyosuke Hattori	Non-Executive Director	06 November 2021	06 December 2022		
9	Mr. Albertus Bruggink	Non-Executive Director	12 May 2021	10 January 2025		
10	Mr. Kay Lot	Non-Executive Director	12 May 2021	12 May 2024		

Corporate Secretary Name: Mrs. Buth Bunseyha, Mr. Yin Virak, Mr. Sen Sokla, Mrs. Tep Sarchenda

C. EXECUTIVE MANAGEMENT

No	Name	Gender	Position
1	Dr. In Channy	М	President & Group Managing Director
2	Dr. So Phonnary	F	Senior Executive Vice President & Group Chief Operations Officer
3	Mrs. Mar Amara	F	Senior Executive Vice President & Group Chief Financial Officer
4	Mr. Rath Yumeng	М	Senior Executive Vice President & Group Chief Treasury Officer
5	Mr. Ly Thay	М	Executive Vice President & Group Chief Administrative Officer
6	Mrs. Buth Bunseyha	F	Executive Vice President & Group Chief Legal Officer and Corporate Secretary
7	Mr. Mach Theary	М	Executive Vice President & Group Chief Information Officer
8	Dr. Loeung Sopheap	М	Executive Vice President & Group Chief Risk Officer

Note: Detailed information of the corporate governance, please see the attached appendix.

INFORMATION ON SECURITIES' TRADING AND SHAREHOLDERS OF ACLEDA BANK

A. INFORMATION ON SECURITIES

1. Information on Equity Securities (for equity listed entity)

Information	Description
Name of equity securities	ACLEDA Bank Plc.
Equity securities' symbol	ABC
Class of equity securities	Common Share
Par value per equity securities	KHR 4,000
IPO Price	KHR 16,200
The total number of outstanding shares	433,163,019 Shares
Market capitalization (Million Riel)	4,556,875
Permitted Securities Market	CSX, Listing date: 25 May 2020

2. Information on Debt Securities (for debt listed entity): N/A

B. SECURITIES' PRICE AND TRADING VOLUME

Common	Share	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
	Maximum	17,320	17,320	16,980	16,960	16,660	16,600	13,300	12,800	12,000	11,840	11,180	10,960
Trading Price	Average	16,855	16,936	16,726	16,713	16,421	14,963	12,804	12,275	11,393	11,278	10,969	10,360
	Minimum	16,620	16,660	16,000	16,500	16,280	11,900	12,260	11,640	10,800	11,100	10,840	10,000
Trading Volume	Maximum	23,305	68,692	13,722	18,254	29,721	954,464	287,032	94,637	127,073	113,396	38,810	153,468
	Average	5,394	8,445	5,931	5,601	12,500	128,098	101,356	57,900	46,492	42,552	27,031	33,225
	Minimum	746	1,106	253	458	5,228	3,208	42,174	35,402	19,632	15,062	8,150	4,442

C. CONTROLLING SHAREHOLDER (30% OR MORE): N/A

D. SUBSTANTIAL SHAREHOLDER (5% OR MORE)

Name	National	Number of Shares	Percentage
AFT	Cambodian	111,492,719	25.7392%
Shareholders legalized from ASA, Plc.	Cambodian	89,878,026	20.7492%
SMBC	Japanese	78,259,310	18.0669%
COFIBRED	French	52,530,223	12.1271%
ORIX Corporation	Japanese	52,530,223	12.1271%
Total		384,690,501	88.8096%

E. INFORMATION ON DIVIDEND DISTRIBUTION IN THE LAST 3 (THREE) YEARS (FOR EQUITY LISTED ENTITY)

Detail of dividend distribution	2020	2019	2018
Net profit (in KHR million)	576,865	489,724	482,624
Total Cash dividend (in KHR million)	172,948	133,395	34,060
Total share dividend (in KHR million)	-	-	136,761
Other dividend	-	-	-
Dividend payout ratio (%)	30%	27%	35%
Dividend yield (%)	*2.33%	-	-
Dividend per share (KHR)	399	311	432

^{*}Closing Price on 31 December 2020 was KHR 17,100

INTERNAL CONTROL AUDIT REPORT BY INTERNAL AUDITOR

I. INTRODUCTION

Internal auditing is an independent, objective assurance and consulting activity designed to add value and improve the bank operations. To help the bank and subsidiaries to accomplish the objectives by bringing a systematic, disciplined approach to evaluate and improve the effectiveness of risk management, control and governance processes, the internal audit function is led by the Senior Group Chief Internal Officer, who is authorized to communicate and interact directly with the Board Audit Committee.

II. SCOPE OF INTERNAL AUDIT ENGAGEMENTS

The scope of Internal Audit activities consists of three core engagements to apply the systematic and disciplined approach to examine and evaluate internal control, risk management perspectives and the processes of the bank's operation.

- Assurance Review: To Review the bank's policies, operating manuals, procedures and conduct the control testing to ensure the effectiveness
 of compliance control in monitoring of compliance with regulatory requirements and adequate risk management processes to mitigate
 risks.
- **Information Security Audit:** To carry out audit techniques to ensure the reliability, effectiveness and integrity of the management information systems including relevance, accuracy, completeness, availability, confidentiality and comprehensiveness of data.
- Investigate Assessment: To conduct comprehensive examination on the red flags of common internal/ external fraud schemes including misappropriation, bribery and corruption to ensure the effective and strong control on the conflict of interest and adequacy of procedures to safeguard the bank's assets.

III. SUMMARY OF PERFORMING INTERNAL AUDIT ENGAGEMENT IN 2021

The activities of internal audit consisted of defining the scope of assessment, submitting the audit plan to the Board Audit Committee for approval, performing and controlling engagements, communicating the results, providing a written report, monitoring corrective action taken by management.

An annual internal audit plan of the year 2021 was established based on the comprehensive risk assessment method to align with the bank strategy to define the audit objective and scope of each engagement. The Board Audit Committee approved the annual internal audit plan, including the budget to support the internal audit activities, human resources and professional knowledge development.

The 2021 internal audit plan approved by the Board Audit Committee was successfully performed including 52 Assurance Review engagements, 41 Investigate Assessment engagements and 15 Information Security Audit engagements to cover the entire bank locations at both Head Office and branch levels. The engagements also to cover the following audit areas, namely Risk Management Audit, Human Resource Audit, Office Management Audit, Credit Audit, Digital Banking Audit, Forensic Audit, Information Security Audit, Financial Audit, Market Risk Audit, Liquidity Risk Management Audit, Counter Audit, and AML-CFT Audit.

Where material issues have been identified through internal audit reviews, recommendations have been communicated to management and internal audit have ensured that management have set up the appropriate corrective actions with proper timelines for improvement such as updating/developing policy, operating manual and procedures, strengthening and training management and staff.

The monthly consolidation of internal audit reports is submitted to the Board Audit Committee and copied to senior managements. The content of the audit reports includes management's actions to be taken and those actions are the subjects of follow up audits to monitor the correction of audit findings.

IV. CONCLUSION

The internal audit engagement plan in 2021 was completely achieved and strictly applied the risk based approach to all the audit areas and audit locations to provide the recommendation on effective control on risk management, internal control process and procedure and compliance control.

To respond to the internal audit recommendation, the bank management set up corrective action plan to enhance control environment for the day to day bank operation.

Based on the internal audit results of 2021 engagement, the bank's framework of governance, risk management and control are adequately designed for the system to perform in accordance with the regulations, internal policies, and procedures.

Read and Agreed

Date: 03 February 2022

Date: 03 February 2022

Ms. Phurik Ratana Chair of Board Audit Committee

Ms. Kim Sotheavy Senior Group Chief Internal Audit Officer

FINANCIAL STATEMENT AUDITED BY THE INDEPENDENT AUDITOR

PLEASE REFER TO THE ANNEX
FOR FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AUDITED BY INDEPENDENT AUDITOR

INFORMATION ON RELATED PARTY TRANSACTION AND CONFLICT OF INTEREST

The Listed entity shall disclose material transactions information, with related parties in the last 2 (two) years, specifying name, relation between the listed entity and related parties, size of transaction and the type of interest which arise from that relationship as follows:

A. Material Transactions with shareholder who hold at least 5% or more shares of outstanding equity securities.

ACLEDA Bank has 5 shareholders who hold at least 5% or more shares of outstanding equity securities including: AFT, ASA, Plc., SMBC, COFIBRED and ORIX Corporation.

As at 31 December 2021, ACLEDA Bank has material transactions with shareholders who hold at least 5% or more of the securities currently circulating in market as below:

Description	2021	2020		
	USD	KHR '000	USD	KHR '000
Balances with related parties	639,918	2,607,026	412,162	1,667,195
SMBC	639,918	2,607,026	412,162	1,667,195
Interest income	-	-	16,989	69,264
SMBC	-	-	16,989	69,264
Account Payable	(26,106)	(106,356)	(500)	(2,023)
AFT	(26,062)	(106,177)	-	-
ASA, Plc.	(44)	(179)	(500)	(2,023)
Deposits	13,263,564	54,035,760	13,117,596	53,060,676
AFT	13,078,765	53,282,889	12,794,610	51,754,197
Current Accounts	11,052,703	45,028,712	12,794,610	51,754,197
Fixed deposits	2,026,062	8,254,177	-	-
ASA, Plc.	142,331	579,856	250,212	1,012,108
Saving accounts	22,287	90,797	99,712	403,335
Fixed deposits	120,044	489,059	150,500	608,773
SMBC	42,468	173,015	72,774	294,371
Fee and commission income	28,063	114,132	28,063	114,413
AFT	26,400	107,369	26,400	107,633
ASA, Plc.	1,663	6,763	1,663	6,780
Interest expenses	32,903	133,816	201,670	822,208
AFT	26,062	105,994	184,498	752,198
ASA, Plc.	6,841	27,822	17,172	70,010

B. Material Transactions with Director and Senior Officer

As of 31 December 2021, ACLEDA Bank has material transactions with directors and senior officer as below:

Post the	202	21	20	2020	
Description	USD	KHR '000	USD	KHR '000	
Loans and advances	11,715,219	47,727,802	11,537,220	46,668,055	
Interest income	1,064,057	4,327,520	1,074,031	4,378,824	
Deposit	3,944,815	16,071,176	3,094,221	12,516,124	
Interest expense	143,482	583,541	135,704	553,265	
Interest payable	(21,216)	(86,434)	(22,588)	(91,369)	
Fee and remuneration expense	7,826,546	31,830,562	6,518,241	26,574,868	

C. Transactions with Director and Shareholder related to buy/Sell asset and service

As of 31 December 2021, ACLEDA Bank has no transaction with the director and shareholder related to buy/sell asset and service.

D. Material transactions with immediate family members of the director, Senior Officer and Shareholder who hold at least 5% or more shares

As of 31 December 2021, ACLEDA Bank has material transactions with immediate family members of the director, Senior Officer and Shareholder who hold at least 5% or more shares as below:

Description	202	21	2020	
Description	USD	KHR '000	USD	KHR '000
Loans and advances	2,188,943	8,917,754	1,458,949	5,901,449
Deposit	967,656	3,942,231	1,419,631	5,742,407
Interest payable	(5,757)	(23,454)	(5,787)	(23,408)

E. Material transactions with the person, who associated with director of the listed entity, its Subsidiary or Holding Company, whose relationship has occurred in any transactions or have been made by the listed entity

As at 31 December 2021, ACLEDA Bank has material transactions with subsidiaries as below:

Provided to	202	1	2020		
Description	USD	KHR '000	USD	KHR '000	
Loans and advances	-	-	6,440,590	26,052,187	
AIB	-	-	6,440,590	26,052,187	
Balances with related parties	1,005,356	4,095,820	502,678	2,033,333	
ABL	1,005,356	4,095,820	502,678	2,033,333	
Interest income	206,508	839,868	399,524	1,628,859	
ABL	39,303	159,845	6,720	27,397	
AIB	167,205	680,023	392,804	1,601,462	
Account receivable	46,319	188,703	169,544	685,806	
ABL	5,356	21,820	2,678	10,833	
AMM	40,963	166,883	166,866	674,973	
Account payable	(37,318)	(152,033)	(2,187)	(8,846)	
ACS	(3,272)	(13,330)	(2,187)	(8,846)	
AIB	(34,046)	(138,703)	-	-	
Deposits	6,362,655	25,921,456	3,517,321	14,227,563	
ABL	2,522,557	10,276,897	1,597,921	6,463,590	
Current accounts	2,522,557	10,276,897	1,597,921	6,463,590	
ACS	1,984,821	8,086,161	1,880,097	7,604,992	
Saving accounts	164,269	669,232	180,135	728,646	
Fixed deposits	1,820,552	7,416,929	1,699,962	6,876,346	
AIB	1,855,277	7,558,398	39,303	158,981	
Current accounts	33,231	135,383	39,303	158,981	
Fixed deposits	1,822,046	7,423,015		-	
Fee and commission income	8,521	34,655	12,288	50,099	
ABL	14	57	14	57	
Bank service fee	14	57	14	57	
ACS	643	2,615	501	2,043	
Bank service fee	643	2,615	501	2,043	
AIB	7,864	31,983	11,773	47,999	
Bank service fee	7,864	31,983	11,773	47,999	
Interest expense	197,499	803,229	95,393	388,917	
ACS	129,234	525,595	91,114	371,472	
AIB	68,265	277,634	4,279	17,445	
Fee and commission expense	2,541,176	10,334,963	2,200,796	8,972,645	
AIB	2,541,176	10,334,963	2,200,796	8,972,645	
Other commitments	(241,116)	(980,619)	(77,895)	(317,578)	
AIB	(241,116)	(980,619)	(77,895)	(317,578)	

F. Material transactions with former director or person who involved with former director

As of 31 December 2021, ACLEDA Bank has no material transaction with former director or person who involved with former director.

G. Material transactions with director who is holding any position in a non-profit organization or in any other company other than the listed entity

As of 31 December 2021, ACLEDA Bank has no material transaction with director who is holding any position in a non-profit organization or in any other company other than the listed entity.

H. Material transactions with director who get benefit either finance or non-financial from the listed entity

As of 31 December 2021, ACLEDA Bank has 2 executive directors who get benefit either finance or non-financial from the bank and other directors are non-executive director and independent director who get benefit either finance or non-financial from the bank as below:

	20	21	2020		
Description		21	202		
·	USD	KHR '000	USD	KHR '000	
Loans and advances	551,583	2,247,149	749,824	3,033,038	
Deposit	2,843,270	11,583,482	2,582,851	10,447,632	
Interest payable	(13,850)	(56,425)	(18,787)	(75,993)	
Fee and remuneration expense	407,587	1,657,656	527,704	2,151,449	

PART 8

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

The discussion and analysis focused on the operational and financial results based on Financial Statements as of 31 December 2021 audited by Independent Auditors. The Audited Financial Statements had been prepared in accordance with CIFRS. Only the key components of the Audited Financial Statements and key factors that affect ACLEDA Bank's profitability were discussed and analysed.

A. OVERVIEW OF OPERATION

1. Revenue Analysis

The Group had three main sources of revenue including Interest Income, Fee & Commission Income and Other Incomes.

- Interest Income includes the interest income from loans and advances to customers, deposits and placements with banks and financial investments.
- Fee & Commission Income mainly includes commission fees, Commission fee collected for assurance agency, ATM fee, early loan redemption fees, Deposit fee charged, Fee income from guarantee and training income.
- Other Incomes include foreign exchange gains, gain on disposals of property and equipment, dividend on financial investments and other income.

2. Revenue by segment analysis

Source of Revenue	202	2021		2020		2019	
(in KHR million)	Amount	Percentage	Amount	Percentage	Amount	Percentage	
Interest Income	2,334,217	90.12%	2,100,040	88.93%	1,959,318	87.90%	
Fee and commission Income	174,665	6.74%	186,625	7.90%	197,473	8.86%	
Other Income	81,204	3.14%	74,818	3.17%	72,327	3.24%	
Total revenue	2,590,086	100%	2,361,483	100%	2,229,118	100%	

The total revenue of KHR 2.59 trillion in 2021 was mainly from interest income which accounted for 90.12% of its total revenue and total revenue increased by KHR 228.60 billion or 9.68% compared to 2020.

3. Gross profit margin analysis

The statement of Profit/ (Loss) and Other Comprehensive Income of the Group prepared in the format (the gross profit margin) was not presented. The net interest income resulted from the total interest income less total interest expense was illustrated in the next point of the Profit/ (Loss) before Tax Analysis as below.

4. Profit/ (Loss) before tax analysis

	0004		Variance	
Statement of Profit or loss (in KHR million)	2021	2020 —	Amount	Percentage
Interest Income	2,334,217	2,100,040	234,177	11.15%
Interest expense	(701,204)	(614,719)	(86,485)	14.07%
Net interest income	1,633,013	1,485,321	147,692	9.94%
Fee and commission income	174,665	186,625	(11,960)	(6.41%)
Fee and commission expense	(10,845)	(7,103)	(3,742)	52.68%
Net fee and commission income	163,820	179,523	(15,703)	(8.75%)
Impairment losses on loans and advances, deposits and placements with other banks and other receivables	(55,089)	(84,777)	29,688	(35.02%)
Impairment losses on off-balance sheet commitments	567	221	346	(156.56%)
Net impairment losses	(54,521)	(84,556)	30,035	(35.52%)
Income after impairment losses	1,742,311	1,580,287	162,024	10.25%
Other incomes	81,204	74,818	6,386	8.54%
General and administrative expenses	(990,578)	(921,101)	(69,477)	7.54%
Profit before income tax	832,937	734,005	98,932	13.48%

In 2021, the profit before income tax increased by KHR 98.93 billion or 13.48% comparing to 2020 due to increasing in net interest income by KHR 147.69 billion or 9.94%, decreasing in net impairment losses by KHR 30.04 billion or 35.52% and increasing in other income by KHR 6.39 billion or 8.54% offset by decreasing in net fee and commission income by KHR 15.70 billion or 8.75% and increasing in general and administrative expenses by KHR 69.48 billion or 7.54%.

5. Profit/ (Loss) after tax analysis

Chatamant of Dueft on loss (in KUD william)	2024	2020	Variance	
Statement of Profit or loss (in KHR million)	2021	2020	Amount	Percentage
Profit before income tax	832,937	734,005	98,932	13.48%
Income tax expense	(154,906)	(157,139)	2,233	(1.42%)
Profit for the period	678,031	576,865	101,166	17.54%

In 2021, the profit for the period was KHR 101.17 billion or 17.54% more than 2020. This increase was mainly due to an increase in net interest income of 9.94% equivalent to KHR 147.69 billion compared to 2020.

6. Total comprehensive income (loss) analysis

Total assessed assista in assessed in KUD william)	2024	2020	Variance	
Total comprehensive income (in KHR million)	2021	2020 —	Amount	Percentage
Net Profit for the period	678,031	576,865	101,166	17.54%
Other comprehensive income:				
Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss:				
Remeasurement of employee benefit obligations	(16,846)	691	(17,537)	(2,537.92%)
Remeasurement of the effective portion of derivatives arising from				
cash flow edge	(2,059)	<u> </u>	(2,059)	-
Items that are or may be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss:				
Currency translation differences	5,080	(8,160)	13,240	162.25%
Other comprehensive Income/(loss) for the year	(13,825)	(7,469)	(6,356)	(85.10%)
Total comprehensive income for the year	664,206	569,396	94,810	16.65%

7. Factors and trends analysis affecting financial conditions and results

ACELDA Bank is confident of improving its performance this year amid better GDP growth forecasts after building a strong legacy of over 30 years, future-ready ACLEDA Bank continues to lay strong foundations to offer holistic banking solutions to meet customers' changing financial commitment in Cambodia and beyond.

After breaking down the geographical boundaries by combining digital and physical infrastructures, the home-grown bank is successfully catering to a diverse customer base – including individuals and corporate clients in urban, semi-urban and rural vicinities. With its hallmark of offering superior banking services, ACLEDA Bank offers a comprehensive suite of financial services – loans, fund transfer, deposit, trade financing, internet banking, ACLEDA mobile, among others supported by its digital infrastructure and physical offices, the Bank is efficiently reaching out to the underbanked and unbanked segments – whether to assist farmers to work their farmland or provide working capital for SMEs. By narrowing the financing gap – some half a million Cambodians today have access to ACLEDA Bank's services – it is in the forefront driving financial inclusion in the Kingdom.

For the next 30 years, people will see ACLEDA Bank using the advanced technologies of big data and AI, as a business centre of excellence, providing quality, security and trust. The Bank's efficient delivery ecosystem across the Kingdom comprising ATMs, self-service banking outlets, cash deposit, cash withdrawal machines, virtual teller machines (to open accounts and print cards) and term deposit machines (for fixed deposits) are serving as a powerful catalyst for the next wave of growth.

"The Bank's future looks promising" as business confidence on Cambodia's GDP growth is bolstered after the government efficiently curtailed the spread of the Covid-19 pandemic. In December 2021, the World Bank assessed the Cambodia's growth outlook is expected to continue to recover as Covid-19 related restrictions are lifted. Growth is projected to reach 4.5 per cent in 2022, but any renewed spread of the virus could put the recovery at risk.

Recovery in manufacturing exports and expansion of agricultural commodity exports will augur well for ACLEDA Bank as bulk of borrowers are involved in the agri-related businesses. The Bank can do better in 2022 because the Bank has invested heavily in our digital infrastructure, built a large high security data centre to store. The construction of Disaster Recovery Data Centre will help data storage in a highly protected environment. With the digital infrastructure and upgraded products and services, the Bank is confident in facing future challenges.

B. SIGNIFICANT FACTORS AFFECTING PROFIT

1. Demand and supply conditions analysis

ACLEDA Bank's operations are better and stronger with higher profit growth due to ACLEDA Bank's success in the market, which brings profit due to two factors:

- The growth of loan portfolio due to high demand in the market for the Bank's loan products especially in the SME segment.
- The growth of Bank's deposits and other transactional products and services.

Both factors are associated with the continuous development of the bank's digital platform which provides customers with innovative and modern financial products and services.

ACLEDA Bank Has been diversifying hybrid infrastructure of choices with 319 offices, gradually transforming them to self-service centres with 73 banking self-service, 901 ACLEDA ATMs, 26 Term Deposit Machine, 25 Virtual Teller Machine and 4,462 POS terminals. It's interesting to note that the Bank issued 1.59 million ACLEDA ATM cards to its customers. Moreover, the digitized ACLEDA mobile has proved very popular, registered by more than 2.28 million users as at the end of December 2021, all enabling the rapid circulation of money in the economy.

Enriching customer experience and strengthening cyber security are at the heart of ACLEDA Bank's focus at present. To achieve solid progress in pursuing these objectives, the Bank will continue to enhance our robust information technology infrastructure by investing in advanced technologies, fortify the Bank's human resource capacities, and expand and improve business processes. Strategically, the Bank is developing a payment platform to enable licensed partners of all sizes, locally as well as internationally, to join forces in servicing its customers mutually and beyond borders. This will not only benefit to our valued customers directly but their own business partners as well, recognizing that they are an important link for extending the Bank's outreach and growth together.

ACLEDA mobile has been extensively improved and redesigned to be more modern, convenient and highly secure with many unique features. Now, users can make deposits (current, saving and fixed/term) through ACLEDA mobile immediately and get high interest rates. ACLEDA E-Shop is an online shopping platform of ACLEDA mobile for the public to buy-sell goods, services and to make payment settlement in real time.

KHQR payment service provides the better convenient service to the users with high efficiency, safety, and confidence for goods and service payment transactions among the banking and financial institutions and payment service providers that are members of Bakong App.

In order to support the banking and financial institutions (during the outbreak of COVID-19) to have more liquidity to meet its funding needs, the NBC has relaxed certain ratios such as solvency, capital buffer, reserve requirement, etc. and the MEF reduced the withholding tax on interest of borrowing as well as create additional liquidity in the market with lower cost. They open opportunity for price competition that may impact the revenue of the Bank for short term, however, it will help strong for long term.

2. Fluctuations in prices of raw materials analysis

None Applicable.

3. Tax Analysis

The Bank and its subsidiaries are under Law on Taxation of respective country jurisdictions; therefore, the Bank and its subsidiaries have their obligation to pay taxes in according to the tax regulations of their jurisdictions.

Tax payment commitment to the tax departments not just a role model and awarding with Certificate of "Gold" for 2020-2021, but also a contributor to society and economic growth.

Tax revenue is the most important source of revenue for a country. The more the government collects taxes, the greater the contribution to the country's development. ACLEDA Bank was the fourth highest tax payer among all taxpayers in 2020. ACLEDA Bank is proud to be able to contribute to the economic development of our country.

4. Exceptional and extraordinary items analysis

The Bank did not experience any items, transactions or events of a material and unusual nature. However, economic conditions that impacted by COVID-19 community outbreak especially COVID-19 new variant in Cambodia in 2021 may affect the repayment capacity of customer as result the Bank loan quality may be slightly impacted.

C. MATERIAL CHANGES IN SALES AND REVENUE

In order to support the business growth of customers, ACLEDA Bank has reduced the interest rate for all new loan applications and by making it easier for its customers, all loan applications can be made through ACLEDA mobile. As a result, gross loan outstanding in 2021 increased by 3.89 trillion riels, equivalent to 21.32% compared to the end of 2020.

D. IMPACT OF FOREIGN EXCHANGE, INTEREST RATES AND COMMODITY PRICES

For fourth quarter of 2021, the Khmer Riel (KHR) exchange rate against the US dollar (USD) has depreciated slightly compared to the same period last year, to in range of 4,105 - 4,112 from in range of 4,064 - 4,106. The KHR has come under pressure due to the effects of the Covid-19 epidemic, which has weakened global economic activity, as well as Cambodia, which has reduced demand for the KHR. However, these changes were within normal business fluctuation. On the other hand, ACLEDA Bank has strictly followed the regulatory requirements and its internal risk policy for the FX Net Open Position. Therefore, the impact of exchange rate fluctuations on the Bank's business is minimal. And the effects are measured, monitored and managed on a daily basis for taking action on time as necessary.

The interest rate situation has fluctuated slightly, such as the fluctuation of interest rates due to price competition among the local markets. In addition, the Bank has been operating its business on a fixed interest rate regime (both deposits and loans), which has no direct relationship with interest rate movements in the international financial markets; therefore, the impact of interest rate fluctuations on the Bank's business is minimal and the fluctuations are within the scope of expectations and regular monitoring, as interest rate risk is measured, monitored on a monthly basis to take appropriate action timely to avoid serious impact on the results of the Bank's business.

The Bank has not involved in dealing with any commodity items.

E. IMPACT OF INFLATION

Inflation continues to stabilize at an average of 2.9%, similar to 2020 (2.9%). The Bank's operations are not significantly related to the level of inflation, so the impact of inflation on the Bank's business is minimal.

F. ECONOMIC / FISCAL / MONETARY POLICY OF ROYAL GOVERNMENT

• Economic:

Royal Government of Cambodia on 23 November 2021 revised the forecast of Cambodia's economic growth around 3% in 2021, higher than the August's forecast of 2.5%. This new growth is backed by strong growth in agricultural and industrial sector. He said that despite COVID-19, agriculture development has not decreased, but grew and exceeded plan forecast, and the industrial sector, a few factories had shut down, but Cambodia also received new investment constantly. The services sector, mainly the tourism sector, which was hit hard by the COVID-19, is expected to recover as the government allows vaccinated tourists to visit Cambodia from the late November 2021 by citing that this sector will contribute significantly to the nation's economic growth. (1)

Some Well-known institutions have also predicted Cambodia's GDP growth. The Asian Development Bank (ADB), due to the prolonged outbreak of COVID-19 pandemic as the behind on cutting the domestic demand, has more than halved its forecast Cambodia's economic growth in 2021 to 1.9% from the April's forecast of 4% growth. The International Monetary Fund (IMF) said that the public finances have been stressed, but public debt risks remain low overall. However, as in many other countries, the crisis has strained the ability of households and firms to service loans. Banks' loan portfolios were already concentrated in real estate; as the crisis has run, loans to tourism, transport, and trade sectors have come under stress. Based on these, the IMF has forecast that the Cambodia economy will recover slowly with GDP growth 2.2% this year, lower than the previous forecast of 4.2%. The World Bank also released the new forecast analysis that Cambodia's economic growth this year will go down to 2.2% impeded by slow growth in services including tourism, and in construction, and real estate. While, other traditional growth drivers, especially the garment, travel goods, footwear, and bicycle manufacturing industries, as well as agriculture, are underpinning the economic recovery. (2),(3),(4)

As a result for year 2021, the Cambodia's economy has recovered but the main sectors have different growth rates, of which tourism is the hardest hit (with a decline of international tourists -85% and domestic tourists -35.5%), construction sector and construction activity continued to increase slightly by 1.4%, foreign investment inflows and domestic demand also recover, but the number of new construction projects continued to decline in line with the slowdown in the real estate sector. The garment sector has recovered due to rising demand on export despite some disruptions. The agricultural sector benefited from climate change and supportive policies that boosted production, albeit at a slower pace with a growth rate of 1.4%, while manufacturing output for the export industry increased by 12.7%. For the foreign sector, Cambodia's balance of payment continued to have a surplus of US\$147 million and contributed to maintain international reserves at a high level of US\$20.5 billion, which could guarantee the import of goods and services for the next eight months. (1)

Fiscal:

For 12 months of 2021, the total tax revenue collected by the General Department of Taxation (through the online revenue management system of the General Department of Taxation) was KHR11,266.79 billion (approximately US\$2,781.92 million) compared to the Financial Law Plan for 2021, which requires the collection of KHR9,084.42 billion (approximately US\$2,243.07 million), equivalent to 124.02% of the yearly plan and exceed 24.02% or KHR2,182.37 billion or about US\$538.85 million, but if compared to the tax revenue collected in the same period in 2020 it decrease KHR433.75 billion (approximately US\$107.09 million), equivalent to -3.71%. The tax collection in December 2021 show that all types of tax revenue collected by the General Department of Taxation amounted to KHR897.82 billion (approximately US\$221.68 million), equivalent to 9.88% of the annual plan. (6)

For 2022, the General Department of Taxation has set out the following important measures and strategies such as: (1) Continue to strengthen the implementation of the necessary measures as set out in the 2019-2023 revenue collection strategy. (2) Continue to prepare the new fiscal draft law by starting the discussion at the level of relevant ministries and institutions so that the organization is comprehensive and interconnected, as well as responds to the growth of the national economy, ensuring clarity, efficiency, effectiveness, legitimacy and consistency of tax revenue collection management. (3) Establish mechanisms to manage revenue in major sectors that have the potential for tax revenue, including: (a) Continuing to strengthen the implementation of the obligation to install beer and non-alcoholic beverage meters of local producers (Flowmeter), (B) Strengthen cooperation with the Data Management Center (DMC), (C) Establish a Property ID mechanism to confirm that each property has paid taxes and to avoid selling property without paying taxes, (D) modernize the mechanism to monitor the transportation of petroleum products and construction materials by installing tracking devices (GPS and RFID) on trucks and stations for strengthening the Royal Government strategy implementation with good governance as the core, Promoting compliance, and ensuring fair competition, (E) Establish mechanisms for cooperation with Internet Service Providers (ISPs) to implement the measures on e-commerce controls. (4) Continue to strengthen the implementation of measures on long-term tax debts collection and request a decision principle to the Ministry of Economy and Finance in case of stubborn enterprises refusing to pay tax debts. (5) Continue to strengthen the management of tax revenue collection in potential sectors to ensure efficiency, transparency and fair competition. (6) Encourage all commercial gambling enterprises (casinos) to enter into tax registration and implement tax obligations properly in accordance with the tax laws, the tax regulations, and the commercial gambling management law. (7) Continue to modernize the information technology systems and the developed through applications and update all new systems and applications. (8) Continue to strengthen the dissemination of laws and regulations on taxation, reform and modernize the tax administration, and progress on strengthening the provision of services to taxpayers through the preparation of tax education via online, meetings, workshop, Vipassana, website, social media and online broadcast, especially the "Cambodia Taxation" program, by chatting directly with taxpayer via GDT Facebook Live, Call Center 1277, GDT Live Chat and so on. (9) Continue to reform human resources and progress on strengthening the implementation of labor laws and work discipline, and be gentle but firm, based on the legal aspects of providing services to taxpayers and managing the collection of tax revenue. (6)

Monetary:

As of the fourth quarter of 2021, the monetary base (M2) was in line with the monetary demand in the economy, up 14.7% (up to KHR156.6 trillion), slightly lower than the previous year's growth (15.3%) supported mainly by an increase in total deposits of residents (both in USD and KHR) at a rate of 14.8% (last year of 15.5%) and the increase of Currency in circulation 13.6% (last year 13.2%). In response to demand and to stabilize the exchange rate, the NBC also intervened to sell US \$591.2 million to financial institutions and money exchangers. At the same time, the release of liquidity into the economy through the Liquidity-Providing Collateralized Operation (LPCO) totaling KHR4.3 trillion in 2021 decreased of almost double compared to 2020. The absorbing of liquidity from the banking system through the issuance of Negotiable Certificate of Deposit (NCD) amounted totally US\$36 billion (increase of 7.7%), of which the issuance of NCD in riel and in dollar was KHR18.1 trillion (up 66.7%) and US\$30.3 billion (up 2.5%) respectively. As a result, inflation continued to be low at rate 2.9%, similar to 2020 (2.9%), while the exchange rate continued to stabilize at an average rate of KHR4,099 per dollar (lower than the previous year KHR4,093 per dollar). (1)

For 2022, the NBC has set 4 monetary policies to implement such as (1) Managing monetary supply at an appropriate level, (2) Maintaining a stable exchange rate to contribute to the price stability and public trust, (3) Pushing the use of the riel through market mechanisms, (4) Creating the necessary monetary policy instruments and (5) Promoting the development of the interbank market in order to improve the effectiveness of monetary policy. (1)

Reference:

- $(1) \qquad https://www.nbc.org.kh/download_files/publication/annual_rep_kh/Annual\&20Report\&202021\&20Publish.pdf \\$
- (2) http://www.xinhuanet.com/english/asiapacific/2021-09/22/c_1310202907.htm
- $(3) \qquad \text{https://www.imf.org/en/News/Articles/2021/12/08/pr21365-imf-executive-board-concludes-2021-article-iv-consultation-with-cambodian and the state of the$
- 4) https://www.worldbank.org/en/news/press-release/2021/12/08/cambodia-country-economic-update-december-2021-cambodia-is-now-living-with-covid-19
- (5) https://dap-business.com/finance/2021/01/13/4567/
- (6) https://www.tax.gov.kh/u6rhf7ogbi6/gdtstream/c8e3215e-98ef-4dc0-9b95-5b1bf767741e

SIGNATURE OF DIRECTORS

23 March 2022 Read and Approved

Mr. Chhay Soeun, Chairman

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23 March 2022 Read and Approved 23 March 2022 Read and Approved 23 March 2022 Read and Approved

Mr. Stéphane MANGIAVACCA,

Director, proxy t

Dr. In Channy, Director

Mr. Rath Yumeng, Director

Mr. Chhay Soeun, Chairman

23 March 2022 Read and Approved

Mr. Kyosuke Hattori,

23 March 2022 Read and Approved 23 March 2022 Read and Approved

Mr. Chhay Soeun, Chairman

Mr. Albertus Bruggink, Director

Mr. Kay Lot, Director

23 March 2022 Read and Approved 23 March 2022 Read and Approved 23 March 2022 Read and Approved

Drs. Pieter Kooi, Director

Mr. Van Sou leng, Director

Ms. Phurik Ratana, Director

ANNUAL REPORT APPENDIX FOR ACLEDA BANK

ANNUAL CORPORATE GOVERNANCE REPORT

PART 1

SHAREHOLDERS

A. SHAREHOLDERS STRUCTURE (BY 31 DECEMBER 2021)

1. Shareholder Information

Description	Nationality	Type of Shareholder	Number of Shareholders	Number of Shares	Percentage
		Individual	13,132	20,607,872	4.7575%
	Cambodian	Legal Person	4	3,044	0.0007%
Less than 5%		Individual	310	530,965	0.1226%
	Non Cambodian	Legal Person	7	27,330,637	6.3095%
		Individual	-	-	-
	Cambodian	Legal Person	2	201,370,745	46.4884%
From 5% to less than 30%	% Non Cambodian	Individual	-	-	-
		Legal Person	3	183,319,756	42.3212%
		Individual	-	-	-
-	Cambodian	Legal Person	-	-	-
From 30%		Individual	-	-	-
	Non Cambodian	Legal Person	-	-	-
Total			13,458	433,163,019	100.0000%

2. Shareholders Who are Directors, Senior Officials and Employees

Shareholders	Number of Shareholders	Number of Shares	Percentage
Director	3	99,014	0.6626%
Senior Officials	7	225,046	1.5060%
Employees	8,571	14,619,111	97.7314%
Total	8,581	14,943,171	100.0000%

B. SHAREHOLDERS' AND PROTECTION OF SHAREHOLDERS' RIGHTS

1. Rights of Shareholders

Any holder of each share shall be entitled to have:

- The rights to join General Meeting of Shareholders;
- The rights to vote directly or by proxy at any meeting of Shareholders;
- The right to receive any dividend or benefits distributed by the Bank;
- The right to receive the remaining property of the Bank on dissolution; and
- The right to obtain all kind of information including the Bank's business information, the Bank's accounting records and to check the shareholder names list at the Bank's Headquarters during working hours or at the General Meeting of Shareholders.

2. Protection of Shareholders' Rights and the Company's Practice of the Protection of Shareholders' Rights

The rights of Shareholders are protected by the MAOA of ACLEDA Bank. In accordance with Article 14 (14.1 point 1) of the MAOA of the Bank, "The ordinary share of the Bank provides the holder 1 (one) vote in General Meeting of Shareholders".

3. Protection of Minority Shareholders' Rights and the Company's Practice of the Protection of Shareholders' Rights

Each ordinary share has one vote. The rights of minority shareholders are protected by the MAOA of the Bank.

C. GENERAL SHAREHOLDER MEETING

1. Procedure of General Shareholder Meeting and Voting

The Bank has adopted a General Meeting Voting Policy, which is to provide clear rules and guidance to the Shareholders on how the voting process is to be conducted.

Quorum

The quorum for any shareholders' meetings shall be shareholders present in person or by proxy, holding at least 51% (fifty-one percent) of total voting shares.

Notice

The written notice will be provided to all shareholders addressed in different ways: hard copy and/or electronic version at least twenty (20) days, but no more than fifty (50) days, in advance of the scheduled meeting. The notice of the Shareholders meeting clearly specify the date and time and place at which the general meeting is held.

During the meeting and voting process

The Chairman will start the meeting with a welcome speech, determine whether a quorum is present, and announce the agenda. The Chairman would need to clarify the voting procedures to all shareholders presented at the Shareholders meeting before any resolution is put to the vote.

The Bank appoints their staff in advance to facilitate the voting process. The result will be announced after the counting of ballots and proxies by the manual/ system.

After the meeting

The Bank is subject to continuous disclosure and reporting obligations under Prakas 007/18 K.M.K/BB.K. dated October 30th, 2018 of SERC on Corporate Disclosure and in accordance with Corporate Disclosure Policy of the Bank.

2. Information of General Shareholder Meeting

No	Date	Type of Meeting	Quorums	Agendas	Resolutions
01	22 April 2021	AGM	99.21%	Matters for Decision:	The shareholders passed the following resolutions:
				Approval of Board fees.	 The shareholders approved the guidelines for increase in Board of Directors fees. The Shareholders voted in the favour of 99.94 percent.
					 The shareholders approved the increase in Board of Directors fees in line with 2020 inflation rate of 2.9%. The Shareholders voted in the favour of 99.96 percent.
				Approval of the distribution of dividend (subject to the approval from regulator) and keeping the remaining balance of the Net Profit After Tax in the retained earnings.	• The shareholders approved the distribution of cash dividend at 30% of 2020 NPAT (USD141,662,037) equal to USD42,493,292.17 at the rate of USD0.0981 per share and keeping the remaining balance in the retained earnings with subject to regulator's approval. The Shareholders voted in the favour of 99.97 percent.
				Approval of dividend policy.	The shareholders approved the record date on 03 May 2021 for determination of shareholders entitled to receive dividend. The Shareholders voted in the favour of 99.98 percent.
					 The shareholders approved the revised Dividend Policy. The Shareholders voted in the favour of 99.97 percent.
				Approval of remuneration and nomination policy.	The shareholders approved the revised Remuneration and Nomination Policy. The Shareholders voted in the favour of 99.97 percent.
				 Approval of annual increase in Chairman's salary retro-effective from 01 January 2021. 	• The shareholders approved the increase in salary of Mr. Chairman of the Board of Directors with grading "A+" retro-effective from 01 January 2021. The Shareholders voted in the favour of 99.96 percent.
				Approval of reappointment of Directors mandate for the next 3 years terms	The shareholders approved the reappointment of Mr. Stéphane MANGIAVACCA from COFIBRED as a director in ACLEDA Bank for the next 3-years term. The Shareholders voted in the favour of 99.97 percent.
		Mr. in	 The shareholders approved the reappointment of Mr. Albertus BRUGGINK from ORIX as a director in ACLEDA Bank for the next 3-years term. The Shareholders voted in the favour of 99.97 percent. 		
					 The shareholders approved the reappointment of Drs. Pieter KOOI as an Independent Director of ACLEDA Bank for the next 3-years term. The Shareholders voted in the favour of 99.97 percent.

No	Date	Type of Meeting	Quorums	. Agendas	Resolutions
02	09 July 2021	EGM	96.66%		The shareholders passed the following resolutions: • The Shareholders approved Ms. Phurik Ratana as an Independent Director of ACLEDA Bank to replace Mr. Ian S. Lydall. The Shareholders voted in the favour of 99.96 percent.
				Approval of Mr. Kyosuke Hattori from SMBC as a director to replace Mr. Kenichiro Mori;	The Shareholders approved Mr. Kyosuke Hattori from SMBC as a Director of ACLEDA Bank to replace Mr. Kenichiro Mori. The Shareholders voted in the favour of 99.89 percent.
				 Approval of amendment to Article 7, Article 8, Appendix 1, Appendix 3, and adding Appendix 4 (New) of MAOA of ACLEDA Bank. 	• The Shareholders approved the amendment to Article 7, Article 8, Appendix 1, Appendix 3, and adding Appendix 4 (New) of MAOA of ACLEDA Bank The Shareholders voted in the favour of 80.91 percent.
03	24 November 2021	EGM	96.25%		The shareholders passed the following resolutions: • The Shareholders approved the investment in IBF and encourage management for the Bank to actively participate in the IBF and approves to acquire a stake of between 5 and 10 percent in the IBF. The Shareholders voted in the favour of 99.93 percent.
				Approval of shares transfer from Triodos (TMF, TFSF, and TSFF) to North Haven Thai Private Equity Rumdul Company (Hong Kong) Limited	• The Shareholders approved and acknowledgement of the sale and purchase of 3.50 percent shareholding in the Bank equivalent to 15,160,706 shares from Triodos (TMF, TFSF, and TSFF) (the "Seller") to North Haven Thai Private Equity Rumdul Company (Hong Kong) Limited (the "Purchaser") as per the Agreement for the sale and purchase of shares in the Bank dated 20 August 2021. The Shareholders voted in the favour of 68.31 percent.
				Approval and acknowledgement of North Haven Thai Private Equity Rumdul Company (Hong Kong) Limited as a new Shareholder of ACLEDA Bank	• The Shareholders approved and acknowledgement of North Haven Thai Private Equity Rumdul Company (Hong Kong) Limited as a shareholder of the Bank. The Shareholders voted in the favour of 74.73 percent.
				Approval and acknowledgement of Mr. Ong Ling Wei from North Haven Thai Private Equity Rumdul Company (Hong Kong) Limited as a new shareholder representative in ACLEDA Bank	• The Shareholders and acknowledgement of Mr. Ong Ling Wei from North Haven Thai Private Equity Rumdul Company (Hong Kong) Limited as the authorized representative of the North Haven Thai Private Equity Rumdul Company (Hong Hong) Limited in the Bank. The Shareholders voted in the favour of 74.72 percent.
				Approval of the amendment to Article 7 (Shareholders) and Article 8 (Subscription of Shares) of MAOA of ACLEDA Bank	• The Shareholders approved the amendment to Article 7 ("Shareholders") and Article 8 ("Subscription of Shares") of MAOA of the Bank. The Shareholders voted in the favour of 74.71 percent.
				Approval of Grant Thornton (GT) as the external auditor of ACLEDA Bank for the financial year 2022	• The Shareholders approved Approval of Grant Thornton (GT) as the external auditor of the Bank for the financial year 2022. The Shareholders voted in the favour of 99.92 percent.

D. DIVIDEND DISTRIBUTION

1. Dividend Policy

The Bank put in place a Dividend Policy to set the principles to guide the determination of dividends to the shareholders properly and effectively. The Bank classifies dividends into the following categories:

- Cash dividend;
- Stock dividend; and
- Other forms determined by the decisions of the Board of Directors and Shareholders, and permitted by applicable laws, regulations and international best practices.

2. Historical Information of Dividend Distribution of the last 3 years.

No	Detail of Dividend Distribution	2020	2019	2018
1	Announcement Date of Dividend Distribution	Phase 1: 01 June 2021 Phase 2: 26 November 2021 Phase 3: 29 December 2021	20 February 2020	25 April 2019
2	Record Date	03 May 2021	31 December 2019	31 December 2018
3	Dividend Payment Date	Phase 1: 10 June 2021 (Cash) Phase 2: 06 December 2021 (Cash) Phase 3: 30 December 2021 (Cash)	20 February 2020 (Cash)	25 April 2019 (Cash) 19 June 2019 (Share)

PART 2

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

A. BOARD OF DIRECTORS

1. Board Composition

No	Name	Position	Appointment Date	Ending Date
1	Mr. Chhay Soeun	Chairman	18 August 2014	18 August 2023
2	Dr. In Channy	Executive Director	18 August 2014	18 August 2023
3	Mr. Rath Yumeng	Executive Director	18 August 2014	18 August 2023
4	Drs. Pieter Kooi	Independent Director	12 January 2004	12 January 2025
5	Mr. Van Sou leng	Independent Director	02 September 2020	02 September 2023
6	Ms. Phurik Ratana	Independent Director	06 November 2021	08 November 2024
7	Mr. Stéphane MANGIAVACCA	Non-Executive Director	22 April 2020	21 August 2024
8	Mr. Kyosuke Hattori	Non-Executive Director	06 November 2021	06 December 2022
9	Mr. Albertus Bruggink	Non-Executive Director	12 May 2021	10 January 2025
10	Mr. Kay Lot	Non-Executive Director	12 May 2021	12 May 2024

2. Director Biography

Mr. Chhay Soeun, Chairman

Board Committees: Audit

Cambodian. Born on April 10, 1954. Mr. Soeun became a member of the Board of Directors in August 2014. He joined ACLEDA Bank in January 1993 and worked there until his retirement on April 10, 2014. His last position at ACLEDA Bank was as Executive Vice President & Group Chief Financial Officer. From 1980 to 1992, he was an accountant and deputy chief accountant at the Kampot Provincial Department of Commerce.

At present, he is Chairman of the Board of Directors of ACLEDA Bank, Cambodia, a Board member of ABL, and a Board member of AMM.

He obtained his Executive Master's of Business Administration in Finance and Accounting from Preston University, California, USA. He is also a GAICD.

Dr. In Channy, Director

Cambodian. Born in June 1960. Dr. Channy is President & GMD of ACLEDA Bank, a position he has held since it was established as a bank in 2000. He became a member of the Board of Directors of ACLEDA Bank in August 2014. He was one of the founders of the ACLEDA in January 1993. As President of the Executive Committee he leads the Executive Management Team which is responsible for overall strategic planning and running the day-to-day business of ACLEDA Bank and its Group as well as implementation of its business plan. He is directly accountable to the Board of Directors.

His other responsibilities within the Group include Chairman of ABL and AMM, Shareholder Representative for ABL, ACS, the AIB, and AMM. He is also the Chairman of AFT.

Outside ACLEDA Bank, he is one the board members of the EDF, a Royal Government of Cambodia established Trust. He is the Chairman of the ABC. He also represents ACLEDA Bank as one of the members of the World Economic Forum.

He completed an Executive Course on FIPED at Harvard University, USA in 1998. He holds a Doctorate of Business Administration and is also a GAICD.

Mr. Rath Yumeng, Director

Cambodian. Born in 1962. Mr. Yumeng joined ACLEDA Bank in January 1999. From January 1999 to August 2008 he held various positions in the Bank including as Chief Accountant/Deputy Head of Finance (January 1999 - May 2007), Head of Finance Division (June 2007 - August 2008), Head of Treasury Division (September 2008 - May 2015) and Executive Vice President and Group Chief Treasury Officer (June 2015 till the present).

He is responsible for overseeing the Bank's treasury management and control functions, which includes being responsible for the Financial Institution Division, Foreign Exchange and Reserve Department, Treasury Department, and Treasury Dealing Centre. He also provides technical support to the Bank's subsidiaries in terms of fund management.

From 2001 until September 2014, he was the Shareholder Representative of ASA, Plc., one of the local shareholders of the Bank. In August 2014, he became a member of the Board of Directors of the Bank till the present.

He holds a Master's Degree in Finance and Banking from Western University, Phnom Penh, Cambodia, and is also a GAICD.

Drs. Pieter Kooi, Director

Board Committees: Risk Management and IT (Chair), Remuneration and Nomination, Audit.

Dutch. Born in 1958. Drs. Kooi joined the Board in October 2000. Starting in 1993, he advised ACLEDA as a microfinance consultant over a period of seven years in its course from a development program into a commercial bank. From 1999, he worked as a short-term microfinance consultant on projects in 15 countries located mainly in Africa and Asia. From September 2002 until December 2005, he was Director of the Microfinance Unit of UNCDF in New York. From March 2006 till May 2011, Drs. Kooi supported ACLEDA Bank as a part-time consultant in the establishment of ABL, ACLEDA Training Center Ltd. (currently AIB) and ACS. At present Drs. Kooi serves on several boards within the ACLEDA Bank Group.

He obtained his Master's Degree with distinction in Corporate Finance and Sociology from Erasmus University in Rotterdam, the Netherlands. He is also a GAICD.

Mr. Van Sou leng, Director

Board Committees: Remuneration and Nomination (Chair).

Cambodian. Born in 1953. Mr. Van Sou leng joined the Board in September 2020. Outside ACLEDA Bank, he is the President of Cambodia Federation of Employers and Business Associations (CAMFEBA), Chairman of Garment Manufacturers Association in Cambodia (GMAC), Member of ASEAN Business Advisory Council (ABAC), Member of ASEAN Federation of Textile Industries (AFTEX), Honorary President of Cambodia Federation of Equestrian (CFE), Vice Chairman of National Training Board (NTB), Co-chair of the Government-Private Sector Working Group, member of the Labor Advisory Committee (LAC), Vice Chairman of labor Dispute Resolution Advisory Committee, Member of the National Social Security Fund (NSSF) Board, Member of Committee of the Review of Cambodia's Implementation of the UN Convention on Anti-Corruption Law, and Member of the Inception Committee of the National Commercial Arbitration NAC.

He is also Vice Chairman of Asia Insurance Cambodia Co., Ltd., Vice Chairman of Asia properties Cambodia Ltd, Chairman of PPS Garment Factory, President of PPS Industrial Estate Holding Co., Ltd., President of the Cambodian Country Club (CCC), President of Golden Sorya Mall Co. and the President of a boutique Hotel named La Plantation Resort and SPA.

He graduated from Academie de Creteil at Fontainebleau, majoring im Mathematics and Physical Sciences, Paris in 1972. He is also graduated with a Diploma from the Institut Superieur de Gestion, 1976, Paris, France.

Ms. Phurik Ratana, Director

Cambodian (and French). Born in 1972, Ms. Phurik Ratana joined the Board in November 2021, She is a CFA Charterholder. She also obtained a Post-Graduate Diploma (DEA) and was a PHD candidate in Industrial Economics, a Master of Science in Foreign Trade and a Master in Economics and finance at University of Paris 1 Panthéon-Sorbonne.

Ratana has more than 20 years' experiences in international trade, investment, private sector development and finance. She has a strong background as a consultant/economist combined with hands-on experience in high-level management positions. She is currently a Private Sector and Investment senior consultant for various international organizations and is on the advisory board of Khmer Enterprise, Impact Hub and SmallWorld, Khmer Enterprise. She was an Independent Director for a commercial bank in Cambodia from 2014 to 2021 and for I-Finance Leasing from 2018. In addition, she is the founder and chairperson of the Cambodia Community of Investment Professionals (CFA Community in Cambodia) to build local skills in finance while promoting Cambodia as an investment destination. Her previous positions in Cambodia include being the Executive Director of EuroCham Cambodia from 2014 -2018, business consultant of DFDL, partner at the private equity firm Cambodia Emerald in 2008 and director of the CCFC (French Cambodian Chamber of Commerce). She worked also in Switzerland as portfolio manager for a Private Bank and as economist at UNCTAD.

Mr. Stéphane MANGIAVACCA, Director

French. Born in 1975. Mr. Mangiavacca joined the Board in March 2020. He started his carrier with the French Ministry of Finance, working in China. He then joined the Internal Audit of BPCE Group where he became Senior Manager of Quantitative Audit. He now works for BRED Banque Populaire as an Executive Board member, Head of International and he was a CEO until October 2021 and then he has become a Board member of several French and international banks of BRED Group. He graduated from ECOLE NATIONALE SUPERIEURE DES MINES DE SAINT-ETIENNE, Engineering Diploma with honors and studied at University of New Brunswick in Canada.

Mr. Kyosuke Hattori, Director

Japanese. Born in 1975. Mr. Kyosuke Hattori joined the Board in November 2021. He began his career with Sumitomo Bank (currently SMBC) after graduating from Sophia University. In April 2001, Mr. Hattori was appointed to an Assistant Vice President, Shin-Yokohama Corporate Business Office, SMBC. In October 2002, Mr. Hattori was assigned as an Assistant Vice President, Corporate Finance Services Department, Tokyo. In December 2003, he was transferred to work at Singapore branch. In July 2005, he was promoted to be a Vice President, Singapore Branch. In July 2009, He was nominated as a Vice President, Public Relations Department, Tokyo. In October 2012, he was further promoted to be a Senior Vice President, Corporate Planning Department, Tokyo. He was changed his duty station to work at Emerging Markets Business Division, and Planning Department, International Banking Unit in April 2014 and 2016 respectively. In April 2017, he was elevated to be a Senior Vice President and Group Head, Planning Department, International Banking Unit. In April 2020, he was changed the duty station to work at Business Development Department, Tokyo. He was then transferred to work in Singapore in June 2021 as Joint General Manager of Planning Department, Asia Pacific Division. He graduated from Sophia University with a Bachelor of Arts in Law in March 1998.

Mr. Albertus Bruggink, Director

Nederlandse, Born in 1963. Mr. Albertus Bruggink joined the Board in May 2021. He obtained his PhD, Business Administration and Msc, Business Administration from Twente University of Technology.

Outside ACLEDA Bank, He is currently an independent consultant based in the Netherlands and he is a corporate advisor to Orix Corporation in Tokyo. In 2016, Mr. Bruggink stepped down as the Chief Financial Officer of Rabobank after the maximum term of twelve years. He has worked for 30 years at Rabobank in different roles in finance, risk management and treasury/capital markets, both domestically and internationally. During his career he served on a number of boards of directors, predominantly in the Netherlands, and has served as the chairman of the audit committees of such Boards on a number of occasions. Mr. Bruggink received a MSc in Business administration from University of Twente in 1986 and a PhD in Financial Engineering from University of Twente in 1989. He is currently a part time professor in Financial Engineering and Risk Management at University of Twente.

Furthermore he acts as a member of supervisory boards of Medisch Spectrum Twente (Netherlands), Ormat Technologies (USA), TFG and XAC bank (Mongolia) and Gravis Capital Management (UK).

Mr. Kay Lot, Director

Cambodian, Born in 1970. Mr. Kay Lot joined the Board in May 2021. He is an entrepreneur with senior management experience in finance, banking, media and telecommunications. Prior to joining ACLEDA Bank, he also served as independent director, and chair of the audit committee, in one of the largest Microfinance Deposit-Taking Institutions in Cambodia.

Currently he is an active investor in technology start-ups and a shareholder in digital media and construction companies. He also serves as an Independent Director for BSP Finance Cambodia and Digital Divide Data, a social impact company based in New York.

He obtained his Bachelor of Science in Business Administration from Kennedy Western University, Indonesia. He has also obtained IFRS Certification from The Association of Chartered Certified Accountants (ACCA).

3. Director, Shareholder of Co-owner of Other Company

No	Name	Company	Director, Shareholder or Co-owner
1	Mr. Chhay Soeun	N/A	N/A
2	Dr. In Channy	ACLEDA Financial Trust (AFT)	Chairperson
		Entrepreneurship Development Fund (EDF)	Director
		Association of Banks in Cambodia (ABC)	Chairman
3	Mr. Rath Yumeng	N/A	N/A
4	Drs. Pieter Kooi	Alter Modus MFI (Montenegro)	Independent Director
5	Mr. Van Sou leng	GMAC	Director
		CAMFEBA	Director
		Plantation group of Co	Director
		Pps Co	Director
		Talent Land Co	Director
		CCC Co. Ltd	Director
		GSM Co Ltd	Director
		Asia insurance Co Ltd	Director
		landmark Co Ltd	Director
6	Mr. Stéphane MANGIAVACCA	BRED IT	Director
		BRD LAOS LTD	Director
		BIC BRED SUISSE SA	Director
		BRED VANUATU	Director
		COFIBRED	Director
		BRD CHONGQING	Director
		BANQUE FRANCO LAO	Chairman
		BIC BRED	CEO until October 2021, then Board member
		BCI MER ROUGE	Chairman
		BRED BANK FIJI LIMITED	Chairman
		BCEL	Director
		FONCIERE DU VANUATU	Director
		SOCREDO	Director
		BCI NC	Director
		SPIG	Director
		Alumni Association of Mines Saint-Etienne	Chairman since December 2021
		SA HLM Residence L.A. Beaunier	Chairman until October 2021
	-	Institut Mines-Télécom	Director since November 2021
7	Mr. Kyosuke Hattori 	N/A	N/A
8	Mr. ALBERTUS BRUGGINK	MST hospital, Netherlands	Director
		Ormat Technologier, USA	Director
		XAC / TFG, Mongolia	Director
		Gravis Capital, UK	Director
9	Mr. Kay Lot	BSP Financial Cambodia Plc.	Independent Director
		Digital Divide Data, New York.	Independent Director
		Quantum Endorphine Digital Co. Ltd.	Director
		YellowTree Interior Co. Ltd.	Chairman
10	Ms. PHURIK RATANA	J Trust Royal Bank	Independent Director (Resigned 31 May 2021)
		I-finance Leasing	Independent Director

4. Board Roles, Duties, and Responsibilities and Performance

The Directors are appointed by the Shareholders for three-year terms to act on their behalf. The Board shall consist of ten Directors and that:

- The Board of Directors is responsible for determining the strategy of the Bank and for conducting or supervising the conduct of its business and affairs. Its members shall act in the best interests of the Bank.
- The powers of the Board of Directors are to be exercised collectively and no individual Director shall have any power to give directions to the officers or employees of the Bank, to sign any contracts, or to otherwise direct the operations of the Bank unless specifically empowered to do so by a resolution of the Board of Directors.
- Each Director shall have unlimited access to the books and records of the Bank during ordinary business hours.

The Board of Directors shall elect, by majority vote, one of its members to serve as Chairman who shall preside over meetings of the Board of Directors as well as the Annual General Meeting.

The Board of Directors assumes responsibility for corporate governance and for promoting the success of the Bank by directing and supervising its business operations and affairs. It appoints and may remove the President & GMD, Senior GCIAO/GCIAO, and Head of COD. It also ensures that the necessary human resources are in place, establishing with management the strategies and financial objectives to be implemented by management, and monitors the performance of management both directly and through the Board Committees.

The Board of Directors established three Committees: Audit, Remuneration and Nomination, Risk Management and IT, and may establish such other committees as it deems necessary or desirable to carry on the business and operations of the Bank. These Board Committees shall exist at the pleasure of the Board of Directors and all members of such Committees shall be approved by the Board. The Committees themselves will not exercise any of the powers of the Board, except in so far as the Board may formally delegate such powers, but may make recommendations to the Board for their collective action. Whilst membership on Board Committees is restricted to Directors themselves, they may invite members of management and others so as to provide operational information and explanation when considered necessary. All Board Committees are chaired by Independent Directors.

A complete list of existing Board Committees, their membership and their activities during 2020 appears on pages 63-65 of this report.

5. Board Meetings

No	Date	Type of Meeting	Name of Directors Attending the Meeting
01	22 January 2021	Special meeting by e-mail	Mr. Chhay Soeun
			Dr. In Channy
			Mr. Rath Yumeng
			Drs. Pieter Kooi
			Mr. Ian S. Lydall
			Mr. Van Sou leng
			Mr. Kenichiro Mori
			Mr. Stéphane Mangiavacca
			Ms. Mirjam Janssen
02	01 February 2021	Special meeting by e-mail	Mr. Chhay Soeun
			Dr. In Channy
			Mr. Rath Yumeng
			Drs. Pieter Kooi
			Mr. Ian S. Lydall
			Mr. Van Sou leng
			Mr. Kenichiro Mori
			Mr. Stéphane Mangiavacca
			Ms. Mirjam Janssen
3	— 08 February 2021	Special meeting by e-mail	Mr. Chhay Soeun
			Dr. In Channy
			Mr. Rath Yumeng
			Drs. Pieter Kooi
			Mr. Ian S. Lydall
			Mr. Van Sou leng
			Mr. Kenichiro Mori
			Mr. Stéphane Mangiavacca
			Ms. Mirjam Janssen

lo	Date	Type of Meeting	Name of Directors Attending the Meetin
14	10 February 2021	Special meeting by e-mail	Mr. Chhay Soeun
		(02 minutes Board in 10 February 2021)	Dr. In Channy
			Mr. Rath Yumeng
			Drs. Pieter Kooi
			Mr. Ian S. Lydall
			Mr. Van Sou leng
			Mr. Kenichiro Mori
			Mr. Stéphane Mangiavacca
			Ms. Mirjam Janssen
5	16 February 2021	Special meeting by e-mail	Mr. Chhay Soeun
			Dr. In Channy
			Mr. Rath Yumeng
			Drs. Pieter Kooi
			Mr. Ian S. Lydall
			Mr. Van Sou leng
			Mr. Kenichiro Mori
			Mr. Stéphane Mangiavacca
			Ms. Mirjam Janssen
6	22 February 2021	Special meeting by e-mail	Mr. Chhay Soeun
			Dr. In Channy
			Mr. Rath Yumeng
			Drs. Pieter Kooi
			Mr. Ian S. Lydall
			Mr. Van Sou leng
			Mr. Kenichiro Mori
			Mr. Stéphane Mangiavacca
			Ms. Mirjam Janssen
7	 12 March 2021	Special meeting by e-mail	Mr. Chhay Soeun
,,	12 Maich 2021	Special meeting by e-mail	Dr. In Channy
			Mr. Rath Yumeng
			Drs. Pieter Kooi
			Mr. Ian S. Lydall
			Mr. Van Sou leng
			Mr. Kenichiro Mori
			Mr. Stéphane Mangiavacca
			Ms. Mirjam Janssen
8	24 March 2021	Special meeting by e-mail	Mr. Chhay Soeun
			Dr. In Channy
			Mr. Rath Yumeng
			Drs. Pieter Kooi
			Mr. Ian S. Lydall (Join via con-call)
			Mr. Van Sou leng
			Mr. Kenichiro Mori (Join via con-call
			Mr. Stéphane Mangiavacca (Join via con-call
			-
			Ms. Mirjam Janssen (Join via con-call)

No	Date	Type of Meeting	Name of Directors Attending the Meeting
)9	01 April 2021	Special meeting by e-mail	Mr. Chhay Soeun
			Dr. In Channy
			Mr. Rath Yumeng
			Drs. Pieter Kooi
			Mr. Ian S. Lydall
			Mr. Van Sou leng
			Mr. Kenichiro Mori
			Mr. Stéphane Mangiavacca
			Ms. Mirjam Janssen
0	08 April 2021	Special meeting by e-mail	Mr. Chhay Soeun
			Dr. In Channy
			Mr. Rath Yumeng
			Drs. Pieter Kooi
			Mr. Ian S. Lydall
			Mr. Van Sou leng
			Mr. Kenichiro Mori
			Mr. Stéphane Mangiavacca
			Ms. Mirjam Janssen
1	23 April 2021	Special meeting by e-mail	Mr. Chhay Soeun
			Dr. In Channy
			Mr. Rath Yumeng
			Drs. Pieter Kooi
			Mr. Ian S. Lydall
			Mr. Van Sou leng
			Mr. Kenichiro Mori
			Mr. Stéphane Mangiavacca
			Ms. Mirjam Janssen
	_		
2	05 May 2021	Special meeting by e-mail	Mr. Chhay Soeun
			Dr. In Channy
			Mr. Rath Yumeng
			Drs. Pieter Kooi
			Mr. Ian S. Lydall
			Mr. Van Sou leng
			Mr. Kenichiro Mori
			Mr. Stéphane Mangiavacca
			Ms. Mirjam Janssen
3	— ————————————————————————————————————	Special meeting by e-mail	Mr. Chhay Soeun
	11 May 2021	(02 Board Minutes on 11 May 2021)	
		(02 board Millutes Oil 11 Mdy 2021)	Dr. In Channy
			Mr. Rath Yumeng
			Drs. Pieter Kooi
			Mr. Ian S. Lydall
			Mr. Van Sou leng
			Mr. Kenichiro Mori
			Mr. Stéphane Mangiavacca
			Ms. Mirjam Janssen
+	18 May 2021	Special meeting by e-mail	Mr. Chhay Soeun
			Dr. In Channy
			Mr. Rath Yumeng
			Drs. Pieter Kooi
			Mr. Ian S. Lydall
			Mr. Van Sou leng
			Mr. Kenichiro Mori
			Mr. Stéphane Mangiavacca
			Mr. Kay Lot
			Mr. Kay Lot Mr. Albertus Bruggink

No	Date	Type of Meeting	Name of Directors Attend	ding the Meeting
15	22 June 2021	Physical meeting	Mr. Chhay Soeun Dr. In Channy Mr. Rath Yumeng Drs. Pieter Kooi Mr. Ian S. Lydall Mr. Van Sou Ieng Mr. Kenichiro Mori Mr. Stéphane Mangiavacca Mr. Kay Lot Mr. Albertus Bruggink	(Join via con-call) (Join via con-call) (Join via con-call) (Join via con-call)
16	14 July 2021	Special meeting by e-mail	Mr. Chhay Soeun Dr. In Channy Mr. Rath Yumeng Drs. Pieter Kooi Mr. Ian S. Lydall Mr. Van Sou Ieng Mr. Kenichiro Mori Mr. Stéphane Mangiavacca Mr. Kay Lot Mr. Albertus Bruggink	
17	04 August 2021	Special meeting by e-mail	Mr. Chhay Soeun Dr. In Channy Mr. Rath Yumeng Drs. Pieter Kooi Mr. Ian S. Lydall Mr. Van Sou Ieng Mr. Kenichiro Mori Mr. Stéphane Mangiavacca Mr. Kay Lot Mr. Albertus Bruggink	
18	16 August 2021	Special meeting by e-mail (02 Board Minutes in 16 August 2021)	Mr. Chhay Soeun Dr. In Channy Mr. Rath Yumeng Drs. Pieter Kooi Mr. Ian S. Lydall Mr. Van Sou Ieng Mr. Kenichiro Mori Mr. Stéphane Mangiavacca Mr. Kay Lot Mr. Albertus Bruggink	
19	20 August 2021	Special meeting by e-mail	Mr. Chhay Soeun Dr. In Channy Mr. Rath Yumeng Drs. Pieter Kooi Mr. Ian S. Lydall Mr. Van Sou Ieng Mr. Kenichiro Mori Mr. Stéphane Mangiavacca Mr. Kay Lot Mr. Albertus Bruggink	

No	Date	Type of Meeting	Name of Directors Attend	ding the Meeting
20	24 August 2021	Special meeting by e-mail	Mr. Chhay Soeun	
			Dr. In Channy	
			Mr. Rath Yumeng	
			Drs. Pieter Kooi	
			Mr. Van Sou leng	
			Mr. Kenichiro Mori	
			Mr. Stéphane Mangiavacca	
			Mr. Kay Lot	
			Mr. Albertus Bruggink	
21	06 September 2021	Special meeting by e-mail	Mr. Chhay Soeun	
			Dr. In Channy	
			Mr. Rath Yumeng	
			Drs. Pieter Kooi	
			Mr. Van Sou leng	
			Mr. Kenichiro Mori	
			Mr. Stéphane Mangiavacca	
			Mr. Kay Lot	
			Mr. Albertus Bruggink	
22	27 September 2021	Physical meeting	Mr. Chhay Soeun	
			Dr. In Channy	
			Mr. Rath Yumeng	
			Drs. Pieter Kooi	
			Mr. Van Sou leng	
			Mr. Kenichiro Mori	(Absent with reason)
			Mr. Stéphane Mangiavacca	(Join via con-call)
			Mr. Kay Lot	
			Mr. Albertus Bruggink	(Join via con-call)
23	24 November 2021	Special meeting by e-mail	Mr. Chhay Soeun	
			Dr. In Channy	
			Mr. Rath Yumeng	
			Drs. Pieter Kooi	
			Mr. Van Sou leng	
			Mr. Kenichiro Mori	
			Mr. Stéphane Mangiavacca	
			Mr. Kay Lot	
			Mr. Albertus Bruggink	
24	16 December 2021	Physical meeting	Mr. Chhay Soeun	
			Dr. In Channy	
			Mr. Rath Yumeng	
			Drs. Pieter Kooi	
			Mr. Van Sou leng	
			Ms. Phurik Ratana	
			Mr. Stéphane Magiavacca	
			Mr. Albertus Bruggink	(join via con-call)
			Mr. Kay Lot	
			Mr. Kyosuke Hattori	

B. BOARD COMMITTEE

1. Board Committee Structure

On 26 June 2019, the Board revised Board Committees structure and composition with reference to Cambodian law and the requirements of the NBC, the best practice and any other factors specific to the Bank's situation. The latest composition of Board Committees has been revised on 29 September 2020.

1.1 Board Audit Committee (BACO)

Scope & Purpose

The BACO is established by the Board of Directors of ACLEDA Bank to monitor and review the integrity of the financial statements, the internal financial control system, the internal audit and the service provided by external auditors.

Members

• Mr. Ian S.Lydall, Independent Director, Chair (Expired term on 21 August 2021)

• Drs. Pieter Kooi, Independent Director, member (Acting Chairman from 22 June 2021)

Mr. Chhay Soeun, Non-Executive Director, member

Ms. Phurik Ratana, Independent Director, member (Effective from 08 November 2021)

Significant Issues and Activities in 2021

The BACO met 10 times in 2021 whereas 4 times in February, 1 time in March, 3 times in May, 1 time in August, and 1 time in November. The main proceedings were

- Reviewed and endorsed to the Board of Directors, the financial audited statements of 2020.
- Reviewed with the External Auditors the management letter of 2020.
- Reviewed and monitored management's process of IFRS implementation and development.
- · Reviewed and approved the internal control report of the year 2020 for submission to the NBC.
- Reviewed and approved the Internal Audit report of the year 2020.
- Reviewed and proposed to the Board the 2020 incentive of the Senior GCIAO.
- Evaluated and graded the 2020 performance of the Senior GCIAO for Board approval.
- · Reviewed the internal audit reports and analysed any unusual trends or incidents.
- Reviewed and approved the internal audit plan for fiscal year 2022.
- Reviewed and proposed to the Board the incentive scheme targets 2022 for Senior GCIAO.
- Reviewed and proposed to the Board TOR of BACO.
- Reviewed and proposed to the Board the external auditor to conduct IS audit assessment.
- Discussed and proposed to the Board the audit firm as the Bank's external auditor of the year 2022.
- Reviewed the following policies: Audit Policy, Internal Control Policy, Corporate Disclosure Policy, Dividend Policy and General Policy Guidelines.
- Reviewed and approved 2021 interim financial statement for March, June and September and endorsed to the Board of Directors for final
 approval.

1.2 Board Remuneration and Nomination Committee (BRENCO)

Scope & Purpose

The Committee is established by the Board of Directors of ACLEDA Bank to provide an independent opinion on advising the Board in the matters of:

- a) remuneration of Directors, President & GMD, Senior GCIAO, and Head of COD of the Bank, and Directors of subsidiaries; and
- b) the selection of suitable candidates for the member of Board of Directors, the President & GMD, Senior GCIAO, and Head of COD of the Bank.

Members

Mr. Van Sou leng, Independent Director, Chair
 Drs. Pieter Kooi, Independent Director, member

• Mr. Ian S.Lydall, Independent Director (expired term on 21 August 2021)

Mr. Albertus Bruggink, Non-Executive Director, member, (nominated as member of BRENCO on 12 May 2021)

Mr. Stéphane Mangiavacca, Non-Executive Director, member, (nominated as member of BRENCO on 27 September 2021)

The Committee, from time to time, may ask members of management and outside professional advisers to attend all or part of any meeting to provide additional information and explanation as they consider necessary.

Significant Issues and Activities in 2021

The BRENCO met 8 times in 2021 whereas 2 times in March, 2 times in May, 1 time in June, 1 time in August, 1 time in September, and 1 time in December. The main proceedings were:

- Reviewed and endorsed to the Board for final approval of 2020 inflation rate for the payment to the Bank's employees from 01 April 2021 onward.
- · Reviewed and endorsed to the Board for final approval of incentive and increase in salary for President & GMD for the year 2020 performance.
- · Reviewed and endorsed to the Board for final approval of annual increase in salary of Chairman of the Board.
- Reviewed and endorsed to the Board for final approval of 2020 annual report of BRENCO.
- Reviewed and endorsed to the Board for final approval of the increase in the Bank's Board of Directors fees.
- Reviewed and endorsed to the Board for final approval of the criteria and reorganizing the composition of the independent director of the Bank.
- Reviewed and endorsed the Board composition, Board Committee Composition of ACLEDA Bank and subsidiaries.
- Reviewed the employees' pension and retirement benefit plan.
- Reviewed relevant laws and regulations.
- Reviewed salary scale of top management by comparing to its peer group.
- Reviewed approval process of remuneration of the directors of subsidiaries.
- Reviewed Board retreat program proposal.
- Reviewed and endorsed the related policies to the Board for approval.
- Reviewed actual the level and composition of employment costs for the year to date.
- Reviewed succession plan of all senior positions of the Bank and subsidiaries.
- Reviewed and endorsed to the Board for final approval of President & GMD, Senior GCIAO, and Head of COD performance criteria for 2022.
- Reviewed annual self-appraisal format of the Board and annual self-assessment of BRENCO.

1.3 Board Risk and IT Committees (BRIC)

Scope & Purpose

The Committee is established by the Board of Directors of ACLEDA Bank to assist the Board of Directors in the effective discharge of its responsibilities for risk management, compliance, and information technology and to regularly review management's ability to assess and manage the Bank's risks.

Members

• Drs. Pieter Kooi Independent Director, Chair

Mr. Ian S.Lydall, Independent Director (expired term on 21 August 2021)

Mr. Kay Lot Non-Executive Director (nominated as member of BRIC on 12 May 2021)

Mr. Kenichiro Mori
 Non-Executive Director, member, (resigned from his position as a director on 8 November 2021)

Mr. Kyosuke Hattori Non-Executive Director, member, (nominated as member of BRIC on 8 November 2021)

Mr. Albertus Bruggink
 Non-Executive Director, member, (nominated as member of BRIC on 16 December 2021, effective date on

1 January 2022)

The Committee, from time to time, may ask members of management and outside professional advisers to attend all or part of any meeting to provide additional information and explanation as they consider necessary.

Significant Issues and Activities in 2021

The BRIC met 14 times in 2021 whereas 2 times in January, 2 times in February, 2 times in March, 1 time in April, 1 time in June, 2 times in August, 2 times in September, 1 time in November and 1 time in December. The main proceedings were:

- Reviewed and discussed the Group and the Bank's overall risk profile as presented by the EVP & Group CRO to ensure that the key risk indicators fully complied with the regulatory requirements, internal targets, and risk appetite statement key risk indicators' level (RAS-KRIs).
- · Assessed and discussed the potential future risks for ACLEDA Bank and its subsidiaries.
- Further refined the risk analysis process and undertook a series of stress test scenarios and reverse stress tests allowing for simultaneous occurrence of risks including potential effects of COVID-19 pandemic and restructured facilities.
- · Assessed the composition of credit portfolio and, particularly, the its quality and compliance with internal policies.
- · Oversight of the risk management implementation and maturity assessment of ACLEDA Bank's risk culture.
- · Monitored and discussed the restructuring of facility, refinancing of facility, reclassification of facility, and write-off of facility.
- · Analysed the impact of possible risk scenarios on the balance sheet, income statement and prudential ratios.
- Reviewed the potential risks that could have a negatively impact on the high standard of business conduct towards the community and the environment.
- · Reviewed and analysed the development of the banking industry in Cambodia to assess competitive and business risks.
- Reviewed and discussed the development of the market of digital financial services, small and medium business credit and real estate & construction credit.
- · Discussed strategies to optimally manage these potential risk events in the long-term interest of ACLEDA Bank and its customers.
- · Reviewed the liquidity stress testing results and the contingency funding plan for 2022 from management.
- Reviewed and approved management's funding proposals to support funding needs.
- · Reviewed the compliance division report and received analyses of any suspicious transactions.
- · Reviewed and approved the incentive scheme targets for the Compliance Division and endorsed to the Board for final approval.
- Reviewed and approved the Compliance Division budget plan for fiscal year 2022.
- Reviewed and approved TOR of BRIC and recommended to the Board for final approval.
- Reviewed and endorsed the following policies: Risk Management Policy, Liquidity Risk Management Framework, Risk Appetite Statement

 Key Risk Indicators (RAS-KRIs), Credit Policy, Environment, Social and Community Policy, IFRS9 Impairment Policy, Credit Scoring Policy,
 Internal Control Policy, Compliance Policy, Whistle Blower's Protection Policy, Anti-Money Laundering and Combating the Financing of Terrorism Policy, Know Your Customer (KYC)/Customer Due Diligence (CDD) Policy, Related Party Transactions Policy, Conflict of Interest Policy, Insider Trading Policy, Information Security Policy, and IT Governance Policy.
- Conducted an annual self-assessment of its performance relative to the Board Risk Management and IT Committee's purpose, duties, and responsibilities in order to ensure the effective discharge of its responsibility

2. Changes of Committee Member

No	Committee	Name	Reason
4	DAGO	Mr. Ian S. Lydall	Mr. Ian S. Lydall resigned from chair of BACO.
I	BACO	Drs. Pieter Kooi	Drs. Pieter Kooi has been appointed as a chair of BACO a.i
		Mr. Albertus Bruggink	Mr. Albertus Bruggink is a new director appointed as a member of BRENCO
2	BRENCO	Mr. Stéphane Mangiavaca	Mr. Stéphane Mangiavaca is a new director appointed as a member of BRENCO
		Mr. Ian S. Lydall	Mr. Ian S. Lydall resigned from member of BRENCO.
		Mr. Kay Lot	Mr. Kay Lot is a new director appointed as a member of BRIC
3	BRIC	Mr. Kenichiro Mori	Mr. Kenichiro Mori requested to resign from his position as a director since he has a new assignment
		Mr. Kyosuke Hattori	Mr. Kyosuke Hattori becomes as a BRIC's member to replace Mr. Kenichiro Mori

C. REMUNERATION AND COMPENSATION

1. Brief Policies of Remuneration or Compensation for Directors and Senior Officers

Director

- The Shareholders of ACLEDA Bank and its subsidiaries determine the remuneration and benefits of directors from time to time through the Shareholders' Agreement, based on the proposal of the Board of Directors.
- · The Shareholders of ACLEDA Bank and its subsidiaries nominate the Directors of the Board as stipulated in their respective MAOA

Senior Officers

- The Board of ACLEDA Bank shall appoint a suitably qualified person as its President & GMD, Senior GCIAO/GCIAO, and Head of COD of the
 Bank
- The Board of ACLEDA Bank approve the remuneration of the President & GMD, Senior GCIAO/GCIAO, and Head of COD of the Bank.
- The Boards of ACLEDA Bank and its subsidiaries shall approve the overall annual budget for the remuneration of the Directors and employees.
- The Boards of ACLEDA Bank and its subsidiaries will evaluate its own performance on an annual basis.

2. Remuneration and Compensation Receivers

No	Remuneration and Compensation Receiver	Remuneration and Compensation Amount	Other
1	Directors	\$416,658.28	
2	Executive Directors and Senior Officer	\$3,093,118.41	
3	Top 5 Employees Receiving Remuneration and Compensation Receivers	\$99,962.59	

D. ANNUAL PERFORMANCE EVALUATION OF BOARD OF DIRECTORS, DIRECTORS, COMMITTEE AND CEO

No	Description	Evaluation Process	Marking Criteria
1	Board of Directors	The Board makes self-assessment of their performances	 Authorities, roles and responsibilities stipulated in their Board charter, MAOA and applicable law Participation in the Board meetings
2	Directors	The Directors make self-assessment of their performances	 Authorities, roles and responsibilities stipulated in their Board charter, MAOA and applicable law Participation in the Board meetings
3	Committees	The Board committees make self-assessment of their performances	 Authorities, roles and responsibilities stipulated in their Terms of References Participation in the Board meetings
4	President & GMD	The performance of President & GMD is evaluated by BRENCO and is recommended to the Board for final approval.	Performance criterion (Both quantitative and qualitative) set by BRENCO and recommend to the Board for final approval.

E. TRAINING FOR DIRECTORS AND SENIOR OFFICERS

During the year of 2021, there is no training courses for Director and Senior Officers

PART 3

CODE OF BUSINESS CONDUCTS PRACTICES

A. CODE OF BUSINESS CONDUCTS PRACTICES FOR DIRECTORS AND SENIOR OFFICERS POLICIES

· Law Enforcement

ACLEDA Bank conducts its business in compliance with applicable laws and regulations and in accordance with the highest ethical principles. ACLEDA Bank Group requires all directors and employees to comply with all local laws/regulations applicable to the Bank wherever it does business. Further, each of us must have an understanding of the Bank policies, laws, rules and regulations that apply to our specific roles. Hence, ACLEDA Bank put in place a Compliance Policy to ensure that, at all times, the Bank complies with the spirit of the legal environment and the Bank's policies.

· Build Trust and Credibility

Trust and credibility we earn from our stakeholders including but not limit to employees, customers and shareholders are part of our success in business. We gain credibility by adhering to our commitments, and reaching company goals solely through honorable conduct.

Code of Conduct Policy

The Bank set up its Code of Conduct Policy to set ethical standards for all staff members of the Bank with the following important principles:

- 1. Honesty, Fairness and Integrity: All staff shall act honestly and with integrity in all of their dealings, and staff members will not discriminate on the grounds of people's race, religion, gender, marital status, or disability.
- 2. Personal Transactions: Shall not use the name of ACLEDA Bank to further any personal or other business transaction.
- 3. Confidentiality of Information: Ensure the confidential information relating to customers, staff and ACLEDA Bank's operations, and respect the privacy of others.
- 4. Ensuring the Integrity of Records and Internal Controls.
- 5. Abiding by the Law: Staff members shall observe and abide by the law, rules and regulations of the Kingdom of Cambodia and internal policies of ACLEDA Bank at all times.

Avoid Conflicts of Interest (Conflict of Interest Policy)

The Bank created its conflict of interest policy to enable all staff members of ACLEDA Bank easily identify, prevent, and manage conflict of interest which may arise in the course of the Bank's business.

· Corporate Disclosure Policy

The Bank put in place the Corporate Disclosure Policy to ensure that Corporate Information is disclosed to the relevant authorities, investors, customers, creditors, employees and the general public in a timely, accurate, complete, understandable, convenient and affordable manner.

Insider Trading Policy

The Insider Trading Policy of the Bank is designed:

- To protect the interests of investors and the reputation of the Bank
- To prevent misuse of Material Non-public information (MNI)
- Ensure compliance to the regulatory requirements.

Under this policy, Insiders (directors and employees of the Bank or its subsidiaries, certain consultants, contractors, and agents) who receive or have access to MNI are prohibited from purchase/ sale/ engage in any transactions, directly or indirectly, involving the Securities listed on the CSX/ other permitted securities markets. (Securities: refers to securities issued by the Bank or other listed companies if Insiders have MNI about these through their work with the Bank.)

Liquidity Risk Management Framework

The Bank has set up this framework in order to:

- Ensure that the Bank maintains at all times a stable and diversified funding base, which enables the Bank to meet its daily liquidity needs and covers both expected and unexpected funding requirements at a reasonable cost.
- Manage the Bank's liquidity and funding in a way that creates long term value for the shareholders.
- Reduce the severity of potential liquidity problems, lower their impact on the Bank and protect all stakeholders.

Whistle Blower's Protection Policy

The Bank has adopted a Whistle Blower's Protection Policy:

- To protect each whistle blower who expresses a concern in good faith, without malice and with no expectations of personal gain.
- To encourage all employees to inform the relevant level of management of any activity or matter which is detrimental to the best interests of the Bank and the general public.

Environmental, Social and Community ("ESC") Policy

The Bank has adopted the ESC policy:

- To ensure that the Bank will at all times strive to provide financial services particularly to projects and initiatives that are sustainable with respect to nature and the environment.
- To provide a framework of guidelines within which the Bank can operate in a sustainable manner so that our impact on the environment, society and community in which we operate is managed in a responsible way.
- To comply with the environmental laws and guidelines of Cambodia.

Fighting against corruption

The Bank prohibits offering or receiving bribes or corrupt payments in any form. Such prohibition has been raised and mentioned some part in Collective Labor agreement, Internal Regulation, Code of Conduct, Detail in Misconduct and Operating Manual of Gift Commission and Persuasion of the Bank. All employees shall comply with laws and regulation in force. ACLEDA Bank Group is strongly committed to conducting our business with honesty, integrity and in accordance with all applicable laws including anti-corruption law. Any employee who violates the laws and terms of relevant policy will be subject to disciplinary action.

Policy on Anti-Money Laundering and Combating the Financing of Terrorism (AML & CFT)

In our day to day business activities, we must apply the principles and procedures set out in the AML & CFT Policy. All levels of the Bank management and staff are obligated to report all types of suspicious transactions and shall be required to keep confidentiality of any information obtained on suspected customer's transaction and record has been made. Head of COD obliges to independently submit the information of suspicious transactions to the Cambodian Financial Intelligence Unit within 24 hours after receive reporting and there is a reasonable ground of suspicion. Head of COD shall record his/her opinion if such reasonable grounds do not exist.

Related working policy/internal rules

We respect all applicable law, including local laws and regulations that apply to our business. The Bank has a clear collective labor agreement which is made pursuant to the Chapter V of the Labour Laws of the Kingdom of Cambodia.

The collective labor agreement of the Bank set forth the terms and detail conditions of employment, productivity of employees, and monitor the relationship between Employer and Employees as well as Employer and Shop Stewards.

Conflict Resolution

The best approach to resolve a conflict in the workplace is to prevent it from happening in the first place. The collective labor agreement of the Bank also stipulated the grievance procedures for presenting and settling workplace disputes. Raising and recognizing the problems to debate to clear all unreasonable doubtful and misunderstandings that is a priority work shall be taken action by ACLEDA Bank and the Shop Stewards.

Fair Dealing

The Bank committed to conducting our business in a transparent, fair and honest manner and also committed to deliver fair dealing outcomes for our customers by ensuring that all products and services we offer comply with the laws and regulations and are suitable for our customers.

B. PUBLISHING OF CODE OF BUSINESS CONDUCTS PRACTICES

The Boards approved the Code of Conduct Policy and it had been implemented since 2014.

C. MECHANISMS AND PROCEDURES FOR ASSESSING CODE OF BUSINESS CONDUCTS PRACTICES

In order for employees to understand the code of business conduct and the scope of implement, the Bank has set up the procedure as follows:

New Recruit

All new selected recruits and nominated to work in ACLEDA Bank or subsidiaries, must be prepared code of conduct when sign works contract. She/he must read all points of code of conduct content and clarify understanding and claim the implement by stamping a right thumbprint as a proof.

Existing Employees

- All changed position staffs, nominated and promoted employees, the latest direct management have to prepare new code of conduct to employee for rereading all points of content and stamp right thumbprint as a proof.
- All employees come to test at Human Resources Division have to write code of conduct of new position.
- Employees who is earlier or meet the deadline of working appraisal, have to do as below:
- Direct management has to give code of conduct to employees for reading deeply the meaning and content stated in the letter attached with performance appraisal.
- After reading the meaning of code of conduct, employees have to stamp right thumbprint as a proof.

D. RELATED PARTIES TRANSACTIONS

1. Related Parties Transactions Policies

No	Related Parties	Policies
1	Holding Company	None
2	Joint Venture	None
3	Subsidiary	Operating Manual on Related Party Transaction
4	Majority Shareholders and Controlling Shareholders	Operating Manual on Related Party Transaction
5	Directors and Their Family	Operating Manual on Related Party Transaction
6	Employees and Their Family	Operating Manual on Related Party Transaction
7	Other	None

2. Important Transactions with Related Parties

No	Name	Type of Transactions	Transaction Size		T
			USD	KHR'000	Transaction Summary
1	Shareholder who hold at least 5% or more shares of outstanding equity securities	Balance with related parties	639,918	2,607,026	Deposit with shareholders
		Deposit from related parties	13,263,564	54,035,760	Deposit from shareholders
		Account Payable	(26,106)	(106,356)	Account payable to shareholders
		Interest Income	-	-	Interest income from shareholders
		Fee and commission income from related parties	28,063	114,132	Fee and commission income from shareholders
		Interest Expense	32,903	133,816	Interest expense to shareholders

No	Name	Type of Transactions	Transaction Size		
			USD	KHR'000	Transaction Summary
2	Director and Senior Officer	Loans and advances	11,715,219	47,727,802	Loans and advance to director and senior officer
		Deposit from related parties	3,944,815	16,071,176	Deposit from director and senior officer
		Interest Income	1,064,057	4,327,520	Interest income from director and senior officer
		Interest Expense	143,482	583,541	Interest expense to director and senior officer
		Fee and Commission Expense	7,826,546	31,830,562	Fee and commission expense to director and senior officer
		Interest Payable	(21,216)	(86,434)	Interest payable to director and senior officer
3	Immediate family members of the director, Senior Officer and Shareholder who hold at least 5% or more shares	Loans and advances	2,188,943	8,917,754	Loans and advance to the immediate family members of the director, Senio Officer and shareholder
		Deposit	967,656	3,942,231	Deposit from the immediate family members of the director, Senior Officer and shareholder
		Interest Payable	(5,757)	(23,454)	Interest payable to the immediate family members of the director, Senior Officer and shareholder
4	Subsidiary	Loans and advances	-	-	Loans and advance to subsidiary
		Balance with related parties	1,005,356	4,095,820	Deposit with subsidiary
		Deposit	6,362,655	25,921,456	Deposit from subsidiary
		Account Receivable	46,319	188,703	Account receivable from subsidiary
		Interest Income	206,508	839,868	Interest income from subsidiary
		Fee and Commission Income	8,521	34,655	Fee and commission income from Subsidiary
		Interest Expense	197,499	803,229	Interest expense to subsidiary
		Fee and Commission Expense	2,541,176	10,334,963	Fee and commission expense to subsidiary
		Account Payable	(37,318)	(152,033)	Account payable to subsidiary
		Other commitment	(241,116)	(980,619)	ECL on financial guarantee on AIB's borrowing

PART 4

RISK MANAGEMENT, INTERNAL CONTROL AND AUDITING

A. BRIEF RISK MANAGEMENT SYSTEM OR RISK MANAGEMENT POLICIES

ACLEDA Bank is constantly pursuing efficient risk management system to enhance its effectiveness of risk oversight and control function where the safety and soundness of the Bank rely on. The Bank's risk management approach consists of the identification, assessment and mitigation of key risk and controls is undertaken across all business areas of the Bank. In addition, the Bank supports strong risk governance applied consistently to a strong emphasis on the concept of "Three Lines Model". The governance structure encompasses accountability, responsibility, independence, reporting, communication and transparency, both internally and with our relevant external stakeholders. The responsibility for risk management is resides at all levels of the Bank. This is a functional approach to risk management built on formal control processes which rely on individual responsibility and independent oversight. Every manager is accountable for managing risk in his or her business area. They must understand and control the key risks inherent in the business undertaken effectively.

B. BRIEF INTERNAL CONTROL SYSTEM

ACLEDA Bank has established an adequate internal control system by issuing internal control policy, operating manual and other guidelines for effective risk management and daily activities. The bank sets up appropriate internal control structure as the Board has the responsibility to establish the general framework for an appropriate Internal Control system to comply with the present Prakas and regulations.

Senior Management has responsibility for implementing strategies approved by the Board to set appropriate internal control operating manuals and procedures and monitor effective daily operation.

Compliance officer has responsibility to perform independently to support management in managing compliance risk and monitor the effectiveness of compliance including corrective action of any compliance breaches.

An effective internal control system and complying with control policies and procedures have been monitored and evaluated by internal audit and the financial reports were examined independently by an external audit.

C. AUDITING

1. Internal Audit

1.1 Roles and Responsibilities of Internal Auditors

The Role of internal audit is to periodically monitor and comprehensively review the effectiveness of internal control function and implementation of internal control policy, operating manual and other guidelines for effective risk management and daily activities. Internal audit plan has been set, performed and reported to the Board Audit Committee.

All audit issues and concerns shall be clearly documented and accompanied by recommendations to Board and management. Pending audit recommendations shall be periodically, and at least twice a year, reported to the Board Audit Committee's members.

Internal audit function has been placed under responsibility of Senior Group Chief Internal Audit officer who is a secretary and reports to the Board Audit Committee directly.

Senior Group Chief Internal Audit officer is appointed, evaluated and removed by the Board Audit Committee.

1.2 New Appointment and Remove/Resignation of head and/or Deputy of Internal Auditors

In the year of 2021, position of Senior Group Chief Internal Audit officer was no new appointment and resignation.

2. External Auditors

The appointment or removal of external audit shall be approved by the Board with the recommendation of the Board Audit committee.

No	Name of Audit Firms	Appointment Date	Auditing Fees	Non-audit Fees
1	Deloitte (Cambodia) Co., Ltd	16 June 2021	-	US\$ 27,500.00
2	KPMG Cambodia Ltd	21 September 2021	-	US\$ 17,000.00
3	Grant Thornton Cambodia	26 November 2021	US\$ 230,000.00	-

- Deloitte for Provision of Gap assessment validation for Technology Risk management Guidelines ("TRMG") Issued by NBC for Section 5- Information Security ("IS") Audit.
- KPMG to provide training workshop on Credit Scorecard Grant Thornton for Audit of Consolidated Financial Statements of ACLEDA Bank and its subsidiaries for each of the four quarters and the year ending 31 December 2022.

PART 5

STAKEHOLDERS

A. IDENTIFY POLICIES AND ACTIVITIES RELATED TO THE FOLLOWING:

No	Contents	Policies	Actions
1	Customer Welfare	mer Welfare 1- Letter No: MKD 019/17 for Promulgation	1- Customer Retention
		on the Procedures of Customer Retention and Cross-Selling & Up-Selling of ACLEDA	• There is a system to manage customers' data appropriately.
		Bank	• There are target group of customers to retain including:
			 Potential customers (Top 20): Platinum category and served as first priority
			 Potential customers (Top 21-100): Gold category served as a second priority
			 Normal customer: Classic category served as standard
			 In order to be most effective in taking care customers, we engage customer by the following methods: special rate offered, wishing cards provided for special occasions, souvenirs and lunch / dinner reception and so on.
			• Have an effective and clear plan to visit customers including:
			 Face to face and indirect contact (telephone and other electronic means)
			 Analysis on customers' needs and transactions with high efficiency.
			 Assign responsible officers to follow up implement plan on customer retention at branches with professionalism.
			Report the achievement of customer retention to management
			2- Cross-Selling & Up-Selling
	& Up-Sel sales wi customer • Assign reservice and o accord • There is Selling an for the reservice and o for the reservice and for	& sa	 Have an effective and clear plan on Cross-Selling & Up-Selling plan to be the basis for promoting sales with potential customers and regular customers effectively.
		• Assign responsible officer for sale acquisition and retention of all products	
			 Services with all types of customers, both inside and outside the office to be achieved in accordance with the business plan.
			 There is a system to store the results of Cross- Selling and Up-Selling which it's more conveniently for the responsible officers to daily monitor with high efficiency.
		2- Decision Letter No. 131/19 dated on 24	Be attentive to serve customer
		January 2019 for the Customer Service's Operating Manual of ACLEDA Bank (CCR)	Means and resolution of customer complaint/ problem.
			Customer Service Model
		 Security protection (all both internal and external customer's information and bank transactions are kept secret which not leak to the third party). 	

No	Contents	Policies	Actions
2	Supplier and Subcontractors Selection	 Operating Manual on Procurement Guideline on Procurement Procedure on Printing and Equipment Producing 	 Business Plan Preparation (CapEx Plan) Requirement Business Analysis Report by Project Management Office PMC meeting and approval
			Budgetary Approval
			Procurement/Bidding Process
			 Announcement for quotation
			 Check list legal document of supplier
			 Manufacturer Authorization letter
			Onsite visit if any
			 Evaluation and Assessment Criteria for Selecting Supplier (Legal documents, Tax payment declaration receipt, Financial report, Human resource, Consultant personal/ CVs, Approach & Methodology, Reputation, Service after sale, Account settlement)
			• Procurement Committee meeting and approval (Based on Price, Goods quality, Working experience if required and Assessment Criteria above)
			• Legal Process (Agreement/Contract)
			• Product delivery and payment
3	Management and Protection of Employee	1- Internal Regulation and Collective Labour Agreement 2- Employee Welfare Operating Manual	1- Working day, working hours, overtimes compensation, Leaves, job security, Employees' rights to self-defence, Anti-harassment, Employee Representative.
		3- Whistleblower's Protection	2- Protect employee health, well-being, work atmosphere, hygiene, health protection equipment, emergency accident support, health treatment and travelling.
			 3- Employee could report any problems could be detrimental of the bank benefit and to his/her department or authorized person according to his/her general knowledge. The main issues shall include: Non-compliance provisions of law and regulatory framework.
			 Non-adherence to internal policies and procedures of ACLEDA Bank.
			• Exploitation, stealing, deception or other commission.
			 Corruption, fraud or mismanagement, non-transparency, nepotism.
			 Behaviour that causes danger to health and safety to other people.
			 Improper or unethical behaviour.
			 Abuse authority, force or any forms of interruption and other harassment.
			 Criminal or other illegal activities, etc.

No	Contents	Policies	Actions
4	Environment Protection	HQ-032/22 Decision of Promulgation of Environmental, Social and Community Policy.	 The Bank will comply with the relevant environmental laws, regulations on environmental protection and natural resource management and other compulsory requirements applicable in each country in which we operate.
			 The Bank operates in a sustainable manner, minimizing the negative footprints on the environmental and society through improving the practices of relevant framework and guidelines.
			 The Bank will not lend to, or otherwise provide financial services to, clients who engage in activities harmful to the environment or which are listed in ACLEDA Bank's Exclusion List and/or other relevant policies.
			 The Bank works with regulatory agencies and advisers as necessary in the implementation of effective environmental policies, and, where no regulations exist, we will set our own guidelines according to internationally accepted best practice.
			• The Bank gives priority to the resource use efficiency and manage all generated waste and pollution from its operation activities.
			• The Bank gives priority to the renewable energy and energy efficiency sources by financing services.
			 The Bank continues to introduce energy efficient systems into our buildings and to manage sensibly our energy requirements wherever we operate.
5	Community Interaction	HQ-032/22 Decision of Promulgation of Environmental, Social and Community Policy.	ACLEDA Bank recognizes that support for community in which we live is not just morally sound but good business as well – our "good health" and prosperity are mutually interdependent.
			 ACLEDA Bank believes that the Bank can achieve this, by ensuring that our activities conform to the needs of the community in a sustainable manner by:
			 Providing appropriate products and services carefully selected and developed for the particular needs of Cambodian society;
			 Increasing outreach: opening up banking services to new communities in new locations by expanding our network in the provinces and extending online banking services to mobilize savings;
			 Participate in programs to educate the public in financial matters so that they can manage their resources more effectively, improve their business skills and be better equipped to qualify for bank finance;
			 Provide internships and other forms of training to students to promote financial inclusion to a broader audience;
			 Consciously seek to set new and ever higher standards in good governance, best practice and transparency to improve the financial environment;
			 Work with community groups, authorities and stakeholders to develop new products and services specifically tailored to their needs, and;
			 Selectively participate in charitable programs, where the aim is to 'help the people help themselves' or facilitate access to education, whether through direct financial support or 'pro-bono' community work.

No	Contents	Policies	Actions
6	Creditors' Rights Protection	Code of Conduct PolicyCorporate Disclosure Policy	 All staff members of the Bank shall pursue the highest standard of ethical conduct in the best interest of all stakeholders of the Bank. The Bank ensures that Corporate Information is disclosed to all stakeholders including creditors.
7	Anti Corruption Program	Collective Labor AgreementInternal RegulationDetails of Misconducts	Notice and train all employees related to Anti-corruption

B. CORPORATE SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITIES OF ACLEDA BANK

No	Beneficiaries	Amount	Purposes
1	Cambodia Kantha Bopha Foundation	KHR 1,200,000,000	Donation to the Cambodia Kantha Bopha Foundation.
2	Cambodian Red Cross	KHR 800,000,000	Donation to the Cambodian Red Cross on their 158th anniversary of World Red Cross Day on 8 May 2021.

PART 6

DISCLOSURE AND TRANSPARENCY

A. IDENTIFY THE FOLLOWING INFORMATION IN THE ANNUAL REPORT:

No	Information	Yes/No
1	Visions/ Missions/ Objectives	Yes
2	Financial Indicator	Yes
3	Non-financial Indicator	Yes
4	Main Risk Factors	Yes
5	Dividend Policy	Yes
6	Biography of Directors	Yes
7	Training of Directors	Yes
8	Number of Board Meetings	Yes
9	Attendance of Directors in Board Meetings	Yes
10	Remuneration or Compensation for Directors and Senior Officers	Yes

B. MECHANISM OF DISCLOSURE INCLUDING MEANS, PROCEDURES AND RESPONSIBLE PERSON IN CHARGE OF DISCLOSURE

The Bank has adopted a Corporate Disclosure Policy, which is outlined toward the determination of material information and to ensure that Corporate Information (timely disclosure, periodic report, special disclosure, requested disclosure and other related documents required by laws and regulations of the relevant regulators/ authorities) is disclosed to the relevant authorities, investors, customers, creditors, employees and the general public in a timely, accurate, complete, understandable, convenient and affordable manner. It shall be sent to the CSX and/or the SERC directly or through e-Disclosure system or e-mail or other electronic systems. The Corporate Information shall be submitted at the same time in Khmer and English. When it is deemed necessary in an urgent case, disclosure of information can be made verbally, by phone or electronic system and shall be immediately confirmed in writing. Beside Corporate Information to be disclosed to investors pursuant to this policy, the Bank may submit the document to the CSX and/or the SERC for internal use by stating that "NOT for Public Release". Nevertheless, the CSX or the SERC may review the document and request the Bank to release the information to the public if they consider it necessary in the interest of the investors.

After the Corporate Information releasing on CSX's website (www.csx.com.kh), the Bank releases such information through the Bank's website immediately (www.acledabank.com.kh/kh/khm/investor-relation).

In compliance with Prakas 007/18 K.M.K/BB.K. of the SERC, dated October 30th, 2018 on Corporate Disclosure, the Bank appointed and SERC also recognized the following Public Relation Officer, Disclosure Officer and Assistants of Disclosure Officer:

Public Relation Officer

No	Name	Position
1	Mrs. Mar Amara	Senior EVP & Group Chief Financial Officer

Disclosure Officer

No	Name	Position
1	Mrs. Buth Bunseyha	EVP & Group Chief of Legal Officer and Corporate Secretary

Assistant of Disclosure Officer

No	Name	Position
1	Mr. Song Phannou	VP & Deputy Head of Legal Division
2	Mrs. Leang Chandara	ASVP of Corporate Secretary & Disclosure Division
3	Mr. Ly Sothearith	AVP & Manager of Corporate Disclosure Unit

C. INVESTOR RELATIONS

1. Demonstrate Mechanisms and Procedures for Investor Relations

We acknowledge the importance of maintaining communication with our shareholders and investors through channels like Periodic Report including annual reports and quarterly reports. Timely Disclosure including press releases and announcements etc. Our quarterly and annual reports contain details of financial and other information about the Bank's activities. We welcome enquiries about the Bank's activities and will handle them in a timely manner.

ACLEDA Bank has a wide range of networks to communicate with its customers as well as investors, including homepage, emails, phone calls, face-to-face meetings and invitations shareholders to shareholders' general meeting.

2. Briefly Describe Investor Relations for the Last Year

ACLEDA Bank is the first commercial bank listed its shares on the CSX on 25 May 2020, attracting a lot of interest from the public, local and foreign investors. During 2021, ACLEDA Bank has received and answered questions from the public, investors and invited shareholders to attend the General Shareholders' Meeting which was held on 22 April, 29 July and 24 November 2021.

Consolidated and Separate
Financial Statements
As at 31 December 2021 for the year then ended and
Independent Auditor's Report

CONSOLIDATED AND SEPARATE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2021 AND FOR THE YEAR THEN ENDED

Contents

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Report of the Board of Directors

The Board of Directors ("the Board" or "the Directors") hereby submits their report together with the consolidated financial statements of ACLEDA Bank Plc. ("the Bank") and its subsidiaries (collectively referred to as "the Group") and the separate financial statements of the Bank as at 31 December 2021 and for the year then ended (hereafter collectively referred to as "the financial statements").

The Group and the Bank

Prior to 1 December 2003, the Bank was a public limited company formed under the laws of the Kingdom of Cambodia to operate as a specialised bank with its Head Office located in Phnom Penh and 14 branches in the Kingdom of Cambodia. On 1 December 2003, the National Bank of Cambodia ("NBC") issued a license for the Bank to become a private commercial bank for a period of three years commencing 1 December 2003. The Bank's license was renewed for an indefinite period on 28 November 2006. The registered office of the Bank is located at No 61, Preah Monivong Boulevard, Sangkat Srah Chork, Khan Daun Penh, Phnom Penh, Kingdom of Cambodia. The Bank may open additional offices in Cambodia and in other countries, and may change the location of its main registered office upon registering the change with the Ministry of Commerce ("MOC") and receiving approval from the NBC.

On 25 May 2020, the Bank was successfully listed on the Cambodia Securities Exchange. The number of new issued shares are 4,344,865 shares with a par value of KHR4,000 (US\$0.98) per share, at an offering price of KHR16,200 (US\$3.97) per share. The Bank received the proceeds from the initial public offering ("IPO") amounting to US\$17,082,105 and incurred IPO costs of US\$1,031,025, resulting in share premium of US\$11,706,215 (KHR47,726,239 thousand). On 23 November 2020, the shareholders approved the amendment to the Memorandum of Association ("MAA") relating capital increase from IPO. On 18 February 2021, the Bank submitted a letter to the NBC requesting for its approval on the capital increase, which was approved on 29 March 2021. Accordingly, the Bank's amended MAA was approved by the MOC on 12 May 2021.

The Bank and its subsidiaries, ACLEDA Bank Lao Ltd. ("ABL") and ACLEDA MFI Myanmar Co., Ltd. ("AMM"), are all in the financial industry sector and have operations across 262 branches covering all provinces and cities in the Kingdom of Cambodia, 38 branches in the Lao PDR, and 17 branches in the Republic of the Union of Myanmar. The Bank's other subsidiary, ACLEDA Securities Plc. ("ACS") is in the securities sector and ACLEDA Institute of Business ("AIB") is in the education sector.

Principal activities

The Bank operates under the regulations of the NBC with special focus on providing lending and other financial services to the citizenry and small and medium-sized enterprises, and to engage in all other activities, which the Directors believe, support these objectives.

ABL is 99.90% owned by the Bank and its principal business is providing banking and related financial services in Lao PDR.



Principal activities (continued)

ACS is wholly owned by the Bank and its principal business is providing securities brokerage and other services approved by Securities and Exchange Commission of Cambodia.

AIB is 76.6090% owned by the Bank. AIB provides training and education for Associate's degree, Bachelor's degree, and Master's degree of Business Administration, majoring in Banking and Finance.

AMM is wholly owned and is permitted to operate as a deposit-taking microfinance institution providing microfinance services to lower income segments of the Myanmar market and other activities allowed by the Microfinance Supervisory Authority.

Financial performance

The audited financial performance of the Group and the Bank for the year ended 31 December 2021 are set out in the consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income and separate statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income on pages 14 - 15 and 21, respectively.

Share capital and share premium

Share capital and share premium are classified as equity. Incremental costs directly attributable to the issuance of new share capital are shown in equity as a deduction, net of tax, from the proceeds.

Reserves and provisions

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

Bad and doubtful loans

Before the financial statements of the Group and the Bank were drawn up, the Directors took reasonable steps to ascertain that action had been taken in relation to the writing off of bad loans and advances or making of provisions for doubtful loans and advances, and satisfied themselves that all known bad loans and advances had been written off and that adequate provisions have been made for bad and doubtful loans and advances.

At the date of this report and based on the best of knowledge, the Directors are not aware of any circumstances which would render the amount written off for bad loans and advances or the amount of the provisions for bad and doubtful loans and advances in the financial statements of the Group and the Bank inadequate to any material extent.

Headquarters



Assets

Before the financial statements of the Group and the Bank were drawn up, the Directors took reasonable steps to ensure that any assets which were unlikely to be realised in the ordinary course of business at their value as shown in the accounting records of the Group and the Bank, have been written down to an amount which they might be expected to realise.

At the date of this report and based on the best of knowledge, the Directors are not aware of any circumstances which would render the values attributed to the assets in the financial statements of the Group and the Bank misleading in any material respect.

Valuation methods

At the date of this report and based on the best of knowledge, the Directors are not aware of any circumstances that have arisen which would render adherence to the existing method of valuation of assets and liabilities in the financial statements of the Group and the Bank misleading or inappropriate in any material respect.

Contingent and other liabilities

At the date of this report, there is:

- no charge on the assets of the Group and the Bank which has arisen since the end of the financial year which secures the liabilities of any other person, and
- (b) no contingent liability in respect of the Group and the Bank that has arisen since the end of the financial year other than in the ordinary course of banking business.

No contingent or other liability of the Group and the Bank has become enforceable, or is likely to become enforceable within the period of twelve months after the end of the financial year which, in the opinion of the Directors, will or may have a material effect on the ability of the Group and the Bank to meet its obligations as and when they become 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 Group and the Bank, 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 Group and the Bank for the financial year were not, in the opinion of the Directors, materially affected by any items, transactions or events of a material and unusual nature except for the outbreak of the Novel Coronavirus ("COVID-19").



Items of an unusual nature (continued)

There has not arisen in the interval between the end of the financial year and the date of this report any items, transactions or events of a material and unusual nature likely, in the opinion of the Directors, to substantially affect the results of the operations of the Group and the Bank for the period in which this report is made.

Coronavirus and impact on expected credit loss

The expected credit loss ("ECL") was estimated based on a range of forecast economic conditions as at reporting date. The COVID-19 outbreak has spread across mainland China, Cambodia and beyond, causing disruption to business and economic activity. The impact on gross domestic product ("GDP") and other key indicators has been considered when determining the severity and likelihood of downside economic scenarios that are used to estimate ECL in which the calculation of the ECL in this current environment is subject to significant uncertainty. Management provides its best estimate on the possible outcomes of COVID-19 on the Group and the Bank, however, this estimate may move materially as events unfold. See Note 4(b) for further details.

The Board of Directors and the Executive Committee

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

Mr. Chhay Soeun	Chairman (Non-executive Director)
Dr. In Channy	Member (Executive Director)
Mr. Rath Yumeng	Member (Executive Director)
Mr. Kyosuke Hattori	Member (Non-executive Director)
	with effectivity on 8 November 2021
Mr. Kenichiro Mori	Member (Non-executive Director)
	resigned on 8 November 2021
Mr. Albertus Bruggink	Member (Non-executive Director)
	with effectivity on 12 May 2021
Mr. Kay Lot	Member (Non-executive Director)
	with effectivity on 12 May 2021
Ms. Mirjam Janssen	Member (Non-executive Director)
	resigned on 12 May 2021
Mr. Stéphane Mangiavacca	Member (Non-executive Director)
Drs. Pieter Kooi	Member (Independent Director)
Mr. Van Sou leng	Member (Independent Director)
Ms. Phurik Ratana	Member (Independent Director)
	with effectivity on 08 November 2021
Mr. lan S. Lydall	Member (Independent Director)
	resigned on 21 August 2021



The Board of Directors and the Executive Committee (continued)

The members of the Executive Committee during the year and at the date of this report are:

Dr. In Channy
 Dr. So Phonnary
 Mrs. Mar Amara
 Mr. Rath Yumeng
 Mr. Ly Thay
 President & Group Managing Director
 Senior EVP & Group Chief Operations Officer
 Senior EVP & Group Chief Financial Officer
 Senior EVP & Group Chief Treasury Officer
 EVP & Group Chief Administrative Officer

Mrs. Buth Bunsayha
 EVP & Group Chief Legal Officer and Corporate Secretary

Mr. Mach Theary
 EVP & Group Chief Information Officer

Dr. Loeung Sopheap
 EVP & Group Chief Risk Officer

The Management and those charged with governance's responsibilities in respect of the financial statements

The Management and those charged with governance are responsible for ensuring that the financial statements are properly drawn up so as to present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Group and the Bank as at 31 December 2021, and the financial performance and cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with Cambodian International Financial Reporting Standards ("CIFRSs").

In preparing these financial statements, the Management and those charged with governance are required to:

- i) adopt appropriate accounting policies which are supported by reasonable and prudent judgments and estimates and then apply them consistently;
- comply with the disclosure requirements of CIFRSs or if there have been any departures in the interest of true and fair presentation, these have been appropriately disclosed, explained and quantified in the financial statements;
- iii) maintain adequate accounting records and an effective system of internal controls;
- iv) prepare the financial statements on a going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to assume that the Group and the Bank will continue operations in the foreseeable future;
- v) effectively control and direct the Group and the Bank in all material decisions affecting the operations and performance and ascertain that such have been properly reflected in the financial statement; and,
- vi) safeguarding the assets of the Group and the Bank and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.



The Management and those charged with governance's responsibilities in respect of the financial statements (continued)

The Management and those charged with governance confirm that the Group and the Bank have complied with the above requirements in preparing the financial statements.

Mrs. Mar Amara
Senior Executive Vice President & Group Chief Financial Officer

Dr. In Channy President & Group Menaging Dire

Phnom Penh, Kingdom of Cambodia

Date: 7 February 2022



Approval of the financial statements

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The accompanying financial statements, together with the notes thereto set out on pages 13 to 202, which present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Group and of the Bank as at 31 December 2021, and the financial performance and cash flows of the Group and of the Bank for the year then ended in accordance with CIFRSs, were approved by the Board of Directors.

accordance with a resolution of the Board of Directors.

Mr. Chhay Soeun

CLEDA BA

Phnom Penh, Kingdom of Cambodia

Date: 7 February 2022



Independent auditor's report

Grant Thornton (Cambodia) Limited

20th Floor Canadia Tower 315 Preah Ang Duong Street (corner Monivong Boulevard) Sanakat Wat Phnom Khan Daun Penh Phnom Penh Kingdom of Cambodia

T +855 23 966 520 www.grantthornton.com.kh

To the Shareholders of **ACLEDA Bank Plc. and its subsidiaries**

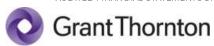
Opinion

We have audited the consolidated financial statements of ACLEDA Bank Plc. and its subsidiaries ("the Group") and the separate financial statements of ACLEDA Bank Plc. ("the Bank"), which comprise the consolidated and separate statements of financial position of the Group and the Bank as at 31 December 2021, and the consolidated and separate statements of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, statements of changes in equity and statements of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the consolidated and separate financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information as set out on pages 13 to 202 (hereafter referred to as "the financial statements").

In our opinion, the accompanying consolidated and separate financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial positions of the Group and of the Bank as at 31 December 2021, and their financial performance and their cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with Cambodian International Financial Reporting Standards ("CIFRSs") and guidelines of the National Bank of Cambodia.

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 Group and the Bank in accordance with the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants' International Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (including International Independence Standards) ("IESBA Code") together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in the Kingdom of Cambodia, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the IESBA Code. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.



Key audit matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgment, were of most significance in our audit of the financial statements of the current year. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters.

Below is the key audit matter identified in our audit of the financial statements of the Group and of the Bank:

Key audit matter

Allowance for impairment losses on loans to customers

Refer to Note 2(e)(vii) for the Group's and the Bank's accounting policy on impairment of loans to customers, Note 4 on critical accounting judgements and estimation uncertainty and Note 38.1 for the Group's and the Bank's credit risk disclosures

Loans to customers constitute approximately 68.67% and 67.99% of the Group's and the Bank's total assets, respectively. The Group's and the Bank's loan portfolio mainly comprises loans to customers in wholesale and retail, services and agriculture. Refer to Note 38.1(d)(ii) for details. The customers comprise of both corporate and individuals.

The Group and the Bank adopted CIFRS 9
"Financial Instruments" in 2019. CIFRS 9 introduces an expected credit loss ("ECL") impairment model, which requires the use of complex models and significant assumptions about future economic conditions and credit behavior. This complex accounting standard requires considerable judgement and interpretation in its implementation, especially during this unprecedented era – COVID-19 pandemic, which brings about a high degree of estimation uncertainty.

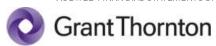
The significant judgements in applying the accounting requirements for measuring ECL include the following:

 Building the appropriate collective assessment models used to calculate ECL.
 The models are inherently complex and judgement is applied in determining the appropriate construction of the models;

How our audit addressed the key audit matter

Our audit procedures included the following:

- We obtained our understanding, evaluated the design and implementation, and tested the operating effectiveness of the key controls over the allowance for impairment losses. These controls, among others, included:
 - Loan applications and credit reviews;
 - Identification of significant increase in credit risk;
 - Subsequent annual review of the credit worthiness of the borrower; and
 - Accuracy of data inputs.
- We assessed whether the methodology and assumptions used in the ECL models are consistent with the requirements of CIFRS 9, incorporating consideration of COVID-19 impacts.
- We tested a sample of loan reviews for the appropriateness of the loan grading and staging, challenged Management's evaluations and conclusions on the credit worthiness and classification of the selected loans.
- We evaluated the process used by Management to develop forward-looking information. For a sample of significant forward-looking information variables, we compared it to independently derived forecasts and publicly available information.
- We tested the accuracy of key inputs into the ECL models by comparing against source systems and documents.
- We recomputed the ECL to test the mathematical accuracy of the ECL models.
- We assessed the adequacy of disclosures to ensure compliance with CIFRS 9.



Key a	udit matter	How our audit addressed the key audit matter
•	Timely identification of loans to customers	We involved our specialists in the performance of the
	and financing that have experienced a	above procedures, when necessary, where their
	significant increase in credit risk;	specific expertise was required.
•	Assumptions used in the ECL models such	
	as expected future cash flows, forward-	
	looking macroeconomic factors and data	
	sets; and,	
•	Effects of COVID-19 pandemic in relation	
	to the significant judgement listed above.	

Other matter

The Group's and the Bank's financial statements as at 31 December 2020 were audited by another auditor who expressed an unmodified opinion on those financial statements on 25 February 2021.

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 in pages 1 to 7, which we obtained prior to the date of this auditor's report, and the annual report, which is expected to be made available to us after that date, 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 and 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 on the other information that we obtained prior to the date of this auditor's report, 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.

When we read the annual report, if we conclude that there is a material misstatement therein, we are required to communicate the matter to the Board of Directors and those charged with governance, and respond to that matter in accordance with the requirements of CISA 720 (revised).

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, 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 Group's and the Bank'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 Group and the Bank or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Those charged with governance are responsible for overseeing the Group's and the Bank'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 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 Group's and the Bank'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 Group's and the Bank'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 Group and the Bank 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.
- Obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or business activities within the Group to express an opinion on the consolidated financial statements.
 We are responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the group audit. We remain solely responsible for our audit opinion.

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.



We also provide those charged with governance with a statement that we have complied with relevant ethical requirements regarding independence, and to communicate with them all relationships and other matters that may reasonably be thought to bear on our independence, and where applicable, related safeguards.

From the matters communicated with those charged with governance, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the financial statements of the current year and are therefore the key audit matters. We describe this matter in our auditor's report unless law or regulation precludes public disclosure about the matter or when, in extremely rare circumstances, we determine that a matter should not be communicated in our report because the adverse consequences of doing so would reasonably be expected to outweigh the public interest benefits of such communication.

The engagement partner on the audit resulting in this independent auditor's report is Ronald C. Almera.

GRANT THORNTON (CAMBODIA) LINUTED

GRANT THORNTON (CAMBODIA) LINUTED

Certified Public Accountants

Registered Auditors

Ronald C. Almera

Partner - Audit and assurance

Phnom Penh, Kingdom of Cambodia 7 February 2022

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2021 AND FOR THE YEAR THEN ENDED

	Note	2021 US\$	2020 US\$	2021 KHR'000 (Note 5)	2020 KHR'000 (Note 5)
ASSETS					
Cash on hand	7	450,375,149	412,759,051	1,834,828,357	1,669,610,361
Deposits and placements with other banks, net	8	577,117,298	534,653,146	2,351,175,872	2,162,671,976
Financial investments	9	801,084,392	566,674,523	3,263,617,813	2,292,198,446
Loans and advances, net	10	5,393,953,503	4,471,300,618	21,974,966,571	18,086,411,000
Other assets	11	28,141,190	22,766,913	114,647,208	92,092,163
Statutory deposits	12	415,456,960	360,377,008	1,692,571,655	1,457,724,997
Property and equipment, net	14	139,431,244	127,546,441	568,042,888	515,925,354
Intangible assets, net	15	12,286,098	14,690,675	50,053,563	59,423,780
Right-of-use assets, net	16	28,337,884	29,529,768	115,448,539	119,447,912
Deferred tax assets, net	17	9,068,606	11,195,845	36,945,501	45,287,193
TOTAL ASSETS		7,855,252,324	6,551,493,988	32,002,297,967	26,500,793,182
LIABILITIES AND EQUITY LIABILITIES					
Deposits and placements of other banks and financial institutions	40	402 740 000	247 000 450	4 070 760 004	4 000 000 000
	18	483,740,992	317,009,459	1,970,760,801	1,282,303,262
Deposits from customers	19	5,232,278,693	4,294,286,048	21,316,303,395	17,370,387,064
Other liabilities	20	78,422,171	63,751,108	319,491,925	257,873,232
Borrowings	21 22	608,488,803	542,398,916	2,478,983,383	2,194,003,615
Subordinated debts		156,492,941	167,158,623	637,552,242	676,156,630
Derivative liabilities, net	23 24	506,158	-	2,062,088	- 445 750 444
Lease liabilities	24 25	27,874,940	28,617,902	113,562,506	115,759,414
Employee benefits Current income tax liabilities		26,096,817	18,354,055	106,318,432	74,242,152
TOTAL LIABILITIES	32(a)	36,315,767 6,650,217,282	30,292,370	147,950,435 27,092,985,207	122,532,637
TOTAL LIABILITIES		0,000,217,202	5,461,868,481	27,092,965,207	22,093,258,006
EQUITY					
Share capital	26	433,163,019	433,163,019	1,764,706,139	1,752,144,412
Share premium	26	11,706,215	11,706,215	47,691,120	47,351,640
Reserves	36	592,909,744	503,094,236	2,433,432,915	2,048,708,997
Retained earnings		161,263,307	141,662,037	639,068,094	559,330,127
Non-controlling interests	3	5,992,757	=	24,414,492	=
TOTAL EQUITY		1,205,035,042	1,089,625,507	4,909,312,760	4,407,535,176
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND EQUITY	:	7,855,252,324	6,551,493,988	32,002,297,967	26,500,793,182

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF PROFIT OR LOSS AND OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2021 AND FOR THE YEAR THEN ENDED

	Note	2021 US\$	2020 US\$	2021 KHR'000 (Note 5)	2020 KHR'000 (Note 5)
Interest income Interest expense	27 28	573,799,753 (172,370,812)	515,094,476 (150,777,317)	2,334,217,395 (701,204,463)	2,100,040,179 (614,719,121)
Net interest income	-	401,428,941	364,317,159	1,633,012,932	1,485,321,058
Fee and commission income Fee and commission expense	29	42,936,361 (2,666,006)	45,775,165 (1,742,125)	174,665,117 (10,845,312)	186,625,348 (7,102,644)
Net fee and commission income	-	40,270,355	44,033,040	163,819,805	179,522,704
Impairment losses on loans and advances, deposits and placements with other banks and other receivables Reversal of impairment losses on off-balance	10	(13,541,974)	(20,794,031)	(55,088,750)	(84,777,264)
sheet commitments	10	139,449	54,156	567,279	220,794
Net impairment losses	-	(13,402,525)	(20,739,875)	(54,521,471)	(84,556,470)
Income after impairment losses		428,296,771	387,610,324	1,742,311,266	1,580,287,292
Other income General and administrative expenses	30 31	19,961,617 (243,504,971)	18,351,358 (225,926,220)	81,203,858 (990,578,222)	74,818,487 (921,101,199)
Profit before income tax		204,753,417	180,035,462	832,936,902	734,004,580
Income tax expense	32(b)	(38,079,069)	(38,542,872)	(154,905,653)	(157,139,291)
Profit for the year (carried forward to next page)	<u>-</u>	166,674,348	141,492,590	678,031,249	576,865,289

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF PROFIT OR LOSS AND OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (CONTINUED)

AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2021 AND FOR THE YEAR THEN ENDED

	Note	2021 US\$	2020 US\$	2021 KHR'000 (Note 5)	2020 KHR'000 (Note 5)
Profit for the year (brought forward from previous page)		166,674,348	141,492,590	678,031,249	576,865,289
Other comprehensive income: Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss –					
Remeasurement of employee benefit obligations	25	(4,141,215)	169,447	(16,846,462)	690,835
Remeasurement of the effective portion of derivatives arising from cash flow hedge		(506,158)	-	(2,059,051)	-
Item that are or may be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss –					
Currency translation differences				5,080,358	(8,160,026)
Other comprehensive (loss)/income for the year		(4,647,373)	169,447	(13,825,155)	(7,469,191)
you		(1,011,010)	100,117	(10,020,100)	(1,100,101)
Total other comprehensive income for the year		162,026,975	141,662,037	664,206,094	569,396,098
Profit for the year attributable to: Owners of the Bank Non-controlling interests		166,913,038 (238,690)	141,492,590	679,002,240 (970,991)	576,865,289 <u>-</u>
		166,674,348	141,492,590	678,031,249	576,865,289
Total other comprehensive income attributable to:					
Owners of the Bank Non-controlling interests		162,282,771 (255,796)	141,662,037	665,248,207 (1,042,113)	569,396,098
		162,026,975	141,662,037	664,206,094	569,396,098
The earnings per share attributable to sharehold	ders of B	Bank during the yea	r are as follows:		
Basic earnings per share	33	0.39	0.33	1.57	1.34
Diluted earnings per share	33	0.39	0.33	1.57	1.34

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2021 AND FOR THE YEAR THEN ENDED

Attributable to equity holders of the Parent

	Share	capital	Share pr	Share premium Reserves		Retained	eamings	To	tal	Non-controlling interest		Total equity		
	US\$	KHR'000	US\$	KHR'000	US\$	KHR'000	US\$	KHR'000	US\$	KHR'000	US\$	KHR'000	US\$	KHR'000
		(Note 5)		(Note 5)		(Note 5)		(Note 5)		(Note 5)		(Note 5)		(Note 5)
As at 1 January 2021	433,163,019	1,752,144,412	11,706,215	47,351,640	503,094,236	2,048,708,997	141,662,037	559,330,127	,,-	4,407,535,176	-	-	1,089,625,507	4,407,535,176
Profit for the year	-	-	-	-	-	-	166,913,038	679,002,240	166,913,038	679,002,240	(238,690)	(970,991)	166,674,348	678,031,249
Other comprehensive income:														
Remeasurement of employee benefit							(4.404.400)	(40 === 0 ===)	(4.404.400)	(10 === 0 ===)	(47.400)	(00 -0-1)	(4.44.04=)	(10.0.10.100)
obligations Remeasurement of the effective portion of	-	-	-	-	-	-	(4,124,109)	(16,776,875)	(4,124,109)	(16,776,875)	(17,106)	(69,587)	(4,141,215)	(16,846,462)
derivatives arising from cash flow hedge	_	_	_	_	_	_	(506,158)	(2,059,051)	(506,158)	(2,059,051)	_	_	(506,158)	(2,059,051)
Currency translation differences						5,081,893	(300,130)	(2,000,001)	(300,100)	5,081,893	_	(1,535)	(500,150)	5,080,358
Total other comprehensive income for the						3,001,033				3,001,030	·	(1,555)		3,000,000
year	_	_	_	_	_	5,081,893	162,282,771	660,166,314	162,282,771	665,248,207	(255,796)	(1,042,113)	162,026,975	664,206,094
,								,,			(====,===)	(1,01111)	,,	
Transaction with owners:														
Investments made by holders of non-controlling														
interest	-	-	_	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,971,681	28,360,798	6,971,681	28,360,798
Dividend paid	_	-	-	_	-	_	(42,493,293)	(172,862,716)	(42,493,293)	(172,862,716)	-	-	(42,493,293)	(172,862,716)
Transfers from retained earnings to general							, , ,	(, , ,	, , ,	, , ,			, , , ,	, , ,
reserves	-	-	-	-	-	-	(423,863)	(1,724,275)	(423,863)	(1,724,275)	-	-	(423,863)	(1,724,275)
Transfer from retained earnings to regulatory					100 101 107	400 770 000	(400 404 40 7)	(400 770 000)						
reserves	-	-	-	-	100,484,437	408,770,690	(100,484,437)	(408,770,690)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfers from retained earnings to NCI	-	-	-	-	-	-	720,092	2,929,334	720,092	2,929,334	(720,092)	(2,929,334)	-	-
Reserves from changes in ownership interests in AIB					3.028.319	12,319,202			3,028,319	12,319,202			3,028,319	12,319,202
Currency translation differences - foreign	-	-	-	-	3,020,319	12,319,202	-	-	3,020,319	12,319,202	-	-	3,020,319	12,319,202
subsidiaries	_	_	_	_	(13,697,248)	(55,720,405)	_	_	(13,697,248)	(55,720,405)	(3,036)	(12,350)	(13,700,284)	(55,732,755)
Currency translation differences	_	12,561,727	_	339,480	(10,001,=10)	14,272,538	_	_	(.0,00.,2.0)	27,173,745	(0,000)	37,491	(.0,. 00,_0 .)	27,211,236
Total transactions with owners:		12,561,727		339,480	89,815,508	379,642,025	(142,681,501)	(580,428,347)	(52,865,993)	(187,885,115)	6,248,553	25,456,605	(46,617,440)	(162,428,510)
As at 31 December 2021	433,163,019	1,764,706,139	11,706,215	47,691,120	592,909,744	2,433,432,915	161,263,307	639,068,094	1,199,042,285	4,884,898,268	5,992,757	24,414,492	1,205,035,042	4,909,312,760
AS GLUT DECETTION 2021	-00,100,019	1,104,100,139	11,700,213	-1 ,031,120	332,303,144	2,400,402,310	101,200,307	003,000,094	1, 133,042,200	+,004,030,200	J,332,131	24,414,492	1,200,000,042	7,508,512,100

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY (CONTINUED) AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2021 AND FOR THE YEAR THEN ENDED

Attributable to equity holders of the Parent

	Share	capital	Share p	remium	Res	erves	Retained	eamings	То	tal	Non-controll	ing interest	Total	equity
	US\$	KHR'000 (Note 5)	US\$	KHR'000 (Note 5)	US\$	KHR'000 (Note 5)	US\$	KHR'000 (Note 5)	US\$	KHR'000 (Note 5)	US\$	KHR'000 (Note 5)	US\$	KHR'000 (Note 5)
As at 1 January 2020 Profit for the year Other comprehensive income:	428,818,154 -	1,747,433,978	-	-	414,748,726	1,708,085,266	120,894,720 141,492,590	474,661,776 576,865,289	964,461,600 141,492,590	3,930,181,020 576,865,289	-	-	964,461,600 141,492,590	3,930,181,020 576,865,289
Remeasurement of employee benefit obligations Currency translation differences	- 	- 	- -	- -	- 	- (8,160,026)	169,447 	690,835 <u>-</u>	169,447 -	690,835 (8,160,026)	- 	- 	169,447 <u>-</u>	690,835 (8,160,026)
Total other comprehensive income for the year			_			(8,160,026)	141,662,037	577,556,124	141,662,037	569,396,098			141,662,037	569,396,098
Transaction with owners: Conversion of retained earnings to share capital Dividend paid	-	-	-	-	(4,451,864)	(18,150,250)	4,451,864 (32,718,825)	18,150,250 (133,394,650)	(32,718,825)	(133,394,650)	-	-	- (32,718,825)	- (133,394,650)
Transfers from retained earnings to general reserves Share issued Transfer from retained earnings to regulatory reserves	- 4,344,865 -	- 17,714,015 -	- 11,706,215 -	- 47,726,239 -	66,285,795 - 25,897,174	270,247,186 - 105,582,778	(66,730,585) - (25,897,174)	(272,060,595) - (105,582,778)	(444,790) 16,051,080	(1,813,409) 65,440,254	-		(444,790) 16,051,080	(1,813,409) 65,440,254
Currency translation differences - foreign subsidiaries Currency translation differences		- (13,003,581)	-	(374,599)	614,405 -	2,504,929 (11,400,886)	- 	- -	614,405 -	2,504,929 (24,779,066)	- 	- -	614,405 -	2,504,929 (24,779,066)
Total transactions with owners: As at 31 December 2020	4,344,865 433,163,019	4,710,434 1,752,144,412	11,706,215 11,706,215	47,351,640 47,351,640	88,345,510 503,094,236	348,783,757 2,048,708,997	(120,894,720) 141,662,037	(492,887,773) 559,330,127	(16,498,130) 1,089,625,507	(92,041,942) 4,407,535,176		<u>-</u>	(16,498,130) 1,089,625,507	(92,041,942) 4,407,535,176

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2021 AND FOR THE YEAR THEN ENDED

	Note	2021 US\$	2020 US\$	2021 KHR'000 (Note 5)	2020 KHR'000 (Note 5)
Cash flows from operating activities					
Profit for the year before income tax Adjustments for:		204,753,417	180,035,462	832,936,902	734,004,580
Depreciation of property and equipment	14	20,413,591	21,249,218	83,042,488	86,633,062
Net impairment losses	10	13,402,525	20,739,875	54,521,471	84,556,470
Depreciation of right-of-use assets	16	11,192,219	10,627,120	45,529,947	43,326,768
Seniority indemnity benefits	25(c)	8,080,729	6,563,719	32,872,406	26,760,282
Amortisation	15	3,889,960	3,667,583	15,824,357	14,952,736
Retirement benefits	25(a)	2,029,831	1,697,341	8,257,353	6,920,060
Career development	25(b)	1,574,658	1,312,641	6,405,709	5,351,637
Adjustment in property and equipment		578,943	18,534	2,355,140	75,563
Dividend income Gain on disposals of property and	30	(116,614)	(174,479)	(474,386)	(711,351)
equipment, intangible assets and lease	30	(248,023)	(369,528)	(1,008,958)	(1,506,566)
Adjustment in intangible assets		(256,829)	290,284	(1,044,780)	1,183,488
Unrealised exchange gains		(2,899,018)	(262,358)	(11,793,205)	(1,069,635)
Currency translation reserves		(13,700,284)	614,405	(55,732,755)	2,504,929
Net interest income		(401,428,941)	(364,317,159)	(1,633,012,932)	(1,485,321,058)
Operating loss before changes in working					
capital	-	(152,733,836)	(118,307,342)	(621,321,243)	(482,339,035)
Changes in:					
Deposits from customers		937,992,645	211,563,195	3,815,754,080	862,543,146
Deposits and placements from other banks					
and financial institutions		166,731,533	31,834,314	678,263,876	129,788,498
Other liabilities		3,045,340	10,301,728	12,388,443	42,000,145
Other assets		(4,701,607)	(5,560,237)	(19,126,137)	(22,669,086)
Statutory deposits		(18,090,571)	43,449,288	(73,592,443)	177,142,747
Deposits and placements with other banks		(43,809,170)	181,602,086	(178,215,704)	740,391,705
Loans and advances	-	(933,325,127)	(646,063,530)	(3,796,766,617)	(2,634,001,012)
Cash flow used in operations	-	(44,890,793)	(291,180,498)	(182,615,745)	(1,187,142,892)
Interest received		572,458,203	513,591,617	2,328,759,970	2,093,913,022
Career development benefits paid	25(b)	(5,279)	(2,085,315)	(21,475)	(8,501,829)
Retirement benefits paid	25(a)	(110,370)	(216,840)	(448,985)	(884,057)
Seniority benefits paid	25(c)	(7,780,075)	(6,998,257)	(31,649,345)	(28,531,894)
Income tax paid	32(a)	(30,148,370)	(35,064,652)	(122,643,569)	(142,958,586)
Interest paid	()	(115,543,134)	(105,121,666)	(470,029,469)	(428,581,033)
Net cash from operating activities (carried	-				
forward to next page)	-	373,980,182	72,924,389	1,521,351,382	297,312,731

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS (CONTINUED) AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2021 AND FOR THE YEAR THEN ENDED

	Note	2021 US\$	2020 US\$	2021 KHR'000 (Note 5)	2020 KHR'000 (Note 5)
Net cash from operating activities	_			<u> </u>	<u> </u>
(brought forward from previous page)		373,980,182	72,924,389	1,521,351,382	297,312,731
Cash flows from investing activities Interest received from investing		843,467	1,876,556	3,431,224	7,650,719
Proceeds from disposals of property and equipment and intangible assets Dividends received		786,609 116,614	408,958 174,479	3,199,925 474,386	1,667,322 711,351
Proceeds from matured investments Payment from disposal of Lease Purchase of additional investments Financial investments		103,166 (3,420) (36,141)	- - - 22,946,576	419,679 (13,913) (147,022)	- - 93,553,190
Purchases of intangible assets Purchases of property and equipment	15 14	(1,522,177) (1,796,727) (33,109,898)	(9,689,231) (17,704,489)	(6,192,216) (7,309,085) (134,691,065)	(39,502,995) (72,181,202)
Net cash used in investing activities	_	(34,618,507)	(1,987,151)	(140,828,087)	(8,101,615)
Cash flows from financing activities Proceeds from borrowings		205,040,224	178,590,478	834,103,631	728,113,379
Investments made by holders of non- controlling interest in AIB	13	10,000,000	-	40,680,000	-
Proceeds from subordinated debts Proceeds from share premium		-	35,000,000 11,706,215	-	142,695,000 47,726,239
Proceeds from share issuance Payment tax on ABL's increase capital Repayments of subordinated debts	26 13	(423,863) (11,000,000)	4,344,865 (444,790) (7,143,957)	(1,724,275) (44,748,000)	17,714,015 (1,813,409) (29,125,913)
Payment of lease liabilities Payments of dividends	24 26	(12,622,584) (42,493,293)	(11,833,274) (32,718,825)	(51,348,672) (172,862,716)	(48,244,258) (133,394,650)
Interest paid Repayments of borrowings	_	(52,735,142) (128,993,224) (23,227,893)	(48,889,640) (201,163,263) (73,553,101)	(214,526,558) (524,744,435)	(199,323,062) (820,142,623)
Net cash used in financing activities	_	(33,227,882)	(72,552,191)	(135,171,025)	(295,795,282)
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents Cash and cash equivalents at the		306,133,793	(1,614,953)	1,245,352,270	(6,584,166)
beginning of the year Currency translation difference	34 _	1,497,105,504 -	1,498,720,457 -	6,055,791,764 45,252,862	6,107,285,862 (44,909,932)
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	34 _	1,803,239,297	1,497,105,504	7,346,396,896	6,055,791,764

During the year, the Group entered into a new lease agreement and recognised a right-of-use asset amounting to US\$10,918,814 (2020: US\$7,966,867) and its related lease liability, which are non-cash transaction.

SEPARATE STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2021 AND FOR THE YEAR THEN ENDED

	Note	2021 US\$	2020 US\$	2021 KHR'000 (Note 5)	2020 KHR'000 (Note 5)
ASSETS					<u>-</u>
Cash on hand	7	439,465,980	400,816,126	1,790,384,403	1,621,301,230
Deposits and placements with other banks, net		543,426,920	507,629,407	2,213,921,272	2,053,360,951
Financial investments	9	801,084,392	566,674,523	3,263,617,813	2,292,198,446
Loans and advances, net	10	5,232,058,920	4,292,649,159	21,315,408,040	17,363,765,848
Other assets	11	26,049,513	20,256,110	106,125,717	81,935,965
Statutory deposits	12	412,986,454	356,753,756	1,682,506,814	1,443,068,943
Investments in subsidiaries	13	91,117,716	91,115,571	371,213,575	368,562,485
Property and equipment, net	14	104,437,183	90,836,422	425,477,084	367,433,327
Intangible assets, net	15	11,415,853	13,884,558	46,508,185	56,163,037
Right-of-use assets, net	16	25,596,727	26,182,172	104,281,066	105,906,886
Deferred tax assets, net	17	7,523,717	12,685,947	30,651,623	51,314,656
TOTAL ASSETS		7,695,163,375	6,379,483,751	31,350,095,592	25,805,011,774
LIABILITIES AND EQUITY LIABILITIES					
Deposits and placements of other banks and					
financial institutions	18	455,606,835	296,764,554	1,856,142,246	1,200,412,621
Deposits from customers	19	5,126,926,990	4,180,268,737	20,887,100,557	16,909,187,041
Other liabilities	20	76,702,179	62,408,882	312,484,677	252,443,928
Borrowings	21	583,641,056	507,352,916	2,377,753,662	2,052,242,545
Subordinated debts	22	156,492,941	167,158,623	637,552,242	676,156,630
Derivative liabilities, net	23	506,158	-	2,062,088	-
Lease liabilities	24	25,371,736	25,772,385	103,364,452	104,249,297
Employee benefits	25	25,331,807	17,781,763	103,201,782	71,927,231
Current income tax liabilities	32(a)	35,491,329	27,950,334	144,591,674	113,059,101
TOTAL LIABILITIES		6,486,071,031	5,285,458,194	26,424,253,380	21,379,678,394
EQUITY					
Share capital	26	433,163,019	433,163,019	1,764,706,139	1,752,144,412
Share premium	26	11,706,215	11,706,215	47,691,120	47,351,640
Reserves	36	607,881,560	510,741,554	2,494,039,282	2,079,357,802
Retained earnings		156,341,550	138,414,769	619,405,671	546,479,526
TOTAL EQUITY		1,209,092,344	1,094,025,557	4,925,842,212	4,425,333,380
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND EQUITY	:	7,695,163,375	6,379,483,751	31,350,095,592	25,805,011,774

SEPARATE STATEMENT OF PROFIT OR LOSS AND OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2021 AND FOR THE YEAR THEN ENDED

	Note	2021 US\$	2020 US\$	2021 KHR'000 (Note 5)	2020 KHR'000 (Note 5)
Interest income Interest expense	27 28	537,420,580 (163,163,890)	478,739,341 (139,856,147)	2,186,226,919 (663,750,705)	1,951,820,293 (570,193,511)
Net interest income	Ē	374,256,690	338,883,194	1,522,476,214	1,381,626,782
Fee and commission income Fee and commission expense	29	38,825,720 (2,393,666)	42,354,094 (1,526,370)	157,943,029 (9,737,433)	172,677,641 (6,223,010)
Net fee and commission income	-	36,432,054	40,827,724	148,205,596	166,454,631
Impairment losses for loans and advances, deposits and placements with other banks and other receivables	10	(316,754)	(16,247,676)	(1,288,555)	(66,241,775)
Reversal of impairment losses on off-balance sheet commitments	10	380,569	132,082	1,548,155	538,498
Net impairment losses		63,815	(16,115,594)	259,600	(65,703,277)
Income after impairment losses		410,752,559	363,595,324	1,670,941,410	1,482,378,136
Other income General and administrative expenses	30 31	18,378,852 (227,469,227)	16,662,748 (208,103,757)	74,765,170 (925,344,815)	67,934,024 (848,439,017)
Profit before income tax		201,662,184	172,154,315	820,361,765	701,873,143
Income tax expense	32(b)	(39,577,333)	(33,812,139)	(161,000,591)	(137,852,091)
Profit for the year		162,084,851	138,342,176	659,361,174	564,021,052
Other comprehensive income: Item that will not be reclassified to profit or loss –					
Remeasurement of employee benefit obligations	25	(4,018,615)	72,593	(16,347,726)	295,962
Remeasurement of the effective portion of derivatives arising from cash flow hedge Item that are or may be reclassified		(506,158)	-	(2,059,051)	-
subsequently to profit or loss – Currency translation differences		-	-	4,959,390	(7,961,797)
Other comprehensive (loss)/income during the year	-	(4,524,773)	72,593	(13,447,387)	(7,665,835)
Total other comprehensive income for the year		157,560,078	138,414,769	645,913,787	556,355,217

SEPARATE STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2021 AND FOR THE YEAR THEN ENDED

	Share	capital	Share p	remium	Res	erves	Retained	earnings	Total	equity
	US\$	KHR'000 (Note 5)	US\$	KHR'000 (Note 5)	US\$	(Note 5)	US\$	KHR'000 (Note 5)	US\$	KHR'000 (Note 5)
As at 1 January 2021	433,163,019	1,752,144,412	11,706,215	47,351,640	510,741,556	2,079,357,810	138,414,769	546,479,526	1,094,025,559	4,425,333,388
Profit for the year	-	-	-	-	-	-	162,084,851	659,361,174	162,084,851	659,361,174
Other comprehensive income:										
Remeasurement of the effective portion of derivatives arising from cash flow hedge			-	-			(506,158)	(2,059,051)	(506,158)	(2,059,051)
Remeasurement of employee benefit obligations	-	_	_	_	-	_	(4,018,615)	(16,347,726)	(4,018,615)	(16,347,726)
Currency translation difference	_	-	_	_	_	4,959,390	(4,010,010)	(10,547,720)	(+,010,010)	4,959,390
Total other comprehensive income for the year						4,959,390	157,560,078	640,954,397	157,560,078	645,913,787
Transaction with owners:										
Dividend paid	-	-	-	-	-	-	(42,493,293)	(172,862,716)	(42,493,293)	(172,862,716)
Transfer from retained earnings to regulatory reserves	-	-	-	-	97,140,004	395,165,536	(97,140,004)	(395,165,536)	-	-
Currency translation difference		12,561,727		339,480		14,556,546		<u> </u>		27,457,753
Total transactions with owners:		12,561,727		339,480	97,140,004	409,722,082	(139,633,297)	(568,028,252)	(42,493,293)	(145,404,963)
As at 31 December 2021	433,163,019	1,764,706,139	11,706,215	47,691,120	607,881,560	2,494,039,282	156,341,550	619,405,671	1,209,092,344	4,925,842,212

SEPARATE STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY (CONTINUED) AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2021 AND FOR THE YEAR THEN ENDED

	Share	capital	Share p	remium	Res	erves	Retained	eamings	Total	equity
	US\$	KHR'000 (Note 5)	US\$	KHR'000 (Note 5)	US\$	(Note 5)	US\$	KHR'000 (Note 5)	US\$	KHR'000 (Note 5)
As at 1 January 2020	428,818,154	1,747,433,978	-	-	425,709,612	1,752,368,656	117,750,767	462,232,389	972,278,533	3,962,035,023
Profit for the year	-	-	-	-	-	_	138,342,176	564,021,052	138,342,176	564,021,052
Other comprehensive income:										
Remeasurement of employee benefit obligations	-	-	-	-	-	-	72,593	295,962	72,593	295,962
Currency translation difference	<u> </u>					(7,961,797)				(7,961,797)
Total other comprehensive income for the year						(7,961,797)	138,414,769	564,317,014	138,414,769	556,355,217
Transaction with owners:										
Dividend paid	-	-	-	-	-	-	(32,718,825)	(133,394,650)	(32,718,825)	(133,394,650)
Transfer from retained earnings to general reserves	-	-	-	-	66,949,305	272,952,316	(66,949,305)	(272,952,316)	-	-
Shares issued	4,344,865	17,714,015	11,706,215	47,726,239	-	-	-	-	16,051,080	65,440,254
Transfer from retained earnings to regulatory reserves	-	-	-	-	18,082,637	73,722,911	(18,082,637)	(73,722,911)	-	-
Currency translation difference		(13,003,581)		(374,599)		(11,724,284)				(25,102,464)
Total transactions with owners:	4,344,865	4,710,434	11,706,215	47,351,640	85,031,942	334,950,943	(117,750,767)	(480,069,877)	(16,667,745)	(93,056,860)
As at 31 December 2020	433,163,019	1,752,144,412	11,706,215	47,351,640	510,741,554	2,079,357,802	138,414,769	546,479,526	1,094,025,557	4,425,333,380

SEPARATE STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2021 AND FOR THE YEAR THEN ENDED

	Note	2021 US\$	2020 US\$	2021 KHR'000 (Note 5)	2020 KHR'000 (Note 5)
Cash flows from operating activities					
Profit for the year before income tax		201,662,184	172,154,315	820,361,765	701,873,143
Adjustments for:					
Depreciation of property and equipment	14	18,155,229	19,181,151	73,855,472	78,201,553
Depreciation of right-of-use assets	16	10,387,679	9,770,638	42,257,078	39,834,891
Seniority indemnity benefits	25(c)	7,896,158	6,378,738	32,121,571	26,006,115
Amortisation	15	3,477,382	3,339,510	14,145,990	13,615,182
Retirement benefits	25(a)	1,958,715	1,577,677	7,968,053	6,432,189
Career development	25(b)	1,561,783	1,312,641	6,353,333	5,351,637
Adjustment in property and equipment		578,943	18,534	2,355,140	75,563
Net impairment losses	10	(63,815)	16,115,594	(259,600)	65,703,277
Dividend income	30	(116,614)	(174,479)	(474,386)	(711,351)
Gain on disposals of property and		(050, 100)	(222.222)	(4.000.00=)	(4.000.004)
equipment, intangible assets and lease	30	(253,426)	(326,299)	(1,030,937)	(1,330,321)
Adjustment in intangible assets		(256,828)	290,284	(1,044,776)	1,183,488
Unrealised exchange gains		(1,109,336)	(227,794)	(4,512,779)	(928,716)
Net interest income		(374,256,690)	(338,883,194)	(1,522,476,214)	(1,381,626,782)
Operating loss before changes in working					
capital		(130,378,636)	(109,472,684)	(530,380,290)	(446,320,132)
Changes in:	•				
Deposits from customers		946,658,253	198,122,178	3,851,005,773	807,744,120
Deposits and placements of other banks					
and financial institutions		158,842,281	22,486,833	646,170,399	91,678,818
Other liabilities		2,096,521	11,583,756	8,528,647	47,226,973
Other assets		(5,097,681)	(4,910,075)	(20,737,366)	(20,018,376)
Statutory deposits		(29,952,821)	42,047,558	(121,848,076)	171,427,894
Deposits and placements with other banks		(33,077,852)	181,359,387	(134,560,702)	739,402,221
Loans and advances	_	(939,070,623)	(622,248,079)	(3,820,139,294)	(2,536,905,418)
Cash flow used in operations		(29,980,558)	(281,031,126)	(121,960,909)	(1,145,763,900)
Interest received		536,072,996	477,237,159	2,180,744,948	1,945,695,897
Career development benefits paid	25(b)	(5,279)	(2,085,315)	(21,475)	(8,501,829)
Retirement benefits paid	25(a)	(110,370)	(143,004)	(448,985)	(583,027)
Seniority benefits paid	25(c)	(7,643,571)	(6,815,248)	(31,094,047)	(27,785,766)
Income tax paid	32(a)	(26,874,108)	(33,715,569)	(109,323,871)	(137,458,375)
Interest paid		(108,910,322)	(99,343,198)	(443,047,190)	(405,022,218)
Net cash from operating activities (carried					
forward to next page)	_	362,548,788	54,103,699	1,474,848,471	220,580,782

SEPARATE STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS (CONTINUED) AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2021 AND FOR THE YEAR THEN ENDED

	Note	2021 US\$	2020 US\$	2021 KHR'000 (Note 5)	2020 KHR'000 (Note 5)
Net cash from operating activities (brought forward from previous page)					
		362,548,788	54,103,699	1,474,848,471	220,580,782
Cash flows from investing activities					
Interest received from investing		843,466	1,876,556	3,431,220	7,650,719
Proceeds from disposals of property and					
equipment		763,132	348,105	3,104,421	1,419,224
Dividend received		116,614	174,479	474,386	711,351
Proceeds from matured investments		93,111	-	378,776	-
Additional investment in subsidiaries	13	(2,145)	20,000	(8,726)	81,540
Proceed from disposal of lease		(3,420)	-	(13,913)	-
Additional investments		(36,141)	-	(147,022)	-
Purchases of intangible assets	15	(1,257,629)	(9,603,297)	(5,116,035)	(39,152,642)
Financial investments		(1,512,122)	22,946,576	(6,151,312)	93,553,190
Purchases of property and equipment	14	(32,212,541)	(17,093,791)	(131,040,617)	(69,691,386)
Net cash used in investing activities	•	(33,207,675)	(1,331,372)	(135,088,822)	(5,428,004)
Cash flows from financing activities					
Proceeds from borrowings		178,136,352	175,498,081	724,658,680	715,505,676
Proceeds from subordinated debts		170, 130,332	35,000,000	124,000,000	142,695,000
Proceeds from share premium		-	11,706,215	-	47,726,239
Proceeds from share issuance	26	-	4,344,865	-	17,714,015
Repayments of subordinated debts	20	(11,000,000)	(7,143,957)	(44,748,000)	(29,125,913)
Payment of lease liabilities	24	(11,872,380)	(10,883,406)	(48,296,842)	(44,371,646)
Interest paid	27	(41,894,347)	(44,277,516)	(170,426,204)	(180,519,433)
Payments of dividends	26	(42,493,293)	(32,718,825)	(172,862,716)	(133,394,650)
Repayments of borrowings	20	(99,534,516)	(186,213,293)	(404,906,411)	(759,191,596)
	•	•			
Net cash used in financing activities	,	(28,658,184)	(54,687,836)	(116,581,493)	(222,962,308)
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash					
equivalents		300,682,929	(1,915,509)	1,223,178,156	(7,809,530)
Cash and cash equivalents at the			,		,
beginning of the year	34	1,457,697,939	1,459,613,448	5,896,388,163	5,947,924,801
Currency translation difference		<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	44,077,337	(43,727,108)
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the	34	1 750 200 060	1 457 607 020	7 162 642 656	E 006 200 462
year	34	1,758,380,868	1,457,697,939	7,163,643,656	5,896,388,163

During the year, the Bank entered into a new lease agreement and recognised a right-of-use asset amounting to US\$10,571,905 (2020: US\$7,404,513) and its related lease liability, which are non-cash transaction.

The accompanying notes on page 26 to 202 form an integral part of these financial statements.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2021 AND FOR THE YEAR THEN

1. Background information

Prior to 1 December 2003, ACLEDA Bank Plc. ("the Bank") was a public limited company formed under the Laws of the Kingdom of Cambodia to operate as a specialised bank with a Head Office located in Phnom Penh and 14 branches in the Kingdom of Cambodia. On 1 December 2003, the National Bank of Cambodia ("NBC") issued a license for the Bank to become a private commercial bank for a period of three years commencing 1 December 2003. The Bank's license was renewed for an indefinite period on 28 November 2006. On 25 May 2020, the Bank was successfully listed on the Cambodia Securities Exchange ("CSX").

The registered office of the Bank is located at No 61, Preah Monivong Boulevard, Sangkat Srah Chork, Khan Daun Penh, Phnom Penh, Kingdom of Cambodia.

The Bank operates under the supervision of the NBC with special focus on providing lending and other financial services to the citizenry and small and medium-sized enterprises and to engage in all other activities which the Board of Directors believes support these objectives.

The Bank has four subsidiaries (collectively referred to as "the Group") operating in Lao PDR, Republic of the Union of Myanmar, and in the Kingdom of Cambodia. The principal activities of the subsidiaries are disclosed in Note 13 to the financial statements. Currently, the Group has 262 branches covering all provinces and cities in the Kingdom of Cambodia, 38 branches in the Lao PDR, and 17 branches in the Republic of the Union of Myanmar.

As at 31 December 2021, the Group and the Bank have 13,674 and 12,081 employees, respectively. (2020: 13,704 and 12,013 employees, respectively).

2. Summary of significant accounting policies

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

(a) Basis of preparation and presentation

The financial statements of the Group and the Bank have been prepared in accordance with Cambodian International Financial Reporting Standards ("CIFRSs"). The consolidated and separate financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis except for items which are not prepared the under historical cost basis such as:

- Financial instruments at amortised cost;
- Financial instruments, including derivatives, which are valued at fair value;
- · Defined benefit asset or obligation; and
- Provisions measured at its best estimate of the expenditure required to settle the present obligation, with discounting if the effect of time value of money is material.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2021 AND FOR THE YEAR THEN ENDED

2. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

(a) Basis of preparation and presentation (continued)

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with CIFRSs requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires the Board of Directors to exercise judgment in the process of applying the Group's and the Bank's accounting policies. Areas involving a higher degree of judgment or complexity, or areas where assumptions and estimations are significant to the financial statements are disclosed in Note 4.

Management presents the financial statements based on liquidity. Information about short-term and long-term assets and liabilities are disclosed in the financial risk management section in Note 38. Assets and liabilities over 12 months are considered non-current assets and non-current liabilities, respectively.

(b) Adoption of new and revised accounting standards

(i) New and revised accounting standards effective during the year

The Group and the Bank adopted all accounting standards and interpretations as at 31 December 2021. The new and revised accounting standards and interpretations assessed to be applicable to the Group's and the Bank's financial statements follow:

COVID-19-Related Rent Concessions beyond 31 December 2021 (Amendment to CIFRS 16, Leases)

The Management assessed that the adoption of the below accounting standard has no material impact on the financial statements of the Group and the Bank.

- Interest Rate Benchmark Reform Phase 2 (Amendments to CIFRS 9, Financial Instruments, CAS 39, Financial Instruments, CIFRS 7, Financial Instruments, CIFRS 4, Insurance Contracts, and CIFRS 16): was assessed to be not applicable to the Group and the Bank.
- Extension of the Temporary Exemption from Applying CIFRS 9 (Amendments to CIFRS 4)
- (ii) New and revised accounting standards which are not yet effective

At the date of authorization of these financial statements, the following new and revised accounting standards that have been issued but are not yet effective were assessed to be not applicable to the Group and the Bank:

- CIFRS 17, Insurance Contracts
- Reference to the Conceptual Framework (Amendments to CIFRS 3, Business Combinations)
- Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-current Deferral of Effective Date (Amendment to CAS 1, Presentation of Financial Statements)
- Property, Plant and Equipment Proceeds before Intended Use (Amendments to CAS 16, Property, Plant and Equipment)
- Onerous Contracts Cost of Fulfilling a Contract (Amendments to CAS 37, Provisions, Contingent Liabilities, Contingent Assets)

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2021 AND FOR THE YEAR THEN ENDED

2. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

(b) Adoption of new and revised accounting standards (continued)

- (ii) New and revised accounting standards which are not yet effective (continued)Annual Improvements to CIFRS Standards 2018 2020
- Disclosure of Accounting Policies (Amendments to CAS 1 and CIFRS Practice Statement 2)
- Definition of Accounting Estimates (Amendments to CAS 8, Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors)
- Deferred Tax related to Assets and Liabilities arising from a Single Transaction (Amendments to CAS 12, Income Taxes)
- Initial Application of CIFRS 17 and CIFRS 9—Comparative Information (Amendment to CIFRS 17)

The Management does not expect that the adoption of the accounting standards listed above will have a material impact on the financial statements of the Group and the Bank in future periods.

(c) Consolidation

(i) Subsidiaries

Subsidiaries are all entities over which the Bank has control. The Bank controls an entity when the Bank is exposed to, or has rights to, variable returns from its involvement with the entity and has the ability to affect those returns through its power to direct relevant activities of the entity.

The consolidated financial statements include the financial statements of the Bank and all its subsidiaries made up to the end of the financial year.

Subsidiaries are consolidated from the date on which control is transferred to the Bank and deconsolidated from the date that control ceases.

All material transactions and balances between each of the Group's entities are eliminated and the consolidated financial statements reflect external transactions only. Where necessary, the accounting policies of subsidiaries have been changed to ensure consistency with the policies adopted by the Group.

(ii) Changes in ownership interests in subsidiaries without change of control

Transactions with non-controlling interests that do not result in loss in control are accounted for as equity transactions that is, as transactions with the owners in their capacity as owners. For purchases from non-controlling interests, the difference between any consideration paid and the relevant share of the carrying value of net assets of the subsidiary acquired is deducted from equity. For disposals to non-controlling interests, differences between any proceeds received and the relevant share of non-controlling interests are also recognised in equity.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2021 AND FOR THE YEAR THEN ENDED

2. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

(c) Consolidation (continued)

(iii) Disposal of subsidiaries

When the Bank ceases to have control, any retained interest in the entity is re-measured to its fair value at the date when control is lost, with the change in carrying amount recognised in profit or loss. The fair value is the initial carrying amount for the purposes of subsequently accounting for retained interest as an associate, joint venture or financial assets. In addition, any amount previously recognised in other comprehensive income in respect of that entity are accounted for as if the Bank had directly disposed of the related assets or liabilities. This may mean that amounts previously recognised in other comprehensive income are reclassified to profit or loss.

(iv) Investments in subsidiaries

In the Bank's separate financial statements, investments in subsidiaries are carried at cost less any accumulated impairment losses. On disposal of investments in subsidiaries, the difference between disposal proceeds and the carrying amounts of investments are recognised in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income.

The amounts due from subsidiaries of which the Bank does not expect repayment in foreseeable future are considered as part of the Bank's investments in subsidiaries.

(d) Foreign currency translation

(i) Functional and presentation currency

Items included in the financial statements of each of the Group's entities are measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which the entity operates ("the functional currency"). The financial statements are presented in United States Dollars ("US\$"), which is the Group's and the Bank's functional and presentation currency.

(ii) Transactions and balances

Transactions in currencies other than US\$ are translated into the functional currency using the exchange rates prevailing at the dates of the transactions. Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of such transactions and from the translation at period-end exchange rates of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in currencies other than US\$ are recognised in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income.

(iii) Group's companies

The results and financial position of foreign operations (none of which has the currency of a hyper-inflationary economy) that have a functional currency different from the Bank's presentation currency are translated into the presentation currency as follows:

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2021 AND FOR THE YEAR THEN ENDED

2. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

(d) Foreign currency translation (continued)

- (iii) Group's companies (continued)
 - a) assets and liabilities for each statements of financial position presented are translated at the closing rate at the end of the reporting period;
 - b) income and expenses for each statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income are translated at average exchange rates (unless this average is not a reasonable approximation of the cumulative effect of the rates prevailing on the transaction dates, in which case, income and expenses are translated at the rate on the dates of the transactions); and
 - c) all resulting exchange differences are recognised as a separate component of equity.

On consolidation, exchange differences arising from the translation of any net investment in foreign operations are recognised in other comprehensive income. When a foreign operation is partially disposed of or sold, exchange differences are reclassified to the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income as part of gain or loss on sale.

(e) Financial assets and financial liabilities

(i) Recognition and initial measurement

The Group and the Bank initially recognise loans and advances, deposits and placements with other banks, borrowings and subordinated liabilities on the date on which they are originated. All other financial instruments (including regular-way purchases and sales of financial assets) are recognised on the trade date, which is the date on which the Group and the Bank becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

A financial asset or financial liability is measured initially at fair value plus, for an item not at fair value through profit and loss ("FVTPL"), transaction costs that are directly attributable to its acquisition or issue.

(ii) Classification

On initial recognition, a financial asset is classified as: amortised cost, fair value through other comprehensive income ("FVOCI") or FVTPL.

A financial asset is measured at amortised cost if it meets both of the following conditions and is not designated as at FVTPL:

- the asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets to collect contractual cash flows; and
- the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are 'solely payment for principal and interest' ("SPPI").

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2021 AND FOR THE YEAR THEN ENDED

2. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

(e) Financial assets and financial liabilities (continued)

(ii) Classification (continued)

A debt instrument is measured at FVOCI only if it meets both of the following conditions and is not designated as at FVTPL:

- the asset is held within a business model whose objective is achieved by both collecting contractual cash flows and selling financial assets; and
- the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are SPPI.

On initial recognition of an equity investment that is not held for trading, the Group and the Bank may irrevocably elect to present subsequent changes in fair value in other comprehensive income ("OCI"). This election is made on an investment-by-investment basis.

All other financial assets are classified as FVTPL.

In addition, on initial recognition, the Group and the Bank may irrevocably designate a financial asset that otherwise meets the requirements to be measured at amortised cost or at FVOCI as at FVTPL if doing so eliminates or significantly reduces an accounting mismatch that would otherwise arise.

Business model assessment

The Group and the Bank make an assessment of the objective of a business model in which an asset is held at a portfolio level because this best reflects the way the business is managed and information is provided to management. The information considered includes:

- the stated policies and objectives for the portfolio and the operation of those policies in practice. In particular, whether management's strategy focuses on earning contractual interest revenue, maintaining a particular interest rate profile, matching the duration of the financial assets to the duration of the liabilities that are funding those assets or realising cash flows through the sale of the assets;
- how the performance of the portfolio is evaluated and reported to the Group's and the Bank's management;
- the risks that affect the performance of the business model (and the financial assets held within that business model) and its strategy for how those risks are managed;
- how managers of the business are compensated (e.g. whether compensation is based on the fair value of the assets managed or the contractual cash flows collected); and
- the frequency, volume and timing of sales in prior periods, the reasons for such sales and its expectations
 about future sales activity. However, information about sales activity is not considered in isolation, but as
 part of an overall assessment of how the Group's and the Bank's stated objective for managing the
 financial assets is achieved and how cash flows are realised.

Financial assets that are held for trading or managed and whose performance is evaluated on a fair value basis are measured at FVTPL because they are neither held to collect contractual cash flows nor held both to collect contractual cash flows and to sell financial assets.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2021 AND FOR THE YEAR THEN ENDED

2. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

- (e) Financial assets and financial liabilities (continued)
- (ii) Classification (continued)

Assessment of whether contractual cash flows are solely payments of principal and interest

For the purposes of this assessment, 'principal' is defined as the fair value of the financial asset on initial recognition. 'Interest' is defined as consideration for the time value of money and for the credit risk associated with the principal amount outstanding during a particular period of time and for other basic lending risks and costs (e.g. liquidity risk and administrative costs), as well as profit margin.

In assessing whether the contractual cash flows are SPPI, the Group and the Bank consider the contractual terms of the instrument. This includes assessing whether the financial asset contains a contractual term that could change the timing or amount of contractual cash flows such that it would not meet this condition.

In making the assessment, the Group and the Bank considers:

- contingent events that would change the amount and timing of cash flows;
- leverage features;
- prepayment and extension terms;
- terms that limit the Group and the Bank's claim to cash flows from specified assets (e.g. non-recourse loans); and
- features that modify consideration of the time value of money (e.g. periodical reset of interest rates).

The Group and the Bank holds a portfolio of long-term fixed-rate loans for which the Group and the Bank have the option to propose to revise the interest rate at periodic reset dates. These reset rights are limited to the market rate at the time of revision in which the Group and the Bank has an option to either accept the revised rate or redeem the loan at par without penalty. The Group and the Bank have determined that the contractual cash flows of these loans are SPPI because the option varies the interest rate in a way that is consideration for the time value of money, credit risk, other basic lending risks and costs associated with the principal amount outstanding.

Non-recourse loans

In some cases, loans made by the Group and the Bank that are secured by collateral of the borrower limit the Group and the Bank's claim to cash flows of the underlying collateral (non-recourse loans). The Group and the Bank applies judgment in assessing whether the non-recourse loans meet the SPPI criterion. The Group and the Bank typically considers the following information when making this judgement:

- whether the contractual arrangement specifically defines the amounts and dates of the cash payments of the loan:
- the fair value of the collateral relative to the amount of the secured financial asset:
- the ability and willingness of the borrower to make contractual payments, notwithstanding a decline in the value of collateral;
- whether the borrower is an individual or a substantive operating entity or is a special-purpose entity;
- the Group and the Bank's risk of loss on the asset relative to a full-recourse loan;

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2021 AND FOR THE YEAR THEN ENDED

2. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

(e) Financial assets and financial liabilities (continued)

(ii) Classification (continued)

Non-recourse loans (continued)

- the extent to which the collateral represents all or a substantial portion of the borrower's assets; and
- whether the Group and the Bank will benefit from any upside from the underlying assets.

Reclassifications

Financial assets are not reclassified subsequent to their initial recognition, except in the period after the Group and the Bank change its business model for managing financial assets.

Financial liabilities

The Group and the Bank classify its financial liabilities, other than financial guarantees and loan commitments, as measured at amortised cost or FVTPL.

(iii) Derecognition

Financial assets

The Group and the Bank derecognise a financial asset when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial asset expire (see also (iv)), 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 Group and the Bank neither transfers nor retains substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership and it does not retain control of the financial asset.

On derecognition of a financial asset, the difference between the carrying amount of the asset (or the carrying amount allocated to the portion of the asset derecognised) and the sum of (i) the consideration received (including any new asset obtained less any new liability assumed) and (ii) any cumulative gain or loss that had been recognised in OCI is recognised in profit or loss.

Any cumulative gain/loss recognised in OCI in respect of equity investment securities designated as at FVOCI is not recognised in profit or loss on derecognition of such securities. Any interest in transferred financial assets that qualify for derecognition that is created or retained by the Group and the Bank are recognised as a separate asset or liability.

Financial liabilities

The Group and the Bank derecognise a financial liability when its contractual obligations are discharged or cancelled, or expire.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2021 AND FOR THE YEAR THEN ENDED

2. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

- (e) Financial assets and financial liabilities (continued)
- (iv) Modifications of financial assets and financial liabilities

Financial assets

If the terms of a financial asset are modified, then the Group and the Bank evaluate whether the cash flows of the modified asset are substantially different.

If the cash flows are substantially different, then the contractual rights to cash flows from the original financial asset are deemed to have expired. In this case, the original financial asset is derecognised (see (iii)) and a new financial asset is recognised at fair value plus any eligible transaction costs. Any fees received as part of the modification are accounted for as follows:

- fees that are considered in determining the fair value of the new asset and fees that represent reimbursement of eligible transaction costs are included in the initial measurement of the asset; and
- other fees are included in profit or loss as part of the gain or loss on derecognition.

If cash flows are modified when the borrower is in financial difficulties, then the objective of the modification is usually to maximise recovery of the original contractual terms rather than to originate a new asset with substantially different terms. If the Group and the Bank plan to modify a financial asset in a way that would result in forgiveness of cash flows, then it first considers whether a portion of the asset should be written off before the modification takes place (see below for write-off policy). This approach impacts the result of the quantitative evaluation and means that the derecognition criteria are not usually met in such cases.

If the modification of a financial asset measured at amortised cost or FVOCI does not result in derecognition of the financial asset, then the Group and the Bank first recalculate the gross carrying amount of the financial asset using the original effective interest rate of the asset and recognise the resulting adjustment as a modification gain or loss in profit or loss. For floating-rate financial assets, the original effective interest rate used to calculate the modification gain or loss is adjusted to reflect current market terms at the time of the modification. Any costs or fees incurred and fees received as part of the modification adjust the gross carrying amount of the modified financial asset and are amortised over the remaining term of the modified financial asset.

If such a modification is carried out because of financial difficulties of the borrower (see (vii)), then the gain or loss is presented together with impairment losses. In other cases, it is presented as interest income calculated using the effective interest rate method (see (Note 2(r))).

Financial liabilities

The Group and the Bank derecognise a financial liability when its terms are modified and the cash flows of the modified liability are substantially different. In this case, a new financial liability based on the modified terms is recognised at fair value. The difference between the carrying amount of the financial liability derecognised and consideration paid is recognised in profit or loss. Consideration paid includes non-financial assets transferred, if any, and the assumption of liabilities, including the new modified financial liability.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2021 AND FOR THE YEAR THEN ENDED

2. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

(e) Financial assets and financial liabilities (continued)

(iv) Modifications of financial assets and financial liabilities (continued)

Financial liabilities (continued)

If the modification of a financial liability is not accounted for as derecognition, then the amortised cost of the liability is recalculated by discounting the modified cash flows at the original effective interest rate and the resulting gain or loss is recognised in profit or loss.

For floating-rate financial liabilities, the original effective interest rate used to calculate the modification gain or loss is adjusted to reflect current market terms at the time of the modification. Any costs and fees incurred are recognised as an adjustment to the carrying amount of the liability and amortised over the remaining term of the modified financial liability by re-computing the effective interest rate on the instrument.

(v) Offsetting

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and the net amount presented in the statement of financial position when, and only when, the Group and the Bank currently have 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.

Income and expenses are presented on a net basis only when permitted under CIFRSs, or for gains and losses arising from a group of similar transactions such as in the Group and the Bank's trading activity.

(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 Group and the Bank have access at that date. The fair value of a liability reflects its non-performance risk.

The fair value of a financial liability with a demand feature (e.g. a demand deposit) is not less than the amount payable on demand, discounted from the first date on which the amount could be required to be paid.

The Group and the Bank recognise transfers between levels of the fair value hierarchy as of the end of the reporting period during which the change has occurred.

(vii) Impairment

The Group and the Bank recognise loss allowances for the expected credit loss ("ECL") on the following financial instruments that are not measured at FVTPL:

- financial assets that are debt instruments;
- loan and advances

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2021 AND FOR THE YEAR THEN ENDED

2. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

(e) Financial assets and financial liabilities (continued)

- (vii) Impairment (continued)
 - financial guarantee contracts issued; and
 - loan commitments issued.

No impairment loss is recognised on equity investments.

The Group and the Bank measure loss allowances at an amount equal to lifetime ECL, except for the following, for which they are measured as 12-month ECL:

- debt investment securities that are determined to have low credit risk at the reporting date; and
- other financial instruments (other than loan and advances) on which credit risk has not increased significantly since their initial recognition.

Loss allowances for loan and advances are always measured at an amount equal to lifetime ECL.

The Group and the Bank consider a debt investment security to have low credit risk when its credit risk rating is equivalent to the globally understood definition of 'investment grade'. The Group and the Bank do not apply the low credit risk exemption to any other financial instruments.

12-month ECL are the portion of ECL that result from default events on a financial instrument that are possible within the 12 months after the reporting date. Financial instruments for which a 12-month ECL is recognised are referred to as 'Stage 1 financial instruments'.

Life-time ECL are the ECL that result from all possible default events over the expected life of the financial instrument. Financial instruments for which a lifetime ECL is recognised but which are not credit-impaired are referred to as 'Stage 2 financial instruments'.

Measurement of ECL

ECL are a probability-weighted estimate of credit losses. They are measured as follows:

- financial assets that are not credit-impaired at the reporting date: as the present value of all cash shortfalls
 (i.e. the difference between the cash flows due to the entity in accordance with the contract and the cash
 flows that the Group and the Bank expect to receive);
- financial assets that are credit-impaired at the reporting date: as the difference between the gross carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows;
- undrawn loan commitments: as the present value of the difference between the contractual cash flows
 that are due to the Group and the Bank if the commitment is drawn down and the cash flows that the
 Group and the Bank expect to receive; and
- financial guarantee contracts: the expected payments to reimburse the holder less any amounts that the Group and the Bank expect to recover.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2021 AND FOR THE YEAR THEN ENDED

2. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

(e) Financial assets and financial liabilities (continued)

(vii) Impairment (continued)

Measurement of ECL (continued)

The key inputs into the measurement of ECL are the term structure of the following variables:

- Probability of default ("PD");
- Loss given default ("LGD"); and
- Exposure at default ("EAD").

ECL for exposures in Stage 1 is calculated by multiplying the 12-month PD by LGD and EAD. Lifetime ECL is calculated by multiplying the lifetime PD by LGD and EAD.

The assumptions underlying the ECL calculation are monitored and reviewed monthly and quarterly. There have been no significant changes in estimation techniques or significant assumptions made during the reporting period.

PD provides an estimate of the likelihood that a customer will be unable to meet its debt obligation or default over a particular time horizon. Financial assets under the general approach, which required staging will require both 12-month PD and lifetime PD estimation according to historical data using the migration approach or external credit rating approach.

LGD is the magnitude of the likely loss if there is a default. LGD is defined as the percentage of exposure the Group and the Bank might lose in case the customer defaults. These losses are usually shown as a percentage of EAD, and depend, amongst others, on the type and amount of collateral as well as the type of customer and the expected recovery from the customers.

With accurate collateral value, which is updated from time to time, the Group and the Bank can consider to take collateral into LGD calculation for ECL computation. In the event of over-collateralised, a floor LGD shall be applied for ECL calculation.

EAD is simply the amount outstanding at the point of default. However, EAD is different following the natures of products:

- Amortised facilities: the current amount allowed under the contract and arising from amortisation
- Revolving facilities: utilisation rate
- Off-balance sheet: credit conversion factors

As described above, and subject to using a maximum of a 12-month PD for Stage 1 financial assets, the Group and the Bank measure ECL considering the risk of default over the maximum contractual period (including any borrower's extension options) over which it is exposed to credit risk, even if, for credit risk management purposes, the Group and the Bank consider a longer period. The maximum contractual period extends to the date at which the Group and the Bank have the right to require repayment of an advance or terminate a loan commitment or guarantee.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2021 AND FOR THE YEAR THEN ENDED

2. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

(e) Financial assets and financial liabilities (continued)

(vii) Impairment (continued)

However, for credit card facilities that include both a loan and an undrawn commitment component, the Group and the Bank measure ECL over a period longer than the maximum contractual period if the Group's and the Bank's contractual ability to demand repayment and cancel the undrawn commitment does not limit the Group and the Bank's exposure to credit losses to the contractual notice period. These facilities do not have a fixed term or repayment structure and are managed on a collective basis. The Group and the Bank can cancel them with immediate effect but this contractual right is not enforced in the normal day-to-day management, but only when the Group and the Bank become 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 Group and the Bank expect to take, and that serve to mitigate ECL. These include a reduction in limits, cancellation of the facility and/or turning the outstanding balance into a loan with fixed repayment terms.

Restructured financial assets

If the terms of a financial asset are renegotiated or modified or an existing financial asset is replaced with a new one due to financial difficulties of the borrower, then an assessment is made of whether the financial asset should be derecognised (see (iv)) and ECL are measured as follows.

- If the expected restructuring will not result in derecognition of the existing asset, then the expected cash
 flows arising from the modified financial asset are included in calculating the cash shortfalls from the
 existing asset.
- If the expected restructuring will result in derecognition of the existing asset, then the expected fair value
 of the new asset is treated as the final cash flow from the existing financial asset at the time of its
 derecognition. This amount is included in calculating the cash shortfalls from the existing financial asset
 that are discounted from the expected date of derecognition to the reporting date using the original
 effective interest rate of the existing financial asset.

On 28 December 2021, the NBC issued Circular No. B7.021.2314 on Classification and Provisioning Requirements on Restructured Loans. On 18 January 2022, a workshop between all banks and financial institutions ("BFIs") under the Association of Banks in Cambodia and the NBC was held to assist BFIs in their application of the Circular and to discuss other related practical issues. Following this workshop, the NBC informed BFIs through letter No. B7.022.167 dated 20 January 2022, the deferment of monthly report submission to 10 February 2022, and the change in financial data to be used to January 2022, among others.

Credit-impaired financial assets

At each reporting date, the Group and the Bank assess whether financial assets carried at amortised cost and debt financial assets carried at FVOCI, and finance lease receivables are credit-impaired (referred to as 'Stage 3 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.

Evidence that a financial asset is credit-impaired includes the following observable data:

- significant financial difficulty of the borrower or issuer;
- a breach of contract such as a default or past due event;

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2021 AND FOR THE YEAR THEN ENDED

2. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

(e) Financial assets and financial liabilities (continued)

(vii) Impairment (continued)

- the restructuring of a loan or advance by the Group and the Bank on terms that the Group and the Bank would not consider otherwise;
- it is becoming probable that the borrower will enter bankruptcy or other financial reorganisation; or
- the disappearance of an active market for a security because of financial difficulties.

A loan that has been renegotiated due to a deterioration in the borrower's condition is usually considered to be credit-impaired unless there is evidence that the risk of not receiving contractual cash flows has reduced significantly and there are no other indicators of impairment. In addition, a retail loan that is overdue for 90 days or more is considered credit-impaired even when the regulatory definition of default is different.

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:

- financial assets measured at amortised cost: as a deduction from the gross carrying amount of the assets;
- loan commitments and financial guarantee contracts: generally, as a provision;
- where a financial instrument includes both a drawn and an undrawn component, and the Group and the Bank cannot identify the ECL on the loan commitment component separately from those on the drawn component: the Group and the Bank present 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; and
- debt instruments measured at FVOCI: no loss allowance is recognised in the statement of financial
 position because the carrying amount of these assets is their fair value. However, the loss allowance is
 disclosed and is recognised in the fair value reserve.

Write-off

Loans and debt securities are written off (either partially or in full) when there is no reasonable expectation of recovering a financial asset in its entirety or a portion thereof. This is generally the case when the Group and the Bank determine 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. This assessment is carried out at the individual asset level.

Recoveries of amounts previously written off are included in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income.

Financial assets that are written off could still be subject to enforcement activities in order to comply with the Group and the Bank's procedures for recovery of amounts due.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2021 AND FOR THE YEAR THEN ENDED

2. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

(e) Financial assets and financial liabilities (continued)

(vii) Impairment (continued)

Non-integral financial guarantee contracts

The Group and the Bank assess whether a financial guarantee contract held is an integral element of a financial asset that is accounted for as a component of that instrument or is a contract that is accounted for separately. The factors that the Group and the Bank consider when making this assessment include whether:

- the guarantee is implicitly part of the contractual terms of the debt instrument;
- the guarantee is required by laws and regulations that govern the contract of the debt instrument;
- the guarantee is entered into at the same time as and in contemplation of the debt instrument; and
- the guarantee is given by the parent of the borrower or another company within the borrower's group.

If the Group and the Bank determine that the guarantee is an integral element of the financial asset, then any premium payable in connection with the initial recognition of the financial asset is treated as a transaction cost of acquiring it. The Group and the Bank consider the effect of the protection when measuring the fair value of the debt instrument and when measuring ECL.

If the Group and the Bank determine that the guarantee is not an integral element of the debt instrument, then it recognises an asset representing any prepayment of guarantee premium and a right to compensation for credit losses. A prepaid premium asset is recognised only if the guaranteed exposure neither is credit-impaired nor has undergone a significant increase in credit risk when the guarantee is acquired. These assets are recognised in 'other assets'. The Group and the Bank present gains or losses on a compensation right in profit or loss in the line item 'impairment losses on financial instruments'.

(viii) Derivative financial instruments

The Group and the Bank enters into a variety of derivative financial instruments to manage its exposure to interest rate through interest rate swaps. The use of financial derivatives is governed by the Group's and the Bank's policies approved by the board of directors, which provide written principles on the use of financial derivatives.

Derivatives are initially recognized at fair value at the date a derivative contract is entered into and are subsequently remeasured to their fair value at each reporting date. The resulting gain/loss is recognized in profit or loss immediately unless the derivative is designated and effective as a hedging instrument, in which event the timing of the recognition in profit or loss depends on the nature of the hedge relationship.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2021 AND FOR THE YEAR THEN ENDED

2. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

(e) Financial assets and financial liabilities (continued)

(viii) Derivative financial instruments (continued)

A derivative with a positive fair value is recognized as a financial asset whereas a derivative with a negative fair value is recognized as a financial liability. Derivatives are not offset in the financial statements unless the Group has both legal right and intention to offset.

(ix) Hedge accounting

The Group and the Bank designates certain derivatives as hedging instruments in respect of foreign currency risk and interest rate risk in fair value hedges, cash flow hedges, or hedges of net investments in foreign operations as appropriate. Hedges of interest rate risk on firm commitments are accounted for as cash flow hedges. The Group and the Bank does not apply fair value hedge accounting of portfolio hedges of interest rate risk.

At the inception of the hedge relationship, the Group and the Bank documents the relationship between the hedging instrument and the hedged item, along with its risk management objectives and its strategy for undertaking various hedge transactions. Furthermore, at the inception of the hedge and on an ongoing basis, the Group and the Bank documents whether the hedging instrument is effective in offsetting changes in fair values or cash flows of the hedged item attributable to the hedged risk, which is when the hedging relationships meet all of the following hedge effectiveness requirements:

- there is an economic relationship between the hedged item and the hedging instrument;
- the effect of credit risk does not dominate the value changes that result from that economic relationship; and
- the hedge ratio of the hedging relationship is the same as that resulting from the quantity of the hedged item that the Group and the Bank actually hedges and the quantity of the hedging instrument that the Group and the Bank actually uses to hedge that quantity of hedged item.

The Group and the Bank rebalances a hedging relationship in order to comply with the hedge ratio requirements when necessary.

If a hedging relationship ceases to meet the hedge effectiveness requirement relating to the hedge ratio but the risk management objective for that designated hedging relationship remains the same, the Group and the Bank adjusts the hedge ratio of the hedging relationship (i.e. rebalances the hedge) so that it meets the qualifying criteria again.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2021 AND FOR THE YEAR THEN ENDED

2. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

(e) Financial assets and financial liabilities (continued)

(ix) Hedge accounting (continued)

As at 31 December 2021, the Group and the Bank only has cash flow hedge for its interest rate swap agreements.

The effective portion of changes in the fair value of derivatives and other qualifying hedging instruments that are designated and qualify as cash flow hedges is recognised in the Group and Bank's retained earnings, limited to the cumulative change in fair value of the hedged item from inception of the hedge less any amounts recycled to profit or loss.

Amounts previously recognized in OCI and accumulated in equity are reclassified to profit or loss in the periods when the hedged item affects profit or loss, in the same line as the recognized hedged item. If the Group and the Bank no longer expects the transaction to occur that amount is immediately reclassified to profit or loss.

The Group and the Bank discontinues hedge accounting only when the hedging relationship (or a part thereof) ceases to meet the qualifying criteria (after rebalancing, if applicable). This includes instances when the hedging instrument expires or is sold, terminated or exercised, or where the occurrence of the designated hedged forecast transaction is no longer considered to be highly probable. The discontinuation is accounted for prospectively. Any gain/loss recognized in OCI and accumulated in equity at that time remains in equity and is recognised when the forecast transaction is ultimately recognized in profit or loss. When a forecast transaction is no longer expected to occur, the gain/loss accumulated in equity is reclassified and recognized immediately in profit or loss.

(f) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents consist of cash on hand, deposit and placements with other bank 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.

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

(g) Loans and advances

The 'Loans and advances' caption in the statement of financial position includes loans and advances measured at amortised cost; they are initially measured at fair value plus incremental direct transaction costs, and subsequently at their amortised cost using the effective interest method.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2021 AND FOR THE YEAR THEN ENDED

2. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

(h) Financial investments

The 'financial investments' caption in the statement of financial position includes:

- debt investment securities measured at amortised cost; these are initially measured at fair value plus incremental direct transaction costs, and subsequently at their amortised cost using the effective interest method:
- debt securities measured at FVOCI; and
- equity investment securities designated as at FVOCI.

For debt securities measured at FVOCI, gains and losses are recognised in OCI, except for the following, which are recognised in profit or loss in the same manner as for financial assets measured at amortised cost:

- interest revenue using the effective interest method;
- ECL and reversals: and
- foreign exchange gains and losses.

When debt security measured at FVOCI is derecognised, the cumulative gain or loss previously recognised in OCI is reclassified from equity to profit or loss.

The Group and the Bank elects to present in OCI changes in the fair value of certain investments in equity instruments that are not held for trading. The election is made on an instrument-by-instrument basis on initial recognition and is irrevocable.

Gains and losses on such equity instruments are never reclassified to profit or loss and no impairment is recognised in profit or loss. Dividends are recognised in profit or loss unless they clearly represent a recovery of part of the cost of the investment, in which case they are recognised in OCI. Cumulative gains and losses recognised in OCI are transferred to retained earnings on disposal of an investment.

(i) Share capital

Ordinary shares are classified as equity. Other shares are classified as equity and/or liability according to the economic substance of the particular instrument. Distributions to holders of a financial instrument classified as an equity instrument are charged directly to equity.

(j) Earnings per share

Basic earnings per share (EPS) is determined by dividing the adjusted net profit for the year attributable to common shareholders by the weighted average number of common stocks outstanding during the year, after giving retroactive effect to any stock dividends declared in the current period.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2021 AND FOR THE YEAR THEN ENDED

2. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

(j) Earnings per share (continued)

Diluted EPS is also computed by dividing net profit by the weighted average number of common stocks subscribed and issued during the year. However, net profit attributable to common stocks and the weighted average number of common stocks outstanding are adjusted to reflect the effects of potentially dilutive convertible preferred stocks. Convertible preferred stocks are deemed to have been converted into common stocks at the issuance of preferred stocks.

In cases of redemption of preference shares, the net income used in the computation of basic and diluted EPS is decreased by the excess of the fair value of consideration paid to holders of the instruments over the carrying amount of such repurchased instruments.

(k) Property and equipment

Property and equipment are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses. Cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to the acquisition of the items.

The cost of an item of property and equipment comprises:

- its purchase price, including import duties and non-refundable purchase taxes, after deducting trade discounts and rebates; and
- any costs directly attributable to bringing the asset to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by Management.

Subsequent costs are included in the asset's carrying amount or recognised as a separate asset, as appropriate, only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Group and the Bank and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. The carrying amount of the replaced part is derecognised. All repairs and maintenance are charged to the statements of profit or loss and other comprehensive income during the financial year in which they are incurred.

The cost of self-constructed assets includes the cost of materials and direct labor, any other costs directly attributable to bringing the assets to a working condition for their intended use, the costs of dismantling and removing the items and restoring the site on which they are located, and borrowing costs on qualifying assets. Land is not depreciated. Other property and equipment are depreciated on a straight-line basis to write off the cost of the assets to their residual values over their estimated useful lives, summarised as follows:

	Years
Land improvement	3 to 20
Building and improvement	3 to 20
Leasehold improvements*	3 to 5
Office equipment	3 to 7
Computer equipment	3 to 7
Motor vehicles	3 to 8

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2021 AND FOR THE YEAR THEN ENDED

2. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

(k) Property and equipment (continued)

* Leasehold improvements are depreciated over the improvements' useful life of 3 to 5 years or when shorter, the term of the relevant lease.

The assets' residual values and useful lives are reviewed, and adjusted if appropriate, at the end of each reporting period.

Depreciation on assets under construction commences when the assets are ready for their intended use.

Property and equipment are reviewed for indication of impairment at each statements of financial position date and whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable. Where the carrying amount of an asset is greater than its estimated recoverable amount, it is written down to its recoverable amount.

Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing proceeds with the carrying amount and are included in other income.

(I) Intangible asset

Intangible assets include acquired computer software licenses and related costs. An intangible asset is recognised only when its cost can be measured reliably and it is probable that the expected future economic benefits that are attributable to it will flow to the Group and the Bank.

Intangible assets are stated at historical cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses, if any. Intangible assets are amortised using the straight-line method based on estimated useful lives over the life of the assets. Useful life of computer software are five years except for license of core banking system which has useful lives of ten years.

An intangible asset is derecognized on disposal, or when no future economic benefits are expected from use or disposal. Gains or losses arising from derecognition of an intangible asset, measured as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset, are recognized in profit or loss when the asset is derecognized. Costs associated with maintaining computer software are recognised as expenses when incurred.

(m) Impairment of non-financial assets

Impairment losses recognized in prior periods are assessed at the end of each reporting period for any indications that the loss has decreased or no longer exists. An impairment loss is reversed if there has been a change in the estimates used to determine the recoverable amount. An impairment loss is reversed only to the extent that the asset's carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation or amortization, if no impairment loss had been recognized. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognized as income.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2021 AND FOR THE YEAR THEN ENDED

2. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

(m) Impairment of non-financial assets (continued)

Assets that have an indefinite useful life are not subject to amortisation and are tested annually for impairment. Assets that are subject to amortisation are reviewed for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable. An impairment loss is recognised for the amount by which the asset's carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's fair value less costs to sell and its value in use.

For the purposes of assessing impairment, assets are grouped at the lowest levels for which there are separately identifiable cash flows (cash-generating units). Non-financial assets other than goodwill that suffered impairment are reviewed for possible reversal of the impairment at each reporting date. Impairment losses are recognised in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income.

(n) Reserves

Reserves comprise of general reserves, regulatory reserves and other reserves.

The general reserves are set up for any overall financial risk. The Board of Directors exercises its discretion for the use and maintenance of the general reserves. The transfer from retained earnings to general reserves is subject to the approval of Board of Directors of each entity within the Group.

Regulatory reserves are set up for the variance of provision between impairment in accordance with CIFRSs and regulatory provision. It is transferred between retained earnings and regulatory reserves.

Other reserves are for currency translation difference of the net investment in foreign operations.

(o) Current and deferred income tax

The tax expense for the year comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in the statement of profit or loss, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity. In this case, the tax is recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, respectively.

Current tax expense is determined according to the tax laws of each jurisdiction in which the Group and the Bank operate and generate taxable income and includes all taxes based upon the taxable profits.

Deferred income tax is recognised in full, using the liability method, on temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in the financial statements. However, deferred income tax is not accounted for if it arises from initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction other than a business combination that at the time of the transaction affects neither accounting nor taxable profit or loss.

Deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which the temporary differences and unused tax losses or unused tax credits can be utilised.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2021 AND FOR THE YEAR THEN ENDED

2. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

(p) Employee benefits

(i) Short-term employee benefits

The Group and the Bank recognise a liability and an expense for bonuses. The Group and the Bank recognise a provision where contractually obliged or where there is a past practice that has created a constructive obligation.

Wages, salaries, bonuses, and other short-term benefits are recognised as an expense in the year in which the associated services are rendered by employees of the Group and the Bank.

(ii) Post-employment benefits

The Group and the Bank have various post-employment benefit schemes. These benefit plans are below.

Seniority benefits

In accordance with Prakas No. 443 MoLVT dated 21 September 2018 and Notification Letter No. 042 MoLVT dated 22 March 2019 issued by the Ministry of Labour and Vocational Training ("MoLVT"), the Bank and its subsidiaries, except for ACLEDA Bank Lao Ltd. and ACLEDA MFI Myanmar Co., Ltd, are required seniority indemnity to its employees as follows:

- Current Seniority Indemnity: Employees who have worked from 1 month to 6 months (not including probation period) by June 30, or December 31, will receive seniority indemnity equal to 7.5 days.
- Back Pay Seniority Indemnity: Employees who have worked under permanent contract from 1 month to 6
 months in fiscal year will receive payment of seniority indemnity equal to 3 days, in case over 3 months will
 receive seniority indemnity equal to 15 days. The maximum seniority to be paid shall not exceed 6 days of
 the average base salary of each year that shall be compensated from 2008 to 2018 but shall not exceed
 156 days. The payment will be made from December 2021.

The liability was recognised at the present value of defined obligation at the reporting period using the projected unit credit method to better estimate the ultimate cost to the Group and the Bank of the benefit that employees have earned in return for their service in the periods from 2008 to 2018. The Group and the Bank attributes benefit to periods in which the obligation to provide back pay seniority indemnity. That obligation arises as employees render services in return for back pay seniority indemnity that the Group and the Bank expects to pay in future reporting periods.

The present value of the back pay seniority indemnity is determined by discounting the estimated future payments by reference to the Bank's sixty-months fixed deposit interest rate.

Retirement benefits

The Bank and its subsidiaries, except ACLEDA MFI Myanmar Co., Ltd, provide an unfunded retirement benefit plan, which is a defined benefit plan for eligible employees, upon reaching the retirement age, as follows:

 When employees, who have worked for the Group or the Bank for 15 years or more, reach a retirement age of 58 years and 60 years for unskilled and skilled respectively, are entitled to the retirement benefits equivalent to 12 months of last salary; or

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2021 AND FOR THE YEAR THEN ENDED

2. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

(p) Employee benefits (continued)

(ii) Post-employment benefits (continued)

Retirement benefits (continued)

 When employees, who have worked for the Group or the Bank for 15 years or more, reach the early retirement age of 55 years and 57 years for unskilled and skilled respectively, are entitled to the retirement benefits equivalent to 6 months of last salary.

No separate fund is maintained and interest contributed for the retirement benefits.

The liability is recognised in the statement of financial position at the present value of defined obligation at the reporting period using the projected unit credit method to estimate the ultimate cost to the Group and the Bank of the benefit that employees have earned in return for their service in the current and prior periods.

The Group and the Bank attributes benefit to periods in which the obligation to provide retirement benefit arises. That obligation arises as employees render services in return for retirement benefits that the Group and the Bank expect to pay in future reporting periods.

The present value of the retirement benefit obligation is determined by discounting the estimated future payments using the Bank's long term fixed deposit interest rate as its reference rate, as there is no deep high-quality corporate bond market nor government bonds currently being offered in the market.

Actuarial gains and losses arising from experience adjustments and changes in actuarial assumptions are recognised in other comprehensive income and directly in the retained earnings in the period in which they arise. The cost associated with providing these benefits is recognised in other comprehensive income so as to spread the cost over the period of employment in which the entitlement to the benefit is earned. Past-service costs are recognised immediately in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income.

Career development benefits

The Bank provides career development benefits to employees as they reach management position levels as below:

Management position level	Benefits
Level 6	US\$1,250
Level 7	US\$2,500
Level 8	US\$3,375 to US\$3,750
Level 9	US\$5,000
Level 10	US\$6,250

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2021 AND FOR THE YEAR THEN ENDED

2. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

(p) Employee benefits (continued)

(ii) Post-employment benefits (continued)

Career development benefits (continued)

They are eligible to receive benefits provided they have been working since their date of appointment in a management position for two years continuously and their performance evaluation has been high (i.e. evaluation score equal to or higher than 700 and no warning letter). They will automatically be entitled to the benefit on the first day of their third year.

The liability is recognised in the statement of financial position at the present value of benefits obligation at the end of each reporting period using the projected unit credit method. The present value is determined by discounting the estimated future payments by reference to three years fixed deposit interest rate, as the period of benefit entitlement is three years.

(q) Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the Group and the Bank have a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of past events; it is probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation; and the amount of obligation can be reliably estimated.

Where 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 provisions due to the passage of time is recognised as interest expense.

(r) Interest

Effective interest rate

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 estimated future cash payments or receipts through the expected life of the financial instrument to:

- the gross carrying amount of the financial asset; or
- the amortised cost of the financial liability.

When calculating the effective interest rate for financial instruments other than purchased or originated creditimpaired assets, the Group and the Bank estimate future cash flows considering all contractual terms of the

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2021 AND FOR THE YEAR THEN ENDED

2. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

(r) Interest (continued)

financial instrument, but not ECL. For purchased or originated credit-impaired financial assets, a credit-adjusted effective interest rate is calculated using estimated future cash flows including ECL.

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.

Amortised cost and gross carrying amount

The 'amortised cost' of a financial asset or financial liability is the amount at which the financial asset or financial liability is measured on initial recognition minus the principal repayments, plus or minus the cumulative amortisation using the effective interest method of any difference between that initial amount and the maturity amount and, for financial assets, adjusted for any expected credit loss.

The 'gross carrying amount' of a financial asset is the amortised cost of a financial asset before adjusting for any expected credit loss allowance.

Calculation of interest income and interest expense

The effective interest rate of a financial asset or financial liability is calculated on initial recognition of a financial asset or a financial liability. In calculating interest income and interest expense, the effective interest rate is applied to the gross carrying amount of the asset (when the asset is not credit- impaired) or to the amortised cost of the liability. The effective interest rate is revised as a result of periodic re-estimation of cash flows of floating rate instruments to reflect movements in market rates of interest. The effective interest rate is also revised for fair value hedge adjustments at the date amortisation of the hedge adjustment begins.

However, for financial assets that have become credit-impaired subsequent to initial recognition, interest income is calculated by applying the effective interest rate to the amortised cost of the financial asset. If the asset is no longer credit-impaired, then the calculation of interest income reverts to the gross basis.

For financial assets that were credit-impaired on initial recognition, interest income is calculated by applying the credit-adjusted effective interest rate to the amortised cost of the asset. The calculation of interest income does not revert to a gross basis, even if the credit risk of the asset improves.

Presentation

Interest income calculated using the effective interest method presented in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income includes:

- interest on financial assets and financial liabilities measured at amortised cost;
- interest on debt instruments measured at FVOCI;

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2021 AND FOR THE YEAR THEN ENDED

2. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

(r) Interest (continued)

- the effective portion of fair value changes in qualifying hedging derivatives designated in cash flow hedges of variability in interest cash flows, in the same period as the hedged cash flows affect interest income/expense; and
- the effective portion of fair value changes in qualifying hedging derivatives designated in fair value hedges of interest rate risk.

Interest expense presented in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income includes:

- financial liabilities measured at amortised cost; and
- the effective portion of fair value changes in qualifying hedging derivatives designated in cash flow hedges of variability in interest cash flows, in the same period as the hedged cash flows affect interest income/expense.

Interest income and expense on other financial assets and financial liabilities at FVTPL are presented in net income from other financial instruments at FVTPL.

(s) Fee and commission

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

Other fee and commission income – including account servicing fees, investment management fees, sales commission, placement fees and syndication fees – is 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 fee is recognised on a straight-line basis over the commitment period.

A contract with a customer that results in a recognised financial instrument in the Group's and the Bank's financial statements may be partially in the scope of CIFRS 9 and partially in the scope of CIFRS 15. If this is the case, then the Group and the Bank first apply CIFRS 9 to separate and measure the part of the contract that is in the scope of CIFRS 9 and then apply CIFRS 15 to the residual.

(t) Recognition of fee and other income

(i) Dividends

Dividends are recognised when the right to receive payment is established. Usually, this is the ex-dividend date for quoted equity securities.

The dividends on equity instruments designated as FVOCI that clearly represent a recovery of part of the cost of the investment are presented in OCI.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2021 AND FOR THE YEAR THEN ENDED

2. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

(t) Recognition of fee and other income (continued)

(ii) Training and consultancy services

The Group and the Bank recognise service revenue when it is probable that economic benefits will flow to the Group and the Bank and the amount of revenue can be reliably measured. Revenue from training services and consultancy services are recognised when services are delivered.

(u) Leases

At inception of a contract, the Group and the Bank assess whether a contract is, or contains, a lease. A contract is, or contains, a lease if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration.

As a lessee

At commencement or on modification of a contract that contains a lease component, the Group and the Bank allocate the consideration in the contract to each lease component on the basis of its relative standalone prices.

The Group and the Bank recognise a right-of-use asset and a lease liability at the lease commencement date. The right-of-use asset is initially measured at cost, which comprises the initial amount of the lease liability adjusted for any lease payments made at or before the commencement date, plus any initial direct costs incurred and an estimate of costs to dismantle and remove the underlying asset or to restore the underlying asset or the site on which it is located or restoring the underlying asset to the condition required by the terms and conditions of the lease, unless those costs are incurred to produce inventories, less any lease incentives received.

The right-of-use asset is subsequently depreciated using the straight-line method from the commencement date to the end of the lease term, unless the lease transfers ownership of the underlying asset to the Group and the Bank by the end of the lease term or the cost of the right-of-use asset reflects that the Group and the Bank will exercise a purchase option. In that case the right-of-use asset will be depreciated over the useful life of the underlying asset, which is determined on the same basis as those of property and equipment. In addition, the right-of-use asset is periodically reduced by impairment losses, if any, and adjusted for certain remeasurements of the lease liability.

The lease liability is initially measured at the present value of the lease payments that are not paid at the commencement date, discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease or, if that rate cannot be readily determined, the Group's and the Bank's incremental borrowing rate. Generally, the Group and the Bank use its incremental borrowing rate as the discount rate.

At the date of initial adoption, the Group and the Bank's used its long term fixed deposit interest rate to discount future lease payments, as there is no deep high-quality corporate bond market nor government bonds.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2021 AND FOR THE YEAR THEN ENDED

2. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

(u) Leases (continued)

As a lessee (continued)

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

- o fixed payments, including in-substance fixed payments, less any lease incentives;
- variable lease payments that depend on an index or a rate, initially measured using the index or rate as at the commencement date:
- o amounts expected to be payable under a residual value guarantee; and
- the exercise price under a purchase option that the Group and the Bank are reasonably certain to exercise, lease payments in an optional renewal period if the Group and the Bank are reasonably certain to exercise an extension option, and penalties for early termination of a lease unless the Group and the Bank are reasonably certain not to terminate early.

The lease liability is measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. It is remeasured when there is a change in future lease payments arising from a change in an index or rate, if there is a change in the Group's and the Bank's estimate of the amount expected to be payable under a residual value guarantee, if the Group and the Bank change its assessment of whether it will exercise a purchase, extension or termination option or if there is a revised in-substance fixed lease payment, or a lease contract is modified and the lease modification is not accounted for as a separate lease.

When the lease liability is remeasured in this way, a corresponding adjustment is made to the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset, or is recorded in profit or loss if the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset has been reduced to zero.

The Group and the Bank present right-of-use assets and lease liabilities separately in the statement of financial position.

Short-term leases and leases of low-value assets

A lease that, at the commencement date, has a lease term of 12 months or less. A lease that contains a purchase option is not a short-term lease.

A lease of an underlying asset does not qualify as a lease of a low-value asset if the nature of the asset is such that, when new, the asset is typically not of low value. For example, leases of cars would not qualify as leases of low-value assets because a new car would typically not be of low value.

The Group and the Bank have elected not to recognise right-of-use assets and lease liabilities for leases of low-value assets and short-term leases. The Group and the Bank recognise the lease payments associated with these leases as an expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2021 AND FOR THE YEAR THEN ENDED

2. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

(v) Contingent assets and contingent liabilities

Contingent assets arise from unplanned or other unexpected events that give rise to the possibility of an inflow of economic benefits to the Group and the Bank. As this may result in the recognition of income that may never be realised, contingent assets are not recognised in the Group's and the Bank's financial statements.

Contingent liabilities, which include certain guarantees and letters of credit pledged as collateral security, are possible obligations that arise from past events whose existence will be confirmed only by the occurrence, or non-occurrence, of one or more uncertain future events not wholly within the control of the Group and the Bank; or are present obligations that have arisen from past events but are not recognised because it is not probable that settlement will require the outflow of economic benefits, or because the amount of the obligations cannot be reliably measured.

Contingent liabilities are not recognised in the financial statements but are disclosed unless the probability of settlement is remote.

(w) Events after the reporting period

The Group and the Bank identify events after the end of each reporting period as those events, both favorable and unfavorable, that occur between the end of the reporting period and the date when the financial statements are authorised for issue. The financial statements of the Group and the Bank are adjusted to reflect those events that provide evidence of conditions that existed at the end of the reporting period. Non-adjusting events after the end of the reporting period are disclosed in the notes to the financial statements when material.

(x) Segment reporting

An operating segment is a component of the Group that engages in business activities from which it may earn revenues and incur expenses, including revenues and expenses that relate to transactions with any of the Group's other components.

The Group reports separately, information about an operating segment that meets any of the following quantitative thresholds:

- the absolute amount of its reported profit or loss is 10% or more of the greater, in absolute amount, of the combined reported profit of all operating segments that did not report a loss and the combined reported loss of all operating segments that reported a loss; and
- its assets are 10% or more of the combined assets of all operating segments.

Operating segments that do not meet any of the quantitative thresholds may be considered reportable, and separately disclosed, if Management believes that information about the segment would be useful to users of the consolidated financial statements.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2021 AND FOR THE YEAR THEN ENDED

2. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

(x) Segment reporting (continued)

For Management purposes, the Group is currently organized into two main business segments: Lending and other financial service. These divisions are the basis on which the Group reports its primary segment information.

Financial information on segment reporting is presented in Note 6.

3. Composition of the Group

Details of the Bank's subsidiaries as at 31 December 2021 and 31 December 2020 are presented in Note 13.

The significant financial information on the financial statements of non-wholly owned subsidiary interests of the Bank that has material non-controlling interest as at 31 December 2021 and for the year then ended are shown in the succeeding page. The summarized financial information in the succeeding page represents amounts before intragroup eliminations.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2021 AND FOR THE YEAR THEN ENDED

3. Composition of the Group (continued)

ACLEDA Institute of Business

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Financial position:	
Current assets	2,016,518
Non-current assets	32,712,894
Total assets	34,729,412
Current liabilities	459,759
Non-current liabilities	8,647,414
Total liabilities	9,107,173
Equity	25,622,239
Ownership and voting interest held by non-controlling interests Equity attributable to:	23.391%
Equity holders of the Group	19,628,941
Non-controlling interests	5,993,298
Results of operations:	
Revenue	3,890,497
Costs and expenses	4,918,709
Profit for the year	(1,028,212)
Total other comprehensive income for the year	(1,101,300)
Profit attributable to:	
Equity holders of the Group	(787,703)
Non-controlling interests	(240,509)
Total other comprehensive income for the year attributable to:	
Equity holders of the Group	(843,695)
Non-controlling interests	(257,605)
Dividends paid to non-controlling interests	
Cash flows:	
Net cash inflow from operating activities	(1,709,176)
Net cash outflow from investing activities	(74,941)
Net cash inflow from financing activities	1,988,094
Net cash inflow	203,977

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2021 AND FOR THE YEAR THEN ENDED

4. Critical accounting estimates and judgements in applying accounting policies

The Group and the Bank make estimates and assumptions concerning the future. The resulting accounting estimates will, by definition, rarely equal the related actual results. To enhance the information content of the estimates, certain key variables that are anticipated to have material impact to the Group's and the Bank's results and financial position are tested for sensitivity to changes in the underlying parameters. The estimates and assumptions that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amount of assets and liabilities within the next financial year are outlined below:

(a) Judgements

Information about judgements made in applying accounting policies that have the most significant effects on the amounts recognised in the financial statements is included in the following notes.

- Note 2(e)(ii): classification of financial assets: assessment of the business model within which the assets
 are held and assessment of whether the contractual terms of the financial asset are SPPI on the principal
 amount outstanding.
- Note 38.1(f): establishing the criteria for determining whether credit risk on the financial asset has increased significantly since initial recognition, determining methodology for incorporating forward-looking information into measurement of ECL and selection and approval of models used to measure ECL.
- The long-term fixed deposit rate on deposits from customers is used as the discount rate for calculating lease liabilities and the retirement benefit obligation.

Functional currency

Based on the economic substance of underlying circumstances relevant to the Group and the Bank, Management determines the functional currency of the Group and the Bank to be the USD. The USD is the currency of the primary economic environment in which the Group and the Bank operates and it is the currency that mainly influences the loans and deposit to customers which generated as interest income and interest expense.

Leases

The evaluation of whether an arrangement contains a lease is based on its substance. An arrangement is, or contains, a lease when the fulfilment of the arrangement depends on a specific asset or assets and the arrangement conveys the right to use the asset.

In assessing whether leases are of low-value, Management considers the economic substance of the underlying asset as a whole.

Retirement benefits

In the absence of a bond market and government bonds, Management used their six-year fixed deposit interest rate as a discount rate to determine the present value of the estimated future cash outflows expected to be required to settle the retirement benefit obligation.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2021 AND FOR THE YEAR THEN ENDED

4. Critical accounting estimates and judgements in applying accounting policies (continued)

(b) Assumptions and estimation uncertainties

The following are the key assumptions concerning the future and other key sources of estimation uncertainty at the end of each reporting period.

Impairment of financial and non-financial assets

Impairment exists when the carrying value of an asset or cash generating unit exceeds its recoverable amount, which is the higher of its fair value less costs to sell and its value in use. The fair value less costs to sell calculation is based on available data from binding sales transactions in an arm's length transaction of similar assets or observable market prices less incremental costs for disposing of the asset. The value in use calculation is based on a discounted cash flow model. The cash flows are derived from the budget and do not include restructuring activities that the Bank and/or the Group is not yet committed to or significant future investments that will enhance the asset's performance of the cash generating unit being tested.

The recoverable amount is most sensitive to the discount rate used for the discounted cash flow model as well as the expected future cash-inflows and the growth rate used for extrapolation purposes.

- Note 38.1(f): impairment of financial instruments: determining inputs into the ECL measurement model, including incorporation of forward-looking information.
- Note 39: determination of the fair value of financial instruments with significant unobservable inputs.
- Note 35: recognition and measurement of contingencies: key assumptions about the likelihood and magnitude of an outflow of resources.
- Note 2(e)(vii): impairment of financial instruments: key assumptions used in estimating recoverable cash flows.

Following CAS 36, *Impairment of assets*, at the end of each reporting period, the Bank assesses whether there is any indication that investments in subsidiaries may be impaired. If any such indication exists, the Bank shall estimate the recoverable amount of the assets and writes down its carrying amount to the assessed amount.

In assessing whether there is any indication that an asset may be impaired, the Bank considers, as a minimum, the following indications:

- · External sources of information
 - a) Market value of the assets has declined significantly during the year more than what would be expected as a result of the passage of time or normal use.
 - b) Significant changes with an adverse effect on the Bank have taken place during the year, or will take place in the near future, in the technological, market, economic or legal environment in which the Bank operates or in the market to which an asset is dedicated.
 - c) Market interest rates or other market rates of return on investments have increased during the year, and those increases are likely to affect the discount rate used in calculating an asset's value in use and decrease the asset's recoverable amount materially.
 - d) The carrying amount of the net assets of the entity is more than its market capitalisation.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2021 AND FOR THE YEAR THEN ENDED

4. Critical accounting estimates and judgements in applying accounting policies (continued)

(b) Assumptions and estimation uncertainties (continued)

Impairment of financial and non-financial assets (continued)

- Internal sources of information
 - a) Evidence is available of obsolescence or physical damage of an asset.
 - b) Significant changes with an adverse effect on the Bank have taken place during the year, or are expected to take place in the near future, in the extent to which, or manner in which, an asset is used or is expected to be used. These changes include the asset becoming idle, plans to discontinue or restructure the operation to which an asset belongs, plans to dispose of an asset before the previously expected date,
 - c) Evidence is available from internal reporting that indicates that the economic performance of an asset is, or will be, worse than expected.

In determining the recoverable amount, the Bank projects its future net cash flows for a period of five years using the Gordon Growth Model. Under this model, Management determines the weighted average cost of capital to be the discount rate based on the Bank's latest audited financial statements, and is subject to change, if warranted. Further, Management assumes that the average ten-year GDP growth rate of each country where its subsidiaries operate, is equivalent to the growth rate, and is to update from each period.

As at 31 December 2021, Management believes that the recoverable amounts of its equity investments, exceed their carrying amounts. Accordingly, no impairment loss was recognized.

Coronavirus and impact on ECL

The ECL was estimated based on a range of forecast economic conditions as at reporting date. The Novel Coronavirus ("COVID-19") outbreak has spread across mainland China, Cambodia and beyond, causing disruption to business and economic activity.

The impact on Gross Domestic Product ("GDP") and other key indicators will be considered when determining the severity and likelihood of downside economic scenarios that are used to estimate ECL.

The calculation of the ECL in this current environment is subject to significant uncertainty. Management provides its best estimate on the possible outcomes of COVID-19 on the Group and the Bank, however, this estimate may move materially as events unfold. In the event the impacts are more severe or prolonged than anticipated in the scenarios, this will have a corresponding impact on the ECL, the financial position and performance of the Group and the Bank.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2021 AND FOR THE YEAR THEN ENDED

4. Critical accounting estimates and judgements in applying accounting policies (continued)

(b) Assumptions and estimation uncertainties (continued)

Impairment of financial and non-financial assets (continued)

Retirement benefits

The present value of the retirement benefit obligation depends on a number of factors that are determined by Management using a number of assumptions such as salary growth rates, turnover rates and mortality rates. The assumptions used in determining the net cost for retirement benefits include discount rate. Any changes in these assumptions will impact the value of retirement benefit obligation.

Taxes

Taxes are calculated on the basic of current interpretation of the tax regulations enacted as at reporting date. The Management periodically evaluates position taken in tax returns with respect to situations in which applicable tax regulation is subjected to interpretation. It establishes provisions where appropriate on the basic of amounts expected to be paid to the tax authorities.

However, these regulations are subject to periodic variation and the ultimate determination of tax liabilities will be made following inspection by the tax authorities. Where the final tax outcome of these matters is different from the amounts initially recorded, such differences will impact the taxes liabilities and balances in the period in which the determination is made.

Estimating cost of right-of-use assets

Determining the cost of right-of-use asset includes the amount of lease liabilities recognized and the estimated costs to be incurred in dismantling and removing its underlying asset or restoring to the condition required by the contract.

Lease liabilities are measured at the present value of lease payments to be made over the lease term.

In calculating the lease liabilities, the Group and the Bank use its average borrowing rate and long term fixed deposit rate at the time of the commencement of the lease term.

Estimating useful lives of assets

The useful lives of the Group's and the Bank's assets with definite life are estimated based on the period over which the assets are expected to be available for use. The estimated useful lives of Group's and the Bank's property, plant and equipment are reviewed periodically and are updated if expectations differ from previous estimates due to physical wear and tear, technical or commercial obsolescence and legal or other limits on the use of the Group's and the Bank's assets. In addition, the estimation of the useful lives is based on the Group's and the Bank's collective assessment of industry practice, internal technical evaluation and experience with similar assets. It is possible, however, that future results of operations could be materially affected by changes in estimates brought about by changes in factors mentioned above. The amounts and timing of recorded expenses for any period would be affected by changes in these factors and circumstances. A reduction in the estimated useful lives of property, plant and equipment would increase the recognized operating expenses and decrease non-current assets.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2021 AND FOR THE YEAR THEN ENDED

5. Translation of United States Dollars into Khmer Riel

The financial statements are expressed in US\$. The translations of US\$ amounts into Khmer Riel ("KHR") are included solely for compliance with the Law on Accounting and Auditing.

Assets and liabilities are translated at the closing rate as at the reporting date. The statements of profit or loss and other comprehensive income and cash flows are translated into KHR using the average rate for the periods. Exchange differences arising from the translation are recognised as "Currency Translation Difference" in the other comprehensive income.

The Group and the Bank have used the exchange rates:

		Closing rate	Average rate
31 December 2021	US\$1 =	KHR4,074	KHR4,068
31 December 2020	US\$1 =	KHR4,045	KHR4,077

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

6. Segment information

The Group's operations are mainly in the financial industry sector from which the Group's reporting segments are identified.

(a) Business segments

The Group's operating businesses are managed separately according to the nature of services provided (primary segments) and the different geographical markets served (secondary segments) with a segment representing a strategic business unit. The Group's business segments follow:

Lending - provides loans to individual, group, and corporate as well as financial institutions. Products offered depend on the purpose, feature and size such as group loan, small loan, medium loan, housing loans, car loans, motor loans, overdraft loans, revolving loans, financial lease and trade finance loans etc.

Other financial services - provides other services such as foreign exchange transaction, debit & credit card issuing and acquiring service, fund transfer local & overseas, cash management services such as payroll, cash collection, bill payment, top-up and standing order. These services are leaning toward modernizing the digital banking services via mobile application, internet bank and e-commerce as well as other digital ways.

These segments are the basis on which the Group reports its primary segment information. Other operations of the Group comprise the operations and financial control groups. Transactions between segments are conducted at estimated market rates on an arm's length basis.

Segment revenues and expenses that are directly attributable to primary business segment and the relevant portions of the Group's revenues and expenses that can be allocated to that business segment are accordingly reflected as revenues and expenses of that business segment.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2021 AND FOR THE YEAR THEN ENDED

6. Segment information (continued)

(a) Business segments (continued)

For secondary segments, revenues and expenses are attributed to geographic areas based on the location of the resources producing the revenues, and in which location the expenses are incurred.

(b) Analysis of primary segment information

Primary segment information by business segment on a consolidated basis for the year ended 2021 and 2020 follow:

	2021						
		Other					
	Lending	financial services	Total				
	US\$	US\$	US\$				
Revenues							
From customers							
Interest income	573,799,753	-	573,799,753				
Interest expense	172,370,812	-	172,370,812				
Net interest income	401,428,941		401,428,941				
Non-interest income	-	62,897,978	62,897,978				
Total net revenues	401,428,941	62,897,978	464,326,919				
		2020					
		Other					
	Lending	financial services	Total				
	US\$	US\$	US\$				
Revenues							
From customers							
Interest income	515,094,476	-	515,094,476				
Interest expense	150,777,317	-	150,777,317				
Net interest income	364,317,159	-	364,317,159				
Non-interest income	-	64,126,523	64,126,523				
Total net revenues	364,317,159	64,126,523	428,443,682				

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2021 AND FOR THE YEAR THEN ENDED

6. Segment information (continued)

(c) Analysis of secondary segment information

Secondary information (by geographical locations) for the year ended 2021 and 2020 follow:

	2021							
	Kingdom of		Republic Union of					
	Cambodia	Lao PDR	Myanmar	Total				
Statement of profit or loss and	US\$_	US\$_	US\$	US\$				
other comprehensive income								
Total income	598,997,736	31,591,805	9,082,171	639,671,712				
Total expense	437,838,332	23,814,859	10,824,558	472,477,749				
Net profit	161,159,404	7,776,946	(1,742,387)	167,193,963				
Statement of financial position								
Total assets	7,732,207,958	199,218,441	22,313,731	7,953,740,130				
Total liabilities	6,495,379,974	156,407,139	5,968,473	6,657,755,586				
Other segment information								
Depreciation and amortization	22,841,483	1,319,889	142,179	24,303,551				
		2020)					
			Republic					
	Kingdom of	L DDD	Union of	T.4.1				
	Cambodia US\$	Lao PDR US\$	Myanmar US\$	Total US\$				
Statement of profit or loss and	03\$		035	03\$				
other comprehensive income								
Total income	541,457,527	27,901,170	12,539,330	581,898,027				
Total expense	405,386,782	23,013,619	12,038,706	440,439,107				
Net profit	136,070,745	4,887,551	500,624	141,458,920				
Statement of financial position								
Total assets	6,415,772,317	188,222,258	48,932,713	6,652,927,288				
Total liabilities	5,303,004,921	145,210,470	24,656,503	5,472,871,894				
Other segment information								
Depreciation and amortization	23,745,435	987,242	184,124	24,916,801				

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2021 AND FOR THE YEAR THEN ENDED

6. Segment information (continued)

(d) Reconciliation

Presented below is a reconciliation of the Group's segment information to the key financial information presented in its consolidated financial statements.

	2021 US\$	2020 US\$	2021 KHR'000 (Note 5)	2020 KHR'000 (Note 5)
Revenue Total segment revenues Elimination of intersegment	639,671,712	581,898,027	2,602,184,524	2,372,398,256
revenues	(2,973,981)	(2,677,028)	(12,098,154)	(10,914,242)
Net revenues as reported in profit or loss	636,697,731	579,220,999	2,590,086,370	2,361,484,014
Profit or loss				
Total segment operating income	167,193,963	141,458,920	680,145,041	576,728,017
Elimination of intersegment profit	(519,615)	33,670	(2,113,792)	137,272
Group net profit as reported in				
profit or loss	166,674,348	141,492,590	678,031,249	576,865,289
	2021 US\$	2020 US\$	2021 KHR'000 (Note 5)	2020 KHR'000 (Note 5)
Assets			(11000 0)	(11000 0)
Total segment assets	7,953,740,130	6,652,927,288	32,403,537,290	26,911,090,880
Unallocated assets	(98,487,806)	(101,433,300)	(401,239,323)	(410,297,698)
Total assets	7,855,252,324	6,551,493,988	32,002,297,967	26,500,793,182
Liabilities				
Total segment liabilities	6,657,755,586	5,472,871,894	27,123,696,257	22,137,766,811
Total segment liabilities Unallocated liabilities (elimination of intersegment liabilities)	6,657,755,586 (7,538,304)	5,472,871,894 (11,003,413)	27,123,696,257 (30,711,050)	22,137,766,811 (44,508,805)

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2021 AND FOR THE YEAR THEN ENDED

7. Cash on hand

		The Group				The Bank				
	2021 US\$	2020 US\$	2021 KHR'000 (Note 5)	2020 KHR'000 (Note 5)	2021 US\$	2020 US\$	2021 KHR'000 (Note 5)	2020 KHR'000 (Note 5)		
By currency:										
In US\$	313,847,464	284,892,098	1,278,614,568	1,152,388,536	312,306,524	283,028,828	1,272,336,779	1,144,851,609		
In KHR	104,996,359	103,488,247	427,755,167	418,609,959	104,994,430	103,480,325	427,747,308	418,577,915		
In Thai Baht	19,019,091	12,247,160	77,483,777	49,539,762	17,152,508	9,927,044	69,879,318	40,154,893		
In Euro	2,521,480	2,967,502	10,272,510	12,003,546	2,518,765	2,965,106	10,261,449	11,993,854		
In other currencies	9,990,755	9,164,044	40,702,335	37,068,558	2,493,753	1,414,823	10,159,549	5,722,959		
	450,375,149	412,759,051	1,834,828,357	1,669,610,361	439,465,980	400,816,126	1,790,384,403	1,621,301,230		

8. Deposits and placements with other banks, net

		The Group				The Bank			
	2021 US\$	2020 US\$	2021 KHR'000 (Note 5)	2020 KHR'000 (Note 5)	2021 US\$	2020 US\$	2021 KHR'000 (Note 5)	2020 KHR'000 (Note 5)	
Balances with local banks:								_	
National Bank of Cambodia	290,477,441	264,197,563	1,183,405,095	1,068,679,142	290,477,440	264,197,563	1,183,405,091	1,068,679,142	
Other banks	41,940,777	3,318,751	170,866,725	13,424,348	41,940,777	3,318,751	170,866,725	13,424,348	
	332,418,218	267,516,314	1,354,271,820	1,082,103,490	332,418,217	267,516,314	1,354,271,816	1,082,103,490	
Balances with overseas banks:									
Bank of Laos	30,631,426	19,771,444	124,792,430	79,975,491	-	-	-	-	
Other banks	214,546,817	247,947,832	874,063,732	1,002,948,980	211,228,985	240,254,636	860,546,885	971,830,003	
	245,178,243	267,719,276	998,856,162	1,082,924,471	211,228,985	240,254,636	860,546,885	971,830,003	
Total balances with local and overseas banks	577,596,461	535,235,590	2,353,127,982	2,165,027,961	543,647,202	507,770,950	2,214,818,701	2,053,933,493	
Allowance for impairment losses	(479,163)	(582,444)	(1,952,110)	(2,355,985)	(220,282)	(141,543)	(897,429)	(572,542)	
	577,117,298	534,653,146	2,351,175,872	2,162,671,976	543,426,920	507,629,407	2,213,921,272	2,053,360,951	

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2021 AND FOR THE YEAR THEN ENDED

8. Deposits and placements with other banks, net (continued)

		The Group				The Bank			
	2021 US\$	2020 US\$	2021 KHR'000 (Note 5)	2020 KHR'000 (Note 5)	2021 US\$	2020 US\$	2021 KHR'000 (Note 5)	2020 KHR'000 (Note 5)	
Current Non-current	577,117,298	534,653,146	2,351,175,872	2,162,671,976 -	543,426,920	507,629,407	2,213,921,272	2,053,360,951	
	577,117,298	534,653,146	2,351,175,872	2,162,671,976	543,426,920	507,629,407	2,213,921,272	2,053,360,951	

a) By account types

		The Group				The Bank			
	2021 US\$	2020 US\$	2021 KHR'000 (Note 5)	2020 KHR'000 (Note 5)	2021 US\$	2020 US\$	2021 KHR'000 (Note 5)	2020 KHR'000 (Note 5)	
Balances with local banks:			<u> </u>				•		
Current accounts	291,173,942	264,481,054	1,186,242,640	1,069,825,863	291,173,941	264,481,054	1,186,242,636	1,069,825,863	
Fixed deposits	41,244,276	3,035,260	168,029,180	12,277,627	41,244,276	3,035,260	168,029,180	12,277,627	
	332,418,218	267,516,314	1,354,271,820	1,082,103,490	332,418,217	267,516,314	1,354,271,816	1,082,103,490	
Balances with overseas banks:									
Current accounts	245,178,243	266,101,453	998,856,162	1,076,380,377	210,223,629	239,751,958	856,451,065	969,796,670	
Fixed deposits	<u> </u>	1,617,823	<u>-</u>	6,544,094	1,005,356	502,678	4,095,820	2,033,333	
	245,178,243	267,719,276	998,856,162	1,082,924,471	211,228,985	240,254,636	860,546,885	971,830,003	
	577,596,461	535,235,590	2,353,127,982	2,165,027,961	543,647,202	507,770,950	2,214,818,701	2,053,933,493	
Allowance for impairment loss	(479,163)	(582,444)	(1,952,110)	(2,355,985)	(220,282)	(141,543)	(897,429)	(572,542)	
·	577,117,298	534,653,146	2,351,175,872	2,162,671,976	543,426,920	507,629,407	2,213,921,272	2,053,360,951	

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2021 AND FOR THE YEAR THEN ENDED

8. Deposits and placements with other banks, net (continued)

b) By interest rate (per annum)

	The G	iroup	The B	ank
	2021	2020	2021	2020
Current accounts	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Savings accounts	0.00% - 0.50%	0.20% - 0.50%	Nil	Nil
Fixed deposits	0.12% - 7.50%	0.12% - 7.50%	0.12% - 5.50%	0.12% - 3.30%

c) By maturity

		The G	roup			The Bank			
	2021 US\$	2020 US\$	2021 KHR'000 (Note 5)	2020 KHR'000 (Note 5)	2021 US\$	2020 US\$	2021 KHR'000 (Note 5)	2020 KHR'000 (Note 5)	
On demand Within one month	536,352,185 10,003,430	530,582,507	2,185,098,802 40,753,974	2,146,206,240	501,397,570 11.008.787	504,233,012	2,042,693,701 44.849,797	2,039,622,533	
Between 2 to 3 months Between 4 to 6 months	21,407,693 9,833,153	1,617,823 3,035,260	87,214,941 40,060,265	6,544,094 12,277,627	21,407,691 9,833,154	502,678 3,035,260	87,214,933 40,060,270	2,033,333 12,277,627	
	577,596,461	535,235,590	2,353,127,982	2,165,027,961	543,647,202	507,770,950	2,214,818,701	2,053,933,493	

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2021 AND FOR THE YEAR THEN ENDED

9. Financial investments

			The G	roup		The Bank			
		2021	2020	2021	2020	2021	2020	2021	2020
	Note	US\$	US\$	KHR'000	KHR'000	US\$	US\$	KHR'000	KHR'000
				(Note 5)	(Note 5)			(Note 5)	(Note 5)
Unlisted equity securities at FVOCI									
Credit Bureau Holding (Cambodia) Ltd	(a)	153,529	153,529	625,477	621,025	153,529	153,529	625,477	621,025
Swift		36,141		147,238	<u> </u>	36,141	<u> </u>	147,238	
Total financial investments at FVOCI		189,670	153,529	772,715	621,025	189,670	153,529	772,715	621,025
Unquoted financial investments at amortis	ed cost								
Negotiable Certificate of Deposit with NBC	(b)	800,894,722	566,520,994	3,262,845,098	2,291,577,421	800,894,722	566,520,994	3,262,845,098	2,291,577,421
Total financial investments		801,084,392	566,674,523	3,263,617,813	2,292,198,446	801,084,392	566,674,523	3,263,617,813	2,292,198,446

- (a) This represents the Bank's equity investment in Credit Bureau Holding (Cambodia) Ltd. ("CBC"), directly owned at 5% and indirectly owned at 1% through the Association of Banks in Cambodia ("ABC"). As at 31 December 2021, the Bank's investment in CBC is valued at cost amounting to US\$153,529 (2020: US\$153,529) and the Bank's investment in Swift is valued at cost amounting to US\$36,141 as the Management believes the cost of investment approximates its fair value. Dividend income received from CBC during 2021 amounted to US\$116,614 and (2020: US\$174,479).
- (b) The Bank has pledged negotiable certificate of deposit ("NCD") amounting to US\$15,793,882 (2020: US\$14,374,871) with the NBC as collateral for settlement clearing facility. The other NCD amounting to US\$785,100,840 (2020: US\$552,146,123) with NBC is for the purpose of earning interest. The terms of the NCD are for a period of less than or equal to six months. As at 31 December 2021 and 31 December 2020, the Bank had yet to utilise the overdraft on settlement clearing facility.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)
AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2021 AND FOR THE YEAR THEN ENDED

9. Financial investments (continued)

Analysis of maturity of negotiable certificate of deposits with NBC

	The Group				The Bank			
	2021 US\$	2020 US\$	2021 KHR'000 (Note 5)	2020 KHR'000 (Note 5)	2021 US\$	2020 US\$	2021 KHR'000 (Note 5)	2020 KHR'000 (Note 5)
Within one month Between 2 to 3 months Between 4 to 6 months Between 7 to 12 months	785,100,840 15,493,856 300,026 	552,146,121 13,851,881 522,992 566,520,994	3,198,500,823 63,121,969 1,222,306 - 3,262,845,098	2,233,431,059 56,030,859 - 2,115,503 2,291,577,421	785,100,840 15,493,856 300,026 	552,146,121 13,851,881 - 522,992 566,520,994	3,198,500,823 63,121,969 1,222,306 	2,233,431,059 56,030,859 - 2,115,503 2,291,577,421

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2021 AND FOR THE YEAR THEN ENDED

10. Loans and advances, net

The Group

						IIIe	Gloup					
		2021			2020			2021			2020	
	Gross carrying amount	ECL allowance	Carrying amount	Gross carrying amount	ECL allowance	Carrying amount	Gross carrying amount	ECL allowance	Carrying amount	Gross carrying amount	ECL allowance	Carrying amount
	US\$	US\$	US\$	US\$	US\$	US\$	KHR'000	KHR'000	KHR'000	KHR'000	KHR'000	KHR'000
							(Note 5)	(Note 5)	(Note 5)	(Note 5)	(Note 5)	(Note 5)
Small Loan	2,454,306,155	19,970,587	2,434,335,568	2,211,197,272	17,353,773	2,193,843,499	9,998,843,275	81,360,170	9,917,483,105	8,944,292,965	70,196,012	8,874,096,953
Staff Housing Loan	24,562,089	10,206	24,551,883	25,239,763	17,009	25,222,754	100,065,951	41,579	100,024,372	102,094,841	68,801	102,026,040
Public Housing Loan	135,971,808	892,526	135,079,282	135,555,361	1,032,605	134,522,756	553,949,146	3,636,151	550,312,995	548,321,435	4,176,887	544,144,548
Staff Loan	255,658,399	154,781	255,503,618	221,923,761	225,841	221,697,920	1,041,552,318	630,578	1,040,921,740	897,681,613	913,527	896,768,086
Overdraft Loan	95,974,116	298,253	95,675,863	58,036,302	352,950	57,683,352	390,998,549	1,215,083	389,783,466	234,756,842	1,427,683	233,329,159
Home Improvement Loan	31,451,028	575,005	30,876,023	47,780,295	334,644	47,445,651	128,131,488	2,342,570	125,788,918	193,271,293	1,353,635	191,917,658
Personal & Others Loan	202,542,041	1,674,566	200,867,475	158,300,284	1,061,972	157,238,312	825,156,274	6,822,182	818,334,092	640,324,649	4,295,676	636,028,973
Credit Card Loan	40,281,078	734,956	39,546,122	25,641,962	667,345	24,974,617	164,105,112	2,994,211	161,110,901	103,721,736	2,699,411	101,022,325
Trade Loan	11,208,237	13,591	11,194,646	9,632,656	21,578	9,611,078	45,662,358	55,370	45,606,988	38,964,094	87,283	38,876,811
Revolving Loan	49,650,393	83,174	49,567,219	33,296,272	23,512	33,272,760	202,275,701	338,851	201,936,850	134,683,420	95,106	134,588,314
Medium Loan	2,126,969,233	10,213,429	2,116,755,804	1,580,039,237	14,251,318	1,565,787,919	8,665,272,655	41,609,511	8,623,663,144	6,391,258,714	57,646,581	6,333,612,133
	5,428,574,577	34,621,074	5,393,953,503	4,506,643,165	35,342,547	4,471,300,618	22,116,012,827	141,046,256	21,974,966,571	18,229,371,602	142,960,602	18,086,411,000

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2021 AND FOR THE YEAR THEN ENDED

10. Loans and advances, net (continued)

	The Bank											
		2021			2020			2021			2020	
	Gross carrying amount US\$	ECL allowance US\$	Carrying amount US \$	Gross carrying amount US\$	ECL allowance US \$	Carrying amount US \$	Gross carrying amount KHR'000 (Note 5)	ECL allowance KHR'000 (Note 5)	Carrying amount KHR'000 (Note 5)	Gross carrying amount KHR'000 (Note 5)	ECL allowance KHR'000 (Note 5)	Carrying amount KHR'000 (Note 5)
Small Loan	2,310,778,323	8,630,325	2,302,147,998	2,048,936,412	13,343,552	2,035,592,860	9,414,110,888	35,159,944	9,378,950,944	8,287,947,787	53,974,668	8,233,973,119
Staff Housing Loan	24,490,527	10,188	24,480,339	25,108,879	16,907	25,091,972	99,774,407	41,506	99,732,901	101,565,416	68,389	101,497,027
Public Housing Loan	134,359,341	891,230	133,468,111	135,084,056	1,016,789	134,067,267	547,379,955	3,630,871	543,749,084	546,415,007	4,112,912	542,302,095
Staff Loan	248,772,294	117,594	248,654,700	214,389,121	209,906	214,179,215	1,013,498,326	479,078	1,013,019,248	867,203,994	849,070	866,354,924
Overdraft Loan	94,550,853	295,564	94,255,289	57,948,236	351,432	57,596,804	385,200,175	1,204,128	383,996,047	234,400,615	1,421,542	232,979,073
Home Improvement Loan	25,303,035	160,488	25,142,547	44,261,421	294,401	43,967,020	103,084,565	653,828	102,430,737	179,037,448	1,190,852	177,846,596
Personal & Others Loan	196,387,702	1,479,914	194,907,788	157,228,541	1,083,793	156,144,748	800,083,498	6,029,170	794,054,328	635,989,448	4,383,941	631,605,507
Credit Card Loan	40,281,078	734,956	39,546,122	25,641,962	667,345	24,974,617	164,105,112	2,994,211	161,110,901	103,721,736	2,699,411	101,022,325
Trade Loan	11,208,237	13,591	11,194,646	9,632,656	21,578	9,611,078	45,662,358	55,370	45,606,988	38,964,094	87,283	38,876,811
Revolving Loan	49,650,393	83,174	49,567,219	33,296,272	23,512	33,272,760	202,275,701	338,851	201,936,850	134,683,420	95,106	134,588,314
Medium Loan	2,118,865,642	10,171,481	2,108,694,161	1,572,330,992	14,180,174	1,558,150,818	8,632,258,626	41,438,614	8,590,820,012	6,360,078,861	57,358,804	6,302,720,057

4,323,858,548

31,209,389

(a) Loans and advances in gross amount by maturity

5,254,647,425

22,588,505

5,232,058,920

		The G	roup			The Ba	ank	KHR'000 (Note 5)				
	2021 US\$	2020 US\$	2021 KHR'000 (Note 5)	2020 KHR'000 (Note 5)	2021 US\$	2020 US\$	2021 KHR'000 (Note 5)	KHR'000				
Within one year	1,350,060,046	1,199,583,002	5,500,144,627	4,852,313,243	1,282,886,924	1,114,810,801	5,226,481,328	4,509,409,690				
Later than one year but not later than three years	1,898,303,942	1,669,992,109	7,733,690,260	6,755,118,081	1,836,584,170	1,607,487,035	7,482,243,909	6,502,285,057				
Later than three years but not later than five years	1,326,203,036	1,074,597,753	5,402,951,169	4,346,747,911	1,294,000,254	1,049,075,704	5,271,757,035	4,243,511,223				
Later than five years	854,007,553	562,470,301	3,479,226,771	2,275,192,367	841,176,077	552,485,008	3,426,951,339	2,234,801,856				
	5,428,574,577	4,506,643,165	22,116,012,827	18,229,371,602	5,254,647,425	4,323,858,548	21,407,433,611	17,490,007,826				

4,292,649,159

21,407,433,611

92,025,571 21,315,408,040 17,490,007,826

126,241,978 17,363,765,848

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2021 AND FOR THE YEAR THEN ENDED

10. Loans and advances, net (continued)

During the year, the Group and the Bank recognised the allowance for impairment losses as follows:

		The Gr	oup			The Bar	nk	
	2021	2020	2021	2020	2021	2020	2021	2020
	US\$	US\$	KHR'000	KHR'000	US\$	US\$	KHR'000	KHR'000
			(Note 5)	(Note 5)			(Note 5)	(Note 5)
Allowance for/(reversal of) impairments on:								
Loans and advances	13,797,947	20,852,357	56,130,048	85,015,059	429,538	16,204,462	1,747,360	66,065,592
Deposit and placement with other banks	(81,385)	(7,786)	(331,074)	(31,744)	78,820	96,083	320,640	391,730
Other receivables	(174,588)	(50,540)	(710,224)	(206,051)	(191,604)	(52,869)	(779,445)	(215,547)
	13,541,974	20,794,031	55,088,750	84,777,264	316,754	16,247,676	1,288,555	66,241,775
Off-balance sheet commitments	(139,449)	(54,156)	(567,279)	(220,794)	(380,569)	(132,082)	(1,548,155)	(538,498)
	13,402,525	20,739,875	54,521,471	84,556,470	(63,815)	16,115,594	(259,600)	65,703,277

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2021 AND FOR THE YEAR THEN ENDED

10. Loans and advances, net (continued)

Movements of impairment losses during the year were as follows:

		The G	roup			The Ba	nk	
	2021 US\$	2020 US\$	2021 KHR'000 (Note 5)	2020 KHR'000 (Note 5)	2021 US\$	2020 US\$	2021 KHR'000 (Note 5)	2020 KHR'000 (Note 5)
At the beginning of the year ECL on off-balance sheet commitment Allowance for/(reversal of) impairment loss	35,342,547 -	33,443,055 (207,479)	142,960,602	136,280,449 (839,253)	31,209,389	32,845,402 (655,822)	126,241,978 -	133,845,012 (2,652,800)
during the year	13,797,947	20,852,357	56,130,048	85,015,059	429,538	16,204,462	1,747,360	66,065,592
Written off during the year	(11,393,716)	(18,676,459)	(46,349,637)	(76,143,923)	(8,281,746)	(17,158,054)	(33,690,143)	(69,953,386)
Currency translation difference Exchange differences	(3,125,704)	(68,927) 	(12,715,364) 1,020,607	(281,015) (1,070,715)	(768,676) 	(26,599) 	(3,126,974) 853,350	(108,444) (953,996)
At the end of the year	34,621,074	35,342,547	141,046,256	142,960,602	22,588,505	31,209,389	92,025,571	126,241,978

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2021 AND FOR THE YEAR THEN ENDED

11. Other assets

		The Gro	oup			The Bar	nk		
	2021	2020	2021	2020	2021	2020	2021	2020	
	US\$	US\$	KHR'000	KHR'000	US\$	US\$	KHR'000	KHR'000	
			(Note 5)	(Note 5)			(Note 5)	(Note 5)	
Prepayments and advances	17,854,484	12,866,459	72,739,168	52,044,827	16,138,351	10,782,460	65,747,642	43,615,051	
Stationery supplies	2,820,381	2,423,780	11,490,232	9,804,190	2,673,828	2,248,392	10,893,175	9,094,746	
Receivable from Western Union	2,172,327	3,755,064	8,850,060	15,189,234	2,079,286	3,666,021	8,471,011	14,829,055	
Income tax receivable	2,778,369	1,960,918	11,319,075	7,931,913	2,707,597	1,901,964	11,030,750	7,693,444	
Others	2,515,629	1,760,692	10,248,673	7,121,999	2,450,451	1,657,273	9,983,139	6,703,669	
	28,141,190	22,766,913	114,647,208	92,092,163	26,049,513	20,256,110	106,125,717	81,935,965	
		The Gro	oup			The Bar	ank		
	2021	2020	2021	2020	2021	2020	2021	2020	
	US\$	US\$	KHR'000	KHR'000	US\$	US\$	KHR'000	KHR'000	
			(Note 5)	(Note 5)			(Note 5)	(Note 5)	
Current	17,995,402	17,170,584	73,313,268	69,455,012	16,269,441	15,353,807	66,281,705	62,106,149	
Non-current	10,145,788	5,596,329	41,333,940	22,637,151	9,780,072	4,902,303	39,844,012	19,829,816	
	28,141,190	22,766,913	114,647,208	92,092,163	26,049,513	20,256,110	106,125,717	81,935,965	

12. Statutory deposits

		The Gro	oup			The Ba	ank	
	2021	2020	2021	2020	2021	2020	2021	2020
	US\$	US\$	KHR'000	KHR'000	US\$	US\$	KHR'000	KHR'000
			(Note 5)	(Note 5)			(Note 5)	(Note 5)
(a)	412,986,454	356,753,756	1,682,506,814	1,443,068,943	412,986,454	356,753,756	1,682,506,814	1,443,068,943
(b)	2,225,047	3,376,033	9,064,841	13,656,054	-	-	-	-
(c)	245,459	247,219	1,000,000	1,000,000	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
	415,456,960	360,377,008	1,692,571,655	1,457,724,997	412,986,454	356,753,756	1,682,506,814	1,443,068,943
	(a)	(a) 412,986,454 (b) 2,225,047 (c) 245,459	(a) 412,986,454 356,753,756 (b) 2,225,047 3,376,033 (c) 245,459 247,219	US\$ US\$ KHR'000 (Note 5) (a) 412,986,454 356,753,756 1,682,506,814 1,682,506,814 (b) 2,225,047 3,376,033 9,064,841 (c) 245,459 247,219 1,000,000	The Group 2021 2020 2021 2020 US\$ US\$ KHR'000 (Note 5) KHR'000 (Note 5) (a) 412,986,454 356,753,756 1,682,506,814 1,443,068,943 (b) 2,225,047 3,376,033 9,064,841 13,656,054 (c) 245,459 247,219 1,000,000 1,000,000	The Group 2021 2020 2021 2020 2021 US\$ US\$ KHR'000 KHR'000 KHR'000 (Note 5) (a) 412,986,454 356,753,756 1,682,506,814 1,443,068,943 (13,986,454 (b)) 1,443,068,943 13,656,054 - 2,225,047 3,376,033 9,064,841 13,656,054 - 2,225,047 3,276,033 1,000,000 1,000,000 - 2 (c) 245,459 247,219 1,000,000 1,000,000 - 2	The Group The Ba 2021 2020 2021 2020 2021 2020 US\$ US\$ KHR'000 (Note 5) KHR'000 (Note 5) KHR'000 (Note 5) US\$ (a) 412,986,454 356,753,756 1,682,506,814 1,443,068,943 412,986,454 356,753,756 (b) 2,225,047 3,376,033 9,064,841 13,656,054 - - - (c) 245,459 247,219 1,000,000 1,000,000 - - -	The Group The Bank

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2021 AND FOR THE YEAR THEN ENDED

12. Statutory deposits (continued)

(a) With the Central Bank

(i) Reserve requirement

The reserve requirement represents the minimum reserve, which is calculated at 8% for KHR and 12.50% for other currencies of the total amount of deposits from customers, non-residential banks and financial institution deposits, and non-residential borrowings. Pursuant to the NBC's Prakas No. B7-018-282 on the maintenance of reserve requirement against commercial banks' deposits and borrowings. Reserve requirements for both KHR and in other currencies bear no interest since 29 August 2018.

In order to mitigate the impact of COVID-19 pandemic on Cambodia's economy, the NBC issued last 18 March 2020 a press release announcing the reduction of the Reserve Requirement Rate ("RRR") for KHR and foreign currencies reserves from 8% to 7% and 12.50% to 7%, respectively.

The reserve requirement amounted to US\$369,670,152 and US\$313,437,454 as at 31 December 2021 and 31 December 2020, respectively.

(ii) Capital guarantee

Pursuant to the NBC's Prakas No. B7-01-136 on Bank's Capital Guarantee dated 15 October 2001; the banks are required to maintain 10% of its registered capital as a statutory deposit with the NBC. The deposit, which is not available for use in the Bank's day-to-day operations, is refundable should the Bank voluntarily cease its operations in Cambodia. As at 31 December 2021 and 31 December 2020, capital guarantee deposit amounted to US\$43,316,302 for both years. The capital guarantee deposit is earning at an interest rate of ½ of SIBOR on a 6 month basis.

(b) With other central bank

These are the statutory deposits of ACLEDA Bank Lao Ltd. maintained with the Bank of Lao ("BOL") in compliance with BOL's regulations. These statutory deposits comprise of reserve requirement calculated at 4% of customers' deposits in local currency and 8% of foreign currency deposits and capital guarantee of the share capital. These statutory deposits do not bear interest.

(c) Others

In compliance with Securities and Exchange Commission of Cambodia ("SECC")'s Prakas No. 009 on the licensing of securities firms and securities representatives, ACLEDA Securities Plc. is required to place a security deposit into SECC's bank account maintained with the NBC amounting to KHR1,000,000,000 (equivalent to US\$245,459) for operating as a securities broker in the Kingdom of Cambodia. This statutory deposits do not bear interest.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2021 AND FOR THE YEAR THEN ENDED

13. Investments in subsidiaries

	-	The Bank									
		2021	2020	2021	2020						
		US\$	US\$	KHR'000	KHR'000						
	_			(Note 5)	(Note 5)						
Unquoted ordinary shares, at cost											
ACLEDA Bank Lao Ltd.	(a)	49,389,566	49,389,566	201,213,092	199,780,794						
ACLEDA Securities Plc.	(b)	2,010,000	2,010,000	8,188,740	8,130,450						
ACLEDA Institute of Business	(c)	19,805,000	19,805,000	80,685,570	80,111,225						
ACLEDA MFI Myanmar Co., Ltd.	(d)	19,913,150	19,911,005	81,126,173	80,540,016						
Total investments in subsidiaries	=	91,117,716	91,115,571	371,213,575	368,562,485						

Details of the Bank's subsidiaries are as follows:

	_	Ownership and Voting Interest			
		2021	2020		
Name of Subsidies					
ACLEDA Bank Lao Ltd.	(a)	99.90%	99.90%		
ACLEDA Securities Plc.	(b)	100%	100%		
ACLEDA Institute of Business	(c)	76.609%	100%		
ACLEDA MFI Myanmar Co., Ltd.	(d)	100%	99.99%		

(a) ACLEDA Bank Lao Ltd.

ACLEDA Bank Lao Ltd. ("ABL") was established in Lao PDR on 13 December 2007 under a preliminary license from the Bank of Lao PDR ("BOL"). ABL's principal business is providing banking and related financial services in Lao PDR.

The Bank owned 99.90% of ABL's shares. The Bank's initial investment in 2008 with ABL is US\$5,477,399. In 2009, the Bank sold shares to International Finance Corporation ("IFC") amounting to US\$876,384 which decreased its investments to US\$4,601,015. In 2010, the Bank injected capital at ABL amounting to US\$5,966,969, thereby increasing its investments to US\$10,567,984. In 2014, the Bank bought shares from FMO, StichtingTriodosDoen "TRI-Doen", Tridos Fair Share Fund "TRI-Fair" and IFC amounting to US\$28,875,098 and injected capital at ABL amounting to US\$9,946,484, increasing its investments to US\$49,389,566. As at 31 December 2021, the Bank's investments with ABL remains the same.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2021 AND FOR THE YEAR THEN ENDED

13. Investments in subsidiaries (continued)

(b) ACLEDA Securities Plc.

On 1 March 2010, ACLEDA Securities Plc. ("ACS") was established in the Kingdom of Cambodia and registered with the MoC under the Registration No. Co.0448KH/2010. On 20 October 2010, SECC granted a brokerage license to ACS. The registered share capital of ACS is US\$2,010,000, divided into 2,010,000 shares with par value of US\$1 each. ACS' principal business is providing securities brokerage and other services approved by SECC.

ACS is wholly owned by the Bank.

(c) ACLEDA Institute of Business

ACLEDA Institute of Business ("AIB") (previously known as ACLEDA Training Center Ltd.) was established in the Kingdom of Cambodia under a primary license from MoC under the Registration No. Co.1332KH/2011 dated 8 June 2011. The registered share capital of AIB is US\$17,805,000, divided into 17,805,000 shares with par value of US\$1 each. In 2018, AIB increased its share capital by US\$2,000,000 to US\$19,805,000. The revised Memorandum and Articles of Association was endorsed by the MoC on 14 December 2018.

AlB is recognised as the establishment of a private higher education institution under the sub-decree No. 13 ANKr. BK dated 25 January 2016 from the Royal Government of Cambodia ("RGC"). AlB provides training and education for Associate's degree, Bachelor's degree, and Master's degree of Business Administration, majoring in Banking and Finance. AlB can open branches, new colleges, new departments, new specialties, new levels or classes, new types of education and training, change to a new name and location by sending relevant documents to request for approval from the Ministry of Education, Youth and Sport.

AlB is wholly owned by the Bank. On 10 February 2021, NBC approved, on request of the Bank, an increase in capital of AlB as invested by ACLEDA Financial Trust ("AFT"), amounting to US\$10,000,000 at rate of 23.3910% of total share as registered equal to 6,047,046 shares at the price of US\$ 1.6537 per share through share investment agreement made on 26 February 2021 between the Bank, AlB and AFT. Consequently, AlB share capital increased to US\$25,852,046 and reduced the Bank's ownership to 76.6090%, which is equal to US\$19,805,000.

On 29 March 2021, AIB submitted a letter to the MOC requesting for its approval on the amendment of its Memorandum of Association ("MAA") relating to the capital increase. As of the date of the issuance of these financial statements, the approval from MOC is still pending.

(d) ACLEDA MFI Myanmar Co., Ltd.

ACLEDA MFI Myanmar Co., Ltd. ("AMM") was incorporated in the Republic of Union of Myanmar under the Republic of the Union of Myanmar Companies Law on 6 September 2012 to provide services per the Registration No. 143715094 and started its operations on 18 February 2013. The financial year of the statutory financial statements of AMM is from 1 October to 30 September.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2021 AND FOR THE YEAR THEN ENDED

13. Investments in subsidiaries (continued)

(d) ACLEDA MFI Myanmar Co., Ltd. (continued)

AMM is permitted to operate as a deposit-taking microfinance institution providing microfinance services to lower income segments of the Myanmar market and other activities allowed by the Microfinance Supervisory Authority at 45 townships in Yangon Region, 28 townships in Bago Region, 3 townships in Mon State and 25 townships in Magway Region.

The Bank's initial investment in 2013 with AMM is US\$9,411,765. In 2014, the Bank sold shares to International Finance Corporation ("IFC"), COFIBRED and Kredittanstalt Fur Wiederaufbau ("KfW") amounting to US\$3,659,371 which decreased its investments to US\$5,752,394.

The Bank acquired 3,600,000 ordinary shares (45%) of AMM from KfW, COFIBRED S.A, and IFC for a consideration of US\$6,193,321 as approved by the Board of Directors of AMM on 25 April 2018. The approval on the share transfers, appointment of representative of shareholders, and changing the board members are obtained on 27 September 2018 by secretary of Microfinance Business Supervisory Committee, The Republic of the Union of Myanmar Government.

On 23 September 2019, the Bank injected capital amounting to US\$3,969,923.20, equivalent to MYR6,099,390,000, and additional capital of US\$3,995,366.50, equivalent MYR6,039,396,000, on 3 December 2019, increasing its ownership to 99.99% with the remaining interest owned by AIB.

On 12 May 2021, the Bank settled US\$2,145 to AIB to hold 100% of common stock of AMM shares amounting to MYR20,140,000,000 (2019: 99.99% of MYR8,000,000,000). On 05 April 2021, AMM submitted a request to the regulator for the approval of its amended MAA resulting from the change in ownership. Microfinance Business Supervisory Committee has approved on AMM's request with Letter No. KaKa-1/6 (467/2021) dated 23 December 2021.

Status of operations

At early of February 2021, the Tatmadaw, Myanmar's armed forces, declared a year-long state of emergency which led to several national protests and civil disobedience movements. These protests and movements caused temporary disruptions in the business operations across Myanmar, including the AMM. Furthermore, in this 4th quarter of 2021, the number of positive COVID-19 cases is decreasing day by day drastically and is expected to be much better soon. Moreover, some businesses activities are resuming the operations including the local and international trade import and export, etc.

Additionally, AMM still operates as usual by focusing on loan collection, loan recovery and loan disbursement, loan restructuring to all eligible customers as well as the voluntary saving.

The situation of COVID-19 is getting better, as of December 2021, the loan collection rate increased up to 86%, the loan default value has decreased gradually, write off, collection and the voluntary saving also increased from month to month. Moreover, AMM also has the good position in liquidity as well as cash flows.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2021 AND FOR THE YEAR THEN ENDED

13. Investments in subsidiaries (continued)

(d) ACLEDA MFI Myanmar Co., Ltd. (continued)

As of December 2021, AMM is still be able support daily operations smoothly and still has the gap to expand in the future as the situation of Myanmar will be better after the COVID-19 cases and the security are controlled by the government. To ensure business continuity, collections of loans and compliance with regulatory bodies are still in progress.

As at December 2021, there are no more announcements from any regulators to suspend or stop the industry where AMM's business operates. AMM's operations resumed with restrictions in providing loans to customers by focusing on potential customers who have more than one source of income, active business activities and strong financial status as well as loan restructuring to all eligible customers including convincing customer for the voluntary saving. Moreover, AMM tries to limit the expense by reducing non-necessary expense.

As at 31 December 2021, the Bank's Management assessed that no impairment has occurred with its investment in AMM.

(e) ACLEDA Bank Plc. (Representative Office)

On 7 April 2016, the Bank received a foreign bank representative office registration certificate FB/R.O-1/(04)2016 from the central bank of Myanmar and a certificate of incorporation as representative office from the Ministry of Planning and Finance in the Republic of the Union of Myanmar on 6 May 2016 with permit N° 58FC/2016-2017 (YGN).

The representation office is permit on the following activities:

- Marketing, promotion, negotiation and documentation for business purposes for customers of the Bank;
- b. Referring customer of the Bank to banks operating in Myanmar; and
- c. Monitoring and supervising offshore loans granted by the Bank.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2021 AND FOR THE YEAR THEN ENDED

14. Property and equipment, net

	The Group									
	Land	Land improvement	Building and improvement	Leasehold improvement	Office equipment	Computer equipment	Motor vehicles	Capital in progress	Total	
	US\$	US\$	US\$	US\$	US\$	US\$	US\$	US\$	US\$	
Cost										
As at 1 January 2021	14,542,280	1,751,934	98,806,360	5,205,253	64,975,706	76,117,715	19,101,249	5,364,857	285,865,354	
Additions	-	-	41,549	1,747,310	8,478,376	8,286,112	2,725,148	11,831,403	33,109,898	
Disposals/write-offs	-	-	(9,170)	(468,885)	(1,370,749)	(1,716,373)	(1,945,262)	-	(5,510,439)	
Reclassifications	-	7,447	109,680	786,782	559,089	2,141,236	56,850	(3,661,084)	-	
Currency translation difference	-	-	-	(158,790)	(334,085)	(1,234,102)	(199,854)	-	(1,926,831)	
Adjustments	<u>-</u> _	<u> </u>	<u> </u>		358	671	139	(579,614)	(578,446)	
As at 31 December 2021	14,542,280	1,759,381	98,948,419	7,111,670	72,308,695	83,595,259	19,738,270	12,955,562	310,959,536	
Less: Accumulated depreciation										
As at 1 January 2021	-	652,190	22,125,173	4,443,307	51,359,665	63,625,472	16,113,106	-	158,318,913	
Charge for the year	-	176,185	4,618,046	641,622	6,527,252	7,019,209	1,431,277	-	20,413,591	
Disposals/write-offs	-	-	(4,999)	(457,702)	(1,342,769)	(1,715,019)	(1,945,262)	-	(5,465,751)	
Currency translation difference	-	(72)	(29,657)	(138,567)	(362,741)	(1,008,385)	(199,536)	-	(1,738,958)	
Adjustments	<u>-</u> _	<u>-</u>	<u> </u>	<u>-</u>	358	208	(69)	<u>-</u> _	497	
As at 31 December 2021		828,303	26,708,563	4,488,660	56,181,765	67,921,485	15,399,516	<u>-</u>	171,528,292	
Carrying value	14,542,280	931,078	72,239,856	2,623,010	16,126,930	15,673,774	4,338,754	12,955,562	139,431,244	
In KHR' 000 equivalent (Note 5)	59,245,249	3,793,212	294,305,173	10,686,143	65,701,113	63,854,955	17,676,084	52,780,959	568,042,888	
7	, -,	-,,	- ,,	-,,	-, - ,	, ,	,,	. , ,	,- ,	

As at 31 December 2021, the fully depreciated property and equipment with total historical cost of US\$114,352,940 (2020: US\$107,342,671) are still in active use.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2021 AND FOR THE YEAR THEN ENDED

14. Property and equipment, net (continued)

	The Group										
	Land US\$	Land improvement US\$	Building and improvement US\$	Leasehold improvement US\$	Office equipment US\$	Computer equipment US\$	Motor vehicles US\$	Capital in progress US\$	Total US\$		
Cost											
As at 1 January 2020	14,542,280	1,747,179	98,787,485	4,963,887	61,119,729	70,923,892	18,205,263	1,658,194	271,947,909		
Additions	-	4,755	18,875	331,388	4,785,198	6,621,164	1,921,732	4,021,377	17,704,489		
Disposals/write-offs	-	, <u>-</u>	, -	(178,518)	(999,004)	(1,157,711)	(1,032,407)	-	(3,367,640)		
Reclassifications	-	-	-	100,327	121,063	20,790	54,000	(296,180)	-		
Currency translation difference	-	-	-	(12,631)	(50,480)	(290,420)	(47,339)	-	(400,870)		
Adjustments	-	-	-	800	(800)	· -	· -	(18,534)	(18,534)		
As at 31 December 2020	14,542,280	1,751,934	98,806,360	5,205,253	64,975,706	76,117,715	19,101,249	5,364,857	285,865,354		
Less: Accumulated depreciation											
As at 1 January 2020	-	427,535	17,527,768	4,267,941	45,436,998	57,210,873	15,917,002	-	140,788,117		
Charge for the year	-	224,770	4,609,099	360,291	6,986,939	7,787,738	1,280,381	-	21,249,218		
Disposals/write-offs	-	-	-	(171,136)	(975,097)	(1,137,236)	(1,027,207)	-	(3,310,676)		
Currency translation difference	-	(115)	(11,694)	(14,589)	(88,375)	(235,903)	(57,070)	-	(407,746)		
Adjustments	-	· -	· -	800	(800)	· -	· -	-	· _		
As at 31 December 2020	<u> </u>	652,190	22,125,173	4,443,307	51,359,665	63,625,472	16,113,106		158,318,913		
Carrying value	14,542,280	1,099,744	76,681,187	761,946	13,616,041	12,492,243	2,988,143	5,364,857	127,546,441		
In KHR' 000 equivalent (Note 5)	58,823,523	4,448,464	310,175,401	3,082,072	55,076,886	50,531,123	12,087,038	21,700,847	515,925,354		

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2021 AND FOR THE YEAR THEN ENDED

14. Property and equipment, net (continued)

	The Bank									
	Land US\$	Land improvement US\$	Building and improvement US\$	Leasehold improvement US\$	Office equipment US\$	Computer equipment US\$	Motor vehicles US\$	Capital in progress US\$	Total US\$	
Cost										
As at 1 January 2021	2,328,344	282,726	76,893,201	4,318,106	62,173,246	68,253,157	17,800,870	5,243,338	237,292,988	
Additions	-	-	28,346	1,723,886	8,432,349	7,732,216	2,666,519	11,629,225	32,212,541	
Disposals/write-offs	-	-	(9,170)	(451,769)	(1,271,630)	(1,705,001)	(1,944,598)	-	(5,382,168)	
Reclassifications	-	-	109,680	786,782	554,889	2,123,310	56,850	(3,631,511)	-	
Adjustments		<u>-</u>	<u>-</u> _	<u>-</u> _	358	671	139	(579,614)	(578,446)	
As at 31 December 2021	2,328,344	282,726	77,022,057	6,377,005	69,889,212	76,404,353	18,579,780	12,661,438	263,544,915	
Less: Accumulated depreciation										
As at 1 January 2021	-	147,452	20,535,380	3,752,707	49,188,383	57,959,551	14,873,093	-	146,456,566	
Charge for the year	-	9,278	3,883,061	568,799	6,176,191	6,126,732	1,391,168	-	18,155,229	
Disposals/write-offs	-	-	(4,999)	(444,682)	(1,267,367)	(1,704,867)	(1,944,598)	-	(5,366,513)	
Currency translation difference	-	(72)	(29,657)	(4,614)	(47,187)	(45,938)	(10,579)	-	(138,047)	
Adjustments	<u> </u>	-	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	358	208	(69)	<u>-</u>	497	
As at 31 December 2021		156,658	24,383,785	3,872,210	54,050,378	62,335,686	14,309,015	<u> </u>	159,107,732	
Carrying value	2,328,344	126,068	52,638,272	2,504,795	15,838,834	14,068,667	4,270,765	12,661,438	104,437,183	
In KHR' 000 equivalent (Note 5)	9,485,673	513,601	214,448,320	10,204,536	64,527,410	57,315,749	17,399,097	51,582,698	425,477,084	

As at 31 December 2021, the fully depreciated property and equipment with total historical cost of US\$107,597,947 (2020: US\$99,652,456) are still in active use.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2021 AND FOR THE YEAR THEN ENDED

14. Property and equipment, net (continued)

		The Bank								
		Land	Building and	Leasehold	Office	Computer	Motor	Capital in	_	
	Land US\$	improvement US\$	improvement US\$	improvement US\$	equipment US\$	equipment US\$	vehicles US\$	progress US\$	Total US\$	
Cost										
As at 1 January 2020	2,328,344	282,726	76,874,326	4,075,689	58,357,695	63,010,144	16,796,997	1,597,366	223,323,287	
Additions	-	-	18,875	306,764	4,675,924	6,290,587	1,891,851	3,909,790	17,093,791	
Disposals/written off	-	-	-	(165,474)	(929,740)	(1,068,364)	(941,978)	-	(3,105,556)	
Reclassifications	-	-	-	100,327	70,167	20,790	54,000	(245,284)	-	
Adjustments		<u> </u>	<u> </u>	800	(800)	<u> </u>		(18,534)	(18,534)	
As at 31 December 2020	2,328,344	282,726	76,893,201	4,318,106	62,173,246	68,253,157	17,800,870	5,243,338	237,292,988	
Less: Accumulated depreciation										
As at 1 January 2020	-	108,392	16,672,292	3,565,265	43,454,637	52,041,450	14,569,907	-	130,411,943	
Charge for the year	-	39,175	3,874,782	347,009	6,678,042	6,995,015	1,247,128	-	19,181,151	
Disposals	-	-	-	(159,341)	(924,023)	(1,055,872)	(940,242)	-	(3,079,478)	
Currency translation difference		(115)	(11,694)	(1,026)	(19,473)	(21,042)	(3,700)		(57,050)	
As at 31 December 2020		147,452	20,535,380	3,752,707	49,188,383	57,959,551	14,873,093	<u> </u>	146,456,566	
Carrying value	2,328,344	135,274	56,357,821	565,399	12,984,863	10,293,606	2,927,777	5,243,338	90,836,422	
In KHR' 000 equivalent (Note 5)	9,418,151	547,183	227,967,386	2,287,040	52,523,771	41,637,636	11,842,858	21,209,302	367,433,327	

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2021 AND FOR THE YEAR THEN ENDED

15. Intangible assets, net

		The Group			The Bank	
	Computer software US\$	Work in progress US\$	Total US\$	Computer software US\$	Work in progress US\$	Total US\$
Cost						
As at 1 January 2021	39,269,078	1,832,905	41,101,983	35,837,920	1,741,123	37,579,043
Additions	1,522,959	273,768	1,796,727	921,312	336,317	1,257,629
Disposals	(1,002,068)	· -	(1,002,068)		· -	(965,000)
Reclassifications	670,712	(670,712)	-	670,712	(670,712)	-
Currency translation difference	(536,503)	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	(536,503)	-	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	-
Adjustments	· -	230,698	230,698	-	230,698	230,698
As at 31 December 2021	39,924,178	1,666,659	41,590,837	36,464,944	1,637,426	38,102,370
Less: Accumulated amortisation						
As at 1 January 2021	26,411,308	-	26,411,308	23,694,485	-	23,694,485
Charge for the year	3,889,960	-	3,889,960	3,477,382	-	3,477,382
Disposals	(496,288)	-	(496,288)	(459,220)	-	(459,220)
Currency translation difference	(474,110)	-	(474,110)	· -	-	` <u>-</u>
Adjustments	(26,131)	-	(26,131)	(26,130)	-	(26,130)
As at 31 December 2021	29,304,739		29,304,739	26,686,517		26,686,517
Carrying value	10,619,439	1,666,659	12,286,098	9,778,427	1,637,426	11,415,853
In KHR' 000 equivalent (Note 5)	43,263,594	6,789,969	50,053,563	39,837,312	6,670,874	46,508,185

As at 31 December 2021, the Group's and the Bank's fully amortised intangible assets with historical costs of US\$21,814,222 and US\$19,931,716, respectively, (2020: US\$14,290,466 and US\$13,996,797, respectively) are still used actively.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2021 AND FOR THE YEAR THEN ENDED

15. Intangible assets, net (continued)

		The Group		The Bank				
	Computer software US\$	Work in progress US\$	Total US\$	Computer software US\$	Work in progress US\$	Total US\$		
Cost								
As at 1 January 2020	31,080,505	1,659,641	32,740,146	27,573,361	1,572,896	29,146,257		
Additions	8,948,687	740,544	9,689,231	8,885,500	717,797	9,603,297		
Disposals	(880,227)	-	(880,227)	(880,227)	-	(880,227)		
Transfers	276,996	(276,996)	-	259,286	(259,286)	-		
Currency translation difference	(156,883)	·	(156,883)	-	· -	_		
Adjustments		(290,284)	(290,284)	<u> </u>	(290,284)	(290,284)		
As at 31 December 2020	39,269,078	1,832,905	41,101,983	35,837,920	1,741,123	37,579,043		
Less: Accumulated amortisation								
As at 1 January 2020	23,741,153	-	23,741,153	21,230,895	-	21,230,895		
Charge for the year	3,667,583	-	3,667,583	3,339,510	-	3,339,510		
Disposals	(865,291)	-	(865,291)	(865,291)	-	(865,291)		
Currency translation difference	(132,137)	-	(132,137)	(10,629)	-	(10,629)		
As at 31 December 2020	26,411,308	<u> </u>	26,411,308	23,694,485		23,694,485		
Carrying value	12,857,770	1,832,905	14,690,675	12,143,435	1,741,123	13,884,558		
In KHR' 000 equivalent (Note 5)	52,009,680	7,414,101	59,423,780	49,120,195	7,042,843	56,163,037		

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2021 AND FOR THE YEAR THEN ENDED

16. Right-of-use assets, net

			The E	Bank				
	2021	2020	2020 2021		2021	2020	2021	2020
	US\$	US\$	KHR'000	KHR'000	US\$	US\$	KHR'000	KHR'000
			(Note 5)	(Note 5)			(Note 5)	(Note 5)
Right-of-use assets	28,337,884	29,529,768	115,448,539	119,447,912	25,596,727	26,182,172	104,281,066	105,906,886

The Group and the Bank lease office buildings and cars for its operations. Information about leases for which the Group or the Bank is a lessee is presented below:

		The Gr	roup	The Bank					
	2021 US\$	2020 US\$	2021 KHR'000 (Note 5)	2020 KHR'000 (Note 5)	2021 US\$	2020 US\$	2021 KHR'000 (Note 5)	2020 KHR'000 (Note 5)	
At the beginning of the year Additions during the year	29,529,768 10,918,814	32,569,457 7,966,867	119,447,912 44,417,735	132,720,537 32,480,917	26,182,172 10,571,905	28,847,850 7,404,513	105,906,886 43,006,510	117,554,989 30,188,200	
Depreciation for the year	(11,192,219)	(10,627,120)	(45,529,947)	(43,326,768)	(10,387,679)	(9,770,638)	(42,257,078)	(39,834,891)	
Lease termination during the year	(846,280)	(426,655)	(3,442,667)	(1,739,472)	(846,280)	(311,776)	(3,442,667)	(1,271,111)	
Exchange differences	(72,199)	47,219	(293,706)	192,512	76,609	12,223	311,645	49,833	
Currency translation difference	- -		849,212	(879,814)	- -		755,770	(780,134)	
At the end of the year	28,337,884	29,529,768	115,448,539	119,447,912	25,596,727	26,182,172	104,281,066	105,906,886	

The Group has elected not to recognize a lease liability for short term leases (leases with an expected term of 12 months or less) or for leases of low value assets. Payments made under such leases are expensed on a straight-line basis. In addition, certain variable lease payments are not permitted to be recognized as lease liabilities and are expensed as incurred.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2021 AND FOR THE YEAR THEN ENDED

16. Right-of-use assets, net (continued)

Amounts recognised in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income:

		The G	roup			The E	Bank	
	2021 US\$	2020 US\$	2021 KHR'000 (Note 5)	2020 KHR'000 (Note 5)	2021 US\$	2020 US\$	2021 KHR'000 (Note 5)	2020 KHR'000 (Note 5)
Depreciation expense	11,192,219	10,627,120	45,529,947	43,326,768	10,387,679	9,770,638	42,257,078	39,834,891
Interest on lease liabilities	1,950,159	2,109,253	7,933,247	8,599,425	1,761,254	1,875,776	7,164,781	7,647,538
Loss/(gain) on pre-termination of leases	11,882	(6,680)	48,336	(27,234)	11,728	19,369	47,710	78,967
	13,154,260	12,729,693	53,511,530	51,898,959	12,160,661	11,665,783	49,469,569	47,561,396

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2021 AND FOR THE YEAR THEN ENDED

17. Deferred tax assets, net

		The Gr	oup			The B	ank	
	2021	2020 2021 2020		2021	2020	2021	2020	
	US\$	US\$	KHR'000	KHR'000	US\$	US\$	KHR'000	KHR'000
			(Note 5)	(Note 5)			(Note 5)	(Note 5)
Deferred tax assets	37,444,766	32,324,548	152,549,977	130,752,797	34,320,094	31,015,663	139,820,064	125,458,357
Deferred tax liabilities	(28,376,160)	(21,128,703)	(115,604,476)	(85,465,604)	(26,796,377)	(18,329,716)	(109,168,441)	(74,143,701)
	9,068,606	11,195,845	36,945,501	45,287,193	7,523,717	12,685,947	30,651,623	51,314,656

The movements in net deferred tax assets during the year are as follows:

		The Grou	р		The Bank				
	2021	2021	2020	2020 2021	2020	2021	2020		
	US\$	US\$	KHR'000	KHR'000	US\$	US\$	KHR'000	KHR'000	
			(Note 5)	(Note 5)			(Note 5)	(Note 5)	
At the beginning of the year	11,195,845	14,814,354	45,287,193	60,368,494	12,685,947	14,007,743	51,314,656	57,081,553	
Charged to profit or loss	(1,907,302)	(3,645,153)	(7,758,905)	(14,861,291)	(5,162,230)	(1,321,796)	(20,999,952)	(5,388,963)	
Currency translation difference	(219,937)	26,644	(894,704)	108,628	-	-	-	-	
Exchange differences	_	<u>-</u>	311,917	(328,638)	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	336,919	(377,934)	
At the end of the year	9,068,606	11,195,845	36,945,501	45,287,193	7,523,717	12,685,947	30,651,623	51,314,656	

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to off-set current tax assets against current tax liabilities and when the deferred taxes relate to the same fiscal authority.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2021 AND FOR THE YEAR THEN ENDED

17. Deferred tax assets, net (continued)

The components and movements of deferred tax assets and liabilities during the year are as follows:

Deferred tax assets of the Group:

	Unamortised loan fees	Unearned revenue	Provision for loan loss	Other provision	Staff bonus	Unrealised exchange loss	Accelerated depreciation	Lease	Others	Total
	US\$	US\$	US\$	US\$	US\$	US\$	US\$	US\$	US\$	US\$
As at 1 January 2021	7,560,663	50,295	9,426,856	7,335,254	261,434	814,363	1,602,584	317,209	4,955,890	32,324,548
Charged/(credited) to profit or loss	701,774	(20,834)	1,869,887	453,465	1,540,856	271,992	(765,643)	56,977	1,011,744	5,120,218
As at 31 December 2021	8,262,437	29,461	11,296,743	7,788,719	1,802,290	1,086,355	836,941	374,186	5,967,634	37,444,766
In KHR'000 equivalent (Note 5)	33,661,168	120,024	46,022,931	31,731,241	7,342,529	4,425,810	3,409,698	1,524,436	24,312,140	152,549,977
As at 1 January 2020	6,641,624	-	7,866,254	6,754,038	426,528	656,882	1,188,937	190,389	4,976,821	28,701,473
Charged/(credited) to profit or loss	919,039	50,295	1,560,602	581,216	(165,094)	157,481	413,647	126,820	(20,931)	3,623,075
As at 31 December 2020	7,560,663	50,295	9,426,856	7,335,254	261,434	814,363	1,602,584	317,209	4,955,890	32,324,548
In KHR'000 equivalent (Note 5)	30,582,882	203,444	38,131,633	29,671,102	1,057,501	3,294,098	6,482,452	1,283,111	20,046,574	130,752,797

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2021 AND FOR THE YEAR THEN ENDED

17. Deferred tax assets, net (continued)

The components and movements of deferred tax assets and liabilities during the year are as follows: (continued)

Deferred tax assets of the Bank:

	Unamortised loan fees	Provision for loan loss	Other provision	Staff bonus	Unrealised exchange loss	Accelerated depreciation	Lease	Others	Total
	US\$	US\$	US\$	US\$	US\$	US\$	US\$	US\$	US\$
As at 1 January 2021	7,560,663	9,426,856	7,220,243	261,434	814,286	1,600,742	270,169	3,861,270	31,015,663
Charged/(credited) to profit or loss	701,774	1,869,887	422,759	1,540,856	271,789	(765,961)	57,551	(794,224)	3,304,431
As at 31 December 2021	8,262,437	11,296,743	7,643,002	1,802,290	1,086,075	834,781	327,720	3,067,046	34,320,094
In KHR'000 equivalent (Note 5)	33,661,168	46,022,931	31,137,590	7,342,529	4,424,670	3,400,898	1,335,131	12,495,147	139,820,064
As at 1 January 2020	6,641,624	7,866,254	6,646,409	416,745	609,664	1,182,635	161,750	4,013,084	27,538,165
Charged/(credited) to profit or loss	919,039	1,560,602	573,834	(155,311)	204,622	418,107	108,419	(151,814)	3,477,498
As at 31 December 2020	7,560,663	9,426,856	7,220,243	261,434	814,286	1,600,742	270,169	3,861,270	31,015,663
In KHR'000 equivalent (Note 5)	30,582,882	38,131,633	29,205,883	1,057,501	3,293,787	6,475,001	1,092,834	15,618,836	125,458,357

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2021 AND FOR THE YEAR THEN ENDED

17. Deferred tax assets, net (continued)

Deferred tax liabilities of the Group:

	Accelerated depreciation US\$	Unrealised exchange US\$	Others US\$	Total US\$
As at 1 January 2021	295,901	41	20,832,761	21,128,703
Charged to profit or loss	52,848	724	7,193,885	7,247,457
As at 31 December 2021	348,749	765	28,026,646	28,376,160
In KHR'000 equivalent (Note 5)	1,420,803	3,117	114,180,556	115,604,476
As at 1 January 2020	-	640,179	13,246,940	13,887,119
Charged/(credited) to profit or loss	295,901	(640,138)	7,585,821	7,241,584
As at 31 December 2020	295,901	41	20,832,761	21,128,703
In KHR'000 equivalent (Note 5)	1,196,920	166	84,268,518	85,465,604

Deferred tax liabilities of the Bank:

	Unrealised exchange	Others	Total
	US\$	US\$	US\$
As at 1 January 2021	-	18,329,716	18,329,716
Charged to profit or loss	<u>-</u> _	8,466,661	8,466,661
As at 31 December 2021		26,796,377	26,796,377
In KHR'000 equivalent (Note 5)		109,168,441	109,168,441
As at 1 January 2020	639,392	12,891,030	13,530,422
Charged/(credited) to profit or loss	(639,392)	5,438,686	4,799,294
As at 31 December 2020		18,329,716	18,329,716
In KHR'000 equivalent (Note 5)		74,143,701	74,143,701

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2021 AND FOR THE YEAR THEN ENDED

18. Deposits and placements of other banks and financial institutions

		The G	Froup			The Ba	nk	
	2021 US\$	2020 US\$	2021 KHR'000 (Note 5)	2020 KHR'000 (Note 5)	2021 US\$	2020 US\$	2021 KHR'000 (Note 5)	2020 KHR'000 (Note 5)
Current accounts	152,742,439	106,606,626	622,272,696	431,223,802	155,174,040	108,155,568	632,179,040	437,489,273
Savings deposits	34,450,553	47,551,861	140,351,553	192,347,278	33,348,124	46,816,912	135,860,257	189,374,409
Fixed deposits	296,548,000	162,850,972	1,208,136,552	658,732,182	267,084,671	141,792,074	1,088,102,949	573,548,939
	483,740,992	317,009,459	1,970,760,801	1,282,303,262	455,606,835	296,764,554	1,856,142,246	1,200,412,621

The deposits and placements of other banks and financial institutions are analysed as follows:

a) By maturity

	The Group					The E	Bank	
	2021 US\$	2020 US\$	2021 KHR'000 (Note 5)	2020 KHR'000 (Note 5)	2021 US\$	2020 US\$	2021 KHR'000 (Note 5)	2020 KHR'000 (Note 5)
Within six months Later than six months but not later than one		195,717,857	1,305,292,273	791,678,732	310,548,578	183,717,176	1,265,174,907	743,135,977
year Later than one year but not later than three years	39,897,016 16,779,432	30,105,199 5,648,815	162,540,443 68,359,406	121,775,530 22,849,457	25,118,831 13,270,629	21,860,975 5,648,815	102,334,117 54,064,543	88,427,644 22,849,457
Later than three years	106,668,797	85,537,588	434,568,679	345,999,543	106,668,797	85,537,588	434,568,679	345,999,543
	483,740,992	317,009,459	1,970,760,801	1,282,303,262	455,606,835	296,764,554	1,856,142,246	1,200,412,621

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2021 AND FOR THE YEAR THEN ENDED

18. Deposits and placements of other banks and financial institutions (continued)

The deposits and placements of other banks and financial institutions are analysed as follows: (continued)

b) By relationship

		The G	roup			The B	ank	
	2021	2021 2020		2021 2020		2020	2021	2020
	US\$	US\$	KHR'000	KHR'000	US\$	US\$	KHR'000	KHR'000
			(Note 5)	(Note 5)			(Note 5)	(Note 5)
Related parties	42,469	72,774	173,019	294,371	2,565,025	1,670,695	10,449,912	6,757,961
Non-related parties	483,698,523	316,936,685	1,970,587,782	1,282,008,891	453,041,810	295,093,859	1,845,692,334	1,193,654,660
	483,740,992	317,009,459	1,970,760,801	1,282,303,262	455,606,835	296,764,554	1,856,142,246	1,200,412,621

c) By interest (per annum)

	The Gr	oup	The Ba	ank
	2021	2020	2021	2020
Current accounts	0.00% - 0.90%	Nil	0.00% - 0.20%	Nil
Savings deposits	0.00% - 1.90%	0.00% - 1.90%	0.00% - 0.50%	0.00% - 0.50%
Fixed deposits	0.75% - 7.95%	1.00% - 7.95%	0.75% - 7.95%	1.00% - 7.95%

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2021 AND FOR THE YEAR THEN ENDED

19. Deposits from customers

		The Group				The	Bank	
	2021	2020	2021	2020	2021	2020	2021	2020
	US\$	US\$	KHR'000	KHR'000	US\$	US\$	KHR'000	KHR'000
			(Note 5)	(Note 5)			(Note 5)	(Note 5)
Current accounts	751,165,630	525,179,976	3,060,248,777	2,124,353,003	740,903,142	515,353,012	3,018,439,401	2,084,602,934
Savings deposits	2,047,118,594	1,866,624,777	8,339,961,152	7,550,497,223	2,017,014,668	1,824,684,515	8,217,317,757	7,380,848,863
Margin deposits	12,516,025	13,134,176	50,990,285	53,127,742	12,499,328	13,134,176	50,922,262	53,127,741
Fixed deposits	2,421,478,444	1,889,347,119	9,865,103,181	7,642,409,096	2,356,509,852	1,827,097,034	9,600,421,137	7,390,607,503
	5,232,278,693	4,294,286,048	21,316,303,395	17,370,387,064	5,126,926,990	4,180,268,737	20,887,100,557	16,909,187,041

The deposits from customers are analysed as follows:

a) By maturity

		The Group				The	Bank	
	2021 US\$	2020 US\$	2021 KHR'000 (Note 5)	2020 KHR'000 (Note 5)	2021 US\$	2020 US\$	2021 KHR'000 (Note 5)	2020 KHR'000 (Note 5)
Within six months Later than six months but not later than one	3,804,350,927	3,120,269,849	15,498,925,677	12,621,491,539	3,743,132,839	3,048,458,637	15,249,523,186	12,331,015,187
year Later than one year but not later than three	738,312,993	618,538,572	3,007,887,133	2,501,988,524	721,218,135	601,304,341	2,938,242,682	2,432,276,059
years	514,492,863	405,355,305	2,096,043,924	1,639,662,209	497,857,979	387,858,729	2,028,273,406	1,568,888,559
Later than three years	175,121,910	150,122,322	713,446,661	607,244,792	164,718,037	142,647,030	671,061,283	577,007,236
<u>-</u>	5,232,278,693	4,294,286,048	21,316,303,395	17,370,387,064	5,126,926,990	4,180,268,737	20,887,100,557	16,909,187,041

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2021 AND FOR THE YEAR THEN ENDED

19. Deposits from customers (continued)

The deposits from customers are analysed as follows: (continued)

b) By relationship

		The G	roup		The Bank			
	2021 US\$	2020 US\$	2021 KHR'000 (Note 5)	2020 KHR'000 (Note 5)	2021 US\$	2020 US\$	2021 KHR'000 (Note 5)	2020 KHR'000 (Note 5)
Related parties	18,769,211	18,251,604	76,465,766	73,827,738	21,973,665	19,478,074	89,520,711	78,788,809
Non-related parties	5,213,509,482	4,276,034,444	21,239,837,629	17,296,559,326	5,104,953,325	4,160,790,663	20,797,579,846	16,830,398,232
	5,232,278,693	4,294,286,048	21,316,303,395	17,370,387,064	5,126,926,990	4,180,268,737	20,887,100,557	16,909,187,041

c) By interest rate

	The Gr	oup	The Ba	ank
	2021	2020	2021	2020
Current accounts	0.00% - 0.90%	Nil	0.00% - 0.20%	Nil
Margin deposits	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Savings deposits	0.00% - 15.00%	0.00% - 15.00%	0.00% - 0.50%	0.00% - 0.50%
Fixed deposits	0.50% - 11.65%	0.50% - 12.00%	0.50% - 8.25%	0.50% - 8.25%

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2021 AND FOR THE YEAR THEN ENDED

20. Other liabilities

		The Gro	ир	The Bank			2021 US\$ 2020 US\$ 2021 KHR'000 (Note 5) 21,894,655 19,626,620 89,198,824 16,285,299 10,454,999 66,346,308 15,324,556 16,026,656 62,432,241 3,238,205 1,478,413 13,192,447 19,959,464 14,822,194 81,314,857		
	2021 US\$	2020 US\$	2021 KHR'000 (Note 5)	2020 KHR'000 (Note 5)			KHR'000	2020 KHR'000 (Note 5)	
Accrued annual leave	22,322,931	20,063,310	90,943,621	81,156,089	21,894,655	19,626,620	89,198,824	79,389,678	
Accrued bonuses	17,296,630	11,046,280	70,466,471	44,682,203	16,285,299	10,454,999	66,346,308	42,290,471	
Fund transfers	15,332,772	16,060,460	62,465,713	64,964,561	15,324,556	16,026,656	62,432,241	64,827,824	
Tax payables	3,296,169	1,563,901	13,428,593	6,325,980	3,238,205	1,478,413	13,192,447	5,980,181	
Others	20,173,669	15,017,157	82,187,527	60,744,399	19,959,464	14,822,194	81,314,857	59,955,774	
	78,422,171	63,751,108	319,491,925	257,873,232	76,702,179	62,408,882	312,484,677	252,443,928	
		The Gro	up			The Ba	ank		
	2021 US\$	2020 US\$	2021 KHR'000 (Note 5)	2020 KHR'000 (Note 5)	2021 US\$	2020 US\$	2021 KHR'000 (Note 5)	2020 KHR'000 (Note 5)	
C	EC 000 40E	44.050.544	220 422 000	470 404 220	E4 0E4 400	40 700 000	222 662 480	470.054.054	
Current	56,068,485	44,050,514	228,423,008	178,184,329	54,654,438	42,782,263	222,662,180	173,054,254	
Non-current	22,353,686	19,700,594	91,068,917	79,688,903	22,047,741	19,626,619	89,822,497	79,389,674	
	78,422,171	63,751,108	319,491,925	257,873,232	76,702,179	62,408,882	312,484,677	252,443,928	

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2021 AND FOR THE YEAR THEN ENDED

21. Borrowings

The Group and the Bank have entered into borrowing agreements with various lenders. The repayments of principal and interest are made either on quarterly, semi-annual or annual basis based on the repayment schedule for each of the borrowing agreements. The Group and the Bank did not pledged any collaterals for borrowings.

		The Gro	oup		The Bank			
	2021 US\$	2020 US\$	2021 KHR'000 (Note 5)	2020 KHR'000 (Note 5)	2021 US\$	2020 US\$	2021 KHR'000 (Note 5)	2020 KHR'000 (Note 5)
				, ,				, ,
Current	163,186,135	124,629,071	664,820,314	504,124,592	149,290,262	104,886,698	608,208,527	424,266,693
Non-current	445,302,668	417,769,845	1,814,163,069	1,689,879,023	434,350,794	402,466,218	1,769,545,135	1,627,975,852
	608,488,803	542,398,916	2,478,983,383	2,194,003,615	583,641,056	507,352,916	2,377,753,662	2,052,242,545

The borrowings are analysed as follows:

a) By relationship

,		The Gro	oup		The Bank				
	2021 US\$	2020 US\$	2021 KHR'000 (Note 5)	2020 KHR'000 (Note 5)	2021 US\$	2020 US\$	2021 KHR'000 (Note 5)	2020 KHR'000 (Note 5)	
Related parties	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Non-related parties	608,488,803	542,398,916	2,478,983,383	2,194,003,615	583,641,056	507,352,916	2,377,753,662	2,052,242,545	
	608,488,803	542,398,916	2,478,983,383	2,194,003,615	583,641,056	507,352,916	2,377,753,662	2,052,242,545	

b) By interest rate

-	The G	roup	The Bank			
	2021	2020	2021	2020		
Annual interest rates	2.00% - 14.50%	2.00% - 14.50%	2.00% - 7.69%	2.00% - 8.00%		

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2021 AND FOR THE YEAR THEN ENDED

22. Subordinated debts

These are subordinated debts from non-related parties. The subordinated debts are approved by the NBC to be included as a Tier II line item in the calculation of the Bank's net worth in accordance with the Prakas No. B7-010-182 of the NBC. The Group and the Bank did not pledge any collaterals for subordinated debts.

		The Gr	oup		The Bank				
	2021 US\$	2020 US\$	2021 KHR'000 (Note 5)	2020 KHR'000 (Note 5)	2021 US\$	2020 US\$	2021 KHR'000 (Note 5)	2020 KHR'000 (Note 5)	
Current	29,118,920	11,408,413	118,630,480	46,147,031	29,118,920	11,408,413	118,630,480	46,147,031	
Non-current	127,374,021	155,750,210	518,921,762	630,009,599	127,374,021	155,750,210	518,921,762	630,009,599	
	156,492,941	167,158,623	637,552,242	676,156,630	156,492,941	167,158,623	637,552,242	676,156,630	

The subordinated debts are analysed as follows:

a) By relationship

•		The Gro	oup		The Bank			
	2021	2020	2021	2020	2021	2020	2021	2020
	US\$	US\$	KHR'000	KHR'000	US\$	US\$	KHR'000	KHR'000
			(Note 5)	(Note 5)			(Note 5)	(Note 5)
Related parties	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-related parties	156,492,941	167,158,623	637,552,242	676,156,630	156,492,941	167,158,623	637,552,242	676,156,630
	156,492,941	167,158,623	637,552,242	676,156,630	156,492,941	167,158,623	637,552,242	676,156,630

b) By interest rate

	The Gr	oup	The Bank		
	2021	2020	2021	2020	
Annual interest rates	5.76% - 8.48%	5.38% - 8.48%	5.76% - 8.48%	5.38% - 8.48%	
7 tilliadi ilitoroot ratoo	0.1070 0.1070	0.0070 0.1070	0.1070 0.1070	0.0070 0.1070	

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2021 AND FOR THE YEAR THEN ENDED

23. Derivative financial instruments

Under interest rate swap contracts, the Group and the Bank agrees to exchange the difference between fixed and floating rate interest amounts calculated on agreed notional principal amounts. Such contracts enable the Group and the Bank to mitigate the risk of changing interest rates on the fair value of issued fixed rate debt and the cash flow exposures on the issued variable rate debt. The fair value of interest rate swaps at the end of the reporting period is determined by discounting the future cash flows using the curves at the end of the reporting period and the credit risk inherent in the contract, and is disclosed below. The average interest rate is based on the outstanding balances at the end of the reporting period.

The following tables detail the notional principal amounts and remaining terms of interest rate swap contracts outstanding at the end of the reporting period:

Cash flow hedges

Т	'he	Groui	0

Outstanding Contracts	Average Contracted Fixed In	terest Rate	Notional Principal A	mount	Fair Value		
	2021	2020	2021	2020	2021	2020	
Less than one year	0.300%	-	10,000,000	-	(1,525)	-	
One to two years	1.750%	-	110,000,000	-	(1,818,813)	-	
Two to five years	0.983%	-	148,750,000	<u> </u>	1,314,180		
		<u>-</u>	268,750,000	<u>-</u>	(506,158)		

The Bank

Outstanding Contracts	Average Contracted Fixed In	terest Rate	Notional Principal A	mount	Fair Value		
	2021	2020	2021	2020	2021	2020	
Less than one year	0.300%	-	10,000,000	-	(1,525)	-	
One to two years	1.750%	-	110,000,000	-	(1,818,813)	-	
Two to five years	0.983%	<u> </u>	148,750,000	<u> </u>	1,314,180	_	
			268,750,000	<u>-</u>	(506,158)		

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2021 AND FOR THE YEAR THEN ENDED

23. Derivative financial instruments (continued)

The interest rate swaps are settle concurrent with the due date of the hedge item. The Group and the Bank will settle the difference between the fixed and floating interest rate on a net basis.

All interest rate swap contracts exchanging floating rate interest amounts for fixed rate interest amounts are designated as cash flow hedges in order to reduce the Group's and Bank's cash flow exposure resulting from variable interest rates on borrowings. The interest rate swaps and the interest payments on the loan occur simultaneously and the amount accumulated in equity is reclassified to profit or loss over the period that the floating rate interest payments on debt affect profit or loss.

24. Lease liabilities

Analysis of the Group's and the Bank's lease liabilities follows:

		The G	Group	The Bank				
	2021	2020	2021	2020	2021	2020	2021	2020
	US\$	US\$	KHR'000	KHR'000	US\$	US\$	KHR'000	KHR'000
			(Note 5)	(Note 5)			(Note 5)	(Note 5)
Undiscounted lease liabilities								
Less than one year	11,294,628	10,261,902	46,014,314	41,509,394	10,537,340	9,655,602	42,929,123	39,056,910
One to five years	18,225,873	20,581,294	74,252,207	83,251,334	17,176,362	18,888,896	69,976,499	76,405,584
More than five years	3,894,237	3,816,462	15,865,122	15,437,589	746,529	655,929	3,041,359	2,653,233
Total undiscounted lease liabilities	33,414,738	34,659,658	136,131,643	140,198,317	28,460,231	29,200,427	115,946,981	118,115,727
Present value of lease liabilities								
Current	10,937,883	10,309,865	44,560,935	41,703,404	10,212,696	9,711,879	41,606,524	39,284,551
Non-current	16,937,057	18,308,037	69,001,571	74,056,010	15,159,040	16,060,506	61,757,928	64,964,746
Total present value of lease liabilities	27,874,940	28,617,902	113,562,506	115,759,414	25,371,736	25,772,385	103,364,452	104,249,297

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2021 AND FOR THE YEAR THEN ENDED

24. Lease liabilities (continued)

The Group and the Bank lease office building for its operations. Information about leases for which the Group or the Bank is a lessee is presented below:

		The G	roup		The Bank				
	2021 US\$	2020 US\$	2021 KHR'000 (Note 5)	2020 KHR'000 (Note 5)	2021 US\$	2020 US\$	2021 KHR'000 (Note 5)	2020 KHR'000 (Note 5)	
At the beginning of the year	28,617,902	30,915,939	115,759,414	125,982,451	25,772,385	27,789,168	104,249,297	113,240,860	
Additions during the year	10,723,881	7,819,070	43,624,748	31,878,349	10,534,260	7,321,992	42,853,370	29,851,762	
Payments for the year	(12,427,651)	(11,833,274)	(50,555,684)	(48,244,258)	(11,834,735)	(10,883,406)	(48,143,702)	(44,371,646)	
Lease terminations during the year	(861,582)	(419,975)	(3,504,916)	(1,712,238)	(861,428)	(331,145)	(3,504,289)	(1,350,078)	
Interest charged during the year	1,950,159	2,109,253	7,933,247	8,599,425	1,761,254	1,875,776	7,164,781	7,647,538	
Exchange differences	(127,769)	26,889	(519,764)	109,626	-	-	-	-	
Currency translation differences	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	825,461	(853,940)			744,995	(769,138)	
At the end of the year	27,874,940	28,617,902	113,562,506	115,759,415	25,371,736	25,772,385	103,364,452	104,249,298	

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2021 AND FOR THE YEAR THEN ENDED

24. Lease liabilities (continued)

Amounts recognised in the statement of cash flows follow:

		The Group				The Bank			
	2021 US\$	2020 US\$	2021 KHR'000 (Note 5)	2020 KHR'000 (Note 5)	2021 US\$	2020 US\$	2021 KHR'000 (Note 5)	2020 KHR'000 (Note 5)	
Total cash outflow for leases payments	12,427,651	11,833,274	50,555,684	48,244,258	11,834,735	10,883,406	48,143,702	44,371,646	

25. Employee benefits

	_		The C	Group		The Bank				
		2021	2020	2021	2020	2021	2020	2021	2020	
	Note	US\$	US\$	KHR'000	KHR'000	US\$	US\$	KHR'000	KHR'000	
	-			(Note 5)	(Note 5)			(Note 5)	(Note 5)	
Retirement benefits	(a)	16,974,073	11,010,471	69,152,373	44,537,355	16,320,353	10,498,190	66,489,117	42,465,178	
Career development benefits	(b)	2,864,399	1,307,172	11,669,562	5,287,511	2,851,527	1,307,172	11,617,121	5,287,511	
Seniority indemnity benefits	(c)	6,258,345	6,036,412	25,496,497	24,417,286	6,159,927	5,976,401	25,095,544	24,174,542	
	=	26,096,817	18,354,055	106,318,432	74,242,152	25,331,807	17,781,763	103,201,782	71,927,231	

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2021 AND FOR THE YEAR THEN ENDED

25. Employee benefits (continued)

		The Group				The Bank			
	2021	2021 2020		2020	2021	2020	2021	2020	
	US\$	US\$	KHR'000	KHR'000	US\$	US\$	KHR'000	KHR'000	
			(Note 5)	(Note 5)			(Note 5)	(Note 5)	
Current	2,864,399	417,349	11,669,562	1,688,177	2,851,527	409,706	11,617,121	1,657,261	
Non-current	23,232,418	17,936,706	94,648,870	72,553,975	22,480,280	17,372,057	91,584,661	70,269,970	
	26,096,817	18,354,055	106,318,432	74,242,152	25,331,807	17,781,763	103,201,782	71,927,231	

(a) Retirement benefits

The unfunded defined benefit plan expose the Group to actuarial risks such as: interest rate risk, longevity risk and salary risk.

Interest risk

A decrease in the Bank's long term deposit interest rate will increase the plan liability; however, this will be partially offset by an increase in the return on the plan's debt investments.

Longevity risk

The present value of the defined benefit plan liability is calculated by reference to the best estimate of the mortality of plan participants both during and after their employment. An increase in the life expectancy of the plan participants will increase the plan's liability.

Salary risk

The present value of the defined benefit plan obligation is calculated by reference to the future salaries of plan participants in accordance with the Group's minimum and maximum salary per position. As such, an increase in the salary of the plan participants will increase the plan's obligation.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2021 AND FOR THE YEAR THEN ENDED

25. Employee benefits (continued)

(a) Retirement benefits (continued)

The Group's Budgeting and Control Division is responsible in calculating, and the Management and the Board are responsible for assessing the reasonableness and its approval, of the present value of the defined benefit obligation. The latest calculation were carried out as at 31 December 2021. The present value of the defined benefit obligation, and the related current service cost, were measured using the projected unit credit method.

(i) The amounts recognised in the statement of financial position are determined as follow:

		The Group				The Bank			
	2021	2020	2021	2020	2021	2020	2021	2020	
	US\$	US\$	KHR'000	KHR'000	US\$	US\$	KHR'000	KHR'000	
			(Note 5)	(Note 5)		_	(Note 5)	(Note 5)	
Present value of defined benefit obligation	16,974,073	11,010,471	69,152,373	44,537,355	16,320,353	10,498,190	66,489,117	42,465,178	
Fair value of plan assets		<u>-</u>	<u> </u>	<u>-</u>	<u> </u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	
Net liability recognised in statement of financial position	16,974,073	11,010,471	69,152,373	44,537,355	16,320,353	10,498,190	66,489,117	42,465,178	

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2021 AND FOR THE YEAR THEN ENDED

25. Employee benefits (continued)

(a) Retirement benefits (continued)

(ii) The movements in the defined benefit obligation over the years are as follow:

		The	Group		The Bank			
-	2021	2020	2020 2021		2021	2020	2021	2020
	US\$	US\$	KHR'000	KHR'000	US\$	US\$	KHR'000	KHR'000
<u>-</u>			(Note 5)	(Note 5)			(Note 5)	(Note 5)
At the beginning of the year	11,010,471	9,723,367	44,537,355	39,622,721	10,498,190	9,143,295	42,465,178	37,258,926
Current service cost	1,262,479	827,768	5,135,765	3,374,810	1,227,784	799,408	4,994,625	3,259,186
Interest cost	781,164	662,553	3,177,775	2,701,229	744,743	637,591	3,029,615	2,599,459
Benefits paid	(110,370)	(216,840)	(448,985)	(884,057)	(110,370)	(143,004)	(448,985)	(583,027)
Settlement (gain)/loss	(13,812)	207,020	(56,187)	844,021	(13,812)	140,678	(56,187)	573,544
Remeasurement (gain)/loss arising during the year	4,141,215	(169,447)	16,846,462	(690,835)	4,018,615	(72,593)	16,347,726	(295,962)
Currency translation difference	(97,074)	(23,950)	(394,897)	(97,644)	(44,797)	(7,185)	(182,234)	(29,293)
Exchange differences	<u>-</u>	<u> </u>	355,085	(332,890)			339,379	(317,655)
At the end of the year	16,974,073	11,010,471	69,152,373	44,537,355	16,320,353	10,498,190	66,489,117	42,465,178

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2021 AND FOR THE YEAR THEN ENDED

25. Employee benefits (continued)

(a) Retirement benefits (continued)

(iii) The amounts recognised in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income are as follows:

•	•	•							
		The Grou	р		The Bank				
	2021	2020	2020 2021		2021	2020	2021	2020	
	US\$	US\$	KHR'000	KHR'000	US\$	US\$	KHR'000	KHR'000	
			(Note 5)	(Note 5)			(Note 5)	(Note 5)	
Current service cost	1,262,479	827,768	5,135,765	3,374,810	1,227,784	799,408	4,994,625	3,259,186	
Interest cost	781,164	662,553	3,177,775	2,701,229	744,743	637,591	3,029,615	2,599,459	
Settlement (gain)/loss	(13,812)	207,020	(56,187)	844,021	(13,812)	140,678	(56,187)	573,544	
	2,029,831	1,697,341	8,257,353	6,920,060	1,958,715	1,577,677	7,968,053	6,432,189	

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2021 AND FOR THE YEAR THEN ENDED

25. Employee benefits (continued)

(a) Retirement benefits (continued)

(iv) The principal assumptions used to determine estimated costs and obligations are as follows:

	2021	2020
Salary growth rate	3.50%	3.46%
Inflation rate	2.50%	1.20%
Discount rates	7.00%	7.00%

Mortality rate (*) and staff turnover rate (**)

(*) Mortality rate table is as follows:

	20	021	2020				
Age	Mortality rate	(% per annum)	Mortality rate (% per annum)				
	Females	Males	Females	Males			
18-29	0 - 0.49	0 - 0.88	0 - 0.49	0 - 0.42			
30-39	0 - 0.19	0 - 0.22	0 - 0.10	0 - 0.32			
40-49	-	0 - 0.45	-	-			
50-59	-	0 - 6.67	-	0 - 6.67			
60	-	-	-	-			

(**) Staff turnover rate table is as follows:

		2021	2020			
Age	Staff turnover r	rate (% per annum)	Staff turnover rate (% per annu			
	Females	Males	Females	Males		
18-29	2.3 - 9.10	4.17 - 9.76	2.3 - 9.10	4.29 - 9.24		
30-39	1.76 - 4.26	2.73 - 5.35	1.68 - 4.68	2.74 - 5.76		
40-49	0 - 3.86	0 - 6.09	0 - 6.67	0 - 4.38		
50-59	-	0 - 8.33	-	0 - 8.33		
60	-	-	-	-		

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2021 AND FOR THE YEAR THEN ENDED

25. Employee benefits (continued)

(a) Retirement benefits (continued)

The sensitivity of the defined benefit obligation to changes in the weighted principal assumptions is:

				Impact on defined benefit obligation									
	Change in assumption		Incr	ease in assumption		Decrease in assumption							
	2021	2020		2021	2020		2021	2020					
Salary growth rate	1.00%	1.00%	Increase By	21.27%	20.80%	Decrease By	17.06%	16.67%					
Discount rate	1.00%	1.00%	Decrease By	17.00%	16.61%	Increase By	21.22%	20.75%					
Inflation rate	1.00%	1.00%	Increase By	21.29%	20.84%	Decrease By	17.07%	16.69%					
Mortality rate	0.10%	0.10%	Decrease By	1.95%	1.91%	Increase By	0.18%	0.09%					
Staff turnover rate	1.00%	1.00%	Decrease By	13.06%	12.73%	Increase By	6.62%	7.39%					

The sensitivity analysis presented above may not be representative of the actual change in the defined benefit obligation as it is unlikely that the change in assumptions would occur in isolation of one another as some of the assumptions may be correlated.

Furthermore, in presenting the above sensitivity analysis, the present value of the defined benefit obligation has been calculated using the Projected Unit Credit method at the end of the reporting period, which is the same as that applied in calculating the defined benefit obligation liability recognized in the statements of financial position.

There was no change in the methods and assumptions used in preparing the sensitivity analysis from prior years.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2021 AND FOR THE YEAR THEN ENDED

25. Employee benefits (continued)

(b) Career development benefits

Movements in career development benefits follow:

		The Gr	oup		The Bank			
	2021	2020	2021	2020	2021	2020	2021	2020
	US\$	US\$	KHR'000	KHR'000	US\$	US\$	KHR'000	KHR'000
			(Note 5)	(Note 5)			(Note 5)	(Note 5)
At the beginning of the year	1,307,172	2,083,726	5,287,511	8,491,183	1,307,172	2,083,726	5,287,511	8,491,183
Additions (Note 31)	1,574,658	1,312,641	6,405,709	5,351,637	1,561,783	1,312,641	6,353,333	5,351,637
Benefits paid	(5,279)	(2,085,315)	(21,475)	(8,501,829)	(5,279)	(2,085,315)	(21,475)	(8,501,829)
Currency translation difference	(12,152)	(3,880)	(49,434)	(15,819)	(12,149)	(3,880)	(49,422)	(15,819)
Exchange differences	-	-	47,251	(37,661)	-	-	47,174	(37,661)
At the end of the year	2,864,399	1,307,172	11,669,562	5,287,511	2,851,527	1,307,172	11,617,121	5,287,511

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2021 AND FOR THE YEAR THEN ENDED

25. Employee benefits (continued)

(c) Seniority indemnity benefits

Movements in Seniority indemnity benefits follow:

		The G	roup		The Bank				
	2021	2020	2021	2020	2021	2020	2021	2020	
	US\$	US\$	KHR'000	KHR'000	US\$	US\$	KHR'000	KHR'000	
			(Note 5)	(Note 5)			(Note 5)	(Note 5)	
At the beginning of the year	6,036,412	6,498,800	24,417,286	26,482,610	5,976,401	6,440,456	24,174,542	26,244,858	
Additions (Note 31)	8,080,729	6,563,719	32,872,406	26,760,282	7,896,158	6,378,738	32,121,571	26,006,115	
Benefits paid	(7,780,075)	(6,998,257)	(31,649,345)	(28,531,894)	(7,643,571)	(6,815,248)	(31,094,047)	(27,785,766)	
Currency translation difference	(78,721)	(27,850)	(320,237)	(113,544)	(69,061)	(27,545)	(280,940)	(112,301)	
Exchange differences		<u> </u>	176,387	(180,168)			174,418	(178,364)	
At the end of the year	6,258,345	6,036,412	25,496,497	24,417,286	6,159,927	5,976,401	25,095,544	24,174,542	

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2021 AND FOR THE YEAR THEN ENDED

26. Share capital and share premium

As at 31 December 2021, the authorised share capital comprised 433,163,019 ordinary shares (2020: 433,163,019) at par value of US\$1 each. All issued shares are fully paid by the following shareholders and their respective interest in the Bank are:

Share capital

		2021			2020			
	Number of		% of	Number of		% of		
	shares	US\$	shareholding	shares	US\$	shareholding		
ACLEDA Financial Trust	111,492,719	111,492,719	25.7392%	111,492,719	111,492,719	25.7392%		
ASA Pic.	89,878,026	89,878,026	20.7492%	107,204,547	107,204,547	24.7492%		
SMBC	78,259,310	78,259,310	18.0669%	78,259,310	78,259,310	18.0669%		
COFIBRED S.A	52,530,223	52,530,223	12.1271%	52,530,223	52,530,223	12.1271%		
ORIX Corporation	52,530,223	52,530,223	12.1271%	52,530,223	52,530,223	12.1271%		
Triodos Microfinance Fund	10,938,339	10,938,339	2.5252%	10,938,339	10,938,339	2.5252%		
Triodos Fair Share Fund	9,354,157	9,354,157	2.1595%	9,354,157	9,354,157	2.1595%		
Triodos Sustainable Finance Foundation	6,508,636	6,508,636	1.5026%	6,508,636	6,508,636	1.5026%		
Public Shareholders	21,671,386	21,671,386	5.0031%	4,344,865	4,344,865	1.0031%		
	433,163,019	433,163,019	100%	433,163,019	433,163,019	100%		
In KHR'000 equivalent (Note 5)		1,764,706,139		_	1,752,144,412			

Share premium

The share premium mainly represents the excess amount received by the Bank over the par value of its shares pursuant to the issuance of shares, net of transaction costs directly distributable to the issuance.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2021 AND FOR THE YEAR THEN ENDED

26. Share capital and share premium (continued)

On 25 May 2020, the Bank was successfully listed on the CSX. The number of new issued shares are 4,344,865 shares with a par value of KHR4,000 (US\$0.98) per share, at an offering price of KHR16,200 (US\$3.97) per share. The Bank received the proceeds from the IPO amounting to US\$17,082,105 and incurred IPO costs of US\$1,031,025, resulting in share premium of US\$11,706,215 (KHR47,749,651 thousand). On 23 November 2020, the shareholders approved the amendment to the Memorandum of Association ("MAA") relating capital increase from IPO. The MAA was subsequently approved by the NBC and MOC on 29 March 2021and on 12 May 2021, respectively.

On 15 June 2021, 11,488 actual shareholders of ASA Plc., one of the institutional shareholders of the Bank, has legalized all its share holdings of 107,204,547 shares or 24.7492% of the Bank's outstanding shares in accordance with the relevant measures, laws and regulations of SERC. After legalization, 4% of the Bank's share capital or 17,326,521 were floated on the CSX. The remaining 20.7492% legalized shares shall be maintained by ASA Plc. in accordance with the set plan.

On 7 May 2021, the Bank declared to distribute cash dividends amounting to US\$42,493,293 against the Bank's unrestricted earnings to all shareholders as at 31 December 2020 through the letter No. 784.21 SERC. The NBC approved the dividend declaration last 26 May 2021 through the Letter No. B7-021-802 Chhor.Tor.

Pursuant to the Letter No. B7-021-1896 Chhor.Tor, issued by the NBC last 12 November 2021, the dividends due to the public shareholders floating on the CSX amounting to US\$2,125,964 were paid and distributed. Subsequently, on 29 December 2021, the Bank paid the remaining dividends due to the remaining shareholders amounting to US\$40,367,329 in accordance with the letter No. B7-021-2919 Chhor.Tor, issued by the NBC.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2021 AND FOR THE YEAR THEN ENDED

27. Interest income

		The G	Froup		The Bank					
	2021 US\$	2020 US\$	2021 KHR'000 (Note 5)	2020 KHR'000 (Note 5)	2021 US\$	2020 US\$	2021 KHR'000 (Note 5)	2020 KHR'000 (Note 5)		
Loans and advances	570,983,956	512,683,813	2,322,762,733	2,090,211,906	534,584,012	476,367,776	2,174,687,761	1,942,151,423		
Financial investments	936,577	1,464,244	3,809,995	5,969,723	936,577	1,464,244	3,809,995	5,969,723		
Deposits and placements with other banks:										
- National Bank of Cambodia	115,472	-	469,740	-	110,248	-	448,489	-		
- Banks outside Cambodia	185,788	527,686	755,786	2,151,376	225,091	534,098	915,671	2,177,519		
- Banks inside Cambodia	1,577,960	418,733	6,419,141	1,707,174	1,564,652	373,223	6,365,003	1,521,628		
	573,799,753	515,094,476	2,334,217,395	2,100,040,179	537,420,580	478,739,341	2,186,226,919	1,951,820,293		

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2021 AND FOR THE YEAR THEN ENDED

28. Interest expense

·		The G	roup		The Bank				
	2021	2020	2021	2020	2021	2020	2021	2020	
	US\$	US\$	KHR'000	KHR'000	US\$	US\$	KHR'000	KHR'000	
			(Note 5)	(Note 5)			(Note 5)	(Note 5)	
Deposits and placements of other banks and financial institutions:									
Fixed deposits	11,770,286	8,190,938	47,881,523	33,394,454	10,291,316	7,147,400	41,865,073	29,139,950	
Savings deposits	51,776	38,667	210,625	157,645	27,064	23,553	110,096	96,026	
Current accounts	624	-	2,538	-	624	-	2,538	-	
Deposits from customers:									
Fixed deposits	109,065,875	87,880,604	443,679,980	358,289,223	105,064,465	83,847,163	427,402,244	341,844,884	
Savings deposits	6,813,160	6,003,502	27,715,935	24,476,278	5,920,655	4,700,755	24,085,225	19,164,978	
Current accounts	183,630	47,316	747,007	192,907	183,544	47,316	746,657	192,907	
Subordinated debts	11,639,736	12,058,447	47,350,446	49,162,288	11,639,736	12,058,447	47,350,447	49,162,288	
Borrowings	30,895,566	34,448,590	125,683,162	140,446,901	28,275,232	30,155,737	115,023,644	122,944,940	
Interest expenses on lease	1,950,159	2,109,253	7,933,247	8,599,425	1,761,254	1,875,776	7,164,781	7,647,538	
	172,370,812	150,777,317	701,204,463	614,719,121	163,163,890	139,856,147	663,750,705	570,193,511	

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2021 AND FOR THE YEAR THEN ENDED

29. Fee and commission income

		The C	€roup		The Bank					
	2021	2020	2021	2020	2021	2020	2021	2020		
	US\$	US\$	KHR'000	KHR'000	US\$	US\$	KHR'000	KHR'000		
			(Note 5)	(Note 5)			(Note 5)	(Note 5)		
Commission fees	15,174,445	16,297,957	61,729,642	66,446,771	14,668,998	15,848,285	59,673,484	64,613,458		
ATM Fee	8,906,289	7,260,221	36,230,784	29,599,921	8,813,098	7,178,009	35,851,683	29,264,743		
Early loan redemption fees	7,277,983	6,762,569	29,606,835	27,570,994	5,442,670	5,382,843	22,140,782	21,945,851		
Commission fee collected for assurance agency	3,690,039	4,367,568	15,011,079	17,806,575	3,513,034	4,155,100	14,291,022	16,940,343		
Deposit fee charged	1,964,031	1,462,641	7,989,678	5,963,187	1,820,090	1,341,315	7,404,126	5,468,541		
Training fees	1,250,323	1,101,889	5,086,314	4,492,401	25,709	26,417	104,584	107,702		
Fee income from guarantee	639,330	1,059,745	2,600,794	4,320,580	638,162	1,057,581	2,596,043	4,311,758		
Others	4,033,921	7,462,575	16,409,991	30,424,919	3,903,959	7,364,544	15,881,305	30,025,245		
<u>-</u>	42,936,361	45,775,165	174,665,117	186,625,348	38,825,720	42,354,094	157,943,029	172,677,641		

Settlement fees amounting to KHR4,401,000 (equivalent to US\$1,080) and US\$6,042 (2020: KHR6,073,600 (equivalent to US\$1,502) and US\$12,169) for operations of cash settlement agents were recognized during the year.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2021 AND FOR THE YEAR THEN ENDED

30. Other income, net

		The G	roup		The Bank				
	2021 US\$	2020 US\$	2021 KHR'000 (Note 5)	2020 KHR'000 (Note 5)	2021 US\$	2020 US\$	2021 KHR'000 (Note 5)	2020 KHR'000 (Note 5)	
Foreign exchange gain Recovery from loans and advances written off Dividends on Fair value through P&L Gain on disposals of property and equipment	11,397,133 6,810,858 116,614	9,834,586 6,403,750 174,479	46,363,537 27,706,570 474,386	40,095,607 26,108,089 711,351	11,375,592 5,529,589 116,614	9,820,545 5,460,909 174,479	46,275,908 22,494,368 474,386	40,038,362 22,264,126 711,351	
and lease Others	248,023 1,388,989	369,528 1,569,015	1,008,958 5,650,407	1,506,566 6,396,874	253,426 1,103,631	326,299 880,516	1,030,937 4,489,571	1,330,321 3,589,864	
	19,961,617	18,351,358	81,203,858	74,818,487	18,378,852	16,662,748	74,765,170	67,934,024	

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2021 AND FOR THE YEAR THEN ENDED

31. General and administrative expenses

	-	The G	roup		The Bank					
	2021	2020	2021	2020	2021	2020	2021	2020		
	US\$	US\$	KHR'000	KHR'000	US\$	US\$	KHR'000	KHR'000		
			(Note 5)	(Note 5)			(Note 5)	(Note 5)		
Salaries and wages	111,169,213	104,491,311	452,236,358	426,011,075	102,884,051	95,451,391	418,532,319	389,155,321		
Other employee expense	42,248,544	35,479,412	171,867,077	144,649,563	42,150,869	34,870,101	171,469,735	142,165,402		
Depreciation charges	20,413,591	21,249,218	83,042,488	86,633,062	18,155,229	19,181,151	73,855,472	78,201,553		
Repair and maintenance	11,921,630	11,581,510	48,497,191	47,217,816	11,376,145	11,053,765	46,278,158	45,066,200		
Depreciation of right-of-use assets	11,525,175	10,627,120	46,884,412	43,326,768	10,716,809	9,770,638	43,595,979	39,834,891		
Seniority indemnity (Note 25(c))	8,080,729	6,563,719	32,872,406	26,760,282	7,896,158	6,378,738	32,121,571	26,006,115		
Utilities	5,337,469	5,203,989	21,712,824	21,216,663	4,996,194	4,812,487	20,324,517	19,620,509		
Office supplies	4,901,755	5,280,235	19,940,339	21,527,518	4,423,139	4,677,362	17,993,329	19,069,605		
Communication	4,029,252	3,717,757	16,390,997	15,157,295	3,013,076	2,755,106	12,257,193	11,232,567		
Amortisation charges	3,889,960	3,667,583	15,824,357	14,952,736	3,477,382	3,339,510	14,145,990	13,615,182		
Retirement benefit (Note 25(a))	2,029,831	1,697,381	8,257,353	6,920,222	1,958,715	1,577,677	7,968,053	6,432,189		
Travelling expenses	1,762,137	2,011,396	7,168,373	8,200,461	1,578,850	1,733,487	6,422,762	7,067,426		
Career development expense (Note 25(b))	1,574,658	1,312,641	6,405,709	5,351,637	1,561,783	1,312,641	6,353,333	5,351,637		
License fees	1,107,614	1,175,271	4,505,774	4,791,580	1,077,753	1,135,316	4,384,299	4,628,683		
Others	13,513,413	11,867,677	54,972,564	48,384,521	12,203,074	10,054,387	49,642,105	40,991,737		
	243,504,971	225,926,220	990,578,222	921,101,199	227,469,227	208,103,757	925,344,815	848,439,017		

As of 31 December 2021, there were salaries and wages expenses of ACLEDA Bank's staff who are responsible for operation of cash settlement agent amounting to US\$50,537 (2020: US\$35,701).

As of 31 December 2021, above expenses include costs incurred for operation of cash settlement agent, consisting of office supplies amounting to US\$271, furniture and fixtures amounting to US\$12,682 (KHR51,666,667) (2020: repairs and maintenance amounting to US\$8,101, office supplies amounting to US\$630, furniture and fixtures amounting to US\$512 and membership fees amounting to US\$12,773 (KHR51,666,667)).

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2021 AND FOR THE YEAR THEN ENDED

32. Taxation

(a) Current income tax liabilities

	The G	roup			The B	ank	
2021	2020	2021	2020	2021	2020	2021	2020
US\$	US\$	KHR'000	KHR'000	US\$	US\$	KHR'000	KHR'000
		(Note 5)	(Note 5)			(Note 5)	(Note 5)
36,315,767	30,292,370	147,950,435	122,532,637	35,491,329	27,950,334	144,591,674	113,059,101
	The G	roup			The B	ank	
2021	2020	2021	2020	2021	2020	2021	2020
US\$	US\$	KHR'000	KHR'000	US\$	US\$	KHR'000	KHR'000
		(Note 5)	(Note 5)		<u> </u>	(Note 5)	(Note 5)
30,292,370	30,459,303	122,532,637	124,121,660	27,950,334	29,175,560	113,059,101	118,890,407
36,171,767	34,897,719	147,146,748	142,278,000	34,415,103	32,490,343	140,000,639	132,463,128
(30,148,370)	(35,064,652)	(122,643,569)	(142,958,586)	(26,874,108)	(33,715,569)	(109,323,871)	(137,458,375)
<u> </u>	<u> </u>	914,619	(908,437)		<u> </u>	855,805	(836,059)
36,315,767	30,292,370	147,950,435	122,532,637	35,491,329	27,950,334	144,591,674	113,059,101
	36,315,767 2021 US\$ 30,292,370 36,171,767 (30,148,370)	2021 2020 US\$ 36,315,767 30,292,370 The G 2021 2020 US\$ 30,292,370 30,459,303 36,171,767 34,897,719 (30,148,370) (35,064,652)	US\$ US\$ KHR'000 (Note 5) 36,315,767 30,292,370 147,950,435 The Group 2021 2020 2021 US\$ KHR'000 (Note 5) 30,292,370 30,459,303 122,532,637 36,171,767 34,897,719 147,146,748 (30,148,370) (35,064,652) (122,643,569) - 914,619	2021 2020 2021 2020 US\$ US\$ KHR'000 KHR'000 (Note 5) (Note 5) (Note 5) The Group 2021 2020 2021 2020 US\$ KHR'000 KHR'000 KHR'000 (Note 5) (Note 5) (Note 5) 30,292,370 30,459,303 122,532,637 124,121,660 36,171,767 34,897,719 147,146,748 142,278,000 (30,148,370) (35,064,652) (122,643,569) (142,958,586) - 914,619 (908,437)	2021 2020 2021 2020 2021 US\$ US\$ KHR'000 KHR'000 US\$ 36,315,767 30,292,370 147,950,435 122,532,637 35,491,329 The Group 2021 2020 2021 2020 2021 US\$ KHR'000 KHR'000 US\$ (Note 5) (Note 5) (Note 5) 30,292,370 30,459,303 122,532,637 124,121,660 27,950,334 36,171,767 34,897,719 147,146,748 142,278,000 34,415,103 (30,148,370) (35,064,652) (122,643,569) (142,958,586) (26,874,108) - - 914,619 (908,437) -	2021 2020 2021 2020 2021 2020 US\$ US\$ KHR'000 (Note 5) KHR'000 (Note 5) US\$ US\$ 36,315,767 30,292,370 147,950,435 122,532,637 35,491,329 27,950,334 The Broup The Broup 2021 2020 2021 2020 US\$ US\$ KHR'000 KHR'000 (Note 5) US\$ US\$ US\$ 30,292,370 30,459,303 122,532,637 124,121,660 27,950,334 29,175,560 36,171,767 34,897,719 147,146,748 142,278,000 34,415,103 32,490,343 (30,148,370) (35,064,652) (122,643,569) (142,958,586) (26,874,108) (33,715,569) - - 914,619 (908,437) - - -	2021 2020 2021 2020 2021 2020 2021 US\$ US\$ KHR'000 KHR'000 US\$ US\$ KHR'000 (Note 5) (Note 5) (Note 5) (Note 5) 27,950,334 144,591,674 The Group The Bank 2021 2020 2021 2020 2021 2020 2021 US\$ KHR'000 KHR'000 US\$ US\$ KHR'000 (Note 5) (Note 5) (Note 5) (Note 5) (Note 5) 30,292,370 30,459,303 122,532,637 124,121,660 27,950,334 29,175,560 113,059,101 36,171,767 34,897,719 147,146,748 142,278,000 34,415,103 32,490,343 140,000,639 (30,148,370) (35,064,652) (122,643,569) (142,958,586) (26,874,108) (33,715,569) (109,323,871) - - 914,619 (908,437) - - - 855,805

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2021 AND FOR THE YEAR THEN ENDED

32. Taxation (continued)

(b) Income tax expense

·		The Gr	oup		The Bank				
	2021 US\$	2020 US\$	2021 KHR'000 (Note 5)	2020 KHR'000 (Note 5)	2021 US\$	2020 US\$	2021 KHR'000 (Note 5)	2020 KHR'000 (Note 5)	
Current income tax Deferred tax expense	36,171,767 1,907,302	34,897,719 3,645,153	147,146,748 7,758,905	142,278,000 14,861,291	34,415,103 5,162,230	32,490,343 1,321,796	140,000,639 20,999,952	132,463,128 5,388,963	
	38,079,069	38,542,872	154,905,653	157,139,291	39,577,333	33,812,139	161,000,591	137,852,091	

c) Reconciliation between income tax expense and accounting profit

		The G	roup		The Bank				
	2021 US\$	2020 US\$	2021 KHR'000 (Note 5)	2020 KHR'000 (Note 5)	2021 US\$	2020 US\$	2021 KHR'000 (Note 5)	2020 KHR'000 (Note 5)	
Profit before income tax Tax calculated at domestic tax rates applicable to	204,753,417	180,035,462	832,936,902	734,004,580	201,662,184	172,154,315	820,361,765	701,873,143	
profits in the respective countries Effect of non-deductible expense	40,780,879 (2,701,810)	36,455,146 2,087,726	165,896,616 (10,990,963)	148,627,630 8,511,661	40,332,437 (755,104)	34,430,863 (618,724)	164,072,354 (3,071,763)	140,374,628 (2,522,537)	
	38,079,069	38,542,872	154,905,653	157,139,291	39,577,333	33,812,139	161,000,591	137,852,091	

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2021 AND FOR THE YEAR THEN ENDED

32. Taxation (continued)

c) Reconciliation between income tax expense and accounting profit (continued)

Having been successfully listed on the CSX, the Bank is entitled to a reduction of 50% on the tax on profit for a period of 3 years after listing (proportion based on percentage of listed shares taking 20.0001% as a base in accordance with the Prakas No. 183 on the implementation guidance on the incentive on tax on profit for the IPO enterprise) and waiver of other tax liabilities, including tax on profit and withholding taxes for the period from year N-3 to N-10, where N is the IPO year ("N-3 to N-10"), in accordance with the Sub-decree No. 01 of the Royal Government of Cambodia ("RGC") dated 4 January 2019, and temporary postponement on the prepayment of profit tax for a period of 3 years after listing in accordance with Prakas No. 855 of the Ministry of Economy and Finance ("MEF") dated 24 July 2015. The Bank shall fulfil the forms and submit to the GDT through the Securities and Exchange Regulator of Cambodia ("SERC") in order to be granted tax incentives.

On 28 May 2020, the Bank submitted a letter to the SERC requesting for their assistance in facilitating with the GDT for the written approval on tax incentive related to the waiver of the Bank's tax liabilities for the period from N-3 to N-10. Subsequently, on 20 October 2020, the SERC submitted a letter to the GDT requesting for a written approval for tax incentive for the period from N-3 to N-10. The actual amounts of tax liabilities to be waived will be determined by the GDT.

On 08 January 2021, the Bank received a letter of approval from the GDT for the temporary postponement of the Bank's prepayment of profit tax from November 2020 until the end of the tax incentive period.

On 09 August 2021, the Bank received a letter of approval from the GDT regarding the request for the Bank's tax incentive on the waiver of income tax for 3 years beginning from 2020 to 2022 in accordance with Prakas No.183 and its annex on the implementing guidelines on the incentive on tax on income for IPO enterprises.

d) Other tax matters

The Bank's and its subsidiaries' tax returns are subject to periodic examination by the respective tax authorities.

Some areas of tax laws and regulations may be open to different interpretation; therefore tax amounts reported in the financial statements could change at a later date, upon final determination of the respective tax authorities.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2021 AND FOR THE YEAR THEN ENDED

33. Earnings per share

Diluted earnings per share

The following shows the Bank's profit used in the basic and diluted EPS computations for the year presented: 2020 2021 2021 2020 US\$ US\$ KHR'000 KHR'000 (Note 5) (Note 5) Profit attributable to shareholders 166,913,038 141,492,590 679,002,240 576,865,289 Weighted average numbers of shares 433,163,019 431,441,693 433,163,019 431,441,693 Basic earnings per share 0.39 0.33 1.57 1.34

The Bank has no dilutive potential ordinary shares as at each of the year end. As such, the diluted earnings per share are equivalent to the basic earnings per share.

0.39

0.33

1.57

1.34

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2021 AND FOR THE YEAR THEN ENDED

34. Cash and cash equivalents

_		The G	roup		The Bank				
- -	2021 US\$	2020 US\$	2021 KHR'000 (Note 5)	2020 KHR'000 (Note 5)	2021 US\$	2020 US\$	2021 KHR'000 (Note 5)	2020 KHR'000 (Note 5)	
Cash on hand (Note 7) Deposits and placements with other banks: Balances with the National Bank of Cambodia:	450,375,149	412,759,051	1,834,828,357	1,669,610,361	439,465,980	400,816,126	1,790,384,403	1,621,301,230	
Current accountsNegotiable certificate of deposits,	321,108,866	284,119,485	1,308,197,520	1,149,263,317	290,477,440	264,197,563	1,183,405,091	1,068,679,142	
maturities of three months or less Balances with other banks:	785,100,840	552,146,123	3,198,500,822	2,233,431,068	785,100,840	552,146,123	3,198,500,822	2,233,431,068	
Current accountsFixed deposits, maturities of three months	215,243,320	246,463,022	876,901,286	996,942,924	210,920,130	240,035,449	859,288,610	970,943,391	
or less	31,411,122	1,617,823	127,968,911	6,544,094	32,416,478	502,678	132,064,730	2,033,332	
_	1,803,239,297	1,497,105,504	7,346,396,896	6,055,791,764	1,758,380,868	1,457,697,939	7,163,643,656	5,896,388,163	

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2021 AND FOR THE YEAR THEN ENDED

35. Commitment and contingencies

The Group and the Bank had the contractual amounts of the Group's and the Bank's off-balance sheet financial instruments that commit it to extend credit to customers, guarantee and other facilities as follows:

(a) Loan commitment, guarantee and other financial liabilities

		The G	Group		The Bank					
	2021 US\$	2020 US\$	2021 KHR'000 (Note 5)	2020 KHR'000 (Note 5)	2021 US\$	2020 US\$	2021 KHR'000 (Note 5)	2020 KHR'000 (Note 5)		
Unused portion of overdrafts	146,104,629	120,937,607	595,230,259	489,192,620	145,914,488	120,108,962	594,455,624	485,840,751		
Bank guarantees Letters of credit	49,271,411 9,713,537	47,038,166 7,862,818	200,731,728 39,572,950	190,269,381 31,805,099	49,074,212 9,713,537	46,831,662 7,862,818	199,928,340 39,572,950	189,434,073 31,805,099		
Forward foreign exchange	300,030	7,002,010	1,222,322	<u> </u>	300,030	7,002,010	1,222,322	31,005,099		
	205,389,607	175,838,591	836,757,259	711,267,100	205,002,267	174,803,442	835,179,236	707,079,923		

No material losses are anticipated as a result of these transactions.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2021 AND FOR THE YEAR THEN ENDED

35. Commitments and contingencies (continued)

(b) Capital expenditure commitments

•		The Gr	oup		The Bank					
	2021	2020			2021	2020	2021	2020		
	US\$	US\$	KHR'000	KHR'000	US\$	US\$	KHR'000	KHR'000		
-			(Note 5)	(Note 5)			(Note 5)	(Note 5)		
Not later than 1 year	9,727,971	4,601,832	39,631,754	18,614,410	9,339,591	4,589,155	38,049,494	18,563,132		
Later than 1 but not later than 5 years	54,019	146,498	220,073	592,584	-	-	-	<u>-</u>		
	9,781,990	4,748,330	39,851,827	19,206,994	9,339,591	4,589,155	38,049,494	18,563,132		

The balances of these commitments are related to the purchases of property and equipment and intangible assets of the Bank amounting to US\$9,339,591, the construction contract to build AIB's building and purchases of other equipment amounting to US\$4,254, the purchases of computer software of ABL amounting to US\$54,019 and data backup system dell for DC and DR, upgrade IBM and QR/Laos ATM pool project phase 2 (Us-On-Them) amounting to US\$384,126.

(c) Other commitments

On 30 May 2016, the Bank guaranteed to IFC to secure the borrowing obtained by its subsidiary, AIB, amounting to US\$13,000,000 maturing on 15 June 2026. As at 31 December 2021, it was remained US\$8,443,468 due to repayment.

The Bank has made allowance for impairment loss of US\$129,331 (2020: US\$370,448) with respect to this guarantee.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2021 AND FOR THE YEAR THEN ENDED

36. Reserves

	The Group										
	General reserves		Regulatory reserves		Currency translation reserves		Transactions with non-controlling interest		Other reserves	7	Total
	US\$	KHR'000 (Note 5)	US\$	KHR'000 (Note 5)	US\$	KHR'000 (Note 5)	US\$	KHR'000 (Note 5)	KHR'000 (Note 5)	US\$	KHR'000 (Note 5)
As at 1 January 2021	460,207,698	1,861,540,136	64,527,752	261,014,758	(21,641,214)	(87,538,711)	-	-	13,692,814	503,094,236	2,048,708,997
Other comprehensive income:											
Other comprehensive income -currency translation difference			<u> </u>					<u>-</u>	5,081,893		5,081,893
Total other comprehensive income for the year								<u> </u>	5,081,893		5,081,893
Transactions with owners:											
Transfers from retained earnings to general reserves Transfer from retained earnings	64,103,889	260,774,620	(64,103,889)	(260,774,620)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
to regulatory reserves	-	-	100,484,437	408,770,690	-	-	-	-	-	100,484,437	408,770,690
Reserve NCI	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,028,319	12,319,202	-	3,028,319	12,319,202
Currency translation difference - foreign subsidiaries	-	-	-	-	(13,697,248)	(55,720,405)	-	-	-	(13,697,248)	(55,720,405)
Currency translation differences		13,730,650	<u> </u>	2,089,585		(709,778)		18,169	(856,088)		14,272,538
Total transactions with owners:	64,103,889	274,505,270	36,380,548	150,085,655	(13,697,248)	(56,430,183)	3,028,319	12,337,371	(856,088)	89,815,508	379,642,025
As at 31 December 2021	524,311,587	2,136,045,406	100,908,300	411,100,413	(35,338,462)	(143,968,894)	3,028,319	12,337,371	17,918,619	592,909,744	2,433,432,915

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2021 AND FOR THE YEAR THEN ENDED

36. Reserves (continued)

	The Group										
	Gene	al reserves	Regulatory reserves Currency translation reserves		Transactions with non-controlling interest		Other reserves	Total			
	US\$	KHR'000 (Note 5)	US\$	KHR'000 (Note 5)	US\$	KHR'000 (Note 5)	US\$	KHR'000 (Note 5)	KHR'000 (Note 5)	US\$	KHR'000 (Note 5)
As at 1 January 2020	398,373,767	1,623,373,099	38,630,578	157,419,606	(22,255,619)	(90,691,647)	-	-	17,984,208	414,748,726	1,708,085,266
Other comprehensive income: Other comprehensive income -currency translation difference			<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>		<u>-</u> _	<u> </u>		(8,160,026)		(8,160,026)
Total other comprehensive income for the year			<u> </u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u> .	<u> </u>	<u>-</u> _		(8,160,026)		(8,160,026)
Transactions with owners: Conversion of retained earnings to share capital	(4,451,864)	(18,150,250)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(4,451,864)	(18,150,250)
Transfers from retained earnings to general reserves Transfer from retained earnings to regulatory reserves	66,285,795	270,247,186	- 25,897,174	105,582,778	-	-	-	-	-	66,285,795 25,897,174	270,247,186 105,582,778
Currency translation difference - foreign subsidiaries	-	-	-	-	614,405	2,504,929	-	-	-	614,405	2,504,929
Currency translation differences		(13,929,899)		(1,987,626)	<u> </u>	648,007	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	3,868,632		(11,400,886)
Total transactions with owners:	61,833,931	238,167,037	25,897,174	103,595,152	614,405	3,152,936		<u>-</u>	3,868,632	88,345,510	348,783,757
As at 31 December 2020	460,207,698	1,861,540,136	64,527,752	261,014,758	(21,641,214)	(87,538,711)	<u>-</u>		13,692,814	503,094,236	2,048,708,997

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2021 AND FOR THE YEAR THEN ENDED

36. Reserves (continued)

	The Bank							
	Genera	l reserves	Regulate	ory reserves	Other reserves	Т	otal	
	US\$	KHR'000 (Note 5)	US\$	KHR'000 (Note 5)	KHR'000 (Note 5)	US\$	KHR'000 (Note 5)	
Balance at 1 January 2021	455,413,631	1,842,148,137	55,327,925	223,801,459	13,408,214	510,741,556	2,079,357,810	
Other comprehensive income:								
Other comprehensive income -currency translation difference	-	-	-	-	4,959,390	-	4,959,390	
Total other comprehensive income for the year					4,959,390	-	4,959,390	
Transactions with owners:								
Transfers from retained earnings to general reserves	55,327,925	225,073,999	(55,327,925)	(225,073,999)	-	-	-	
Transfer from retained earnings to regulatory reserves	-	-	97,140,004	395,165,536	-	97,140,004	395,165,536	
Currency translation differences		13,538,963		1,855,383	(837,800)	-	14,556,546	
Total transactions with owners:	55,327,925	238,612,962	41,812,079	171,946,920	(837,800)	97,140,004	409,722,082	
As at 31 December 2021	510,741,556	2,080,761,099	97,140,004	395,748,379	17,529,804	607,881,560	2,494,039,282	
Balance at 1 January 2020 Other comprehensive income:	388,464,324	1,582,992,120	37,245,288	151,774,549	17,601,987	425,709,612	1,752,368,656	
Other comprehensive income -currency translation difference	<u>-</u> .				(7,961,797)	_	(7,961,797)	
Total other comprehensive income for the year	_				(7,961,797)	_	(7,961,797)	
Transactions with owners:								
Transfers from retained earnings to general reserves	66,949,305	272,952,316	-	-	-	66,949,305	272,952,316	
Transfer from retained earnings to regulatory reserves	-	-	18,082,637	73,722,911	-	18,082,637	73,722,911	
Currency translation differences		(13,796,307)		(1,696,001)	3,768,024		(11,724,284)	
Total transactions with owners:	66,949,305	259,156,009	18,082,637	72,026,910	3,768,024	85,031,942	334,950,943	
As at 31 December 2020	455,413,629	1,842,148,129	55,327,925	223,801,459	13,408,214	510,741,554	2,079,357,802	

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2021 AND FOR THE YEAR THEN ENDED

37. Related party transactions and balances

(a) Related parties and relationships

The related parties of and their relationships with the Bank are as follows:

Related parties	Relationship
ACLEDA Bank Plc.	Holding company
Subsidiaries of the Bank as disclosed in Note 13	Subsidiaries
Shareholders as disclosed in Note 26	Shareholders
Key managements	The key managements are those persons having the authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the activities of the Group and the Bank either directly or indirectly. The key management personnel of the Group and the Bank include all Directors of the Group and the Bank and members of senior management of the Group and the Bank.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2021 AND FOR THE YEAR THEN ENDED

37. Related party transactions and balances (continued)

(b) Related parties balances

			The Gr	oup		The Bank				
		2021 US\$	2020 US\$	2021 KHR'000 (Note 5)	2020 KHR'000 (Note 5)	2021 US\$	2020 US\$	2021 KHR'000 (Note 5)	2020 KHR'000 (Note 5)	
i).	Loans and advances Key managements Subsidiaries	14,570,028	13,988,651	59,358,294	56,584,093	13,904,162	12,996,169 6,440,590	56,645,556 -	52,569,504 26,052,187	
		14,570,028	13,988,651	59,358,294	56,584,093	13,904,162	19,436,759	56,645,556	78,621,691	
ii).	Balances with related parties Shareholder Subsidiaries	639,918	412,162	2,607,026	1,667,195	639,918 1,005,356	412,162 502,678	2,607,026 4,095,820	1,667,195 2,033,333	
		639,918	412,162	2,607,026	1,667,195	1,645,274	914,840	6,702,846	3,700,528	
iii).	Receivables from/(payables to) related parties Key managements deposit Other payables	(60,218)	(28,375)	(245,328)	(114,777)	(26,973)	(28,375)	(109,888)	(114,777)	
	Shareholders Other payables Subsidiaries	(26,106)	(500)	(106,356)	(2,023)	(26,106)	(500)	(106,356)	(2,023)	
	Other receivables Other payables	<u> </u>	- 	- -	- 	46,319 (37,318)	169,544 (2,187)	188,703 (152,033)	685,806 (8,846)	
		(86,324)	(28,875)	(351,684)	(116,800)	(44,078)	138,482	(179,574)	560,160	

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2021 AND FOR THE YEAR THEN ENDED

37. Related party transactions and balances (continued)

(b) Related parties balances (continued)

	The Group				The Bank				
	2021 US\$	2020 US\$	2021 KHR'000 (Note 5)	2020 KHR'000 (Note 5)	2021 US\$	2020 US\$	2021 KHR'000 (Note 5)	2020 KHR'000 (Note 5)	
iv). Deposits from related parties			_				_		
Key managements Shareholders	5,548,116	5,206,782	22,603,025	21,061,433	4,912,471	4,513,852	20,013,407	18,258,531	
Current accounts	11,095,171	12,867,384	45,201,727	52,048,568	11,095,171	12,867,384	45,201,727	52,048,568	
Saving accounts	22,287	99,712	90,797	403,335	22,287	99,712	90,797	403,335	
Fixed deposits	2,146,106	150,500	8,743,236	608,773	2,146,106	150,500	8,743,236	608,773	
Subsidiaries									
Current accounts	-	-	-	-	2,555,788	1,637,224	10,412,280	6,622,571	
Saving accounts	-	-	-	-	164,269	180,135	669,232	728,646	
Fixed deposits		<u> </u>	<u> </u>		3,642,598	1,699,962	14,839,944	6,876,346	
	18,811,680	18,324,378	76,638,785	74,122,109	24,538,690	21,148,769	99,970,623	85,546,770	
v). Borrowings from related parties Shareholders		<u>-</u> _	<u>-</u> .	<u> </u>	<u>-</u>	<u> </u>	-	<u>-</u>	

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2021 AND FOR THE YEAR THEN ENDED

37. Related party transactions and balances (continued)

(c) Related parties transactions

` ,	•		The Gr	oup					
	_	2021 US\$	2020 US\$	2021 KHR'000 (Note 5)	2020 KHR'000 (Note 5)	2021 US\$	2020 US\$	2021 KHR'000 (Note 5)	2020 KHR'000 (Note 5)
i).	Interest income from related parties								
	Loans and advances to key managements Deposit from shareholder	1,131,722 -	1,118,336 16,989	4,602,713 -	4,559,456 69,264	1,064,057 -	1,074,031 16,989	4,327,520 -	4,378,824 69,264
	Deposits with subsidiary	-	-	-	-	39,303	6,720	159,845	27,397
	Loan to subsidiary	<u>-</u>		<u> </u>	<u> </u>	167,205	392,804	680,023	1,601,462
	<u> </u>	1,131,722	1,135,325	4,602,713	4,628,720	1,270,565	1,490,544	5,167,388	6,076,947
ii).	Fee and commission income from related parties								
	Shareholders	28,063	28,063	114,132	114,413	28,063	28,063	114,132	114,413
	Subsidiaries	<u> </u>	<u>-</u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	8,521	12,288	34,655	50,099
	<u> </u>	28,063	28,063	114,132	114,413	36,584	40,351	148,787	164,512
iii).	Interest expenses to related parties								
	Deposits of key managements	158,999	147,282	646,649	600,469	143,482	135,704	583,541	553,265
	Borrowing from shareholders	-	44,373	-	180,909	-	-	-	-
	Deposits of shareholders	32,903	201,670	133,816	822,208	32,903	201,670	133,816	822,208
	Deposits of subsidiaries	<u>-</u> _		<u>-</u>		197,499	95,393	803,229	388,917
	<u>=</u>	191,902	393,325	780,465	1,603,586	373,884	432,767	1,520,586	1,764,390
iv).									
	Board of Directors	666,357	829,387	2,710,074	3,381,411	407,587	527,704	1,657,656	2,151,449
	Key managements	9,016,472	7,682,706	36,669,992	31,322,392	7,418,959	5,990,537	30,172,906	24,423,419
	Subsidiary	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	2,541,176	2,200,796	10,334,963	8,972,645
	<u> </u>	9,682,829	8,512,093	39,380,066	34,703,803	10,367,722	8,719,037	42,165,525	35,547,513
v).	Other commitments ECL on financial guarantee on AIB's debt from IFC	<u> </u>		<u> </u>		(241,116)	(77,895)	(980,619)	(317,578)

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2021 AND FOR THE YEAR THEN ENDED

38. Financial risk management

(a) Introduction and overview

The Group and the Bank is the leading and first listed bank in Cambodia and currently has the largest branch network and self-service units which offers multiple products and services to its customer such as credits, deposits, funds transfers, cash management, trade finance, ACLEDA card, credit and debit card, and digital services including internet banking, ACLEDA mobile (mobile banking app), e-commerce payment gateway, ACLEDA ATM/POS, and term deposit machine. As disclosed on Note 13, the Bank's four subsidiaries are as follows:

- a. ACLEDA Bank Lao Ltd.,
- b. ACLEDA Securities Plc.,
- c. ACLEDA Institute of Business, and
- d. ACLEDA MFI Myanmar Co., Ltd.

In the competitive business environment along with the rapid evolution and development of technology and difference or change in laws and jurisdictions, the Group and the Bank need to have effective risk management in place in order to manage and ensure all risks are within the risk appetite and tolerance. This also provides reasonable assurance regarding the achievement of the Group's and the Bank's objectives.

The established risk management framework comprises of core components such as (1) effective governance and oversight by the Board of Directors and senior management; (2) effective implementation of risk appetite and tolerance; (3) effective implementation of risk management processes; and (4) effective technology and data infrastructure. It must be integrated into the day-to-day management of the business and operations to provide transparent and consistent management of risks across the Bank and the Group.

The Group and the Bank instil proactive risk management by embedding accountability and risk ownership culture in managing risks for all levels, which includes the Group's and the Bank's Board of Directors, senior management, and employees. This culture is supported by (1) the Bank's employee's policies (ethics and human resource management, code of conduct, conflict of interest, remuneration and nomination, whistle blower's protection, or detailed of misconduct etc.); (2) alignment of compensation policies with the Bank's risk appetite and tolerance limits; and (3) availability of risk management training throughout the Bank and the Group.

Risk management within the Bank and the Group is managed by a three-line model, supported by sufficient numbers of personnel skilled in the management of risks within all areas in the three-line model.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2021 AND FOR THE YEAR THEN ENDED

38. Financial risk management (continued)

(b) Objective and principles

The objectives of the Group's and the Bank's risk management are:

- To ensure risks are within the risk appetite and tolerance and to provide reasonable assurance regarding the achievement of objectives.
- To manage risk effectively and to identify the risk before it occurs and minimize the potential risk properly and timely.
- To manage risk in a way that optimally balances managing risk while adding value to the Group and the Bank.

Risk appetite is defined as the amount and type of risk, on a broad level, the Group and the Bank are willing to accept in pursuit of long-term shareholder value. Risk tolerance refers to the variation amount of maximum risks which can be accepted, taking into account the appropriate measure to reduce the risk.

The Bank's and the Group's risk appetite and tolerance statement is prepared in accordance with its business strategy and the role of the Bank in the financial system.

The Board of Directors approves the Bank's and the Group's risk appetite and tolerance statement with considering the most significant risk which the Bank is exposed and provides an outline of the approach to manage these risks.

The risk management policy defines risk categories in line with the categories identified by the Basel Committee on Banking Supervision "Basel" and the nature of the Bank's business context. The policy sets risk tolerance/internal targets per individual risk category.

At all times the Bank and the Group shall adhere to the prudential ratios and requirements as stipulated by the superintendent.

At all times, unless specifically mentioned otherwise, the Bank and the Group shall adhere to the risk tolerance/internal targets, as set by the Board in the risk management policy, in order to limit potential loss.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2021 AND FOR THE YEAR THEN ENDED

38. Financial risk management (continued)

(b) Objective and principles (continued)

The Group's and the Bank's activities expose it to a variety of financial risks: credit risk, market risk (including foreign exchange rate risk, and interest rate risk. Equity risk and commodity risk are not applicable given that the Group and the Bank does not hold any equity and commodity position.), and liquidity risk.

The Group and the Bank hold the following financial assets and financial liabilities:

a. Financial assets and financial liabilities measured at amortised cost

		The Gro	oup		The E	Bank		
-	2021 US\$	2020 US\$	2021 KHR'000 (Note 5)	2020 KHR'000 (Note 5)	2021 US\$	2020 US\$	2021 KHR'000 (Note 5)	2020 KHR'000 (Note 5)
Financial assets								
Cash on hand	450,375,149	412,759,051	1,834,828,357	1,669,610,361	439,465,980	400,816,126	1,790,384,403	1,621,301,230
Deposits and placements with other banks	577,117,298	534,653,146	2,351,175,872	2,162,671,976	543,426,920	507,629,407	2,213,921,272	2,053,360,951
Statutory deposits	415,456,960	360,377,008	1,692,571,655	1,457,724,997	412,986,454	356,753,756	1,682,506,814	1,443,068,943
Financial investments	800,894,722	566,520,994	3,262,845,098	2,291,577,421	800,894,722	566,520,994	3,262,845,098	2,291,577,421
Loans and advances, net	5,393,953,503	4,471,300,618	21,974,966,571	18,086,411,000	5,232,058,920	4,292,649,159	21,315,408,040	17,363,765,848
Other assets	7,720,538	6,921,852	31,453,472	27,998,891	6,801,988	6,923,222	27,711,299	28,004,433
Total financial assets	7,645,518,170	6,352,532,669	31,147,841,025	25,695,994,646	7,435,634,984	6,131,292,664	30,292,776,926	24,801,078,826
Financial liabilities								
Deposits and placements of other banks and financial								
institutions	483,740,992	317,009,459	1,970,760,801	1,282,303,262	455,606,835	296,764,554	1,856,142,246	1,200,412,621
Deposits from customers	5,232,278,693	4,294,286,048	21,316,303,395	17,370,387,064	5,126,926,990	4,180,268,737	20,887,100,557	16,909,187,041
Lease liabilities	27,874,940	28,617,902	113,562,506	115,759,414	25,371,736	25,772,385	103,364,452	104,249,297
Borrowings	608,488,803	542,398,916	2,478,983,383	2,194,003,615	583,641,056	507,352,916	2,377,753,662	2,052,242,545
Subordinated debts	156,492,941	167,158,623	637,552,242	676,156,630	156,492,941	167,158,623	637,552,242	676,156,630
Other liabilities	32,335,775	28,699,228	131,735,947	116,088,377	32,184,457	28,488,959	131,119,478	115,237,839
Total financial liabilities	6,541,212,144	5,378,170,176	26,648,898,274	21,754,698,362	6,380,224,015	5,205,806,174	25,993,032,637	21,057,485,973
Net financial instruments	1,104,306,026	974,362,493	4,498,942,751	3,941,296,284	1,055,410,969	925,486,490	4,299,744,289	3,743,592,853

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2021 AND FOR THE YEAR THEN ENDED

38. Financial risk management (continued)

(b) Objective and principles (continued)

b. Financial assets and financial liabilities measured at fair value

		The Gro	oup		The Bank				
	2021 US\$	2020 US\$	2021 KHR'000 (Note 5)	2020 KHR'000 (Note 5)	2021 US\$	2020 US\$	2021 KHR'000 (Note 5)	2020 KHR'000 (Note 5)	
Financial assets									
Financial investments	189,670	153,529	772,715	621,025	189,670	153,529	772,715	621,025	
Derivative financial instruments	<u> </u>		<u> </u>	<u> </u>			<u> </u>		
Total financial assets	189,670	153,529	772,715	621,025	189,670	153,529	772,715	621,025	
Financial liabilities									
Derivative financial instruments	506,158	_	2,062,088	<u> </u>	506,158	<u> </u>	2,062,088		
Total financial liabilities	506,158	<u> </u>	2,062,088	<u>-</u> _	506,158		2,062,088	<u>-</u>	
Net financial instruments	(316,488)	153,529	(1,289,373)	621,025	(316,488)	153,529	(1,289,373)	621,025	

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2021 AND FOR THE YEAR THEN ENDED

38. Financial risk management (continued)

38.1 Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk that a counterparty would fail to meet its obligations in accordance with agreed terms. While loans are the most obvious source of credit risk, other sources of credit risk exist throughout the activities of an institution, including in the banking book and the trading book, in both on and off-balance sheets. Institutions are facing credit risks in various financial instruments other than loans, including acceptance, trade financing, commitment and guarantee, interbank transaction, settlement of transactions, foreign exchange transactions, bonds, equities and financial derivative instruments.

Principles of the credit risk:

- The Board of Directors recognises that the loan book is the main sources of income for the Group and the Bank and, conversely, also constitutes the greatest risk of losses.
- The Board of Directors considers that lending to the lower segments of the market of small business loans, provided the existing policies are implemented properly, carries a credit risk which is smaller than for larger loans as history has shown that losses due to default on these loans have been minimal. The Board of Directors considers the risk return equation favourable for loans provided to the lower segments in the market and considers this the core product of the Group and the Bank.
- The Board of Directors considers that the Management has freedom to adjust, adapt or develop existing
 products and product lines but requires that new product lines need to be approved by the Board of
 Directors.
- The day-to-day responsibility for the credit risk lies with the senior management of the Credit Sale Management Division and branches.
- The credit risk is regularly measured by calculating the ECL taking probability of customer defaults, exposure in the event of default and severity of LGD of the customer base where credit scoring is applied for.
- The Board of Directors requires that credit risk is spread across different sectors (like trade, agriculture, services, industrial, infrastructure etc.) and products to avoid undue over exposure to one particular sector or industry.
- Systemic risk is the risk of system wide breakdown of the financial sector. The Board of Directors requires
 that credit risk on counterparty financial institutions should be subject to the same principles of the
 prudential assessment and controls as with other forms of lending and prudential position limits should
 be set to sufficiently protect the Group and the Bank for a systemic risk.

Internal targets of the credit risk:

The internal targets on credit products should be set by the Board Risk Management and IT Committee ("BRIC") and approved by the Board of Directors. The internal targets will be in line with the risk appetite of the Board of Directors.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2021 AND FOR THE YEAR THEN ENDED

38. Financial risk management (continued)

38.1 Credit risk (continued)

The Risk Management Division regularly reviews all internal targets as set and approved by the Board of Directors and advises on any change deemed appropriate.

In order to maintain the credit growth in a prudent and reasonable way and to ensure the maintenance of portfolio quality, various control limits have been imposed to credit products, which must be strictly complied with:

- Loan exposure ratio: defined as the aggregate amount of loan assets in arrears > 30 days minus loan loss reserves divided by the net worth should be less than 25%.
- Ceilings on lending to sectors and by product to put limits on concentration risk.
- The maximum exposure to a single client or group of clients is up to 5% of the net worth.
- Counterparty financial institutions.

(a) Credit risk management

The Boards of Directors has delegated responsibility for oversight of credit risk to its BRIC. Credit Division is responsible for management of the credit risk based on the following:

- Separation of roles between the persons involved in dealing with the clients that are responsible for the credit application and the persons involved in the authorisation of the credits.
- Separation of roles between the persons involved in dealing directly with clients and the credit administration.
- Principle of double authorisation to ensure a good balance of the interests of the clients and objectivity in the risk assessment process.
- Timely and full documentation of the agreements made with the client together with all needed information, which is relevant in the assessment and control phase of the credit process.
- Careful credit control systems, with periodical reviews, through which timely signals can be derived for relevant information regarding risk management.
- Independent control to ensure conformity with approved procedures and regulations in the credit process (formal control) but also monitoring the quality of risk aspects and credit control (material control).
- The Group and the Bank will maintain a diversified loan assets portfolio in terms of industry sector, geographical area, and currency and loan size.
- Loan analysis will strongly focus on the client's ability and willingness to repay the loan through character and cash flow based on assessment and in applying green-lining methodology.

The Group and the Bank's total exposure to a single client or group of clients (one obligor principle) acting in concert shall not exceed 5% of the Bank's net worth. "Exposure" includes the aggregate of (i) the face amount of the assets of the Borrower with respect to which such Person is the obligor and (ii) any claim of such

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2021 AND FOR THE YEAR THEN ENDED

38. Financial risk management (continued)

38.1 Credit risk (continued)

(a) Credit risk management (continued)

Person against the Borrower comprising any commitment to provide funds or credit to, or on behalf of such Person including, but not limited to, loan guarantees, letters of credit and derivatives.

(b) Internal targets and mitigation policies

The Group and the Bank operates and provides loans and advances to individuals or enterprises within the Kingdom of Cambodia, Lao PDR, and the Republic of the Union of Myanmar. The Group and the Bank manage limits and controls concentration of credit risk whenever they are identified. Large exposure is defined by the NBC as overall exposure to any individual beneficiary which exceeds 10% of the net worth.

The Bank is required, under the conditions of Prakas No. B7-06-226 of the NBC, to maintain at all times a maximum ratio of 20% between the Bank's overall credit exposure to any individual beneficiary and the Bank's net worth. The aggregation of large credit exposure must not exceed 300% of the Bank's net worth.

ACLEDA Bank Lao Ltd. is required, based on the letter No: 296 of the Bank of Lao P.D.R, to maintain at all times a maximum ratio of 25% between the Bank's overall credit exposure to any individual beneficiary and the Bank's net worth. The aggregation of large credit exposure must not exceed 500% of the Bank's net worth. However, for ACLEDA MFI Myanmar Co., Ltd. there is no requirement by Financial Regulatory Department ("FRD").

The Group and the Bank employ a range of policies and practices to mitigate credit risk. The most traditional of these is the taking of security in the form of collateral for loans and advances to customers, which is common practice. The Group and the Bank implement guidelines on the acceptability of specific classes of collateral or credit risk mitigation. The principal collateral types to secure for loans and advances to customers are:

- Mortgages over residential properties (land, building and other properties);
- Charges over business assets such as land and buildings;
- Cash in the form of margin deposits.
- (c) Maximum exposure to credit risk before collateral held or other credit enhancements

For financial assets reflected in the balance sheet, the exposure to credit risk equals their carrying amount. For financial guarantees and similar contract granted, it is the maximum amount that the Group and the Bank would have to pay if the guarantees were called upon. For credit related commitments and contingents that are irrevocable over the life of the respective facilities, it is generally the full amount of the committed facilities.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2021 AND FOR THE YEAR THEN ENDED

38. Financial risk management (continued)

38.1 Credit risk (continued)

(c) Maximum exposure to credit risk before collateral held or other credit enhancements (continued)

		The G	roup			The Ba	ank	
	2021 US\$	2020 US\$	2021 KHR'000	2020 KHR'000	2021 US\$	2020 US\$	2021 KHR'000	2020 KHR'000
			(Note 5)	(Note 5)			(Note 5)	(Note 5)
Credit exposure for on-balance sheet financial assets:								
Cash on hand	450,375,149	412,759,051	1,834,828,357	1,669,610,361	439,465,980	400,816,126	1,790,384,403	1,621,301,230
Deposits and placements with other banks	577,117,298	534,653,146	2,351,175,872	2,162,671,976	543,426,920	507,629,407	2,213,921,272	2,053,360,951
Statutory deposits	415,456,960	360,377,008	1,692,571,655	1,457,724,997	412,986,454	356,753,756	1,682,506,814	1,443,068,943
Financial investments	801,084,392	566,674,523	3,263,617,813	2,292,198,446	801,084,392	566,674,523	3,263,617,813	2,292,198,446
Loans and advances, net	5,393,953,503	4,471,300,618	21,974,966,571	18,086,411,000	5,232,058,920	4,292,649,159	21,315,408,040	17,363,765,848
Other assets	7,720,538	6,921,852	31,453,472	27,998,891	6,801,988	6,923,222	27,711,299	28,004,433
	7,645,707,840	6,352,686,198	31,148,613,740	25,696,615,671	7,435,824,654	6,131,446,193	30,293,549,641	24,801,699,851
Credit exposure for off-balance sheet items:								
Unused portion of loan commitment	146,104,629	120,937,607	595,230,259	489,192,620	145,914,488	120,108,962	594,455,624	485,840,751
Bank guarantees	49,271,411	47,038,166	200,731,728	190,269,381	49,074,212	46,831,662	199,928,340	189,434,073
Letters of credit	9,713,537	7,862,818	39,572,950	31,805,099	9,713,537	7,862,818	39,572,950	31,805,099
Foreign exchange spot transactions	300,030		1,222,322		300,030	<u> </u>	1,222,322	
	205,389,607	175,838,591	836,757,259	711,267,100	205,002,267	174,803,442	835,179,236	707,079,923
Total maximum credit risk exposure	7,851,097,447	6,528,524,789	31,985,370,999	26,407,882,771	7,640,826,921	6,306,249,635	31,128,728,877	25,508,779,774

The above table represents a worst case scenario of credit risk exposure to the Group and the Bank as at 31 December 2021 and 2020, without taking into account any collateral held or other credit enhancements attached. For on-balance sheet assets, the exposures set out above are based on net carrying amounts.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2021 AND FOR THE YEAR THEN ENDED

38. Financial risk management (continued)

38.1 Credit risk (continued)

(c) Maximum exposure to credit risk before collateral held or other credit enhancements (continued)

As shown above, 68.70% for the Group and 68.48% for the Bank of total maximum exposure is derived from loans and advances to customers (2020: 68.49% and 68.07% for the Group and for the Bank respectively).

Management is confident in its ability to continue to control and sustain minimal exposure of credit risk to the Group resulting from its loans and advances on the followings. Significant credit risk exposure is arising from loans and advances, net. In order to mitigate the exposure of credit risk arising from loans and advances, net, all loan size limits must not exceed 75% of estimated saleable value of the pledged collateral, except for other loans authorized by Management Credit Committee wherein the loan to collateral value exceed 75%. As at 31 December 2021, approximately 96.45% (2020: 98.59%) of these loans and advances, net, are collateralised.

(d) Concentration of financial assets with credit risk exposure

A concentration of credit risk exists when a number of counterparties are engaged in similar activities and have similar economic characteristics that would cause their ability to meet contractual obligations to be similarly affected by changes in economic or other conditions. The Group and the Bank analysed the concentration of credit risk by geographic purpose and industry sector on the succeeding pages:

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2021 AND FOR THE YEAR THEN ENDED

38. Financial risk management (continued)

38.1 Credit risk (continued)

(d) Concentration of risks of financial assets with credit risk exposure (continued)

(i) Geographical sector

The analysis of credit risk concentrations (without taking into account any collateral held or other credit enhancements) based on the location of the counterparty as at 31 December 2021 and 31 December 2020 are as follows:

	The Group										
	Cambodia US\$	France US\$	Germany US\$	Lao US\$	Singapore US\$	USA US\$	Myanmar US\$	Other US\$	Total US\$		
As at 31 December 2021 Credit exposure for on-balance sheet financial assets:											
Cash on hand	439,489,116	-	-	10,234,359	-	-	651,674	-	450,375,149		
Deposits and placements with other banks	334,783,968	506,606	147,194	30,048,035	1,497,819	191,249,290	2,100,080	16,784,306	577,117,298		
Statutory deposits	413,231,913	-	-	2,225,047	-	-	-	-	415,456,960		
Financial investments	801,084,392	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	801,084,392		
Loans and advances, net	5,232,061,387	-	-	144,546,013	-	-	17,346,103	-	5,393,953,503		
Other assets	6,786,049	<u>-</u> _	<u>-</u> _	149,917	<u>-</u> _		784,572		7,720,538		
	7,227,436,825	506,606	147,194	187,203,371	1,497,819	191,249,290	20,882,429	16,784,306	7,645,707,840		
Credit exposure for off-balance sheet items:											
Unused portion of loan commitment	145,914,488	-	-	190,141	-	_	-	-	146,104,629		
Bank guarantees	49,074,212	=	=	197,199	-	-	-	_	49,271,411		
Letters of credit	9,713,537	=	=	=	-	-	-	_	9,713,537		
Foreign exchange spot transactions	300,030	<u> </u>	<u>-</u>		<u> </u>	_			300,030		
	205,002,267	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	387,340	<u> </u>	_			205,389,607		
Total maximum credit risk exposure	7,432,439,092	506,606	147,194	187,590,711	1,497,819	191,249,290	20,882,429	16,784,306	7,851,097,447		
In KHR'000 equivalent (Note 5)	30,279,756,861	2,063,913	599,668	764,244,557	6,102,115	779,149,607	85,075,016	68,379,263	31,985,371,000		

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2021 AND FOR THE YEAR THEN ENDED

38. Financial risk management (continued)

- (d) Concentration of risks of financial assets with credit risk exposure (continued)
- (i) Geographical sector (continued)

					The Group				
	Cambodia US\$	France US\$	Germany US\$	Lao US\$	Singapore US\$	USA US\$	Myanmar US\$	Other US\$	Total US\$
As at 31 December 2020 Credit exposure for on-balance sheet financial assets:									
Cash on hand	400,829,300	-	-	11,624,911	-	-	304,840	-	412,759,051
Deposits and placements with other banks	269,022,932	631,569	568,916	20,612,267	263,969	232,975,901	4,823,475	5,754,117	534,653,146
Statutory deposits	357,000,974	-	-	3,376,034	-	-	-	-	360,377,008
Financial investments	566,674,523	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	566,674,523
Loans and advances, net	4,286,426,601	-	-	140,902,367	-	-	43,971,650	-	4,471,300,618
Other assets	6,774,532	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	147,320	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	6,921,852
	5,886,728,862	631,569	568,916	176,662,899	263,969	232,975,901	49,099,965	5,754,117	6,352,686,198
Credit exposure for off-balance sheet items:									
Unused portion of loan commitment	120,108,962	-	-	828,645	-	-	-	-	120,937,607
Bank guarantees	46,831,662	-	-	206,504	-	-	-	-	47,038,166
Letters of credit	7,862,818	_	-	-	_	-	-	-	7,862,818
	174,803,442	<u>-</u>		1,035,149					175,838,591
Total maximum credit risk exposure	6,061,532,304	631,569	568,916	177,698,048	263,969	232,975,901	49,099,965	5,754,117	6,528,524,789
In KHR'000 equivalent (Note 5)	24,518,898,170	2,554,697	2,301,265	718,788,604	1,067,755	942,387,520	198,609,358	23,275,403	26,407,882,772

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2021 AND FOR THE YEAR THEN ENDED

38. Financial risk management (continued)

- (d) Concentration of risks of financial assets with credit risk exposure (continued)
- (i) Geographical sector (continued)

	The Bank										
	Cambodia US\$	France US\$	Germany US\$	Lao US\$	Singapore US\$	USA US\$	Myanmar US\$	Other US\$	Total US\$		
As at 31 December 2021											
Credit exposure for on-balance sheet financial assets:											
Cash on hand	439,465,980	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	439,465,980		
Deposits and placements with other banks	332,288,876	506,606	147,194	999,595	1,497,819	191,249,290	46,770	16,690,770	543,426,920		
Statutory deposits	412,986,454	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	412,986,454		
Financial investments	801,084,392	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	801,084,392		
Loans and advances, net	5,232,058,920	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,232,058,920		
Other assets	6,761,025	<u> </u>	<u> </u>		<u> </u>	<u> </u>	40,963	-	6,801,988		
	7,224,645,647	506,606	147,194	999,595	1,497,819	191,249,290	87,733	16,690,770	7,435,824,654		
Credit exposure for off-balance sheet items:	145 014 400								145 014 400		
Unused portion of loan commitment	145,914,488	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	145,914,488 49,074,212		
Bank guarantees Letters of credit	49,074,212	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
	9,713,537	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9,713,537 300,030		
Foreign exchange spot transactions	300,030					<u>-</u>			205,002,267		
	205,002,267				<u>-</u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u>-</u>	200,002,207		
Total maximum credit risk exposure	7,429,647,914	506,606	147,194	999,595	1,497,819	191,249,290	87,733	16,690,770	7,640,826,921		
In KHR'000 equivalent (Note 5)	30,268,385,602	2,063,913	599,668	4,072,350	6,102,115	779,149,607	357,424	67,998,197	31,128,728,876		

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2021 AND FOR THE YEAR THEN ENDED

38. Financial risk management (continued)

- (d) Concentration of risks of financial assets with credit risk exposure (continued)
- (i) Geographical sector (continued)

	The Bank										
	Cambodia US\$	France US\$	Germany US\$	Lao US\$	Singapore US\$	USA US\$	Myanmar US\$	Other US\$	Total US\$		
As at 31 December 2020											
Credit exposure for on-balance sheet financial assets	:										
Cash on hand	400,816,126	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	400,816,126		
Deposits and placements with other banks	267,444,421	631,569	568,916	499,861	263,969	232,975,901	46,873	5,197,897	507,629,407		
Statutory deposits	356,753,756	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	356,753,756		
Financial investments	566,674,523	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	566,674,523		
Loans and advances, net	4,292,649,159	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,292,649,159		
Other assets	6,756,356	<u>-</u> _	<u>-</u> _	<u>-</u> _	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	166,866		6,923,222		
	5,891,094,341	631,569	568,916	499,861	263,969	232,975,901	213,739	5,197,897	6,131,446,193		
Credit exposure for off-balance sheet items:											
Unused portion of loan commitment	120,108,962	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	120,108,962		
Bank guarantees	46,831,662	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	46,831,662		
Letters of credit	7,862,818	<u> </u>	<u>-</u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>			7,862,818		
	174,803,442	<u> </u>	<u>-</u> _	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	_		174,803,442		
Total maximum credit risk exposure	6,065,897,783	631,569	568,916	499,861	263,969	232,975,901	213,739	5,197,897	6,306,249,635		
In KHR'000 equivalent (Note 5)	24,536,556,532	2,554,697	2,301,265	2,021,938	1,067,755	942,387,520	864,574	21,025,493	25,508,779,774		

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2021 AND FOR THE YEAR THEN ENDED

38. Financial risk management (continued)

38.1 Credit risk (continued)

(d) Concentration of risks of financial assets with credit risk exposure (continued)

(ii) Industry sectors

The analysis of credit risk concentrations (without taking into account any collateral held or other credit enhancements) at carrying amount as at 31 December 2021 and 31 December 2020 based on the industry sectors of the counterparty are as follows:

				The C	Group			
_	Financial institutions US\$	Wholesale and retail US\$	Services US\$	Housing US\$	Manufacturing US\$	Agriculture US\$	Other US\$	Total US\$
As at 31 December 2021								
Credit exposure for on-balance sheet financial assets:								
Cash on hand	450,375,149	-	-	-	-	-	-	450,375,149
Deposits and placements with other banks	577,117,298	-	-	-	-	-	-	577,117,298
Statutory deposits	-	-	_	-	-	-	415,456,960	415,456,960
Financial investments	-	-	_	-	-	-	801,084,392	801,084,392
Loans and advances, net	15,954,365	1,816,075,968	1,364,682,355	190,507,187	179,980,839	1,093,971,162	732,781,627	5,393,953,503
Other assets	2,183,722	-	-	-	-	-	5,536,816	7,720,538
	1,045,630,534	1,816,075,968	1,364,682,355	190,507,187	179,980,839	1,093,971,162	1,954,859,795	7,645,707,840
Credit exposure for off-balance sheet items:								
Unused portion of loan commitment	-	-	-	-	-	-	146,104,629	146,104,629
Bank guarantees	-	-	-	-	-	-	49,271,411	49,271,411
Letters of credit	-	-	-	-	-	-	9,713,537	9,713,537
Foreign exchange spot transactions		<u> </u>				_	300,030	300,030
_	<u> </u>		<u> </u>		<u> </u>	<u> </u>	205,389,607	205,389,607
Total maximum credit risk exposure	1,045,630,534	1,816,075,968	1,364,682,355	190,507,187	179,980,839	1,093,971,162	2,160,249,402	7,851,097,447
In KHR'000 equivalent (Note 5)	4,259,898,796	7,398,693,494	5,559,715,914	776,126,280	733,241,938	4,456,838,514	8,800,856,064	31,985,371,000

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2021 AND FOR THE YEAR THEN ENDED

38. Financial risk management (continued)

- (d) Concentration of risks of financial assets with credit risk exposure (continued)
- (ii) Industry sectors (continued)

				The C	Group			
	Financial institutions US\$	Wholesale and retail US\$	Services US\$	Housing US\$	Manufacturing US\$	Agriculture US\$	Other US\$	Total US\$
As at 31 December 2020		.,						
Credit exposure for on-balance sheet financial assets:								
Cash on hand	412,759,051	-	-	-	-	-	-	412,759,051
Deposits and placements with other banks	534,653,146	-	-	-	-	-	-	534,653,146
Statutory deposits	-	-	-	-	-	-	360,377,008	360,377,008
Financial investments	566,520,994	-	-	-	-	-	153,529	566,674,523
Loans and advances, net	22,672,936	1,511,327,042	1,086,409,481	160,232,558	130,933,136	888,839,788	670,885,677	4,471,300,618
Other assets	3,787,686	-	<u>-</u> _	<u>-</u>	-	<u>-</u>	3,134,166	6,921,852
	1,540,393,813	1,511,327,042	1,086,409,481	160,232,558	130,933,136	888,839,788	1,034,550,380	6,352,686,198
Credit exposure for off-balance sheet items:								
Unused portion of loan commitment	-	-	_	-	-	-	120,937,607	120,937,607
Bank guarantees	-	-	-	-	-	-	47,038,166	47,038,166
Letters of credit	-	-	-	-	-	-	7,862,818	7,862,818
			-	_			175,838,591	175,838,591
Total maximum credit risk exposure	1,540,393,813	1,511,327,042	1,086,409,481	160,232,558	130,933,136	888,839,788	1,210,388,971	6,528,524,789
In KHR'000 equivalent (Note 5)	6,230,892,974	6,113,317,885	4,394,526,351	648,140,697	529,624,535	3,595,356,942	4,896,023,388	26,407,882,772

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2021 AND FOR THE YEAR THEN ENDED

38. Financial risk management (continued)

- (d) Concentration of risks of financial assets with credit risk exposure (continued)
- (ii) Industry sectors (continued)

	The Bank									
	Financial institutions US\$	Wholesale and retail US\$	Services US\$	Housing US\$	Manufacturing US\$	Agriculture US\$	Other US\$	Total US\$		
As at 31 December 2021										
Credit exposure for on-balance sheet financial assets:										
Cash on hand	439,465,980	-	-	-	-	-	-	439,465,980		
Deposits and placements with other banks	543,426,920	-	-	-	-	-	-	543,426,920		
Statutory deposits	-	-	-	-	-	-	412,986,454	412,986,454		
Financial investments	-	-	-	-	-	-	801,084,392	801,084,392		
Loans and advances, net	15,954,365	1,748,609,961	1,327,649,187	183,090,996	173,294,202	1,063,792,710	719,667,499	5,232,058,920		
Other assets	2,120,249			<u> </u>			4,681,739	6,801,988		
	1,000,967,514	1,748,609,961	1,327,649,187	183,090,996	173,294,202	1,063,792,710	1,938,420,084	7,435,824,654		
Credit exposure for off-balance sheet items:										
Unused portion of loan commitment	-	-	-	-	-	-	145,914,488	145,914,488		
Bank guarantees	-	-	-	-	-	-	49,074,212	49,074,212		
Letters of credit	-	-	-	-	-	-	9,713,537	9,713,537		
Foreign exchange spot transactions		<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u> _	<u>-</u>	-	300,030	300,030		
		<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u>-</u>		205,002,267	205,002,267		
Total maximum credit risk exposure	1,000,967,514	1,748,609,961	1,327,649,187	183,090,996	173,294,202	1,063,792,710	2,143,422,351	7,640,826,921		
In KHR'000 equivalent (Note 5)	4,077,941,652	7,123,836,981	5,408,842,788	745,912,718	706,000,579	4,333,891,501	8,732,302,658	31,128,728,877		

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2021 AND FOR THE YEAR THEN ENDED

38. Financial risk management (continued)

- (d) Concentration of risks of financial assets with credit risk exposure (continued)
- (ii) Industry sectors (continued)

	The Bank								
•	Financial institutions	Wholesale and retail	Services	Housing	Manufacturing	Agriculture	Other	Total	
	US\$	US\$	US\$	US\$	US\$	US\$	US\$	US\$	
As at 31 December 2020							, .		
Credit exposure for on-balance sheet financial assets:									
Cash on hand	400,816,126	-	-	-	-	-	-	400,816,126	
Deposits and placements with other banks, net	507,629,407	-	-	-	-	-	-	507,629,407	
Statutory deposits	-	-	-	-	-	-	356,753,756	356,753,756	
Financial investments	566,520,994	-	-	-	-	-	153,529	566,674,523	
Loans and advances, net	22,672,936	1,433,948,336	1,056,238,093	159,289,851	124,058,057	848,241,547	648,200,339	4,292,649,159	
Other assets	3,832,887	<u> </u>		<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	3,090,335	6,923,222	
	1,501,472,350	1,433,948,336	1,056,238,093	159,289,851	124,058,057	848,241,547	1,008,197,959	6,131,446,193	
Credit exposure for off-balance sheet items:									
Unused portion of loan commitment	-	-	-	-	-	-	120,108,962	120,108,962	
Bank guarantees	-	-	-	-	-	-	46,831,662	46,831,662	
Letters of credit	-	<u>-</u> _	<u>-</u> _	_	<u>-</u> _	-	7,862,818	7,862,818	
-	<u>-</u>	<u> </u>					174,803,442	174,803,442	
Total maximum credit risk exposure	1,501,472,350	1,433,948,336	1,056,238,093	159,289,851	124,058,057	848,241,547	1,183,001,401	6,306,249,635	
In KHR'000 equivalent (Note 5)	6,073,455,656	5,800,321,019	4,272,483,086	644,327,447	501,814,841	3,431,137,058	4,785,240,667	25,508,779,774	

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2021 AND FOR THE YEAR THEN ENDED

38. Financial risk management (continued)

38.1 Credit risk (continued)

(e) Write-off policy

Financial instruments can be written off under the judgment of the Management Credit Committee in case when the Group and the Bank lose control on its contractual rights over that facility or when all or part of the facility is deemed uncollectable; this is particularly the case when there is no realistic prospect of recovery for the counterparty or when the Group and the Bank have lost control over its contractual rights on the facility due to any decision of a court of law. Circumstances where a facility should be written off also include, but are not limited to:

- a) All forms of securities or collateral have been called and realized but proceeds failed to cover the entire outstanding amount of the facility;
- The Group and the Bank are unable to collect, or there is no longer reasonable assurance that the Group and the Bank will collect all amounts due according to the contractual terms of the facility's agreement;
- c) The counterparty has become bankrupt or is undergoing other forms of financial restructuring the consequence of which it is unlikely that it may service the facility;
- d) The facility has been classified under loss category.

(f) Credit quality of financial assets

CIFRS 9 introduces the concept of ECL of which the Group and the Bank expect to experience on an account over either a 12-month horizon (Stage 1) or a lifetime horizon (Stage 2 & 3). The change in approach to provisioning introduced by CIFRS 9 is designed to:

- Ensure a timely recognition of credit losses, which is more reflective than the previous Incurred Loss Model;
- Distinguish between financial instruments that have significantly deteriorated in credit quality and those that have not: and
- Provide a better estimate of ECLs given the macroeconomic environment.

The Group and the Bank apply a three-stage approach based on the change in credit quality since initial recognition:

3-Stage	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3
approach	Performing	Underperforming	Nonperforming
Recognition of expected credit losses	12-month expected credit losses	Lifetime expected credit losses	Lifetime expected credit losses
Criterion	No significant increase in credit risk	Credit risk increased significantly	Credit impaired assets
Basis of calculation of profit revenue	On gross carrying amount	On gross carrying amount	On net carrying amount

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2021 AND FOR THE YEAR THEN ENDED

38. Financial risk management (continued)

38.1 Credit risk (continued)

(f) Credit quality of financial assets (continued)

Recognition of ECL

Financial assets will be classified and recognised into three different categories which are:

- a) Financial assets measured at amortised cost
- b) Financial assets measured at FVOCI
- c) Financial assets measured at FVPL.

Financial assets and debts that are measured at amortised cost or through other comprehensive income will be subjected to impairment assessment.

The Group and the Bank measured ECL by using the general approach and the simplified approach.

The general approach consists of segregating the customers into three different stages according to the staging criteria by assessing the credit risk. 12-month ECL will be computed for stage 1, while lifetime ECL will be computed for stage 2 and stage 3. At each reporting date, the Group and the Bank will assess credit risk of each account as compared to the risk level at origination date.

The Group and the Bank will use the day past due ("DPD") information and central bank's classification for staging criteria. Also, the Group and the Bank will incorporate credit scoring or more forward looking elements in the future when information is more readily available. Upon the implementation of credit scoring system, it the risk level drops by two or more notches as compared to the risk level at origination, the accounts have to be classified under stage 2.

As for financial assets that are short term in nature, simplified approach will be adopted where no staging criteria is required. In this case, it will be either performing (stage1) or non-performing (stage 3).

Below is a table showing a summary of credit risk status and period for ECL calculation by stages: ACLEDA Bank Plc.

Staging	Day Past Due	NBC's Classification	Indicator	Default Indicator
1	$LT^*: 0 \le DPD \le 29$ $ST^{**}: 0 \le DPD \le 14$	Normal	-	Not Default / Performing
2	LT*: 30 ≤ DPD ≤ 89 ST**: 15 ≤ DPD ≤ 30	Special Mention	Hit SICR triggers	Not Delauit/ Fellollling
	LT*: 90 ≤ DPD ≤ 179 ST**: 31 ≤ DPD ≤ 60	Substandard		
3	LT*:180 ≤ DPD ≤ 359 ST**: 61 ≤ DPD ≤ 90	Doubtful	Hit NPL triggers	Default / Non- Performing
	LT*: DPD ≥ 360 ST**: DPD ≥ 91	Loss		

^{*}Long-term facilities; ** Short-term facilities.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2021 AND FOR THE YEAR THEN ENDED

38. Financial risk management (continued)

38.1 Credit risk (continued)

(f) Credit quality of financial assets (continued)

Recognition of ECL (continued)

ACLEDA Bank Lao Ltd.

Staging	Day Past Due	BOL's Classification	Indicator	Default Indicator
1	0 ≤ DPD ≤ 30	Normal	-	Not Default / Performing
2	30 ≤ DPD ≤ 89	Sub-standard	Hit SICR triggers	Not Delault/ Performing
	90 ≤ DPD ≤ 179	Watch		
3	180 ≤ DPD ≤ 359	Doubtful	Hit NPL triggers	Default /Non-performing
	DPD≥360	Loss		

ACLEDA MFI Myanmar Co., Ltd.

Staging	Day Past Due	Financial Regulatory Department's Classification	Indicator	Default Indicator
1	On time	Normal	-	Not Default / Performing
2	0 ≤ DPD ≤ 30	Sub-standard	Hit SICR triggers	Not Delault / Felloliffling
	31 ≤ DPD ≤ 60	Watch		
3	61≤DPD≤90	Doubtful	Hit NPL triggers	Default /Non-performing
	DPD≥91	Loss		

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2021 AND FOR THE YEAR THEN ENDED

38. Financial risk management (continued)

38.1 Credit risk (continued)

(f) Credit quality of financial assets (continued)

Recognition of ECL (continued)

Credit classification for financial assets

The Bank follows the mandatory loan classification and provisioning as required by the NBC'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 Grading and Impairment Provisioning. Loans and advances, and other financial assets are classified into five classifications as described below:

	PAYMENT EXPERIENCED			
CLASSES/CRITERIA	As for facilities, which have an original term of more than one year	As for facilities that have an original term of one year or less		
1- NORMAL Timely repayment of an outstanding facility classified in this class is not in doubt. Repayment is steadily made according with the contractual terms and the facility does not exhibit any potential weakness in repayment capacity, business, cash flow and financial position of the counterparty.	- Punctual	- Punctual		

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2021 AND FOR THE YEAR THEN ENDED

38. Financial risk management (continued)

38.1 Credit risk (continued)

(f) Credit quality of financial assets (continued)

	PAYMENT E	XPERIENCED
CLASSES/ CRITERIA	As for facilities, which have an original term of more than one year	As for facilities that have an original term of one year or less
2- SPECIAL MENTION A facility in this class is currently protected and may not be past due but it exhibits potential weaknesses that, if not corrected in a timely manner, may adversely affect repayment by the counterparty at a future date, and warrant close attention by the Bank. Examples of such weaknesses include, but are not limited to a declining trend in the operations of the counterparty or in its financial position, adverse economic and market conditions that all might affect its profitability and its future repayment capacity, or deteriorating conditions on the collateral. This class has clearly its own rational and should not be used as a compromise between Normal and Substandard.	 When any facility is past due from 30 days to 89 days. When interest payments for 30 to 89 days have been capitalized, refinanced, or rolled over into a new facility. 	 When any facility is past due for maximum 30 days. When interest payments for maximum 30 days have been capitalized, refinanced, or rolled over into a new facility. In case of overdrafts, excess of the approval limit is for maximum 30 days, or the current account has been inactive for maximum 30 days, or the net inflows on the current account have not been enough to cover capitalized interests for maximum 30 days.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2021 AND FOR THE YEAR THEN ENDED

38. Financial risk management (continued)

38.1 Credit risk (continued)

(f) Credit quality of financial assets (continued)

	PAYMENT EXPERIENCED			
CLASSES/CRITERIA	As for facilities, which have an original term of more than one year	As for facilities that have an original term of one year or less		
 3- SUB-STANDARD A facility in this class exhibits noticeable weakness and is not adequately protected by the current business or financial position of the counterparty and his repayment capacity. In essence, the primary source of repayment is not sufficient to service the debt and the Bank must look to secondary sources such as the realization of the collateral, in relation with the counterparty. Factors leading to a Substandard classification include: Inability of the counterparty to meet the contractual repayments' terms, Unfavourable economic and market conditions that would affect the business and profitability of the counterparty in the future, Weakened financial condition and/or inability of the counterparty to generate enough cash flow to service the payments. Difficulties experienced by the counterparty in repaying other facilities granted by the bank or by other institutions when the information is available. Breach of financial covenants by the counterparty. 	- When any facility is past due from 90 days to 179 days When interest payments for 90 to 179 days have been capitalized, refinanced, or rolled over into a new facility.	- When any facility is past due for maximum 60 days. - When interest payments for maximum 60 days have been capitalized, refinanced, or rolled over into a new facility. - In case of overdrafts, excess of the approval limit is for maximum 60 days, or the current account has been inactive for maximum 60 days. - The overdraft that has had no net inflow for 60 days must be modified into a term loan.		

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2021 AND FOR THE YEAR THEN ENDED

38. Financial risk management (continued)

38.1 Credit risk (continued)

(f) Credit quality of financial assets (continued)

Credit classification for financial assets (continued)

	PAYMENT E	XPERIENCED
CLASSES/CRITERIA	As for facilities, which have an original term of more than one year	As for facilities that have an original term of one year or less
4- DOUBTFUL A facility classified in this category faces similar but more severe weaknesses than one classified as Substandard such that its full collection on the basis of existing facts, conditions or collateral value is highly questionable or improbable. The prospect of loss is high, even if the exact amount remains undetermined for now.	- When any facility is past due from 180 days to 359 days When interest payment for 180 to 359 days have been capitalized or rolled over into a new facility.	 When any facility is past due for maximum 90 days. When interest payment for maximum 90 days have been capitalized or rolled over into a new facility. In case of overdrafts, excess of the approval limit is for maximum 90 days, or the current account has been inactive for maximum 90 days.
5- LOSS A facility is classified Loss when it is not collectable, and little or nothing can be done to recover the outstanding amount from the counterparty.	- When any facility is past due from 360 days. - When interest payment for 360 days or more have been capitalized or rolled over into a new facility.	- When any facility is past due for maximum 180 days When interest payment for maximum 180 days have been capitalized or rolled over into a new facility In case of overdrafts, excess of the approval limit is for maximum 180 days, or the current account has been inactive for maximum 180 days.

With regard to facilities with repayments on a quarterly, semi-annual or longer basis, facilities must be classified as Substandard or worse depending on the situation of the counterparty as soon as a default occurs. For the purpose of the table above, the default will be considered as having occurred 5 working days after the payment due date. The classification as substandard will be allowed only in case where the counterparty has clearly demonstrated that its inability to pay in due time is only temporary.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2021 AND FOR THE YEAR THEN ENDED

38. Financial risk management (continued)

38.1 Credit risk (continued)

(f) Credit quality of financial assets (continued)

Credit classification for financial assets (continued)

Facilities that are classified Substandard, Doubtful or Loss will be considered as "non-performing" facilities. Other facilities will be considered as "performing".

The following table sets out information about the credit quality of financial assets measured at amortised cost. Unless specifically indicated, for financial assets, the amounts in the table represent gross carrying amounts. For loan commitments and financial guarantee contracts, the amounts in the table represent the amounts committed or guaranteed, respectively.

		202	21		2020
Loans and advances at amortised cost	Stage 1: 12-month ECL	Stage 2: Lifetime ECL not credit impaired	Stage 3: Lifetime ECL credit impaired	Total	Total
	US\$	US\$	US\$	US\$	US\$
The Group					
Normal	5,275,035,464	-	-	5,275,035,464	4,375,262,025
Special mention	-	27,261,060	-	27,261,060	26,470,310
Substandard	-	-	32,401,734	32,401,734	32,985,705
Doubtful	-	-	36,344,207	36,344,207	50,125,889
Loss			57,532,112	57,532,112	21,799,236
	5,275,035,464	27,261,060	126,278,053	5,428,574,577	4,506,643,165
ECL allowance	(17,344,702)	(2,195,419)	(15,080,953)	(34,621,074)	(35,342,547)
Carrying amount	5,257,690,762	25,065,641	111,197,100	5,393,953,503	4,471,300,618
In KHR'000 equivalent (Note 5)	21,419,832,165	102,117,421	453,016,985	21,974,966,571	18,086,411,000
The Bank					
Normal	5,106,864,657	-	-	5,106,864,657	4,198,757,317
Special mention	-	24,833,478	-	24,833,478	23,945,494
Substandard	-	-	31,201,768	31,201,768	31,773,683
Doubtful	-	-	34,567,497	34,567,497	48,178,299
Loss	-	-	57,180,025	57,180,025	21,203,755
	5,106,864,657	24,833,478	122,949,290	5,254,647,425	4,323,858,548
ECL allowance	(6,781,999)	(1,696,685)	(14,109,821)	(22,588,505)	(31,209,389)
Carrying amount	5,100,082,658	23,136,793	108,839,469	5,232,058,920	4,292,649,159
In KHR'000 equivalent (Note 5)	20,777,736,748	94,259,295	443,411,997	21,315,408,040	17,363,765,848

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2021 AND FOR THE YEAR THEN ENDED

38. Financial risk management (continued)

38.1 Credit risk (continued)

(f) Credit quality of financial assets (continued)

		2020			
Financial investments at amortised cost	Stage 1: 12-month ECL	Stage 2: Lifetime ECL not credit impaired	Stage 3: Lifetime ECL credit impaired	Total	Total
	US\$	US\$	US\$	US\$	US\$
The Group					
Normal	801,084,392	-	-	801,084,392	566,520,994
Special mention	-	-	-	-	-
Substandard	-	-	-	-	-
Doubtful	-	-	-	-	-
Loss					
Total gross carrying amount	801,084,392	-	-	801,084,392	566,520,994
ECL allowance				<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Carrying amount – fair value	801,084,392			801,084,392	566,520,994
In KHR'000 equivalent (Note 5)	3,263,617,813			3,263,617,813	2,291,577,421
The Bank					
Normal	801,084,392	-	-	801,084,392	566,520,994
Special mention	-	-	-	-	-
Substandard	-	-	-	-	-
Doubtful	-	-	-	-	-
Loss			<u> </u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Total gross carrying amount	801,084,392	-	-	801,084,392	566,520,994
ECL allowance	-	-	-	-	-
Carrying amount – fair value	801,084,392	_		801,084,392	566,520,994
In KHR'000 equivalent (Note 5)	3,263,617,813			3,263,617,813	2,291,577,421

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2021 AND FOR THE YEAR THEN ENDED

38. Financial risk management (continued)

38.1 Credit risk (continued)

(f) Credit quality of financial assets (continued)

		2020			
Cash and deposit and placement with other banks	Stage 1: 12-month ECL US\$	Stage 2: Lifetime ECL not credit impaired US\$	Stage 3: Lifetime ECL credit impaired US\$	Total US\$	Total US\$
The Group	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	· · · · · ·
Normal	1,027,971,610	-	-	1,027,971,610	947,994,641
Special Mention	-	-	-	-	-
Substandard	-	-	-	-	_
Doubtful	-	-	-	-	-
Loss	-	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
	1,027,971,610	-	-	1,027,971,610	947,994,641
ECL allowance	(479,163)	-	-	(479,163)	(582,444)
Carrying amount	1,027,492,447			1,027,492,447	947,412,197
In KHR'000 equivalent (Note 5)	4,186,004,229			4,186,004,229	3,832,282,337
The Bank					
Normal	983,113,182	-	-	983,113,182	908,587,076
Special Mention	-	-	-	-	-
Substandard	-	-	-	-	_
Doubtful	-	-	-	-	_
Loss	-	-	-	-	-
	983,113,182	-	-	983,113,182	908,587,076
ECL allowance	(220,282)	-	-	(220,282)	(141,543)
Carrying amount	982,892,900	_		982,892,900	908,445,533
In KHR'000 equivalent (Note 5)	4,004,305,675			4,004,305,675	3,674,662,181

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2021 AND FOR THE YEAR THEN ENDED

38. Financial risk management (continued)

38.1 Credit risk (continued)

(f) Credit quality of financial assets (continued)

		2020			
Statutory deposits	Stage 1: 12-month ECL US\$	Stage 2: Lifetime ECL not credit impaired US\$	Stage 3: Lifetime ECL credit impaired US\$	Total US\$	Total US\$
The Group	- σσφ				ΟΟΨ
Normal	415,456,960	_	-	415,456,960	360,377,008
Special mention	-	-	-	· · · · -	-
Substandard	-	-	-	-	-
Doubtful	-	-	-	-	-
Loss	-	-	-	-	-
	415,456,960	_	<u>-</u>	415,456,960	360,377,008
ECL allowance	<u>-</u>		<u> </u>	<u>-</u>	
Carrying amount	415,456,960			415,456,960	360,377,008
In KHR'000 equivalent (Note4)	1,692,571,655			1,692,571,655	1,457,724,997
The Bank					
Normal	412,986,454			412,986,454	356,753,756
Special mention	-	-	-	-	-
Substandard	-	-	-	-	-
Doubtful	-	-	-	-	-
Loss	<u>-</u>		<u> </u>	-	-
	412,986,454	-	-	412,986,454	356,753,756
ECL allowance					
Carrying amount	412,986,454			412,986,454	356,753,756
In KHR'000 equivalent (Note 5)	1,682,506,814	-	-	1,682,506,814	1,443,068,943

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2021 AND FOR THE YEAR THEN ENDED

38. Financial risk management (continued)

38.1 Credit risk (continued)

(f) Credit quality of financial assets (continued)

	2021				
Other Asset	Stage 1: 12-month ECL US\$	Stage 2: Lifetime ECL not credit impaired US\$	Stage 3: Lifetime ECL credit impaired US\$	Total US\$	Total US\$
The Group					
Normal	7,728,427	-	-	7,728,427	6,921,852
Special mention	-	-	-	-	-
Substandard	-	-	-	-	-
Doubtful	-	-	-	-	-
Loss	-	-	-	-	-
	7,728,427			7,728,427	6,921,852
ECL allowance	(7,889)	-	-	(7,889)	(199,393)
Carrying amount	7,720,538		_	7,720,538	6,722,459
In KHR'000 equivalent (Note 5)	31,453,472			31,453,472	27,192,347
The Bank					
Normal	6,807,418	-	-	6,807,418	6,923,222
Special mention	-	-	-	-	-
Substandard	-	-	-	-	-
Doubtful	-	-	-	-	-
Loss		<u> </u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u> _	-
	6,807,418	-	-	6,807,418	6,923,222
ECL allowance	(5,430)		<u> </u>	(5,430)	(197,045)
Carrying amount	6,801,988			6,801,988	6,726,177
In KHR'000 equivalent (Note 5)	27,711,299			27,711,299	27,207,386

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2021 AND FOR THE YEAR THEN ENDED

38. Financial risk management (continued)

38.1 Credit risk (continued)

(f) Credit quality of financial assets (continued)

		2020				
Financial guarantee contracts	Stage 1: 12-month ECL US\$	Stage 2: Lifetime ECL not credit impaired US\$	Stage 3: Lifetime ECL credit impaired US\$	Total US\$	Total US\$	
The Group					σοψ	
Normal	49,271,411	-	-	49,271,411	47,038,166	
Special mention	-	-	-	-	-	
Substandard	-	-	-	-	-	
Doubtful	-	-	-	-	-	
Loss	-	-	-	-	-	
Total gross carrying amount	49,271,411	_	_	49,271,411	47,038,166	
ELC allowance	(15,324)	-	-	(15,324)	(154,907)	
Carrying amount – fair value	49,256,087			49,256,087	46,883,259	
In KHR'000 equivalent (Note 5)	200,669,298			200,669,298	189,642,783	
The Bank						
Normal	57,517,680	-	-	57,517,680	56,978,543	
Special mention	-	-	-	-	-	
Substandard	-	-	-	-	-	
Doubtful	-	-	-	-	-	
Loss				<u> </u>	-	
Total gross carrying amount	57,517,680	-	-	57,517,680	56,978,543	
ECL allowance	(144,625)			(144,625)	(525,324)	
Carrying amount – fair value	57,373,055			57,373,055	56,453,219	
In KHR'000 equivalent (Note 5)	233,737,826		<u> </u>	233,737,826	228,353,271	

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2021 AND FOR THE YEAR THEN ENDED

38. Financial risk management (continued)

38.1 Credit risk (continued)

(g) Amounts arising from ECL

Significant increase in credit risk

The Group and the Bank consider that a significant increase in credit risk occurs no later than when an asset is more than or equal to 30 days past due for long-term facilities or more than or equal to 15 days past due for short-term facilities. Days past due are determined by counting the number of days since the earliest elapsed due date in respect of which full payment has not been received. Due dates are determined without considering any grace period that might be available to the borrower.

If there is evidence that there is no longer a significant increase in credit risk relative to initial recognition, then the loss allowance on an instrument returns to being measured as 12-month ECL. Some qualitative indicators of an increase in credit risk, such as delinquency, may be indicative of an increased risk of default that persists after the indicator itself has ceased to exist. In these cases, the Group and the Bank determine a probation period during which the financial asset is required to demonstrate good behaviour to provide evidence that its credit risk has declined sufficiently. When contractual terms of a loan have been modified, evidence that the criteria for recognising lifetime ECL are no longer met includes a history of up-to-date payment performance against the modified contractual terms.

The Group and the Bank monitor the effectiveness of the criteria used to identify significant increases in credit risk by regular reviews to confirm that:

- the criteria are capable of identifying significant increases in credit risk before an exposure is in default;
- the criteria do not align with the point in time when an asset becomes past due;
- exposures are not generally transferred directly from 12-month ECL measurement to credit- impaired;
 and,
- there is no unwarranted volatility in loss allowance from transfers between 12-month PD (Stage 1) and lifetime PD (Stage 2).

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2021 AND FOR THE YEAR THEN ENDED

38. Financial risk management (continued)

38.1 Credit risk (continued)

(g) Amounts arising from ECL (continued)

Definition of default

The Bank considers a financial asset to be in default, aligning the NBC Prakas on Credit Risk Grading & Impairment Provisioning as stated in Article 17 and Article 19, when:

1) The default definition / non-performing facilities ("NPL") definition for long-term facilities where original tenure is more than a year as follow:

Day Past Due	Classification	Default Indicator
0 ≤ DPD <30	Normal	Not Default / Derforming
30 ≤ DPD < 90	Special Mention	Not Default / Performing
90 ≤ DPD < 180	Substandard	
180 ≤ DPD <360	Doubtful	Default / Non-performing
DPD ≥ 360	Loss	

2) The default definition / non-performing facilities definition for short-term facilities where original tenure is less than or equal to a year as follow:

Day Past Due	Classification	Default Indicator		
$0 \le DPD \le 14$	Normal	Not Default / Derforming		
15 ≤ DPD ≤ 30	Special Mention	Not Default / Performing		
31 ≤ DPD ≤ 60	Substandard			
61 ≤ DPD ≤ 90	Doubtful	Default / Non-performing		
DPD ≥ 91	Loss			

3) In addition to the classification according to day past due information, the Bank also performs manual classification when there is a sign of deterioration in the credit profile, the Bank might classify the loan into substandard, doubtful or loss even though the DPD is less than 90 days for long term and less than 30 days for short term.

Incorporation of forward-looking information

The Group and the Bank incorporate forward-looking information into both the assessment of whether the credit risk of an instrument has increased significantly since its initial recognition and the measurement of ECL.

The Group and the Bank formulate three economic scenarios: a base case, which is the median scenario assigned a 55% probability of occurring, and two less likely scenarios, 20% for one upside and 25% for

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2021 AND FOR THE YEAR THEN ENDED

38. Financial risk management (continued)

38.1 Credit risk (continued)

(g) Amounts arising from ECL (continued)

Incorporation of forward-looking information (continued)

one downside. The base case is aligned with information used by the Group and the Bank for other purposes such as strategic planning and budgeting.

External information considered includes economic data and forecasts published by governmental bodies and monetary authorities in the countries where the Group and the Bank operate, supranational organisations such as the International Monetary Fund, and selected private-sector and academic forecasters.

The Group and the Bank have identified and documented key drivers of credit risk and credit losses for each portfolio of financial instruments in accordance with each country and, using an analysis of historical data, has estimated relationships between macro-economic variables and credit risk and credit losses.

The economic scenarios of the Bank's portfolio used as at 31 December 2021 included the following key indicators for Cambodia for the years ending 2022 to 2026:

Exposure	2022	2022 2023		2025	2026			
1- Small Loan								
- Domestic credit to private sector (% of GDP)								
Base	118.82%	122.31%	123.98%	70.88%	70.88%			
Upside	67.52%	71.01%	72.68%	19.58%	19.58%			
Downside	170.11%	173.60%	175.27%	122.17%	122.17%			
- Cambodia CPI All Items 2006=100								
Base	183.74	183.98	184.09	161.43	161.43			
Upside	162.80	163.04	163.16	140.49	140.49			
Downside	204.67	204.92	205.03	182.37	182.37			

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2021 AND FOR THE YEAR THEN ENDED

38. Financial risk management (continued)

38.1 Credit risk (continued)

(g) Amounts arising from ECL (continued)

Incorporation of forward-looking information (continued)

Exposure	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026
2- Medium Loan					
- Domestic credit to private sector (% of GDP)					
Base	118.82%	122.31%	123.98%	76.69%	76.69%
Upside	65.36%	68.85%	70.52%	23.24%	23.24%
Downside	172.27%	175.76%	177.43%	130.14%	130.14%
- Credits (Exports) Year-on-Year Change					
Base	24.63%	24.93%	25.09%	15.20%	15.20%
Upside	38.29%	38.58%	38.74%	28.86%	28.86%
Downside	10.98%	11.27%	11.43%	1.55%	1.55%
3- Overdraft					
- Cambodia CPI All Items 2006=100					
Base	187.37	187.64	187.80	164.57	164.57
Upside	166.16	166.43	166.59	143.36	143.36
Downside	208.57	208.85	209.01	185.78	185.78
4- Public Housing Loan					
- GDP at Current Price, Industry (YOY, %)					
Base	8.97%	7.91%	7.09%	14.43%	14.43%
Upside	20.08%	19.01%	18.20%	25.54%	25.54%
Downside	-2.13%	-3.20%	-4.01%	3.32%	3.32%
- US 1 Year Treasury Yield Curve Rates					
Base	1.79%	1.73%	1.72%	0.80%	0.80%
Upside	0.08%	0.03%	0.02%	-0.90%	-0.90%
Downside	3.49%	3.44%	3.43%	2.51%	2.51%

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2021 AND FOR THE YEAR THEN ENDED

38. Financial risk management (continued)

38.1 Credit risk (continued)

(g) Amounts arising from ECL (continued)

Incorporation of forward-looking information (continued)

Predicted relationships between the key indicators and default and loss rates on various portfolios of financial assets have been developed based on analysing available historical data over the past 7 years.

Modified financial assets

The contractual terms of a loan may be modified for a number of reasons, including changing market conditions, customer retention and other factors not related to a current or potential credit deterioration of the customer. An existing loan whose terms have been modified may be derecognised and the renegotiated loan recognised as a new loan at fair value in accordance with the accounting policy set out in Note 2(e)(iv).

When the terms of a financial asset are modified and the modification does not result in derecognition, the determination of whether the asset's credit risk has increased significantly reflects comparison of:

- its remaining lifetime PD at the reporting date based on the modified terms; with
- the remaining lifetime PD estimated based on data on initial recognition and the original contractual terms.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2021 AND FOR THE YEAR THEN ENDED

38. Financial risk management (continued)

38.1 Credit risk (continued)

(g) Amounts arising from ECL (continued)

Modified financial assets (continued)

When modification results in derecognition, a new loan is recognised and allocated to Stage 1 (assuming it is not credit-impaired at that time).

The revised terms usually include extending the maturity, changing the timing of interest payments and amending the terms of loan covenants.

Loss allowance

During the year, the allowance for/(reversal of) impairment loss recognised in profit or loss are as follows:

	The Group				The Bank				
Туре	2021 US\$	2020 US\$	2021 KHR'000 (Note 5)	2020 KHR'000 (Note 5)	2021 US\$	2020 US\$	2021 KHR'000 (Note 5)	2020 KHR'000 (Note 5)	
Deposit and placements with banks	(81,385)	(7,786)	(331,074)	(31,744)	78,820	96,083	320,640	391,730	
Loans and advances to customers	13,797,947	20,852,357	56,130,048	85,015,059	429,538	16,204,462	1,747,360	66,065,592	
Other assets	(174,588)	(50,540)	(710,224)	(206,051)	(191,604)	(52,869)	(779,445)	(215,547)	
	13,541,974	20,794,031	55,088,750	84,777,264	316,754	16,247,676	1,288,555	66,241,775	
Financial guarantee contracts	(139,449)	(54,156)	(567,279)	(220,794)	(380,569)	(132,082)	(1,548,155)	(538,498)	
Total	13,402,525	20,739,875	54,521,471	84,556,470	(63,815)	16,115,594	(259,600)	65,703,277	

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2021 AND FOR THE YEAR THEN ENDED

38. Financial risk management (continued)

38.1 Credit risk (continued)

(g) Amounts arising from ECL (continued)

Loss allowance (continued)

The following tables show balance of the loss allowance by class of financial instrument:

	2021							
Loans and advances at amortised cost	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
_	US\$	US\$	US\$	US\$	US\$	US\$	US\$	US\$
The Group								
As at 1 January	11,905,498	3,303,698	20,133,351	35,342,547	24,627,422	344,453	8,263,701	33,235,576
Allowance for/(reversal of) impairment loss during the year	5,439,205	(1,108,279)	9,467,021	13,797,947	(12,721,922)	2,959,245	30,615,034	20,852,357
Written off during the year	-	-	(11,393,716)	(11,393,716)	-	-	(18,676,459)	(18,676,459)
Currency translation difference		<u>-</u> _	(3,125,704)	(3,125,704)		<u>-</u> _	(68,927)	(68,927)
At 31 December	17,344,703	2,195,419	15,080,952	34,621,074	11,905,500	3,303,698	20,133,349	35,342,547
In KHR'000 equivalent (Note 5)	70,662,320	8,944,137	61,439,799	141,046,256	48,157,748	13,363,458	81,439,397	142,960,602

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2021 AND FOR THE YEAR THEN ENDED

38. Financial risk management (continued)

38.1 Credit risk (continued)

(g) Amounts arising from ECL (continued)

Loss allowance (continued)

The following tables show balance of the loss allowance by class of financial instrument: (continued)

		2021	2021 2020					021 2020				
Loans and advances at amortised cost	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total				
	US\$	US\$	US\$	US\$	US\$	US\$	US\$	US\$				
The Bank												
As at 1 January	10,839,155	2,906,941	17,463,293	31,209,389	24,066,137	286,202	7,837,241	32,189,580				
Allowance for/(reversal of) impairment loss during the year	(4,057,156)	(1,210,256)	5,696,950	429,538	(13,226,982)	2,620,739	26,810,704	16,204,462				
Written off during the year	-	-	(8,281,746)	(8,281,746)	-	-	(17,158,054)	(17,158,054)				
Currency translation difference	-	-	(768,676)	(768,676)	-	-	(26,599)	(26,599)				
At 31 December	6,781,999	1,696,685	14,109,821	22,588,505	10,839,155	2,906,941	17,463,293	31,209,389				
In KHR'000 equivalent (Note 5)	27,629,865	6,912,295	57,483,411	92,025,571	43,844,382	11,758,576	70,639,020	126,241,978				

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2021 AND FOR THE YEAR THEN ENDED

38. Financial risk management (continued)

38.1 Credit risk (continued)

(g) Amounts arising from ECL (continued)

Measurement of ECL (continued)

Loss allowance (continued)

The following tables show balance of the loss allowance by class of financial instrument: (continued)

		2020			
Cash and deposit and placement with other banks	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total	Total
ballis	US\$	US\$	US\$	US\$	US\$
The Group					
At 1 January	582,444	-	-	582,444	589,956
Allowance for/(reversal of) impairment loss during the year	(81,385)	-	-	(81,385)	(7,786)
Currency translation difference	(21,896)	-		(21,896)	274
At 31 December	479,163	_		479,163	582,444
In KHR'000 equivalent (Note 5)	1,952,110			1,952,110	2,355,985
The Bank					
At 1 January	141,543	-	-	141,543	45,241
Allowance for impairment loss during the year	78,820	-	-	78,820	96,083
Currency translation difference	(81)	-		(81)	219
At 31 December	220,282	-		220,282	141,543
In KHR'000 equivalent (Note 5)	897,429	_		897,429	572,542
			021		2020
Other assets	Stage 1 US\$	Stage 2 US\$	Stage 3 US\$	Total US\$	Total US\$
The Group					
At 1 January	199,393	-	-	199,393	295,027
Allowance for/(reversal of) impairment loss during the year	(174,588)	-	-	(174,588)	(50,540)
Currency translation difference	(16,916)	-	-	(16,916)	(45,094)
At 31 December	7,889	-		7,889	199,393
In KHR'000 equivalent (Note 5)	32,140			32,140	806,545
The Bank					
At 1 January	197,045	-	-	197,045	295,009
Allowance for/(reversal of) impairment loss during the year	(191,604)	-	-	(191,604)	(52,869)
Currency translation difference	(11)			(11)	(45,095)
At 31 December	5,430			5,430	197,045
In KHR'000 equivalent (Note 5)	22,122			22,122	797,047

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2021 AND FOR THE YEAR THEN ENDED

38. Financial risk management (continued)

38.1 Credit risk (continued)

(g) Amounts arising from ECL (continued)

Measurement of ECL (continued)

Loss allowance (continued)

		2020			
Financial guarantee contracts	Stage 1 US\$	Stage 2 US\$	Stage 3 US\$	Total US\$	Total US\$
The Group	, .				
At 1 January	154,907	-	-	154,907	207,479
Reversal of allowance for impairment loss during the year	(139,449)	-	-	(139,449)	(54,156)
Currency translation difference	(134)			(134)	1,584
At 31 December	15,324	_		15,324	154,907
In KHR'000 equivalent (Note 5)	62,430	<u> </u>		62,430	626,599
The Bank					
At 1 January	525,324	-	_	525,324	655,822
Reversal of allowance for impairment loss during the year	(380,569)	-	-	(380,569)	(132,082)
Currency translation difference	(130)	<u>-</u>	_	(130)	1,584
At 31 December	144,625	-	-	144,625	525,324
In KHR'000 equivalent (Note 5)	589,202		<u> </u>	589,202	2,124,936

(h) COVID-19 Outbreak and Impact on ECL

The COVID-19 outbreak on the economic growth resulting the economic variables that were used in the models were out of the bounds for which CIFRS 9 models had been built and recalibrated to operate. This resulted CIFRS 9 models not commensurate with the accurate outcomes under the COVID-19 condition. Hence, the post-model overlays based on a sensitive analysis and the Group's and the Bank's senior management's judgment were necessary to reflect ECL in a way to avoid underestimation or overestimation in these conditions.

The Management did not provide post-model overlays or adjustments as at 31 December 2021, since the recalibrated ECL models as the recalibrated models already considered the observed impacts of COVID-19. In addition, the Management assessed the current situation as better than the recent years since the infection and death cases are dropping sharply, coupled with the economic recovery measures taken by the government such as lifting travelling restrictions and lockdown on economic zones.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2021 AND FOR THE YEAR THEN ENDED

38. Financial risk management (continued)

38.1 Credit risk (continued)

(h) COVID-19 Outbreak and Impact on ECL (continued)

The Group and the Bank also perform the identification and periodic review of customers experiencing increases in credit risk and credit impairment, particularly where those customers have accepted payment deferrals and other reliefs designed to address short-term liquidity issues, or have extended those deferrals, given limitations in the available credit information on these customers.

Economic forecasts are subject to high degree of uncertainty in the current environment. This have resulted the forecasts and economic models may not be applicable. This requires a greater reliance on the forecast by the NBC, Ministry of Economics and Finance, World Bank, or Asia Development Bank to incorporate into the analysis and assessment of ECL outcomes.

The Group and the Bank also generate three economic scenarios to reflect economic conditions, starting with baseline, good, and bad. Each scenario is consistent with a probability of 55%, 20% and 25%, according to the decision of the Group's and the Bank's senior management since COVID-19 outbreak in March 2020. In addition, the management made another review after the government is implementing an economic recovery plan since 1 November 2021, the country's success in rolling out its vaccination program and decrease in coronavirus infections and mortalities, but due to uncertainty of COVID-19 impact and new variants, the management decided to keep the same probabilities.

38.2 Market risk

The Group and the Bank are exposed to market risks, which is the risk of changes in the level or volatility of market rates or prices such as interest rates, foreign currency exchange rates, commodity prices and equity prices that could adversely affect the Group's and the Bank's future earnings, capital, or ability to meet business objectives.

The primary categories of market risk for the Group and the Bank are:

- (i) Interest rate risk: can lead to losses when there is an imbalance between assets and liabilities on which interest rates change periodically or at different intervals.
- (ii) Foreign exchange rate risk: can lead to losses when there is an imbalance between assets and liabilities in any particular currency.
- (iii) Commodity risk and equity risk are not applicable at the moment given that the Group and the Bank does not hold any commodity or equity position.

The BRIC is established by the Board of Directors to assist in the effective discharge of its responsibilities for risk management and to regularly review Management's ability to assess and manage the Bank's risks. Market risks are managed based on the following principles and internal targets.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2021 AND FOR THE YEAR THEN ENDED

38. Financial risk management (continued)

38.2 Market risk (continued)

Principles of the market risk:

- In line with sound banking principles the Group and the Bank will actively manage currencies and interest rate risk positions to hedge positions by matching assets and liabilities.
- The Group and the Bank shall not engage in activities to derive income from proprietary trading or speculation on the movements of exchange rates, interest rates or value of securities.
- The position limits as set by the central banks are meant to limit the adverse impact of market risk and are not meant to create an opportunity for proprietary trading.
- The day to day responsibility for market risk lies with the senior management of the treasury group.

Internal targets of the market risk:

- The regulatory limits on foreign exchange currency mismatch per currency and cumulative should be observed at all times.
- The Bank will have, at all times, internal targets that are lower than the regulatory limits to allow for a safety margin to ensure permanent full compliance with regulatory limits.
- Setting the level of the internal targets is at the discretion of the Assets and Liabilities Committee ("ALCO") and needs to be both 1) stated and motivated in the ALCO minutes and 2) formally approved by the President & Group Managing Director.
- Relevant divisions and departments should regularly assess and monitor the perceived risks of noncompliance to the targets. Any breaches of internal targets should be reported to the ALCO and President & Group Managing Directors.
- Any change in level of internal targets will need to be reported by e-mail to the Chair of the BRIC on the same day the change has been made.
- At all time, the Bank will have a contingency plan to be executed when it is perceived by the President &
 Group Managing Director that the safety margin may not be sufficient and there is a risk that the
 regulatory limit on foreign exchange currency mismatch could be reached. Such contingency plan should
 be sufficient to ensure that the regulatory limits on foreign exchange currency mismatch will not be
 breached.

As at 31 December 2021, the Group's and the Bank's derivative liabilities, net and financial investments designated as FVOCI are valued at fair value in accordance with the methods disclosed in Note 39 (2020: nil). The Group uses derivative financial instruments such as foreign exchange contract and interest rate swaps to hold its risk exposures.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2021 AND FOR THE YEAR THEN ENDED

38. Financial risk management (continued)

38.2 Market risk (continued)

(i) Interest rate risk

Cash flow interest rate risk is the risk that the future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of the changes in market interest rates. Fair value interest rate risk is the risk that the value of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of the changes in the market interest rates. Interest margins may increase as a result of changes but may reduce losses in the event that unexpected movements arise.

The Group's and the Bank's interest rate risk arise from borrowings and subordinated debt. Borrowings issued at variable rates expose the Group and the Bank to cash flow interest rate risk. The Group and the Bank manage cash flow interest rate risk by using floating-to-fixed interest rate swaps. Such interest rate swaps have the economic effect of converting borrowings from floating rates to fixed rates and recognising the interest expense based on that fixed interest rate. The Group and the Bank raise borrowings at floating rates and swaps them into fixed rate that are lower than those available if the Group and the Bank borrowed at fixed rates directly. Under the interest rate swaps, the Group agreed with other parties to exchange, at specified intervals (primarily semi-annually), the difference between fixed contract rates and floating rate interest amounts calculated by reference to the agreed notional amounts.

The table on the next page summarises the Group's and the Bank's exposure to interest rate risks. It includes the financial instruments at carrying amounts, categorised by the earlier of contractual repricing or maturity dates.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2021 AND FOR THE YEAR THEN ENDED

38. Financial risk management (continued)

38.2 Market risk (continued)

				The Group			
	Up to 1	1-3	3 - 12	1-5	Over 5	Non-interest	
	month US\$	months US\$	months US\$	years US\$	years US\$	bearing US\$	Total US\$
As at 31 December 2021							
Financial assets							
Cash on hand	-	-	-	-	-	450,375,149	450,375,149
Deposits and placements with other banks, net	212,012,830	21,163,967	8,818,360	-	-	335,122,141	577,117,298
Statutory deposits	-	-	43,316,302	-	-	372,140,658	415,456,960
Financial investments	585,002,454	215,489,102	300,000	-	-	292,836	801,084,392
Loans and advances, net							
- Performing	138,605,200	281,871,786	929,583,060	3,224,506,978	727,729,500	-	5,302,296,524
- Non performing	-	-	-	-	-	126,278,053	126,278,053
- Loss allowance	-	-	-	-	-	(34,621,074)	(34,621,074)
Other assets	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u>-</u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	7,720,538	7,720,538
Total financial assets	935,620,484	518,524,855	982,017,722	3,224,506,978	727,729,500	1,257,308,301	7,645,707,840
Financial liabilities							
Deposits and placements of other banks and financial institutions	86,450,130	15,737,918	104,106,507	49,230,924	73,150,000	155,065,513	483,740,992
Deposits from customers	2,368,714,691	358,800,690	1,179,246,693	667,754,559	17,814,252	639,947,808	5,232,278,693
Lease liabilities	1,183,384	1,523,390	8,231,108	15,521,584	1,415,474	-	27,874,940
Borrowings	1,562,121	52,719,643	149,595,730	391,611,821	6,007,539	6,991,949	608,488,803
Subordinated debts	-	-	28,748,462	92,295,387	35,078,634	370,458	156,492,941
Derivative liabilities, net	-	-	-	-	-	506,158	506,158
Other liabilities	<u>-</u>	<u> </u>		<u> </u>	<u> </u>	32,335,775	32,335,775
Total financial liabilities	2,457,910,326	428,781,641	1,469,928,500	1,216,414,275	133,465,899	835,217,661	6,541,718,302
Net interest sensitivity gap	(1,522,289,842)	89,743,214	(487,910,778)	2,008,092,703	594,263,601	422,090,640	1,103,989,538
In KHR'000 equivalent (Note 5)	(6,201,808,814)	365,613,854	(1,987,748,510)	8,180,969,672	2,421,029,910	1,719,597,266	4,497,653,378
Unused portion of overdrafts	_	_	_	_	_	146,104,629	146,104,629
Guarantees, acceptances and other financial facilities	-	-	-	-	-	58,984,948	58,984,948
Foreign exchange spot transactions	-	-	-	-	-	300,030	300,030
Net interest sensitivity gap						205,389,607	205,389,607
In KHR'000 equivalent (Note 5)		-			_	836,757,259	836,757,259

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2021 AND FOR THE YEAR THEN ENDED

38. Financial risk management (continued)

38.2 Market risk (continued)

				The Group			
	Up to 1 month US\$	1-3 months US\$	3 - 12 months US\$	1 - 5 years US\$	Over 5 years US\$	Non-interest bearing US\$	Total US\$
As at 31 December 2020							
Financial assets							
Cash on hand	-	-	-	-	-	412,759,051	412,759,051
Deposits and placements with other banks, net	234,738,355	4,076,310	-	-	-	295,838,481	534,653,146
Statutory deposits	-	-	43,316,302	-	-	317,060,706	360,377,008
Financial investments	566,138,442	-	372,497	-	-	163,584	566,674,523
Loans and advances, net							
- Performing	114,672,830	239,865,582	845,044,589	2,744,589,864	454,249,545	-	4,398,422,410
- Non performing	-	-	-	-	-	108,220,753	108,220,753
- Loss allowance	-	-	-	-	-	(35,342,545)	(35,342,545)
Other assets		<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>		6,921,852	6,921,852
Total financial assets	915,549,627	243,941,892	888,733,388	2,744,589,864	454,249,545	1,105,621,882	6,352,686,198
Financial liabilities							
Deposits and placements of other banks and financial institutions	68,526,232	8,347,174	40,716,070	18,855,000	71,556,029	109,008,954	317,009,459
Deposits from customers	1,998,279,203	254,562,597	923,043,532	532,634,286	21,296,683	564,469,747	4,294,286,048
Lease liabilities	1,722,414	1,483,344	7,104,107	16,334,766	1,973,271	-	28,617,902
Borrowings	1,784,756	74,857,377	121,085,450	332,042,951	5,860,858	6,767,524	542,398,916
Subordinated debts	-	-	10,973,591	98,753,000	56,997,210	434,822	167,158,623
Other liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	28,699,228	28,699,228
Total financial liabilities	2,070,312,605	339,250,492	1,102,922,750	998,620,003	157,684,051	709,380,275	5,378,170,176
Net interest sensitivity gap	(1,154,762,978)	(95,308,600)	(214,189,362)	1,745,969,861	296,565,494	396,241,607	974,516,022
In KHR'000 equivalent (Note 5)	(4,671,016,246)	(385,523,287)	(866,395,969)	7,062,448,088	1,199,607,423	1,602,797,300	3,941,917,309
Unused portion of overdrafts	_	_	_	_	_	120,937,607	120,937,607
Guarantees, acceptances and other financial facilities	_	_	_	_	_	54,900,984	54,900,984
Net interest sensitivity gap						175,838,591	175,838,591
In KHR'000 equivalent (Note 5)						711,267,100	711,267,100
"" I I I I TOO Equitation (I total of		<u>-</u>				111,201,100	111,201,100

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2021 AND FOR THE YEAR THEN ENDED

38. Financial risk management (continued)

38.2 Market risk (continued)

				The Bank			
	Up to 1 month US\$	1 - 3 months US\$	3 - 12 months US\$	1 - 5 years US\$	Over 5 years US\$	Non-interest bearing US\$	Total US\$
As at 31 December 2021							
Financial assets							
Cash on hand	-	-	-	-	-	439,465,980	439,465,980
Deposits and placements with other banks, net	212,012,830	21,163,967	9,818,360	-	-	300,431,763	543,426,920
Statutory deposits	-	-	43,316,302	-	-	369,670,152	412,986,454
Financial investments	585,002,454	215,489,102	300,000	-	-	292,836	801,084,392
Loans and advances, net							
- Performing	130,886,839	269,263,205	882,736,880	3,130,584,424	718,226,787	-	5,131,698,135
- Non performing	-	-	-	-	-	122,949,290	122,949,290
- Loss allowance	-	-	-	-	-	(22,588,505)	(22,588,505)
Other assets	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	6,801,988	6,801,988
Total financial assets	927,902,123	505,916,274	936,171,542	3,130,584,424	718,226,787	1,217,023,504	7,435,824,654
Financial liabilities							
Deposits and placements of other banks and financial institutions	83,080,276	14,742,082	82,011,341	45,836,029	73,150,000	156,787,107	455,606,835
Deposits from customers	2.336.167.776	351,205,089	1,152,519,915	646.854.746	12,133,279	628,046,185	5,126,926,990
Lease liabilities	1,109,168	1,487,403	7,616,125	14,655,057	503,983	020,010,100	25,371,736
Borrowings	359,984	45,166,483	144,684,423	381,338,926	5,328,561	6,762,679	583,641,056
Subordinated debts	-	-10,100,100	28,748,462	92,295,387	35,078,634	370,458	156,492,941
	_	_	20,740,402	32,230,307	30,070,034	•	, ,
Derivative liabilities, net	-	-	=	-	-	506,158	506,158
Other liabilities	0.400.747.004	440,004,057	4 445 500 000	4 400 000 445	400 404 457	32,184,457	32,184,457
Total financial liabilities	2,420,717,204	412,601,057	1,415,580,266	1,180,980,145	126,194,457	824,657,044	6,380,730,173
Net interest sensitivity gap	(1,492,815,081)	93,315,217	(479,408,724)	1,949,604,279	592,032,330	392,366,460	1,055,094,481
In KHR'000 equivalent (Note 5)	(6,081,728,639)	380,166,194	(1,953,111,142)	7,942,687,834	2,411,939,712	1,598,500,957	4,298,454,916
Unused portion of overdrafts			_	_		145,914,488	145.914.488
Guarantees, acceptances and other financial facilities	_	_	_	_	_	58,787,749	58,787,749
Foreign exchange spot transactions	-	_	_	- -	_	300,030	300,030
Net interest sensitivity gap		<u>-</u>				205,002,267	205,002,267
In KHR'000 equivalent (Note 5)						835,179,236	835,179,236
II I N II NOOD EGAIVAIETIL (NOLE O)						000,179,200	000,179,200

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2021 AND FOR THE YEAR THEN ENDED

38. Financial risk management (continued)

38.2 Market risk (continued)

				The Bank			
	Up to 1	1-3	3 - 12	1-5	Over 5	Non-interest	
	month US\$	months US\$	months US\$	years US\$	years US\$	bearing US\$	Total US\$
As at 31 December 2020	·						
Financial assets							
Cash on hand	-	-	-	-	-	400,816,126	400,816,126
Deposits and placements with other banks, net	234,700,199	3,000,000	-	-	-	269,929,208	507,629,407
Statutory deposits	-	-	43,316,302	-	-	313,437,454	356,753,756
Financial investments	566,138, 44 2	-	372,497	-	-	163,584	566,674,523
Loans and advances, net							
- Performing	105,939,266	220,918,625	787,952,910	2,656,562,739	451,329,271	-	4,222,702,811
- Non performing	-	-	-	-	-	101,155,737	101,155,737
- Loss allowance	-	-	-	-	-	(31,209,389)	(31,209,389)
Other assets		<u> </u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	6,923,222	6,923,222
Total financial assets	906,777,907	223,918,625	831,641,709	2,656,562,739	451,329,271	1,061,215,942	6,131,446,193
Financial liabilities							
Deposits and placements of other banks and financial institutions	67,683,651	6,356,000	22,429,557	18,855,000	71,556,029	109,884,317	296,764,554
Deposits from customers	1,955,317,026	246,232,704	896,537,310	511,760,130	17,564,763	552,856,804	4,180,268,737
Lease liabilities	1,620,943	1,443,572	6,647,364	15,123,119	937,387	-	25,772,385
Borrowings	193,560	71,157,818	107,238,207	318,846,331	3,753,850	6,163,150	507,352,916
Subordinated debts	-	-	10,973,591	98,753,000	56,997,210	434,822	167,158,623
Other liabilities		<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>		<u>-</u>	28,488,959	28,488,959
Total financial liabilities	2,024,815,180	325,190,094	1,043,826,029	963,337,580	150,809,239	697,828,052	5,205,806,174
Net interest sensitivity gap	(1,118,037,273)	(101,271,469)	(212,184,320)	1,693,225,159	300,520,032	363,387,890	925,640,019
In KHR'000 equivalent (Note 5)	(4,522,460,769)	(409,643,092)	(858,285,574)	6,849,095,768	1,215,603,529	1,469,904,016	3,744,213,878
Unused portion of overdrafts	-	-	-	-	-	120,108,962	120,108,962
Guarantees, acceptances and other financial facilities	-	-	-	-	-	54,694,480	54,694,480
Net interest sensitivity gap		_	-	_	_	174,803,442	174,803,442
In KHR'000 equivalent (Note 5)	_	_	-	_	_	707,079,923	707,079,923
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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2021 AND FOR THE YEAR THEN ENDED

38. Financial risk management (continued)

38.2 Market risk (continued)

(i) Interest rate risk (continued)

Fair value sensitivity analysis for fixed-rate instruments

The Group and the Bank do not account for any fixed-rate financial assets or financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss. Therefore, a change in interest rates at the reporting date would not affect statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income.

Cash flow sensitivity analysis for variable-rate instruments

Statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income is sensitive to higher/lower interest expenses from borrowings as a result of changes in interest rates. The change of 25 basis points ("bp") in interest rates of borrowings at the reporting date would not have material effect on statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income of the Group and the Bank.

The Group's and the Bank's exposure to interest rate risk relates to borrowing of funds at both fixed and floating interest rates. This risk is managed by maintaining an appropriate mix between fixed and floating rate borrowings, and by the use of interest rate swap contracts and forward interest rate contracts. Hedging activities are evaluated regularly to align with interest rate views and defined risk appetite; ensuring optimal hedging strategies are applied, by either positioning the statements of financial position or protecting interest expense through different interest rate cycles.

The Group's and the Bank's sensitivity to interest rates has decreased during the current year mainly due to the reduction in variable rate debt instruments and the increase in interest rate swaps to swap floating rate debt to fixed.

(ii) Foreign exchange risk

The Group operates in Cambodia, Lao PDR, and Republic of the Union of Myanmar and transacts in many currencies. It is exposed to various currency risks, primarily with respect to Khmer Riel, Euro, Thai Baht, LAK, JPY, AUD, VND, CAD, Kyats and others.

Foreign exchange risk arises from future commercial transactions and recognised assets and liabilities denominated in a currency that is not the Group's and the Bank's functional currency.

Management monitors their foreign exchange risk against functional currencies. To manage their foreign exchange risk arising from future commercial transactions and recognised assets and liabilities, the Group use forward contracts.

The table below summarises the Group's and the Bank's exposure to foreign currency exchange rate risk as at 31 December 2021 and 31 December 2020. Included in the table are the financial instruments at carrying amount by currency in US\$ equivalent.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2021 AND FOR THE YEAR THEN ENDED

38. Financial risk management (continued)

38.2 Market risk (continued)

				The Gro	up			
				In US\$ equiv				
	KHR	USD	THB	EUR	AUD	LAK	Others	Total
As at 31 December 2021								
Financial assets								
Cash on hand	104,996,360	313,847,464	19,019,091	2,521,480	468,711	6,886,884	2,635,159	450,375,149
Deposits and placements with other banks, net	123,088,971	418,633,199	8,852,280	653,868	204,778	22,249,895	3,434,307	577,117,298
Statutory deposits	58,615,611	354,853,002	487,405	-	-	1,500,942	-	415,456,960
Financial investments	135,674,903	665,409,489	-	-	-	-	-	801,084,392
Loans and advances, net	745,538,515	4,463,834,854	22,716,994	-	-	144,517,036	17,346,104	5,393,953,503
Other assets	259,477	6,531,131	45,284	-	-	100,075	784,571	7,720,538
Total financial assets	1,168,173,837	6,223,109,139	51,121,054	3,175,348	673,489	175,254,832	24,200,141	7,645,707,840
Financial liabilities								
Deposits and placements of other banks and financial institutions	30,712,864	422,594,095	39,235	-	-	30,394,798	-	483,740,992
Deposits from customers	1,062,782,876	4,025,376,336	47,919,130	3,673,210	-	90,755,162	1,771,979	5,232,278,693
Lease liabilities	-	27,300,127	85,027	-	-	284,429	205,357	27,874,940
Borrowings	41,579,492	550,414,881	-	-	-	12,626,264	3,868,166	608,488,803
Subordinated debts	-	156,492,941	-	-	-	-	-	156,492,941
Derivative liabilities, net	-	506,158	-	-	-	-	-	506,158
Other liabilities	4,475,095	27,576,400	44,762	70,327	8,413	56,104	104,674	32,335,775
Total financial liabilities	1,139,550,327	5,210,260,938	48,088,154	3,743,537	8,413	134,116,757	5,950,176	6,541,718,302
Net on-balance sheet position	28,623,510	1,012,848,201	3,032,900	(568,189)	665,076	41,138,075	18,249,965	1,103,989,538
In KHR'000 equivalent (Note 5)	116,612,180	4,126,343,570	12,356,035	(2,314,802)	2,709,520	167,596,518	74,350,357	4,497,653,378
Unused portion of overdrafts	3,566,395	142.242.343	105.750	_	_	190.141	_	146.104.629
Guarantees, acceptances and other financial facilities	6,173,865	49,588,423	2,511,491	69,027	_	195,836	446,306	58,984,948
Foreign exchange spot transactions	-	300,030	_,0, .0 !	-	_	-		300,030
Credit commitment	9,740,260	192,130,796	2,617,241	69,027		385,977	446,306	205,389,607
In KHR'000 equivalent (Note 5)	39,681,819	782,740,863	10,662,640	281,216		1,572,470	1,818,251	836,757,259
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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2021 AND FOR THE YEAR THEN ENDED

38. Financial risk management (continued)

38.2 Market risk (continued)

				The G	roup			
				In US\$ eq				
	KHR	USD	THB	EUR	AUD	LAK	Others	Total
As at 31 December 2020								
Financial assets								
Cash on hand	103,488,247	284,892,098	12,247,160	2,967,502	226,620	7,446,734	1,490,690	412,759,051
Deposits and placements with other banks, net	78,882,898	431,103,914	4,323,331	1,200,340	78,488	15,945,738	3,118,437	534,653,146
Statutory deposits	43,584,672	313,941,072	662,559	-	-	2,188,705	-	360,377,008
Financial investments	32,362,619	534,311,904	-	-	-	-	-	566,674,523
Loans and advances net	605,355,296	3,653,522,729	27,594,434	-	-	140,856,509	43,971,650	4,471,300,618
Other assets	112,607	6,661,885	23,341			124,019	<u>-</u> .	6,921,852
Total financial assets	863,786,339	5,224,433,602	44,850,825	4,167,842	305,108	166,561,705	48,580,777	6,352,686,198
Financial liabilities	04.000.050	000 004 404	070 404			04 000 004		0.47.000.450
Deposits and placements of other banks and financial institutions	34,696,856	260,231,181	272,131	-	-	21,809,291	-	317,009,459
Deposits from customers	731,620,195	3,415,853,729	39,841,991	3,824,001	-	94,515,122	8,631,010	4,294,286,048
Lease liabilities	-	27,913,335	141,356	-	-	410,237	152,974	28,617,902
Borrowings	40,101,721	477,440,120	-	-	-	10,910,412	13,946,663	542,398,916
Subordinated debts	-	167,158,623	-	-	-	-	-	167,158,623
Other liabilities	1,156,153	27,287,797	34,800	112,286		96,196	11,996	28,699,228
Total financial liabilities	807,574,925	4,375,884,785	40,290,278	3,936,287		127,741,258	22,742,643	5,378,170,176
Net on-balance sheet position	56,211,414	848,548,817	4,560,547	231,555	305,108	38,820,447	25,838,134	974,516,022
In KHR'000 equivalent (Note 5)	227,375,170	3,432,379,965	18,447,413	936,640	1,234,162	157,028,708	104,515,251	3,941,917,309
Unused portion of overdrafts	2,331,747	116,705,275	1,071,940	-	-	828,645	-	120,937,607
Guarantees, acceptances and other financial facilities	5,551,196	45,784,145	2,810,817	349,515		205,141	200,170	54,900,984
Credit commitment	7,882,943	162,489,420	3,882,757	349,515		1,033,786	200,170	175,838,591
In KHR'000 equivalent (Note 5)	31,886,504	657,269,704	15,705,752	1,413,788		4,181,664	809,688	711,267,100

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2021 AND FOR THE YEAR THEN ENDED

38. Financial risk management (continued)

38.2 Market risk (continued)

				The Bank	k			
				In US\$ equiva	alent			
	KHR	USD	THB	EUR	AUD	LAK	Others	Total
As at 31 December 2021					· ·			
Financial assets								
Cash on hand	104,994,430	312,306,524	17,152,508	2,518,765	468,423	3,184	2,022,146	439,465,980
Deposits and placements with other banks, net	123,088,969	416,379,056	1,709,907	653,868	204,778	-	1,390,342	543,426,920
Statutory deposits	58,370,152	354,616,302	-	-	-	-	-	412,986,454
Financial investments	135,674,903	665,409,489	-	-	-	-	-	801,084,392
Loans and advances net	745,538,515	4,463,803,411	22,716,994	-	-	-	-	5,232,058,920
Other assets	254,977	6,547,005	6		<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u>-</u>	6,801,988
Total financial assets	1,167,921,946	6,219,061,787	41,579,415	3,172,633	673,201	3,184	3,412,488	7,435,824,654
Financial liabilities								
Deposits and placements of other banks and financial institutions	30,712,864	423,731,401	1,162,570	-	-	-	-	455,606,835
Deposits from customers	1,063,261,483	4,022,664,585	37,327,712	3,673,210	-	-	-	5,126,926,990
Lease liabilities	-	25,371,736	-	-	-	-	-	25,371,736
Borrowings	41,579,492	542,061,564	-	-	-	-	-	583,641,056
Subordinated debts	-	156,492,941	-	-	-	-	-	156,492,941
Derivative liabilities, net	-	506,158	-	-	-	-	-	506,158
Other liabilities	4,473,925	27,499,541	44,762	70,327	8,413		87,489	32,184,457
Total financial liabilities	1,140,027,764	5,198,327,926	38,535,044	3,743,537	8,413	<u> </u>	87,489	6,380,730,173
Net on-balance sheet position	27,894,182	1,020,733,861	3,044,371	(570,904)	664,788	3,184	3,324,999	1,055,094,481
In KHR'000 equivalent (Note 5)	113,640,897	4,158,469,751	12,402,767	(2,325,863)	2,708,346	12,972	13,546,046	4,298,454,916
Unused portion of overdrafts	3,566,395	142,242,343	105,750	_	-	_	_	145,914,488
Guarantees, acceptances and other financial facilities	6,173,865	49,587,060	2,511,491	69,027	-	-	446,306	58,787,749
Foreign exchange spot transactions	· · -	300,030	· · ·	· -	-	_	· -	300,030
Credit commitment	9,740,260	192,129,433	2,617,241	69,027	_	_	446,306	205,002,267
In KHR'000 equivalent (Note 5)	39,681,819	782,735,310	10,662,640	281,216			1,818,251	835,179,236
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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2021 AND FOR THE YEAR THEN ENDED

38. Financial risk management (continued)

38.2 Market risk (continued)

				The E	Bank			
				In US\$ ec	uivalent			
	KHR	USD	THB	EUR	AUD	LAK	Others	Total
As at 31 December 2020								
Financial assets								
Cash on hand	103,480,325	283,028,828	9,927,044	2,965,106	226,023	3,227	1,185,573	400,816,126
Deposits and placements with other banks, net	78,882,898	426,153,616	613,723	1,200,340	78,488	-	700,342	507,629,407
Statutory deposits	43,337,454	313,416,302	-	-	-	-	-	356,753,756
Financial investments	32,362,619	534,311,904	-	-	-	-	-	566,674,523
Loans and advances net	605,355,297	3,659,699,428	27,594,434	-	-	-	-	4,292,649,159
Other assets	111,994	6,811,221	7	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	6,923,222
Total financial assets	863,530,587	5,223,421,299	38,135,208	4,165,446	304,511	3,227	1,885,915	6,131,446,193
Financial liabilities								
Deposits and placements of other banks and financial institutions	04.000.050	004 704 000	070 440					000 704 554
Deposits from customers	34,696,856	261,794,286	273,412	2 024 004	-	-	-	296,764,554
· ·	731,889,478	3,411,404,278	33,150,980	3,824,001	-	-	-	4,180,268,737
Lease liabilities	40 404 704	25,772,385	-	-	-	-	-	25,772,385
Borrowings Subordinated debts	40,101,721	467,251,195	-	-	-	-	-	507,352,916
Subordinated debts Other liabilities	4.450.070	167,158,623	-	-	-	-	-	167,158,623
	1,150,276	27,196,955	29,335	112,286	<u> </u>		107	28,488,959
Total financial liabilities	807,838,331	4,360,577,722	33,453,727	3,936,287		<u> </u>	107	5,205,806,174
Net on-balance sheet position	55,692,256	862,843,577	4,681,481	229,159	304,511	3,227	1,885,808	925,640,019
In KHR'000 equivalent (Note 5)	225,275,176	3,490,202,269	18,936,591	926,948	1,231,747	13,053	7,628,094	3,744,213,878
Unused portion of overdrafts	2,331,747	116,705,275	1,071,940	-	-	-	-	120,108,962
Guarantees, acceptances and other financial facilities	5,551,196	45,782,782	2,810,817	349,515	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	200,170	54,694,480
Credit commitment	7,882,943	162,488,057	3,882,757	349,515	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	200,170	174,803,442
In KHR'000 equivalent (Note 5)	31,886,504	657,264,191	15,705,752	1,413,788		_	809,688	707,079,923

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2021 AND FOR THE YEAR THEN ENDED

38. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

38.2 Market risk (continued)

(ii) Foreign exchange risk (continued)

Sensitivity analysis

The Group and the Bank is exposed to changes in US dollar and other foreign currencies exchange rate. Due to a reasonably possible strengthening (weakening) of the US dollar against foreign currencies, the Group and the Bank's exposure to other foreign exchange movement is not material.

38.3 Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Group and the Bank is unable to meet its obligations or payment or offset positions in a given economic and financial context and specific market situation. Typically, it is the risk of loss arising from situation where 1) the Group and the Bank do not have enough cash and/or cash equivalents to meet the needs of depositors, borrowers, and contingent liabilities, 2) the sale of non-liquid assets are lower than market price, and 3) non-liquid assets would not be sold at the desired time due to the lack of buyers.

The objective of the Group's liquidity risk management is to ensure that the Group can meet its cash obligations in a timely and cost-effective manner. To the date of this report, the Group's liquidity and funding management policy is to maintain high quality and well diversified portfolios of liquid assets and sources of funds under both normal business and stress conditions. Due to its large distribution network and strategic marketing focus, the Group is able to maintain a diversified core deposit base comprising of savings, demand, and fixed deposits. This provides the Group of a large stable funding base.

(a) Liquidity risk management process

The day-to-day responsibility for liquidity risk management and control is delegated to the ALCO which reports monthly to the executive committee.

For day-to-day liquidity management, the treasury department will ensure sufficient funding to meet its payment and settlement obligations on a timely basis. The process of managing liquidity risk also includes the following:

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2021 AND FOR THE YEAR THEN ENDED

38. Financial risk management (continued)

38.3 Liquidity risk (continued)

a) Liquidity risk management process (continued)

Principles of the liquidity risk:

- At all times the related senior management of the Treasury Department shall ensure that the Bank's operations can meet its current and future funding needs. The Treasury Department shall stress-test its liquidity position on a daily basis.
- The related senior management of Treasury Department has established a risk control framework and
 procedures to ensure it maintains sufficient liquidity at all times, including the holding of unencumbered
 eligible assets, to withstand a range of stress events, including the loss of funding sources such as
 deposits, borrowings, capital raising that liquidity risk is managed in accordance with the requirements
 of the Board.
- Stress testing is performed regularly to assess various scenarios includes short, medium and long-term, institution-specific and market-wide stress which may put the Bank's liquidity at risk.
- The Treasury Department identifies, monitors, manages and controls the risk associated daily liquidity as well as short, medium and long-term liquidity as these are key periods for liquidity management. The Treasury Department develops and implements stress tests on the projected cash flows. The outputs are used to inform the Bank's contingency funding plan.
- The Bank incorporates liquidity cost, benefits and risks in the internal pricing, performance measurement, and new products/services approval process for all significant business activities (both on and off balance sheet) in order to align with the benefits from accepting risks of each business unit and liquidity risks affecting the business activities of the Bank.

Internal targets of the liquidity risk:

- The regulatory limit on the Liquidity Coverage Ratio (LCR) should be observed at all times.
- The Bank will have, at all times, an internal targets that is higher than the regulatory limit to allow for a safety margin to ensure permanent full compliance with regulatory limit.
- Setting the level of the internal targets is at the discretion of the ALCO and needs to be both 1) stated and motivated in the ALCO minutes and 2) formally approved by the President & Group Managing Director.
- The risk tolerance/internal targets must be reviewed at least once a year to reflect the financial condition and the funding mobilization capacity.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2021 AND FOR THE YEAR THEN ENDED

38. Financial risk management (continued)

38.3 Liquidity risk (continued)

a) Liquidity risk management process (continued)

Internal targets of the liquidity risk: (continued)

- Relevant divisions and departments should regularly assess and monitor the perceived risks of noncompliance to the targets. Any breaches of internal targets should be reported to the ALCO for remedial actions and President & Group Managing Director for approval.
- Any change level of internal targets will need to be reported by e-mail to the Chair of the BRIC on the same day the change has been made.
- At all time, the Bank will have a contingency plan to be executed when it is perceived by the Bank that
 the safety margin may not be sufficient and there is a risk that the regulatory limit on liquidity could be
 breached. Such contingency plan should be sufficient to ensure that the regulatory limits on liquidity will
 not be breached.
- In case, the Bank experiences a severe liquidity, the Bank must immediately notify NBC and advise the action that is being taken to address the situation.

The Bank has put in place a robust and comprehensive liquidity risk management framework in accordance with National Bank of Cambodia's Prakas No. B7-017-301 dated on 27 September 2017 on Liquidity Risk Management Framework (LRMF), which consists of risk appetite, risk tolerance, policies, early warning indicators, and monitoring mechanism which are reviewed and endorsed by BRIC and approved by the Board. The key elements of the framework are to ensure that the Bank maintains sufficient liquidity at all times, including the holding of unencumbered eligible assets, to withstand a range of stress events, including the loss of funding sources, either internally (as with deposits) or externally (as with borrowings or raising additional capital), and other issues. The Bank ensures that the business activities are mainly funded with stable sources of funding on an ongoing basis.

The Management designs a set of early warning indicators to aid its daily liquidity risk management processes in identifying the emergence of increased risk or vulnerabilities in its liquidity risk position or potential funding needs.

The Bank's contingency funding plan (CFP) is in place to alert and to enable the management to act effectively and efficiently during a liquidity crisis and under adverse market conditions. The objective of contingency funding plan is to ensure that the bank has a framework for managing the liquidity sufficiently and robustly in the event of liquidity crisis based on the result of liquidity stress testing.

The Group is measuring, monitoring and managing its liquidity positions to comply with the regulatory Liquidity Coverage Ratio (LCR).

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2021 AND FOR THE YEAR THEN ENDED

38. Financial risk management (continued)

38.3 Liquidity risk (continued)

a) Liquidity risk management process (continued)

The purpose of the LCR aims at promoting short-term resilience of each institution's liquidity risk profile, ensuring that each institution has an adequate stock of unencumbered liquid assets that can be converted into cash at no or little loss of value in markets, to meet its liquidity needs for a 30-day liquidity stress scenario, and ensuring that prompt corrective actions are taken by the institution's management when the LCR potentially falls below the minimum requirement.

The Bank also uses a range of tools such as liquidity ratio, liquidity gap analysis, safety margin, and monthly cash flow projection to measure, monitor and manage its liquidity positions. In addition, The Bank also performs daily and monthly liquidity stress test in order to identify and quantify its exposures to possible future liquidity stresses, analysing possible impacts on the Bank's cash flows, liquidity position, profitability and solvency.

(b) Funding approach

The Group's main sources of liquidities arise from shareholder's paid-up capital, borrowings, subordinated debts, deposits and placements of other banks and financial institutions and deposits from customers. The sources of liquidity are regularly reviewed via the Management's daily review of maturity of fixed deposits and key depositors. The Group's Borrowings and subordinated debts are also regularly reviewed via Management's daily review of interest and principal repayments and maturity.

(c) Non-derivative cash flows

The table below presents the cash flows payable under non-derivative financial liabilities and assets held for managing liquidity risk by remaining contractual maturities at the reporting period. The amounts disclosed in the table are the contractual undiscounted cash flows, whereas the Group manages the inherent liquidity risk based on contractual undiscounted cash flows.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2021 AND FOR THE YEAR THEN ENDED

38. Financial risk management (continued)

38.3 Liquidity risk (continued)

c) Non-derivative cash flows (continued)

				The Group			
	Up to 1 month US\$	1 to 3 months US\$	3 to 6 months US\$	6 to 12 months US\$	1 to 5 years US\$	Over 5 years US\$	Total US\$
As at 31 December 2021							
Financial liabilities							
Deposits and placements of other banks and financial institutions	238,883,378	17,035,757	68,100,968	44,653,019	77,109,999	102,019,369	547,802,490
Deposits from customers	2,965,874,002	381,917,125	482,724,667	778,874,470	735,598,466	23,202,988	5,368,191,718
Lease liabilities	1,150,095	1,482,259	3,022,972	5,639,302	18,225,873	3,894,237	33,414,738
Borrowings*	7,194,887	64,440,962	46,798,894	68,950,284	471,177,564	6,068,464	664,631,055
Subordinated debts*	-	-	19,239,375	18,516,339	114,689,065	43,707,138	196,151,917
Other liabilities	32,235,898	55,623	44,254	<u> </u>	-		32,335,775
Total financial liabilities (contractual maturity dates)	3,245,338,260	464,931,726	619,931,130	916,633,414	1,416,800,967	178,892,196	6,842,527,693
In KHR'000 equivalent (Note 5)	13,221,508,071	1,894,131,852	2,525,599,424	3,734,364,529	5,772,047,140	728,806,807	27,876,457,823
Assets held for managing liquidity risk (contractual maturity dates)	1,968,771,765	400,717,892	472,608,558	798,717,463	4,005,355,596	1,356,446,240	9,002,617,514
In KHR'000 equivalent (Note 5)	8,020,776,171	1,632,524,692	1,925,407,265	3,253,974,944	16,317,818,698	5,526,161,982	36,676,663,752
As at 31 December 2020 Financial liabilities							
Deposits and placements of other banks and financial institutions	175,970,349	9,215,069	13,017,546	33,584,422	40,747,725	103,351,755	375,886,866
Deposits from customers	2,531,089,539	272,332,376	336,468,086	653,630,934	592,339,778	25,243,282	4,411,103,995
Lease liabilities	1,170,306	1,535,260	2,503,107	5,053,229	20,581,294	3,816,462	34,659,658
Borrowings	3,385,091	64,831,199	10,292,464	67,477,276	445,672,141	5,985,745	597,643,916
Subordinated debts	<u>-</u>	45,834	4,558,596	16,776,922	127,967,578	69,556,379	218,905,309
Other liabilities	28,620,226	63,785	12,677	2,540	-		28,699,228
Total financial liabilities (contractual maturity dates)	2,740,235,511	348,023,523	366,852,476	776,525,323	1,227,308,516	207,953,623	5,666,898,972
In KHR'000 equivalent (Note 5)	11,084,252,642	1,407,755,151	1,483,918,265	3,141,044,932	4,964,462,947	841,172,405	22,922,606,342
Assets held for managing liquidity risk (contractual maturity dates)	1,669,790,702	317,803,320	423,641,084	718,599,200	3,405,850,353	980,859,187	7,516,543,846
in KHR'000 equivalent (Note 5)	6,754,303,390	1,285,514,429	1,713,628,185	2,906,733,764	13,776,664,678	3,967,575,411	30,404,419,857

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^{*} The amounts included above for variable interest rate instruments for both non-derivative financial liabilities are subject to change if changes in variable interest rates differ to those estimates of interest rates determined at the end of the reporting period.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2021 AND FOR THE YEAR THEN ENDED

38. Financial risk management (continued)

38.3 Liquidity risk (continued)

c) Non-derivative cash flows (continued)

				IIIO Dailix			
	Up to 1 month US\$	1 to 3 months US\$	3 to 6 months US\$	6 to 12 months US\$	1 to 5 years US\$	Over 5 years US\$	Total US\$
As at 31 December 2021 Financial liabilities							
Deposits and placements of other banks and financial institutions	237,867,947	15,994,986	60,141,818	29,255,780	73,310,810	102,019,369	518,590,710
Deposits from customers	2,922,833,830	373.643.928	471,830,877	760,423,264	710,238,362	14,692,424	5,253,662,685
Lease liabilities	1.074.349	1.445.835	2,733,766	5,283,390	17,176,362	746,529	28,460,231
Borrowings*	5,809,818	56,486,598	43,537,460	66,283,482	459,010,642	5,328,561	636,456,561
Subordinated debts*	, , <u>-</u>	-	19,239,375	18,516,339	114,689,065	43,707,138	196,151,917
Other liabilities	32,136,957	47,500	-	-	-	-	32,184,457
Total financial liabilities (contractual maturity dates)	3,199,722,901	447,618,847	597,483,295	879,762,255	1,374,425,241	166,494,021	6,665,506,560
In KHR'000 equivalent (Note 5)	13,035,671,099	1,823,599,183	2,434,146,944	3,584,151,427	5,599,408,432	678,296,642	27,155,273,727
Assets held for managing liquidity risk (contractual maturity dates)	1,912,440,511	384,234,137	449,361,582	761,262,635	3,883,302,548	1,351,200,331	8,741,801,744
In KHR'000 equivalent (Note 5)	7,791,282,642	1,565,369,874	1,830,699,085	3,101,383,975	15,820,574,581	5,504,790,148	35,614,100,305
As at 31 December 2020 Financial liabilities							
Deposits and placements of other banks and financial institutions	176,671,075	7,124,445	2,186,170	25,015,940	40,747,725	103,351,754	355,097,109
Deposits from customers	2,477,890,696	263,366,379	325,733,156	635,073,701	567,433,640	19,756,459	4,289,254,031
Lease liabilities	1,082,083	1,494,995	2,374,137	4,704,387	18,888,896	655,929	29,200,427
Borrowings	1,442,209	60,301,229	3,999,653	58,135,533	430,242,996	3,753,850	557,875,470
Subordinated debts		45,834	4,558,596	16,776,922	127,967,578	69,556,379	218,905,309
Other liabilities	28,434,359	54,600	-	_	-	_	28,488,959
Total financial liabilities (contractual maturity dates)	2,685,520,422	332,387,482	338,851,712	739,706,483	1,185,280,835	197,074,370	5,478,821,304
In KHR'000 equivalent (Note 5)	10,862,930,107	1,344,507,365	1,370,655,175	2,992,112,724	4,794,460,978	797,165,827	22,161,832,176
Assets held for managing liquidity risk (contractual maturity dates)	1,622,393,307	296,587,899	398,341,665	685,014,808	3,318,881,281	971,740,867	7,292,959,827
In KHR'000 equivalent (Note 5)	6,562,580,927	1,199,698,051	1,611,292,035	2,770,884,898	13,424,874,782	3,930,691,807	29,500,022,500

The Bank

^{*} The amounts included above for variable interest rate instruments for both non-derivative financial liabilities are subject to change if changes in variable interest rates differ to those estimates of interest rates determined at the end of the reporting period.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2021 AND FOR THE YEAR THEN ENDED

38. Financial risk management (continued)

38.3 Liquidity risk (continued)

(d) Derivative financial instruments

The following table details the Group's and Bank's liquidity analysis for its derivative financial instruments. The table has been drawn up based on the undiscounted net cash inflows/(outflows) on the derivative instrument that settle on a net basis and the undiscounted gross inflows and (outflows) on those derivatives that require gross settlement. The amount payable or receivable is not fixed; the amount disclosed has been determined by reference to the projected interest rates as illustrated by the yield curves existing at the end of each reporting period.

	The Group					
	Up to 1 month US\$	1 to 3 months US\$	3 to 12 months US\$	1 to 5 years US\$	Over 5 years US\$	Total US\$
At 31 December 2021		<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	·
Gross settled (interest rate swap - cash flow hedges)		(04.470)	(547.050)	(050,050)		(4.400.000)
- (inflow)- outflow	-	(61,179) 526,565	(517,358) 2,357,771	(853,859) 2,784,807	-	(1,432,396) 5,669,143
Net		465,386	1,840,413	1,930,948		4,236,747
		_				
			The Grou	Jp.		
	Up to 1 month US\$	1 to 3 months US\$	3 to 12 months	1 to 5 years	Over 5 years US\$	Total US\$
At 31 December 2020	1 month		3 to 12	1 to 5		Total US\$
Gross settled (interest rate swap - cash flow hedges)	1 month	months US\$	3 to 12 months US\$	1 to 5 years US\$	5 years US\$	US\$
Gross settled (interest rate swap - cash flow hedges) - (inflow)	1 month	months US\$	3 to 12 months US\$ (497,068)	1 to 5 years US\$	5 years US\$ (7,569)	US\$ (1,582,805)
Gross settled (interest rate swap - cash flow hedges)	1 month US\$	months US\$	3 to 12 months US\$	1 to 5 years US\$	5 years US\$	

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2021 AND FOR THE YEAR THEN ENDED

38. Financial risk management (continued)

38.3 Liquidity risk (continued)

(d) Derivative financial instruments (continued)

			The Bank			
	Up to 1 month US\$	1 to 3 months US\$	3 to 12 months US\$	1 to 5 years US\$	Over 5 years US\$	Total US\$
At 31 December 2021						
Gross settled (interest rate swap - cash flow hedges)						
- (inflow)	-	(61,179)	(517,358)	(853,859)	-	(1,432,396)
- outflow	<u>-</u>	526,565	2,357,771	2,784,807	<u> </u>	5,669,143
Net		465,386	1,840,413	1,930,948		4,236,747
			The Ban	k		
	Up to 1 month US\$	1 to 3 months US\$	3 to 12 months US\$	1 to 5 years US\$	Over 5 years US\$	Total US\$
At 31 December 2020						
Gross settled (interest rate swap - cash flow hedges)		(55.005)	(407.000)	(4.000.000)	(7.500)	(4 500 005)
- (inflow)	-	(55,905)	(497,068)	(1,022,263)	(7,569)	(1,582,805)
- outflow	<u>-</u>	526,497	2,200,304	4,501,866	12,583	7,241,250
Net						, , ,

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2021 AND FOR THE YEAR THEN ENDED

38. Financial risk management (continued)

38.3 Liquidity risk (continued)

- (e) Off-balance sheet items
- i. Loan commitments and guarantee

The dates of the contractual amounts of the Group's and the Bank's off-balance sheet financial instruments that it is committed to extend as credit to customers and other facilities (Note 35) are summarised in table below:

	The Group					
	Up to 1 month US\$	1 to 3 months US\$	3 to 12 months US\$	1 to 5 years US\$	Over 5 years US\$	Total US\$
At 31 December 2021						
Unused portion of overdrafts	146,104,629	-	-	-	-	146,104,629
Bank guarantees	2,601,237	11,590,699	21,286,993	13,364,055	428,427	49,271,411
Letters of credit	2,996,982	4,658,039	2,058,516	-	-	9,713,537
Gross settled (Foreign exchange spot transactions - cash flow hedges)						
- (inflow)	(300,687)	-	-	-	-	(300,687)
- outflow	300,030	<u>-</u>		<u>-</u>	<u>-</u> _	300,030
Net	(657)	<u> </u>	<u> </u>		<u> </u>	(657)
Total	151,702,191	16,248,738	23,345,509	13,364,055	428,427	205,088,920

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2021 AND FOR THE YEAR THEN ENDED

38. Financial risk management (continued)

38.3 Liquidity risk (continued)

- (e) Off-balance sheet items (continued)
- i. Loan commitments and guarantee (continued)

	The Group					
	Up to 1 month	1 to 3 months	3 to 12 months	1 to 5 years	Over 5 years	Total
	US\$	US\$	US\$	US\$	US\$	US\$
At 31 December 2020						
Unused portion of overdrafts	120,937,607	-	-	-	-	120,937,607
Bank guarantees	2,525,862	8,901,002	20,652,127	14,959,175	-	47,038,166
Letters of credit	2,025,994	5,528,555	308,269	-	-	7,862,818
Gross settled (Foreign exchange spot transactions - cash flow hedges)						
- (inflow)	-	-	-	-	-	-
- outflow	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	
Net		- -	- -	<u> </u>	- -	
Total	125,489,463	14,429,557	20,960,396	14,959,175	<u> </u>	175,838,591

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2021 AND FOR THE YEAR THEN ENDED

38. Financial risk management (continued)

38.3 Liquidity risk (continued)

- (e) Off-balance sheet items (continued)
- i. Loan commitments and guarantee (continued)

	The Bank					
	Up to	1 to 3	3 to 12	1 to 5	Over	
	1 month	months	months	years	5 years	Total
	US\$	US\$	US\$	US\$	US\$	US\$
At 31 December 2021				· ·		
Unused portion of overdrafts	145,914,488	-	-	-	-	145,914,488
Bank guarantees	2,601,237	11,408,620	21,271,873	13,364,055	428,427	49,074,212
Letters of credit	2,996,982	4,658,039	2,058,516	-	-	9,713,537
Gross settled (Foreign exchange spot transactions - cash flow hedges)						
- (inflow)	(300,687)	-	-	-	-	(300,687)
- outflow	300,030	<u> </u>	<u> </u>		<u> </u>	300,030
Net	(657)	<u> </u>	<u>-</u> _	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u> _	(657)
Total	151,512,050	16,066,659	23,330,389	13,364,055	428,427	204,701,580

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2021 AND FOR THE YEAR THEN ENDED

38. Financial risk management (continued)

38.3 Liquidity risk (continued)

- (e) Off-balance sheet items (continued)
- i. Loan commitments and guarantee (continued)

	The Bank					
	Up to 1 month US\$	1 to 3 months US\$	3 to 12 months US\$	1 to 5 years US\$	Over 5 years US\$	Total US\$
At 31 December 2020						
Unused portion of overdrafts	120,108,962	-	-	-	-	120,108,962
Bank guarantees	2,525,862	8,901,002	20,446,986	14,957,812	-	46,831,662
Letters of credit	2,025,994	5,528,555	308,269	-	-	7,862,818
Gross settled (Foreign exchange spot transactions - cash flow hedges)						
- (inflow)	-	-	-	-	-	-
- outflow						
Net		<u> </u>		<u> </u>	<u>-</u> -	
Total	124,660,818	14,429,557	20,755,255	14,957,812	<u> </u>	174,803,442

ii. Other financial facilities

Other financial facilities are also included above based on the earliest contractual date.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2021 AND FOR THE YEAR THEN ENDED

38. Financial risk management (continued)

38.3 Liquidity risk (continued)

(f) COVID-19 pandemic and impact on liquidity

In line with the additional measures of the NBC which provided additional liquidity to the banking and financial sector to mitigate the impact of COVID-19 pandemic, the Bank has also continued to place greater emphasis on liquidity management with introduced risk management measures and exit strategy to reduce liquidity risk and maintain business continuity such as:

- The Bank has maintained the optimal level of fund or cash-on-hand for operations at headquarters, branches, and ATMs in order to deal with the unprecedented events which resulted from the COVID-19 pandemic;
- As part of the implementation of the contingency funding plan, the Bank has signed facility agreements with lenders for long-term loans (senior loans);
- Additionally, the Bank has communicated and negotiated with potential lenders for acquiring long-term loans (senior loans) for 2022 and 2023.

39. Fair value of financial instruments

Financial instruments comprise of financial assets and financial liabilities disclosed on Note 38. The Group and the Bank have an established framework and policies which provide guidance concerning the practical considerations, principles and analytical approaches for the establishment of prudent valuation for financial instruments measured at fair value.

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.

The valuation of financial instruments are determined by reference to quoted prices in active markets or by using valuation techniques based on observable inputs or unobservable inputs. Management judgment is exercised in the selection and application of appropriate parameters, assumptions and modelling techniques where some or all of the parameter inputs are not observable in deriving fair value.

Valuation adjustment is also an integral part of the valuation process. Valuation adjustment is to reflect the uncertainty in valuations generally for products that are less standardised, less frequently traded and more complex in nature. In making a valuation adjustment, the Group and the Bank follow methodologies that consider factors such as liquidity, bid-offer spread, and unobservable prices and inputs in the market and uncertainties in the assumptions and parameters.

The Group and the Bank continuously enhance its design, validation methodologies and processes to ensure the valuations are reflective. The valuation models are validated both internally and externally, with periodic reviews to ensure the model remains suitable for its intended use.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2021 AND FOR THE YEAR THEN ENDED

39. Fair value of financial instruments (continued)

Determination of fair value

The Group and the Bank classify its financial instruments measured at fair value according to the following hierarchy, reflecting the significance of the inputs in making the fair value measurements:

- Level 1 Inputs to the valuation methodology are quoted prices (unadjusted) for identical assets or liabilities in active markets.
- Level 2 Inputs to the valuation methodology include:
 - · Quoted prices for similar assets and liabilities in active markets; or
 - · Quoted prices for identical or similar assets and liabilities in non-active markets; or
 - Inputs that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly, for substantially
 the full term of the financial instrument.
- Level 3 One or more inputs to the valuation methodology are unobservable and significant to the fair value measurement.

Financial assets and financial liabilities are classified as Level 1 when the valuation is based on quoted prices for identical assets or liabilities in active markets.

Financial assets and financial liabilities are regarded as being quoted in an active market if the prices are readily available from a published and reliable source and those prices represent actual and regularly occurring market transactions on an arm's length basis.

When fair value is determined using quoted prices of similar assets and liabilities in active markets or quoted prices of identical or similar assets and liabilities in non-active markets, such assets and liabilities are classified as Level 2. In cases where quoted prices are generally not available, the Group and the Bank determine fair value based upon valuation techniques that use market parameters as inputs. Most valuation techniques employ observable market data, including but not limited to, yield curves, equity prices, volatilities and foreign exchange rates.

Financial assets and financial liabilities are classified as Level 3 if their valuation incorporates significant inputs that are not based on observable market data. Such inputs are determined based on observable inputs of a similar nature, historical observations or other analytical techniques.

If prices or quotes are not available for an instrument or a similar instrument, fair value will be established by using valuation techniques or Mark-to-Model. Judgment may be required to assess the need for valuation adjustments to appropriately reflect unobservable parameters. The valuation models shall also consider relevant transaction data such as maturity. The inputs are then benchmarked and extrapolated to derive the fair value.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2021 AND FOR THE YEAR THEN ENDED

39. Fair value of financial instruments (continued)

Determination of fair value (continued)

(a) Financial instruments measured at fair value

As at 31 December 2021, the Group and the Bank's derivative financial instruments are valued using the discounted cash flow method and are verified with the interest rate swap providers. Under the discounted cash flow method, future cash flows are estimated based on forward interest rates (from observable yield curves at the end of the reporting period) and contract interest rates, discounted at a rate that reflects the credit risk of various counterparties.

(b) Financial instruments not measured at fair value

As at the reporting date, the fair values of financial instruments of the Group and the Bank approximate their carrying amounts.

The estimated fair values are based on the following methodologies and assumptions:

i. Deposits and placements with other banks

Deposits and placements with other banks include current accounts which are non-interest bearing, savings deposits and short-term deposits. The fair value of deposits and placements with other banks approximate their carrying values at the reporting date due to the relatively short maturity of these instruments.

ii. Financial investments

Financial investments at FVOCI

This represents the Bank's investment in Credit Bureau Holding (Cambodia) Ltd. with 5% as equity cash investment and 1% through the Association of Banks in Cambodia. No fair value disclosures are provided for equity investment securities of US\$189,670 (2020: US\$153,529) that are measured at cost because their fair value cannot be reliably measured. The investment is neither redeemable nor transferable and there is no market for them. The Group and the Bank do not intend to dispose these investments.

Bank's Investment in SWIFT amounting \$36,141 is the investment required by the SWIFT SCRL to all swift members, no dividend provided. So, the fair value of investment is the cost of this investment

Financial investments at amortised cost

Financial investments at amortised cost include NCD with the NBC with maturities of less than one year. The fair value of financial investments approximates their carrying values at the reporting date due to the relatively short-term maturity of these instruments.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2021 AND FOR THE YEAR THEN ENDED

39. Fair value of financial instruments (continued)

(b) Financial instruments not measured at fair value (continued)

iii. Loans and advances

The fair value of loans and advances is based on observable market transactions. Where observable market transactions are not available, fair value is estimated using valuation models, such as discounted cash flow techniques. Input into the valuation techniques includes expected lifetime credit losses, interest rates, prepayment rates and primary origination or secondary market spreads. For collateral-dependent impaired loans, the fair value is measured based on the value of the underlying collateral.

Input into the models may include data from third party and information obtained from other market participants, which includes observed primary and secondary transactions. Its carrying value approximates to fair value at the reporting date.

iv. Deposits and placements of other banks and financial institutions and deposits from customers

The fair value of deposits and placements of other banks and financial institutions and deposits from customers with maturities of less than one year approximates their carrying amount due to the relatively short maturity of these instruments. The fair value of deposits and placements of other banks and financial institutions and deposits from customers with remaining maturities of more than one year are expected to approximate their carrying amount due to the Group and the Bank offered similar interest rate of the instrument with similar maturities and terms.

The estimated fair value of deposits with no stated maturities, which includes non-interest bearing deposits, deposits payable on demand is the amount payable at the reporting date.

v. Statutory deposits

Capital guarantee and reserve requirement represents the minimum reserve required by NBC. These deposits, are not available for use in the Bank's day-to-day operations and are refundable should the Bank voluntarily ceases its operations in Cambodia. The fair value is the carrying amount as at reporting date.

vi. Other assets and other liabilities

The carrying amounts of other financial assets and other financial liabilities are assumed to approximate their fair values as these items are not materially sensitive to the shift in market interest rates.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2021 AND FOR THE YEAR THEN ENDED

39. Fair value of financial instruments (continued)

- (b) Financial instruments not measured at fair value (continued)
- vii. Borrowings, subordinated debts and lease liabilities

The fair value of borrowings, subordinated debts and lease liabilities are estimated by discounting their expected future cash flows using the applicable prevailing market interest rates for borrowings with similar risk profiles. However, only the contractual interest rates which are confirmed and provided by all lenders are available at the reporting date instead of the applicable prevailing market interest rates. The Group and the Bank believe that the effective interest rates were not significantly different to the prevailing market interest rates on the ground that there was no change to interest rates following the lenders' consideration of the Group's and the Bank's credit risk profile as at reporting date. On this basis, the fair value of borrowings, subordinated debts and lease liabilities approximates their carrying values at the reporting date.

40. Capital risk management

The Group and the Bank's objectives when managing capital, which is a broader concept than the 'equity' on the face of statement of financial position, are:

- To comply with the capital requirement set by the NBC;
- To safeguard the Bank's ability to continue as a going concern so that it can continue to provide returns for shareholders and benefits for other stakeholders; and
- To maintain a strong capital base to support the development of business.

The NBC requires all commercial banks to i) hold minimum capital requirement, ii) maintain the Bank's net worth of at least equal to the minimum capital, and iii) comply with solvency ratios, liquidity coverage ratios and other prudential ratios.

The table below summarises the composition of regulatory capital which follows the requirements of the NBC. These amounts are based on the consolidated and separate financial statements as at 31 December 2021 and for the year then ended.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2021 AND FOR THE YEAR THEN ENDED

40. Capital risk management (continued)

	The Group					
	2021 US\$	2020 US\$	2021 KHR'000 (Note 5)	2020 KHR'000 (Note 5)		
Tier 1 capital						
Share capital	433,163,019	433,163,019	1,764,706,139	1,752,144,412		
Share premium	11,706,215	11,706,215	47,691,120	47,351,640		
Retained earnings	163,933,025	143,767,688	667,863,144	581,540,298		
General reserves based on NBC Prakas	524,576,552	460,472,664	2,137,124,873	1,862,611,926		
Less: Intangible assets	(12,258,314)	(14,666,345)	(49,940,371)	(59,325,366)		
Less: Loans to related parties	(14,570,028)	(20,429,241)	(59,358,294)	(82,636,280)		
Less: Other losses	(35,338,456)	(21,641,208)	(143,968,870)	(87,538,686)		
	1,071,212,013	992,372,792	4,364,117,741	4,014,147,944		
Tier 2 complementary capital						
General provision based on NBC Prakas	55,234,927	46,043,738	225,027,093	186,246,920		
Subordinated debts (*)	156,122,483	166,723,802	636,042,996	674,397,779		
Less: Equity participation in banking or						
financial institutions	(2,010,000)	(2,010,000)	(8,188,740)	(8,130,450)		
	209,347,410	210,757,540	852,881,349	852,514,249		
	1,280,559,423	1,203,130,332	5,216,999,090	4,866,662,193		

^(*) This represents subordinated debts approved by the National Bank of Cambodia and only represent the outstanding principal amount.

	The Bank					
	2021 US\$	2020 US\$	2021 KHR'000 (Note 5)	2020 KHR'000 (Note 5)		
Tier 1 capital		· ·				
Share capital	433,163,019	433,163,019	1,764,706,139	1,752,144,412		
Share premium	11,706,215	11,706,215	47,691,120	47,351,640		
Retained earnings	156,341,550	138,414,769	636,935,475	559,887,741		
General reserves based on NBC Prakas	510,741,556	455,413,629	2,080,761,099	1,842,148,129		
Less: Intangible assets	(11,415,853)	(13,884,558)	(46,508,185)	(56,163,037)		
Less: Loans to related parties	(13,904,162)	(19,436,759)	(56,645,556)	(78,621,690)		
	1,086,632,325	1,005,376,315	4,426,940,092	4,066,747,195		
Tier 2 complementary capital						
General provision based on NBC Prakas	53,690,830	44,467,660	218,736,441	179,871,685		
Subordinated debts (*)	156,122,483	166,723,802	636,042,996	674,397,779		
Less: Equity participation in banking or						
financial institutions	(71,312,716)	(71,310,571)	(290,528,005)	(288,451,260)		
	138,500,597	139,880,891	564,251,432	565,818,204		
	1,225,132,922	1,145,257,206	4,991,191,524	4,632,565,399		

^(*) This represents subordinated debts approved by the National Bank of Cambodia and only represent the outstanding principal amount.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2021 AND FOR THE YEAR THEN ENDED

41. Tax contingencies

On 24 December 2018, the Bank obtained a letter for tax reassessment for various tax matters for the financial years ended 2009 to 2013 from the Department of Enterprise Tax Audit of the GDT.

On 11 January 2019, the Bank lodged the administrative protests against the reassessment in accordance with the tax provisions. The protest letter was prepared by the Bank and submitted to the GDT on the grounds that the reassessment is not appropriate.

On 17 September 2019, the Bank received a notification letter for tax collection from the GDT. This letter is requesting for the Bank's payment on tax in arrears which resulted from the tax reassessment.

On 23 September 2019, a protest letter was submitted by the Bank to the GDT on the grounds that the reassessment is not appropriate. On 10 February 2020, the Bank received a notification letter from the GDT regarding the temporary delay on tax collection related to above tax reassessment. As at the date of this report, the GDT has not yet requested for payment from the Bank.

On 6 March 2020, the Bank received a new notification letter from the GDT to conduct a tax audit for the fiscal years beginning 2015 to 2018. The Bank has provided several requested documents to the GDT on 2 July 2020. As at the date of these financial statements, the GDT has not yet issued an official response on the protest letter for the results of the tax audit for the fiscal years beginning 2015 to 2018.

On 06 August 2021, the Department of Enterprise Tax Audit of the GDT issued a letter to the Bank for the tax reassessment for the financial year 2019 and requested the submission of several documents. The Bank received the letter from the tax auditors on 16 September 2021. The Bank has provided several requested documents to the GDT on 2 November 2021. As at the date of this report, the GDT has not yet requested more documents from the Bank.

Management believes that the tax liability recorded by the Bank is adequate.

42. Events after reporting period

Except for the ongoing impact of COVID-19 to the Group and the Bank as disclosed in Note 4 to the financial statements, no other significant events occurred after the end of the reporting period and the date of authorization of these financial statements, which would require adjustments or disclosures to be made in the financial statements.

43. Authorisation of the financial statements

The consolidated and separate financial statements as at 31 December 2021 and for the year then ended were approved for issue by the Board of Directors on 7 February 2022.



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