Consolidated and Separate
Financial Statements
As at 31 December 2023 and for the year then ended and
Independent Auditor's Report on
Financial Statements

CONSOLIDATED AND SEPARATE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2023 AND FOR THE YEAR THEN ENDED

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Report of the Board of Directors

The Board of Directors ("the Board" or "the Directors") hereby submits its 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 2023 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 in the Cambodia Securities Exchange ("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 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 (KHR48,235,459 thousand).

On 23 November 2020, the shareholders approved the amendment to the Memorandum and Articles of Association ("MAA") relating to the capital increase from the 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 264 offices covering all provinces and cities in the Kingdom of Cambodia, 37 offices in the Lao People's Democratic Republic ("PDR"), and 17 offices in the Republic of the Union of Myanmar. The Bank's other subsidiaries, ACLEDA Securities Plc. ("ACS") is in the securities sector and ACLEDA Institute of Business Co., Ltd. ("AIB") is in the education sector.

On 21 November 2022, the NBC approved the Bank's request for the issuance of green bonds to qualified investors in the amount of KHR400 Billion (equivalent to US\$100 Million) on the CSX.

On 7 December 2022, the Securities and Exchange Regulator of Cambodia ("SERC") approved the Bank's request for its nominated Cash Settlement Agent, Registrar Agent, and Transfer Agent, and ACS as the Bond Agent when the Bank issues the green bonds in the CSX.

On 13 September 2023, the NBC approved the Bank's request for the issuance of Thai Baht Denominated Subordinated Unsecured Debentures in the Thai Bond Market Association amounting to THB3.5 Billion (equivalent to US\$100Million).



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.

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 ("SECC") (currently, the SERC).

AIB is 76.609% owned by the Bank. AIB provides training and education for Associate's degree, Bachelor's degree, and Master's degree in Business Administration, Major in Banking and Finance.

AMM is wholly-owned by the Bank 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 in Myanmar.

Financial performance

The audited financial performance of the Group and the Bank for the year ended 31 December 2023 are set out in the consolidated statements of profit or loss and other comprehensive income and separate statements 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 from the proceeds, net of tax.

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 write-off of bad loans and advances or in making 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.



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 values 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:

- (a) 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 or 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 continuing impact of the Novel Coronavirus ("COVID-19") situation.



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 that are likely, in the opinion of the Directors, to substantially affect the results of the operations of the Group and the Bank for the financial year in which this report is made.

Coronavirus and continuing impact on expected credit loss

The expected credit loss ("ECL") was estimated based on a range of forecast economic conditions as at the reporting date. In 2020, the COVID-19 outbreak has spread across mainland China, Cambodia and beyond, which caused disruption to business and economic activity. In response to the COVID-19 situation, the Management provides its best estimate of the continuing impact of COVID-19 on the Group's and the Bank's ECL considering the current and future probable economic scenarios.

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. Kyosuke Hattori	Member (Non-executive Director)
Mr. Albertus Bruggink	Member (Non-executive Director)
Mr. Kay Lot	Member (Non-executive Director)
Mr. Stéphane Mangiavacca	Member (Non-executive Director)
Drs. Pieter Kooi	Member (Independent Director)
Mr. Van Sou leng	Member (Independent Director) (retired on 10 October 2023)
Dr. Heng Dyna	Member (Independent Director) (effective 11 December 2023)
Ms. Phurik Ratana	Member (Independent Director)
	Dr. In Channy Mr. Kyosuke Hattori Mr. Albertus Bruggink Mr. Kay Lot Mr. Stéphane Mangiavacca Drs. Pieter Kooi Mr. Van Sou leng Dr. Heng Dyna

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

•	Dr. In Channy	President & Group Managing Director
	Dr. So Phonnary	Senior EVP & Group Chief Operations Officer
		(retired on 6 November 2023)
	Mrs. Mar Amara	Senior EVP & Group Chief Financial Officer and Group Chief
		Operations Officer (appointed on 6 November 2023)
	Mr. Ly Thay	EVP & Group Chief Administrative Officer
	Mrs. Buth Bunseyha	EVP & Group Chief Legal Officer and Corporate Secretary
	Mr. Mach Theary	EVP & Group Chief Information Officer
	Dr. Loeung Sopheap	EVP & Group Chief Risk Officer
	Mr. Yin Virak	EVP & Group Chief Treasury Officer
		(appointed on 1 January 2023)

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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 as at 31 December 2023, the financial performance and cash flows for the year then ended of the Group and the Bank in accordance with Cambodian International Financial Reporting Standards ("CIFRSs") and guidelines of the NBC.

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

- adopt appropriate accounting policies which are supported by reasonable and prudent judgments and estimates and then apply them consistently;
- comply with the 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 statements; and,
- vi) safeguard the assets of the Group and the Bank and hence take reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

Headquarters



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.

Pocul.

Wes. Mar Amara
Semor Executive

Semior Executive Vice President & Group Chief Financial Officer and Group Chief Operations Officer

BAPA th Channy President & Gr

President & Group Managing Director

Phnom Penh, Kingdom of Cambodia

7 February 2024



Approval of the financial statements

The accompanying financial statements, together with the notes thereto set out in pages 13 to 195, present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position as at 31 December 2023, the financial performance and cash flows for the year then ended, of the Group and the Bank in accordance with पूर Cli प्रिक्त CIFRSs and guidelines of the NBC, were approved by the Board of Directors.

ccordance with a resolution of the Board of Directors.

Mr. Chhay Soeun Chairman

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Phnom Penh, Kingdom of Cambodia

7 February 2024



Independent auditor's report

Grant Thornton (Cambodia) Limited

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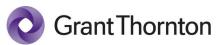
To the Board of Directors and Shareholders of **ACLEDA Bank Plc. and its subsidiaries**

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 2023, consolidated and separate statements of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, consolidated and separate statements of changes in equity and consolidated and separate statements of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the consolidated and separate financial statements, including material accounting policy information as set out in pages 13 to 195 (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 position of the Group and of the Bank as at 31 December 2023, 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 the Bank:

Key audit matter

Allowance for impairment losses on loans and advances

Loans and advances constitute approximately 67.75% and 67.22% of the Group's and the Bank's total assets, respectively, as at 31 December 2023. The Group's and the Bank's loan portfolio mainly comprises loans and advances to customers (both customers and individuals) in wholesale and retail, services and agriculture. Refer to Note 38.1(d)(ii) for details.

The Group's and the Bank's expected credit loss ("ECL") models are significant to our audit as this requires the use of complex models and significant assumptions about future economic conditions and credit behaviors. The ECL models require considerable judgement and interpretation in its implementation of the requirements of CIFRS 9, Financial Instruments, which brings about a high degree of estimation uncertainty.

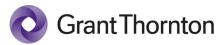
The significant judgements in applying the accounting requirements for measuring ECL include the following:

- 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;
- Timely identification of loans and advances to customers and financing that have experienced a significant increase in credit risk;
- Assumptions used in the ECL models such as expected future cash flows, forward-looking macroeconomic factors and data sets; and,
- Continuing effects of COVID-19 situation in relation to the significant judgements listed above.

How our audit addressed the key audit matter

Our audit procedures included the following:

- We updated 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;
 - 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 continuing impacts.
- We reviewed a sample of loans 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 processes used by
 Management to develop forward-looking
 information (overlays) used in the ECL models
 and validated their reasonableness against
 publicly available information and our
 understanding of the Group's and the Bank's
 loan portfolios and industry where the Group
 operates. In addition, we assessed the level of
 significant of correlation of selected macro economic factors to the default rates as well as
 the impact of these variables to the ECL.
- We tested the accuracy of key inputs into the ECL models by comparing them 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 audit matter	How our audit addressed the key audit matter
The details of the accounting policies, critical accounting judgements and estimation uncertainty, and credit risk management used by the Group and the Bank have been disclosed in Notes 2(e)(vii), 4 and 38.1 to the financial statements, respectively.	We involved our specialists in the performance of the above procedures, when necessary, where their specific expertise is required.

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, but does not include the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon, and the annual report, which is expected to be made available to us after that date.

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

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

If, based on the work we have performed 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.

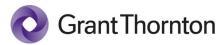
When we read the annual report, if we conclude that there is a material misstatement therein, we are required to communicate the matter to the Board of Directors and those charged with governance, and respond to that matter in accordance with the requirements of CISA 720 (revised).

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 guidelines of the National Bank of Cambodia, 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) LIMITE
Certified Public Accountants

Registered Auditors

Ranald C. Almera

Partner - Audit and assurance

Phnom Penh, Kingdom of Cambodia 7 February 2024

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2023

	Note	2023 US\$	2022 US\$	2023 KHR'000 (Note 5)	2022 KHR'000 (Notes 5 & 42)
ASSETS	_				
Cash on hand	7	495,793,568	497,027,041	2,025,316,725	2,046,260,328
Deposits and placements with other banks, net	8	1,509,543,178	846,602,175	6,166,483,882	3,485,461,154
Financial investments, net	9	357,544,384	556,037,532	1,460,568,809	2,289,206,519
Loans and advances, net	10	6,601,665,231	6,379,406,093	26,967,802,469	26,264,014,885
Other assets	11	32,839,518	78,818,566	134,149,431	324,496,036
Statutory deposits	12	548,627,109	482,330,993	2,241,141,740	1,985,756,698
Property and equipment, net	14	147,746,865	140,220,709	603,545,944	577,288,659
Intangible assets, net	15	10,771,018	10,896,541	43,999,609	44,861,059
Right-of-use assets, net	16	32,410,303	28,785,805	132,396,088	118,511,159
Deferred tax assets	17	1,352,626	1,407,258	5,525,477	5,793,681
Derivative financial instruments	23	5,746,686	9,630,593	23,475,212	39,649,151
TOTAL ASSETS		9,744,040,486	9,031,163,306	39,804,405,386	37,181,299,329
LIABILITIES AND EQUITY LIABILITIES Deposits and placements of other banks and					
financial institutions	18	419,792,620	417,826,399	1,714,852,853	1,720,191,285
Deposits from customers	19	6,808,020,419	5,971,164,302	27,810,763,412	24,583,283,431
Other liabilities	20	85,845,344	141,630,044	350,678,230	583,090,891
Borrowings	21	859,813,550	957,335,868	3,512,338,352	3,941,351,769
Subordinated debts	22	117,053,882	127,762,328	478,165,108	525,997,504
Lease liabilities	24	32,527,687	28,448,770	132,875,601	117,123,586
Employee benefits	25	8,392,621	33,374,198	34,283,857	137,401,573
Current income tax liabilities	32(a)	3,791,516	34,428,462	15,488,343	141,741,978
Deferred tax liabilities	17	26,782,045	2,545,115	109,404,654	10,478,238
TOTAL LIABILITIES		8,362,019,684	7,714,515,486	34,158,850,410	31,760,660,255
EQUITY					
Share capital	26	433,163,019	433,163,019	1,732,652,076	1,732,652,076
Share premium	26	11,706,215	11,706,215	48,235,459	48,235,459
Reserves	36	722,627,638	638,862,248	3,005,581,984	2,706,552,320
Retained earnings	30	208,502,399	226,856,479	834,487,503	908,250,779
Non-controlling interests		6,021,531	6,059,859	24,597,954	24,948,440
TOTAL EQUITY		1,382,020,802	1,316,647,820	5,645,554,976	5,420,639,074
TOTAL EQUITY TOTAL LIABILITIES AND EQUITY					
I O I AL LIADILITIES AND EQUITY		9,744,040,486	9,031,163,306	39,804,405,386	37,181,299,329

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF PROFIT OR LOSS AND OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023

		2023	2022	2023	2022
	Note	US\$	US\$	KHR'000	KHR'000
				(Note 5)	(Note 5)
Interest income	27	755,631,085	670,753,456	3,105,643,759	2,741,369,375
Interest expense	28	(329,001,434)	(220,822,466)	(1,352,195,894)	(902,501,419)
Net interest income		426,629,651	449,930,990	1,753,447,865	1,838,867,956
Fee and commission income	29	46,678,617	47,455,203	191,849,116	193,949,415
Fee and commission expense		(3,957,350)	(4,564,217)	(16,264,709)	(18,653,955)
Net fee and commission income		42,721,267	42,890,986	175,584,407	175,295,460
Allowance for impairment losses on loans and advances, deposits and placements with other banks, other					
receivables, and investment securities (Allowance for)/reversal of impairment losses on off-balance	10	(41,683,690)	(20,581,207)	(171,319,966)	(84,115,393)
sheet commitments	10	(2,180)	2,588	(8,960)	10,577
Net impairment losses		(41,685,870)	(20,578,619)	(171,328,926)	(84,104,816)
Income after impairment losses		427,665,048	472,243,357	1,757,703,346	1,930,058,600
Other income, net	30	25,698,536	25,622,725	105,620,983	104,720,077
General and administrative expenses	31	(269,126,054)	(269,557,936)	(1,106,108,082)	(1,101,683,284)
Profit before income tax		184,237,530	228,308,146	757,216,247	933,095,393
Income tax expense	32(b)	(36,219,105)	(46,493,371)	(148,860,522)	(190,018,407)
Profit for the year (carried forward to next page)		148,018,425	181,814,775	608,355,725	743,076,986

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

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023

		2023	2022	2023	2022
	Note	US\$	US\$	KHR'000 (Note 5)	KHR'000 (Note 5)
Profit for the year (brought forward from previous page)		148,018,425	181,814,775	608,355,725	743,076,986
Other comprehensive income:					
Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss:					
Remeasurement of employee benefit obligations	25	-	(3,125,546)	-	(12,774,107)
Exchange differences		-	-	(45,439,046)	54,054,920
Items that are or may be reclassified subsequently to					
profit or loss:		(= 00= ==0)	(40.404.40=)	(00.004.000)	(75 500 044)
Currency translation differences - foreign subsidiaries		(5,835,579)	(18,481,195)	(23,984,230)	(75,532,644)
Remeasurement of the effective portion of derivatives arising from cash flow hedge		(3,883,907)	10,136,751	(15,962,858)	41,428,901
Other comprehensive (loss)/income for the year		(9,719,486)	(11,469,990)	(85,386,134)	7,177,070
Other comprehensive (loss/illiconne for the year		(9,7 19,400)	(11,409,990)	(60,300,134)	7,177,070
Total comprehensive income for the year		138,298,939	170,344,785	522,969,591	750,254,056
Profit for the year attributable to:					
Owners of the Bank		148,054,791	181,738,358	608,505,189	742,764,670
Non-controlling interests		(36,366)	76,417	(149,464)	312,316
		148,018,425	181,814,775	608,355,725	743,076,986
Total other comprehensive income attributable to:					
Owners of the Bank		138,336,670	170,277,683	523,124,665	749,720,108
Non-controlling interests		(37,731)	67,102	(155,074)	533,948
-		138,298,939	170,344,785	522,969,591	750,254,056
The earnings per share attributable to shareholders of the Bank during the year:					
Basic earnings per share	33	0.34	0.42	1.40	1.71
Diluted earnings per share	33	0.34	0.42	1.40	1.71
-	•				

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023

Attributable to equity holders of the Parent

	Share	capital	Share p	remium	Res	erves	Retained	Retained earnings To		Total 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
		(Notes 5 & 42)		(Notes 5 & 42)		(Notes 5 & 42)		(Note 5)		(Note 5)		(Note 5)		(Note 5)
As at 1 January 2023, as reclassified	433,163,019	1,732,652,076	11,706,215	48,235,459	638.862.248	2,706,552,320	226,856,479	908,250,779	1,310,587,961	5,395,690,634	6,059,859	24,948,440	1,316,647,820	5,420,639,074
Profit for the year	-	-		-	-	-	148,054,791	608,505,189	148,054,791	608,505,189	(36,366)	(149,464)	148,018,425	608,355,725
Other comprehensive income:							. ,	. ,		. ,	, , ,	, , ,	. ,	
Remeasurement of the effective portion of derivatives arising from cash flow hedge Currency translation differences - foreign	-	-	-	-	(3,883,907)	(15,962,858)	-	-	(3,883,907)	(15,962,858)	-	-	(3,883,907)	(15,962,858)
subsidiaries		_		_	(5,834,214)	(23,978,620)			(5,834,214)	(23,978,620)	(1,365)	(5,610)	(5,835,579)	(23,984,230)
Total comprehensive (loss)/income for the year	r		<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	(9,718,121)	(39,941,478)	148,054,791	608,505,189	138,336,670	568,563,711	(37,731)	(155,074)	138,298,939	568,408,637
Transaction with owners:														
ABL's increase in capital	-	-	-	-	-	-	(230,017)	(945,370)	(230,017)	(945,370)	(597)	(2,454)	(230,614)	(947,824)
Dividends paid	-	-	-	-	-	-	(72,695,343)	(297,105,865)	(72,695,343)	(297,105,865)	-	-	(72,695,343)	(297,105,865)
Transfer from retained earnings to regulatory reserves	-	-	-	-	93,483,511	384,217,230	(93,483,511)	(384,217,230)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Exchange differences		<u> </u>			-	(45,246,088)				(45,246,088)		(192,958)	-	(45,439,046)
Total transactions with owners		_ .		<u>-</u>	93,483,511	338,971,142	(166,408,871)	(682,268,465)	(72,925,360)	(343,297,323)	(597)	(195,412)	(72,925,957)	(343,492,735)
As at 31 December 2023	433,163,019	1,732,652,076	11,706,215	48,235,459	722,627,638	3,005,581,984	208,502,399	834,487,503	1,375,999,271	5,620,957,022	6,021,531	24,597,954	1,382,020,802	5,645,554,976

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023

Attributable to equity holders of the Parent

	Share	capital	Share pr	emium	Res	erves	Retained earnings To		Total 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 2022, as reclassified	433,163,019	1,764,706,139	11,706,215	47,691,120	592.403.586	2,431,370,827	161,769,465	641,130,182	1.199.042.285	4,884,898,268	5,992,757	24.414.492	1,205,035,042	4,909,312,760
Profit for the year	-	-	-	-	-	-	181,738,358	742,764,670	181,738,358	742,764,670	76,417	312,316	181,814,775	743,076,986
Other comprehensive income: Remeasurement of employee benefit							- ,,	, - ,	- ,,	, - ,	-,	, , ,	- ,- , -	-,,
obligations	-	-	-	-	-	=	(3,120,802)	(12,754,718)	(3,120,802)	(12,754,718)	(4,744)	(19,389)	(3,125,546)	(12,774,107)
Remeasurement of the effective portion of derivatives arising from cash flow hedge Currency translation differences - foreign	-	-	-	-	10,136,751	41,428,901	-	-	10,136,751	41,428,901	-	-	10,136,751	41,428,901
subsidiaries	-	-	-	-	(18,476,624)	(75,513,962)	-	-	(18,476,624)	(75,513,962)	(4,571)	(18,682)	(18,481,195)	(75,532,644)
Exchange differences	-	-	-	-	-	12,314,612	-	-	-	12,314,612	-	259,703	-	12,574,315
Total comprehensive (loss)/income for the year	·		_		(8,339,873)	(21,770,449)	178,617,556	730,009,952	170,277,683	708,239,503	67,102	533,948	170,344,785	708,773,451
Transaction with owners:														
ABL's increase in capital	-	-	-	-	-	-	(312,446)	(1,276,967)	(312,446)	(1,276,967)	-	-	(312,446)	(1,276,967)
Dividends paid Transfer from retained earnings to regulatory	=	-	-	=	-	-	(58,419,561)	(237,650,775)	(58,419,561)	(237,650,775)	-	-	(58,419,561)	(237,650,775)
reserves	-	-	-	-	54,798,535	223,961,613	(54,798,535)	(223,961,613)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Exchange differences	<u>-</u>	18,626,010	<u>-</u>	503,367	-	22,351,228				41,480,605	<u> </u>	<u>-</u>		41,480,605
Total transactions with owners		18,626,010	<u> </u>	503,367	54,798,535	246,312,841	(113,530,542)	(462,889,355)	(58,732,007)	(197,447,137)	<u> </u>		(58,732,007)	(197,447,137)
As at 31 December 2022	433,163,019	1,783,332,149	11,706,215	48,194,487	638,862,248	2,655,913,219	226,856,479	908,250,779	1,310,587,961	5,395,690,634	6,059,859	24,948,440	1,316,647,820	5,420,639,074

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023

	Note	2023 US\$	2022 US\$	2023 KHR'000 (Note 5)	2022 KHR'000 (Note 5)
Cash flows from operating activities					
Profit for the year before income tax		184,237,530	228,308,146	757,216,247	933,095,393
Adjustments for:					
Net impairment losses	10	41,685,870	20,578,619	171,328,926	84,104,816
Depreciation of property and equipment	14	23,541,254	21,991,373	96,754,554	89,878,741
Depreciation of right-of-use assets	16	12,227,167	11,777,321	50,253,656	48,133,911
Seniority indemnity benefits	25(c)	9,610,624	9,260,343	39,499,665	37,847,022
Amortisation of intangible assets	15	2,821,055	3,096,546	11,594,536	12,655,584
Career development expense	25(b)	1,672,985	1,774,997	6,875,968	7,254,413
Provident fund		860,481	71,537	3,536,577	292,372
Unrealised foreign exchange gains		590,010	(2,816,294)	2,424,941	(11,510,194)
Adjustment in property and equipment		364,663	482,341	1,498,765	1,971,328
Adjustment in intangible assets		106,902	(50,152)	439,367	(204,971)
(Reversal of)/provision for retirement benefits	25(a)	(121,300)	2,887,044	(498,543)	11,799,349
Dividend income	30	(407,862)	(117,333)	(1,676,313)	(479,540)
Gain on disposals of property and					
equipment and lease	30	(426,746)	(804,700)	(1,753,926)	(3,288,809)
Currency translation reserves		(5,835,579)	(18,481,195)	(23,984,230)	(75,532,644)
Net interest income	_	(426,629,651)	(449,930,990)	(1,753,447,865)	(1,838,867,956)
Operating loss before changes in working					
capital		(155,702,597)	(171,972,397)	(639,937,675)	(702,851,185)
•	-	(100,702,007)	(17 1,072,007)	(000,001,010)	(702,001,100)
Changes in:					
Deposits from customers		836,856,117	738,885,609	3,439,478,641	3,019,825,484
Other assets		45,777,932	(50,870,783)	188,147,301	(207,908,890)
Deposits and placements with other banks		11,039,941	(2,239,167)	45,374,158	(9,151,476)
Deposits and placements from other banks					
and financial institutions		1,966,221	(65,914,593)	8,081,168	(269,392,942)
Statutory deposits		(66,296,116)	(66,874,033)	(272,477,037)	(273,314,173)
Other liabilities		(89,199,747)	53,258,432	(366,610,960)	217,667,212
Loans and advances	-	(263,763,061)	(1,001,868,648)	(1,084,066,181)	(4,094,637,164)
Cash flows from/(used in) operations	-	320,678,690	(567,595,580)	1,317,989,415	(2,319,763,134)
Interest received		751,560,355	667,746,225	3,088,913,059	2,729,078,822
Provident fund paid		(860,093)	007,740,223	(3,534,982)	2,729,070,022
Career development benefits paid	25(b)	(3,882,076)	(13,882)	(15,955,332)	(56,736)
·	٠,	(9,766,773)	(9,369,932)		, ,
Seniority benefits paid Retirement benefits paid	25(c)	(22,464,315)	, , ,	(40,141,437)	(38,294,912)
Income tax paid	25(a)	(42,669,437)	(253,266) (38,459,561)	(92,328,335)	(1,035,098) (157,184,226)
•	32(a)	,	• •	(175,371,386)	•
Interest paid	-	(218,069,981)	(152,518,962)	(896,267,622)	(623,344,998)
Net cash from/(used in) operating activities (carried forward to next page)	-	774,526,370	(100,464,958)	3,183,303,380	(410,600,282)

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023

	Note	2023 US\$	2022 US\$	2023 KHR'000 (Note 5)	2022 KHR'000 (Note 5)
Net cash from/(used in) operating activities (brought forward from previous page)		774,526,370	(100,464,958)	3,183,303,380	(410,600,282)
Cash flows from investing activities					
Proceeds from matured investments		57,185,184	1,292,496	235,031,106	5,282,431
Interest received from investments		4,070,729	3,007,229	16,730,696	12,290,545
Proceeds from disposals of property and		1,01 0,1 =0	5,557,5	, ,	1_,0,1
equipment		475,133	1,715,852	1,952,797	7,012,687
Dividends received		407,862	117,333	1,676,313	479,540
Purchases of financial investments		-	(125,397,320)	-	(512,498,847)
Purchases of intangible assets	15	(2,858,118)	(1,946,425)	(11,746,865)	(7,955,039)
Purchases of property and equipment	14	(31,658,674)	(24,674,783)	(130,117,150)	(100,845,838)
Net cash from/(used in) investing activities		27,622,116	(145,885,618)	113,526,897	(596,234,521)
Cash flows from financing activities					
Proceeds from borrowings		142,939,167	518,708,879	587,479,976	2,119,963,188
Proceeds from subordinated debts		14,962,500	-	61,495,875	-
Payment of tax on ABL's increase capital		(230,614)	(312,446)	(947,824)	(1,276,967)
Payments of lease liabilities	24	(14,205,707)	(13,405,900)	(58,385,456)	(54,789,913)
Repayments of subordinated debts		(26,000,000)	(29,000,000)	(106,860,000)	(118,523,000)
Interest paid		(70,942,605)	(61,835,494)	(291,574,107)	(252,721,664)
Payments of dividends		(72,695,343)	(58,419,561)	(297,105,865)	(237,650,775)
Repayments of borrowings		(244,700,980)	(164,180,530)	(1,005,721,028)	(671,005,826)
Net cash (used in)/from financing activities		(270,873,582)	191,554,948	(1,111,618,429)	783,995,043
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and					
cash equivalents		531,274,904	(54,795,628)	2,185,211,848	(222,839,760)
Cash and cash equivalents at the		JU 1,21 7,304	(0-1,1 30,020)	2,100,211,040	(222,000,100)
beginning of the year		1,748,443,669	1,803,239,297	7,198,342,585	7,346,396,896
Exchange differences		-	-,555,25,25,	(70,904,062)	74,785,449
Cook and cook aminutesis of the cook of				· · · ·	
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	34	2,279,718,573	1,748,443,669	9,312,650,371	7,198,342,585

During the year ended 31 December 2023, the Group entered into new lease agreements and recognised right-of-use assets amounting to US\$17,886,445 (31 December 2022: US\$13,800,949), and pre-terminated right-of-use assets and lease liabilities amounting to US\$1,245,468 (31 December 2022: US\$1,479,735) and US\$1,306,483 (31 December 2022: and US\$1,491,043), respectively, and recognised a gain from pretermination amounting to US\$101,682 (31 December 2022: US\$7,424), which is a non-cash transaction.

SEPARATE STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2023

	Note	2023 US\$	2022 US\$	2023 KHR'000 (Note 5)	2022 KHR'000 (Notes 5 & 42)
ASSETS					
Cash on hand	7	486,584,317	486,665,483	1,987,696,935	2,003,601,794
Deposits and placements with other banks, net	8	1,478,882,021	828,396,425	6,041,233,056	3,410,508,082
Financial investments, net	9	357,544,384	556,037,532	1,460,568,809	2,289,206,519
Loans and advances, net	10	6,457,043,288	6,246,269,485	26,377,021,831	25,715,891,470
Other assets	11	31,035,271	77,642,135	126,779,083	319,652,671
Statutory deposits	12	543,302,104	479,556,076	2,219,389,095	1,974,332,365
Investments in subsidiaries	13	91,117,716	91,117,716	372,215,870	375,131,637
Property and equipment, net	14	113,709,160	106,286,031	464,501,919	437,579,590
Intangible assets, net	15	9,829,455	10,318,424	40,153,324	42,480,952
Right-of-use assets, net	16	30,852,413	26,525,687	126,032,107	109,206,253
Derivative financial instruments	23	5,746,686	9,630,593	23,475,212	39,649,151
TOTAL ASSETS		9,605,646,815	8,918,445,587	39,239,067,241	36,717,240,484
LIABILITIES AND EQUITY LIABILITIES Deposits and placements of other banks and					
financial institutions	18	386,405,927	390,611,644	1,578,468,212	1,608,148,138
Deposits from customers	19	6,715,289,025	5,889,433,410	27,431,955,667	24,246,797,349
Other liabilities	20	82,983,974	140,022,120	338,989,534	576,471,068
Borrowings	21	843,418,591	944,275,857	3,445,364,944	3,887,583,703
Subordinated debts	22	117,053,882	127,762,328	478,165,108	525,997,504
Lease liabilities	24	30,547,348	26,457,635	124,785,917	108,926,083
Employee benefits	25	8,200,636	32,626,027	33,499,598	134,321,353
Current income tax liabilities	32(a)	2,319,080	33,911,933	9,473,442	139,615,428
Deferred tax liabilities	17 ′	26,782,045	2,258,353	109,404,654	9,297,639
TOTAL LIABILITIES		8,213,000,508	7,587,359,307	33,550,107,076	31,237,158,265
EQUITY					
Share capital	26	433,163,019	433,163,019	1,732,652,076	1,732,652,076
Share premium	26	11,706,215	11,706,215	48,235,459	48,235,459
Reserves	36	765,115,248	676,078,984	3,178,952,563	2,858,819,277
Retained earnings		182,661,825	210,138,062	729,120,067	840,375,407
TOTAL EQUITY		1,392,646,307	1,331,086,280	5,688,960,165	5,480,082,219
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND EQUITY		9,605,646,815	8,918,445,587	39,239,067,241	36,717,240,484

SEPARATE STATEMENT OF PROFIT OR LOSS AND OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023

		2023	2022	2023	2022
	Note	US\$	US\$	KHR'000	KHR'000
				(Note 5)	(Note 5)
Interest income	27	726,710,020	640,434,867	2,986,778,182	2,617,457,301
Interest expense	28	(321,533,128)	(214,047,601)	(1,321,501,156)	(874,812,545)
Net interest income		405,176,892	426,387,266	1,665,277,026	1,742,644,756
Fee and commission income	29	42,205,729	42,603,133	173,465,546	174,119,005
Fee and commission expense		(3,858,699)	(4,268,857)	(15,859,253)	(17,446,819)
Net fee and commission income		38,347,030	38,334,276	157,606,293	156,672,186
Allowance for impairment losses on loans and advances, deposits and		(00.400.00=)	(40.440.000)	(1-0.00)	(= 1 0 10 =00)
placements with other banks, other receivables, and investment securities	10	(38,466,607)	(13,412,953)	(158,097,755)	(54,818,739)
Reversal of impairment losses on off-balance sheet commitments	10	15,518	66,794	63,779	272,987
Net impairment losses		(38,451,089)	(13,346,159)	(158,033,976)	(54,545,752)
Income after impairment losses		405,072,833	451,375,383	1,664,849,343	1,844,771,190
Other income, net	30	23,209,381	22,176,472	95,390,556	90,635,241
General and administrative expenses	31	(256,080,366)	(256,128,574)	(1,052,490,304)	(1,046,797,482)
Profit before income tax		172,201,848	217,423,281	707,749,595	888,608,949
Income tax expense	32(b)	(34,062,571)	(44,017,496)	(139,997,167)	(179,899,506)
Profit for the year		138,139,277	173,405,785	567,752,428	708,709,443
Other comprehensive income:					
Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss:					
Remeasurement of employee benefit obligations	25	-	(3,129,039)	-	(12,788,382)
Exchange differences		-	-	(45,805,759)	54,540,820
Item that is or may be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss - Remeasurement of the effective portion of derivatives arising from cash flow		(2,002,007)	40.400.754	(45,000,050)	44 400 004
hedge	-	(3,883,907)	10,136,751	(15,962,858)	41,428,901
Other comprehensive (loss)/income during the year	•	(3,883,907)	7,007,712	(61,768,617)	83,181,339
Total comprehensive income for the year	=	134,255,370	180,413,497	505,983,811	791,890,782

SEPARATE STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023

	Share capital		Share premium		Reserves		Retained earnings		Total equity	
	US\$	KHR'000 (Notes 5 & 42)	US\$	KHR'000 (Notes 5 & 42)	US\$	KHR'000 (Notes 5 & 42)	US\$	KHR'000 (Note 5)	US\$	KHR'000 (Note 5)
As at 1 January 2023, as reclassified	433,163,019	1,732,652,076	11,706,215	48,235,459	676,078,984	2,858,819,277	210,138,062	840,375,407	1,331,086,280	5,480,082,219
Profit for the year Other comprehensive income - Remeasurement of the effective portion of derivatives	-	-	-	-	-	-	138,139,277	567,752,428	138,139,277	567,752,428
arising from cash flow hedge		<u>-</u>			(3,883,907)	(15,962,858)			(3,883,907)	(15,962,858)
Total comprehensive (loss)/income for the year		<u> </u>			(3,883,907)	(15,962,858)	138,139,277	567,752,428	134,255,370	551,789,570
Transaction with owners:										
Dividends paid	-	-	-	-	-	-	(72,695,343)	(297,105,865)	(72,695,343)	(297,105,865)
Transfer from retained earnings to regulatory reserves Exchange differences	-	-	-	-	92,920,171	381,901,903 (45,805,759)	(92,920,171)	(381,901,903)	-	- (45,805,759)
Total transactions with owners		-	-	-	92,920,171	336,096,144	(165,615,514)	(679,007,768)	(72,695,343)	(342,911,624)
As at 31 December 2023	433,163,019	1,732,652,076	11,706,215	48,235,459	765,115,248	3,178,952,563	182,661,825	729,120,067	1,392,646,307	5,688,960,165

SEPARATE STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023

	Share capital		Share premium		Reserves		Retained earnings		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)
As at 1 January 2022, as reclassified	433,163,019	1,764,706,139	11,706,215	47,691,120	607,375,402	2,491,977,194	156,847,708	621,467,759	1,209,092,344	4,925,842,212
Profit for the year	-	-	-	-	-	-	173,405,785	708,709,443	173,405,785	708,709,443
Other comprehensive income:										
Remeasurement of the effective portion of										
derivatives arising from cash flow hedge	-	-	-	-	10,136,751	41,428,901	-	-	10,136,751	41,428,901
Remeasurement of employee benefit obligations	-	-	-	-	-	-	(3,129,039)	(12,788,382)	(3,129,039)	(12,788,382)
Exchange differences				_		11,852,753		-		11,852,753
Total comprehensive income for the year			<u>-</u> .		10,136,751	53,281,654	170,276,746	695,921,061	180,413,497	749,202,715
Transaction with owners:										
Dividends paid	-	-	-	-	-	-	(58,419,561)	(237,650,775)	(58,419,561)	(237,650,775)
Transfer from retained earnings to regulatory reserves	-	-	-	-	58,566,831	239,362,638	(58,566,831)	(239,362,638)	-	-
Exchange differences		18,626,010		503,367		23,558,690				42,688,067
Total transactions with owners		18,626,010		503,367	58,566,831	262,921,328	(116,986,392)	(477,013,413)	(58,419,561)	(194,962,708)
As at 31 December 2022	433,163,019	1,783,332,149	11,706,215	48,194,487	676,078,984	2,808,180,176	210,138,062	840,375,407	1,331,086,280	5,480,082,219

SEPARATE STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023

	Note	2023 US\$	2022 US\$	2023 KHR'000 (Note 5)	2022 KHR'000 (Note 5)
Cash flows from operating activities					
Profit for the year before income tax		172,201,848	217,423,281	707,749,595	888,608,949
Adjustments for:		112,201,010	211, 120,201	707,7 10,000	000,000,010
Net impairment losses	10	38,451,089	13,346,159	158,033,976	54,545,752
Depreciation of property and equipment	14	22,044,132	20,328,111	90,601,383	83,080,990
Depreciation of right-of-use assets	16	11,755,148	11,113,156	48,313,658	45,419,469
Seniority indemnity benefits	25(c)	9,448,722	9,175,310	38,834,247	37,499,492
Amortisation of intangible assets	15	2,622,695	2,848,307	10,779,276	11,641,031
Career development expense	25(b)	1,593,047	1,675,191	6,547,423	6,846,506
Provident fund	()	845,959	70,410	3,476,891	287,766
Unrealised foreign exchange losses/(gains)		409,096	(438,153)	1,681,385	(1,790,731)
Adjustment in property and equipment		364,663	`482,341	1,498,765	1,971,328
Adjustment in intangible assets		106,902	(50,152)	439,367	(204,971)
(Reversal of)/provision for retirement		,	, , ,	,	, ,
benefits	25(a)	(49,526)	2,803,698	(203,551)	11,458,714
Dividend income	30	(407,862)	(117,333)	(1,676,313)	(479,540)
Gain on disposals of property and					
equipment and lease	30	(424,901)	(803,422)	(1,746,343)	(3,283,586)
Net interest income		(405,176,892)	(426,387,266)	(1,665,277,026)	(1,742,644,756)
Operating loss before changes in working		(146,215,880)	(148,530,362)	(600,947,267)	(607,043,587)
capital Changos in:		(140,213,000)	(140,330,302)	(000,947,207)	(007,043,307)
Changes in:		825,855,615	762,506,420	3,394,266,578	3,116,363,739
Deposits from customers Other assets		46,480,053		191,033,018	
Deposits and placements with other banks		12,468,670	(51,676,257) (2,645,888)	51,246,234	(211,200,862) (10,813,744)
Deposits and placements of other banks		12,400,070	(2,040,000)	31,240,234	(10,013,744)
and financial institutions		(4,205,717)	(64,995,191)	(17,285,497)	(265,635,346)
Statutory deposits		(63,746,028)	(66,569,622)	(261,996,175)	(272,070,045)
Other liabilities		(89,314,969)	53,743,207	(367,084,523)	219,648,487
Loans and advances		(249,381,778)	(1,026,736,664)	(1,024,959,108)	(4,196,272,746)
Cash flows from/(used in) operations		331,939,966	(544,904,357)	1,364,273,260	(2,227,024,104)
, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,			(= ,== ,== ,		
Interest received		722,639,291	637,427,638	2,970,047,486	2,605,166,757
Provident fund paid		(845,679)	-	(3,475,741)	-
Career development benefits paid	25(b)	(3,882,076)	(13,882)	(15,955,332)	(56,736)
Seniority benefits paid	25(c)	(9,609,515)	(9,231,540)	(39,495,107)	(37,729,304)
Retirement benefits paid	25(a)	(21,920,036)	(253,266)	(90,091,348)	(1,035,098)
Income tax paid	32(a)	(41,131,732)	(35,814,822)	(169,051,419)	(146,375,178)
Interest paid	` '	(212,987,464)	(147,407,788)	(875,378,477)	(602,455,630)
Net cash from/(used in) operating					<u> </u>
activities (carried forward to next page)		764,202,755	(100,198,017)	3,140,873,322	(409,509,293)

SEPARATE STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023

	Note	2023 US\$	2022 US\$	2023 KHR'000 (Note 5)	2022 KHR'000 (Note 5)
Net cash from/(used in) operating activities (brought forward from previous page)		764,202,755	(100,198,017)	3,140,873,322	(409,509,293)
Cash flows from investing activities					4 000 =00
Proceeds from matured investments		57,185,184	1,189,330	235,031,106	4,860,792
Interest received from investments Proceeds from disposals of property and		4,070,729	3,007,229	16,730,696	12,290,545
equipment		465,316	847,882	1,912,449	3,465,294
Dividend received		407,862	117,333	1,676,313	479,540
Purchases of financial investments		-	(125,294,154)	-	(512,077,207)
Purchases of intangible assets	15	(2,238,497)	(1,715,997)	(9,200,223)	(7,013,280)
Purchases of property and equipment	14	(29,856,118)	(22,605,798)	(122,708,645)	(92,389,896)
Net cash from/(used in) investing activities		30,034,476	(144,454,175)	123,441,696	(590,384,212)
Cash flows from financing activities					
Proceeds from borrowings		132,955,273	503,765,701	546,446,172	2,058,890,420
Proceeds from subordinated debts		14,962,500	-	61,495,875	-
Payments of lease liabilities	24	(13,521,708)	(12,616,442)	(55,574,220)	(51,563,398)
Repayments of subordinated debts		(26,000,000)	(29,000,000)	(106,860,000)	(118,523,000)
Interest paid		(69,898,383)	(53,181,970)	(287,282,354)	(217,354,711)
Payments of dividends		(72,695,343)	(58,419,561)	(297,105,865)	(237,650,775)
Repayments of borrowings	•	(238,660,802)	(144,905,958)	(980,895,896)	(592,230,650)
Net cash (used in)/from financing activities		(272,858,463)	205,641,770	(1,119,776,288)	841,567,886
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash		E04 070 760	(20.040.422)	2 444 520 720	(450 225 640)
equivalents Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning		521,378,768	(39,010,422)	2,144,538,730	(158,325,619)
of the year		1,719,370,446	1,758,380,868	7,078,648,126	7,163,643,656
Exchange differences				(69,726,317)	73,330,089
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the					
year	34	2,240,749,214	1,719,370,446	9,153,460,539	7,078,648,126
	-				

During the year ended 31 December 2023, the Bank entered into new lease agreements and recognised right-of-use assets amounting to US\$17,331,167 (31 December 2022: US\$13,441,138), and pre-terminated right-of-use assets and lease liabilities amounting to US\$1,244,938 (31 December 2022: US\$1,454,035) and US\$1,324,238 (31 December 2022: US\$1,458,441), respectively, and recognised a gain from pretermination amounting to US\$76,783 (31 December 2022: US\$163), which is a non-cash transaction.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2023 AND FOR THE YEAR THEN ENDED

1. Background information

Prior to 1 December 2003, ACLEDA Bank Plc. ("ABC" or "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").

On 21 November 2022, the NBC approved the Bank's request for the issuance of green bonds to qualified investors in amount of KHR400 Billion (equivalent to US\$100 Million) on the CSX.

On 7 December 2022, the Securities and Exchange Regulator of Cambodia ("SERC") approved the Bank's request for its nominated Cash Settlement Agent, Registrar Agent, Transfer Agent, and ACLEDA Securities Plc. ("ACS"), a wholly-owned subsidiary of the Bank, as the Bond Agent when the Bank issues the green bonds in the CSX.

On 13 September 2023, the NBC approved the Bank's request for the issuance of Thai Baht ("THB") Denominated Subordinated Unsecured Debentures in the Thai Bond Market Association amounting to THB3.5 Billion (equivalent to US\$100Million).

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 and its four subsidiaries (collectively referred to as "the Group") are operating in the Kingdom of Cambodia, Lao People's Democratic Republic ("PDR") and the Republic of the Union of Myanmar. The principal activities of the subsidiaries are disclosed in Note 13 to the financial statements. Currently, the Group has 264 offices covering all provinces and cities in the Kingdom of Cambodia, 37 offices in the Lao PDR, and 17 offices in the Republic of the Union of Myanmar.

As at 31 December 2023, the Group and the Bank have 13,503 and 12,045 employees, respectively (31 December 2022: 13,582 and 12,083 employees, respectively).

2. Material accounting policy information

The material 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 under the historical cost basis such as:

- Financial instruments at amortised cost;
- Financial instruments, including derivatives, which are valued at fair value;

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2023 AND FOR THE YEAR THEN ENDED

2. Material accounting policy information (continued)

(a) Basis of preparation and presentation (continued)

- 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.

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.

The Management presents the statement of financial position based on liquidity. Generally, assets and liabilities over 12 months are considered non-current assets and non-current liabilities, respectively.

(b) Adoption of amended accounting standards

(i) Amended accounting standards effective during the year

The Group and the Bank adopted all accounting standards and interpretations as at 31 December 2023. The amended accounting standards assessed to be applicable and have no material impact to the Group's and the Bank's financial statements follow:

 Deferred Tax related to Assets and Liabilities arising from a Single Transaction (Amendments to CIAS 12, Income Taxes)

The International Accounting Standards Board ("IASB") amends CIAS 12 to provide a further exception from the initial recognition exemption. Under the amendments, an entity does not apply the initial recognition exemption for transactions that give rise to equal taxable and deductible temporary differences. Depending on the applicable tax law, equal taxable and deductible temporary differences may arise on initial recognition of an asset and liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and affects neither accounting nor taxable profit. For example, this may arise upon recognition of a lease liability and the corresponding right-of-use asset applying CIFRS 16, Leases, at the commencement date of a lease. Following the amendments to CIAS 12, an entity is required to recognise the related deferred tax asset and liability, with the recognition of any deferred tax asset being subject to the recoverability criteria in CIAS 12.

 Disclosure of Accounting Policies (Amendments to CIAS 1, Presentation of Financial Statements, and CIFRS Practice Statement 2)

The amendments require that an entity discloses its material accounting policies, instead of its significant accounting policies. Further amendments explain how an entity can identify a material accounting policy. Examples of when an accounting policy is likely to be material are added.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2023 AND FOR THE YEAR THEN ENDED

2. Material accounting policy information (continued)

(b) Adoption of amended accounting standards (continued)

- (i) Amended accounting standards effective during the year (continued)
 - Definition of Accounting Estimates (Amendments to CIAS 8, Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors)

The amendments replace the definition of a change in accounting estimates with a definition of accounting estimates. Under the new definition, accounting estimates are "monetary amounts in financial statements that are subject to measurement uncertainty." Entities develop accounting estimates if accounting policies require items in financial statements to be measured in a way that involves measurement uncertainty. The amendments clarify that a change in accounting estimate that results from new information or new developments is not the correction of an error.

The application of these amendments is reflected in the Group's and the Bank's financial statements under Notes 2 and 4.

(ii) Amended accounting standards, which are not yet effective and not early adopted

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

- Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-current (Amendments to CIAS 1)
- Non-current Liabilities with Covenants (Amendments to CIAS 1)
- Lack of Exchangeability (Amendments to CIAS 21, The Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates)

The Management does not expect that the adoption of the amendments to 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.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2023 AND FOR THE YEAR THEN ENDED

2. Material accounting policy information (continued)

(c) Consolidation (continued)

(ii) 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 separate 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.

(iii) Disposal of subsidiaries

When the Bank ceases to have control, any retained interest in the entity is remeasured 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) Changes in ownership interests in subsidiaries without change of control

Transactions with non-controlling interests ("NCI") 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 NCI, the difference between any consideration paid and the relevant share in the carrying value of net assets of the subsidiary acquired is deducted from equity. For disposals to NCI, the difference between any proceeds received and the relevant share in NCI are also recognised in equity.

(v) Non-controlling interests

NCI is measured initially at their proportionate share of the acquiree's identifiable net assets at the date of acquisition.

Changes in Group's interest in a subsidiary that do not result in a loss of control are accounted for as equity transactions.

An entity has a choice on a combination-by-combination basis to measure any NCI in the acquiree at either the proportionate share of the acquiree's identifiable net assets or fair value. The Group has elected to maintain the former approach.

NCI in subsidiaries is identified separately from the Group's equity therein. Subsequent to acquisition, the carrying amount of NCI is the amount of those interests at initial recognition plus the NCI's share of subsequent changes in equity.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2023 AND FOR THE YEAR THEN ENDED

2. Material accounting policy information (continued)

(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 Dollar ("US\$" or "USD"), which is the Group's and the Bank's functional and presentation currency.

(ii) Transactions and balances

Transactions in currencies other than USD 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 year-end exchange rates of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in currencies other than USD 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:

- a) assets and liabilities for each statement of financial position presented are translated using 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 presented are translated using the 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 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 debts 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 the Group and the Bank become 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.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2023 AND FOR THE YEAR THEN ENDED

2. Material accounting policy information (continued)

(e) Financial assets and financial liabilities (continued)

(ii) Classification

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

A financial asset is measured at amortised cost if it meets both of the following conditions and is not designated as 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 payments of principal and interest' ("SPPI").

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

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

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. This election is made on an investment-by-investment basis. However, the Group and the Bank have not made such election.

All other financial assets are classified as FVTPL. As at the reporting date, the Group and the Bank do not have financial assets 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, FVOCI, or 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 the 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 on how those risks are managed;

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2023 AND FOR THE YEAR THEN ENDED

2. Material accounting policy information (continued)

(e) Financial assets and financial liabilities (continued)

(ii) Classification (continued)

Business model assessment (continued)

- 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 the financial assets.

Assessment of whether contractual cash flows are SPPI

For the purposes of this assessment, 'principal' is defined as the fair value of the financial asset on initial recognition. 'Interest' is defined as the 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 consider:

- contingent events that would change the amount and timing of cash flows;
- leverage features;
- prepayment and extension terms;
- terms that limit the Group's 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 hold 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 have 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 with the interest rate in consideration for the time value of money, credit risk, and other basic lending risks and costs associated with the principal amount outstanding.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2023 AND FOR THE YEAR THEN ENDED

2. Material accounting policy information (continued)

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

Non-recourse loans

In some cases, loans made by the Group and the Bank that are secured by collateral from the borrower limit the Group's and the Bank's claim to cash flows of the underlying collateral ('non-recourse loans'). The Group and the Bank apply judgment in assessing whether the non-recourse loans meet the SPPI criterion. The Group and the Bank typically consider 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's and the Bank's risk of loss on the asset relative to a full-recourse loan;
- 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, either at amortised cost or FVTPL. As at the reporting date, the Group and the Bank do not have financial liabilities classified as 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 transfer nor retain substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership and do not retain control of the financial asset.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2023 AND FOR THE YEAR THEN ENDED

2. Material accounting policy information (continued)

(e) Financial assets and financial liabilities (continued)

(iii) Derecognition (continued)

Financial assets (continued)

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 other comprehensive income is recognised in profit or loss.

Any cumulative gain/loss recognised in other comprehensive income in respect of equity investment securities designated as FVOCI is not recognised in profit or loss on derecognition of such securities. Any interests 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, cancelled, or expired.

(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. The Group and the Bank consider, among others:

- if the borrower is in financial difficulty, whether the modification merely reduces the contractual cash flows to amounts the borrower is expected to be able to pay;
- whether any substantial new terms are introduced that will affect the risk profile of the loan;
- significant extension of the loan term when the borrower is not in financial difficulty;
- significant change in the interest rate;
- change in the currency the loan is denominated in; and/or,
- insertion of collateral, other security or credit enhancements that will significantly affect the credit risk associated with the loan.

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.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2023 AND FOR THE YEAR THEN ENDED

2. Material accounting policy information (continued)

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

Financial assets (continued)

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 or the Bank plans 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 (vii) 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 difficulty 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 method [see Note 2(t)].

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.

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.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2023 AND FOR THE YEAR THEN ENDED

2. Material accounting policy information (continued)

(e) Financial assets and financial liabilities (continued)

(v) Offsetting

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

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's 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. 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;
- loans and advances:
- 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 loans and advances) on which credit risk has not increased significantly since their initial recognition.

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

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2023 AND FOR THE YEAR THEN ENDED

2. Material accounting policy information (continued)

(e) Financial assets and financial liabilities (continued)

(vii) Impairment (continued)

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 is the portion of ECL that results 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 is the ECL that results 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 is a probability-weighted estimate of credit losses. It is measured as follows:

- financial assets that are not credit-impaired at the reporting date: at 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: at the difference between the gross carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows;
- undrawn loan commitments: at 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: at the expected payments to reimburse the holder less any amounts that the Group and the Bank expect to recover.

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 the estimation techniques or significant assumptions made during the reporting period.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2023 AND FOR THE YEAR THEN ENDED

2. Material accounting policy information (continued)

- (e) Financial assets and financial liabilities (continued)
- (vii) Impairment (continued)

Measurement of ECL (continued)

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 requires staging for 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 or terminate a commitment or guarantee.

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's 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 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.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2023 AND FOR THE YEAR THEN ENDED

2. Material accounting policy information (continued)

- (e) Financial assets and financial liabilities (continued)
- (vii) Impairment (continued)

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 is 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.

In accordance with the NBC Circular No. B7.021.2314 dated 28 December 2021 on Classification and Provisioning Requirements on Restructured Loans, the Bank is required to assess the classification of outstanding restructured loans and to provide provision as follows:

- Restructured loan that is "viable" shall be deemed as "performing" and shall be classified as "Special Mention" with 3% provisioning, regardless of the number of restructuring.
- Restructured loan that needs "more restructuring" should be deemed as "non-performing" and shall be classified as "Substandard" with 20% provisioning for loans under the first restructuring, and "Doubtful" with 50% provisioning for loans under the second restructuring.
- Restructured loan that is "non-viable" shall be deemed as "non-performing" and shall be classified as "Loss" with 100% provisioning.

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, if any) 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.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2023 AND FOR THE YEAR THEN ENDED

2. Material accounting policy information (continued)

(e) Financial assets and financial liabilities (continued)

(vii) Impairment (continued)

Credit-impaired financial assets (continued)

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

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

The Group and the Bank present loss allowances for ECL 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.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2023 AND FOR THE YEAR THEN ENDED

2. Material accounting policy information (continued)

(e) Financial assets and financial liabilities (continued)

(vii) Impairment (continued)

Write-off (continued)

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's and the Bank's procedures for recovery of amounts due.

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; or,
- 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 or the Bank determines 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 is neither credit-impaired nor has undergone a significant increase in credit risk ("SICR") when the guarantee is acquired. These assets are recognised in 'Other assets'. The Group and the Bank present gains or losses on the compensation outright in profit or loss as 'Impairment losses on financial instruments'.

(viii) Derivative financial instruments

The Group and the Bank enter 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 recognised 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 recognised 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 2023 AND FOR THE YEAR THEN ENDED

2. Material accounting policy information (continued)

(e) Financial assets and financial liabilities (continued)

(viii) Derivative financial instruments (continued)

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

(ix) Hedge accounting

The Group and the Bank designate 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 do not apply fair value hedge accounting on portfolio hedges of interest rate risk.

At the inception of the hedge relationship, the Group and the Bank document the relationship between the hedging instrument and the hedged item, along with the risk management objectives and strategy for undertaking various hedge transactions. Furthermore, at the inception of the hedge and on an ongoing basis, the Group and the Bank document 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 relationship meets 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 hedge and the quantity of the hedging instrument that the Group and the Bank actually use to hedge that quantity of hedged item.

The Group and the Bank rebalance 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 adjust the hedge ratio of the hedging relationship (i.e. rebalances the hedge) so that it meets the qualifying criteria again.

As at the reporting date, the Group and the Bank only have cash flow hedges 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's and the Bank's retained earnings, but limited to the cumulative change in fair value of the hedged item from the inception of the hedge less any amounts recycled to profit or loss.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2023 AND FOR THE YEAR THEN ENDED

2. Material accounting policy information (continued)

(e) Financial assets and financial liabilities (continued)

(ix) Hedge accounting (continued)

Amounts previously recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in equity are reclassified to profit or loss in the period when the hedged item affects profit or loss and in the same line as the recognised hedged item. If the Group and the Bank no longer expect the transaction to occur, that amount is immediately reclassified to profit or loss.

The Group and the Bank discontinue 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 recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in equity at that time remains in equity and is recognised when the forecast transaction is ultimately recognised in profit or loss. When a forecast transaction is no longer expected to occur, the gain/loss accumulated in equity is reclassified and recognised immediately in profit or loss.

(f) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents consist of cash on hand and deposits and placements with other banks with original terms 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; these are initially measured at fair value plus incremental direct transaction costs, and subsequently at their amortised cost using the effective interest method.

(h) Financial investments

The 'Financial investments' caption in the statement of financial position may include:

- 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 FVOCI.

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

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

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2023 AND FOR THE YEAR THEN ENDED

2. Material accounting policy information (continued)

(h) Financial investments (continued)

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

The Group and the Bank elect to present in other comprehensive income the 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 other comprehensive income. Cumulative gains and losses recognised in other comprehensive income are transferred to retained earnings on disposal of an investment.

(i) Other assets

Other assets include prepayments and advances, stationery supplies, receivable from Western Union and VISA, income tax receivable, and others.

Prepayments and advances include all kinds of expenditure paid in advance, but for which the underlying asset will not be consumed until a future period and will be cleared subsequently to profit or loss in the relevant reporting period, while advances include all kinds of refundable deposits and advance payments for the purchase of goods or services which will be cleared upon receipt of the goods or services.

Stationery supplies include all items of ordinary and necessary administrative supplies for use in day-to-day operations.

Receivable from Western Union and VISA represents all the balances from fund transfers awaiting settlement by overseas partners as well as by the all kinds of card scheme partners.

Income tax receivable pertains to tax credit that can be offset against tax liability.

Others include all other current assets, the nature of which are not specified above, such as other receivables waiting for clearance, solution, and/or settlement with customers, suppliers, or partners as well as with the other banks.

(j) Share capital and share premium

Share capital and share premium are classified as equity.

Share capital represents the nominal (par) value of shares that have been issued. Other shares, if any, 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.

Share premium includes any premiums received on the issuance of share capital. Incremental costs directly attributable to the issuance of new share capital are shown in equity as a deduction from the proceeds, net of tax.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2023 AND FOR THE YEAR THEN ENDED

2. Material accounting policy information (continued)

(k) 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 year.

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 all the dilutive potential common stocks into common stocks. Currently, there are no potentially dilutive common stocks.

(I) 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 items of property and equipment. 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 the 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 costs are charged to the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income during the financial year in which they are incurred.

The cost of any self-constructed assets includes the cost of materials and direct labour, any other costs directly attributable to bringing the assets to a working condition for their intended use, 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. The other items of property and equipment are depreciated on a straight-line basis to write off the cost of these assets to their residual values over their estimated useful lives as follows:

	Years
Land improvements	3 to 20
Building and improvements	3 to 20
Leasehold improvements*	3 to 5
Office equipment	3 to 15
Computer equipment	3 to 7
Motor vehicles	3 to 8

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

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2023 AND FOR THE YEAR THEN ENDED

2. Material accounting policy information (continued)

(I) Property and equipment (continued)

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.

Items of property and equipment are reviewed for indication of impairment at each reporting 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 profit or loss in the line item 'Other income, net'.

(m) Intangible assets

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 over their estimated useful lives. The useful life of computer software is five years except for the license of core banking system which has useful life of ten years.

An intangible asset is derecognised on disposal, or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use. 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 recognised in profit or loss when the asset is derecognised. Costs associated with maintaining computer software are recognised as expenses when incurred.

(n) Impairment of non-financial assets

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.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2023 AND FOR THE YEAR THEN ENDED

2. Material accounting policy information (continued)

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

Impairment losses recognised 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 amortisation, if no impairment loss had been recognised. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognised as income.

(o) Reserves

Reserves comprise of general reserves, regulatory reserves, hedging reserve 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 (on loans and advances, deposits and placements with other banks, other receivables, investments in debt securities and off-balance sheet commitments) and regulatory provision (on loans and advances, deposits and placements with other banks, other receivables and off-balance sheet commitments based on the prescribed credit grading rate from the NBC). It is transferred between retained earnings and regulatory reserves.

The hedging reserve comprises the effective portion of the cumulative net change in the fair value of hedging instruments used in cash flow hedges pending subsequent recognition in profit or loss.

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

(p) Retained earnings

Retained earnings includes all current and prior period retained profits.

(q) Current and deferred income tax

The tax expense for the year comprises of current and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in 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 where each entity of the Group operates and generates 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.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2023 AND FOR THE YEAR THEN ENDED

2. Material accounting policy information (continued)

(q) Current and deferred income tax (continued)

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.

Deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to off-set tax assets against tax liabilities and when the deferred taxes relate to the same fiscal authority.

(r) Employee benefits

(i) Short-term employee benefits

The Group and the Bank recognise a liability and an expense for short-term employee benefits. The Group and the Bank recognise a provision where it is 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 the employees of the Group and the Bank.

(ii) Post-employment benefits

Retirement benefits

The Bank and its subsidiaries, except AMM, provide an unfunded retirement benefit plan, which is a defined benefit plan for eligible employees, upon reaching the retirement age, as follows:

- Eligible employees who have worked for 15 years or more reach a retirement age of 58 years old and 60 years old for unskilled and skilled, respectively, are entitled to retirement benefits equivalent to 12 months of their last salary; or,
- Eligible employees who have worked for 15 years or more reach the early retirement age of 55 years old and 57 years old for unskilled and skilled, respectively, are entitled to retirement benefits equivalent to 6 months of their last salary.

No separate fund is maintained for the retirement benefits.

As at 31 December 2022, the liability is recognised in the statement of financial position at the present value of defined benefit 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 attribute 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 the 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 bonds or 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. Any past-service costs are recognised immediately in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2023 AND FOR THE YEAR THEN ENDED

2. Material accounting policy information (continued)

- (r) Employee benefits (continued)
- (ii) Post-employment benefits (continued)

Retirement benefits (continued)

In 2023, the Group and the Bank amended the Employee Retirement Operating Manual and decided to terminate the retirement benefit plan due to the Group and the Bank have legal obligation required by the Royal Government of Cambodia to pay the seniority benefits and provident fund (see Note 25).

(iii) Long term employment benefits

The Group and the Bank have various long term employment benefit schemes as summarised 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. ("ABL") and ACLEDA MFI Myanmar Co., Ltd. ("AMM"), are required to pay seniority indemnity to its employees, as follows:

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

The liability was recognised at the present value of defined benefit 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 from 2008 to 2018. The Group and the Bank attribute benefit to periods in which the obligation to provide back pay seniority indemnity benefit arises. That obligation arises as employees render services in return for back pay seniority indemnity that the Group and the Bank expect 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 five-year fixed deposit interest rate.

Provident Fund

Provident fund is both the Bank's and employee's obligation. Contributions were made effective 1 October 2022 and these are paid every month to the National Social Security Fund. For the first five years, contribution to the fund is set at 4% (from KHR400,000 to KHR1,200,000 equivalent US\$97 to US\$291, respectively), which is paid both by the Bank and its employees at 2% each (see Note 25).

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2023 AND FOR THE YEAR THEN ENDED

2. Material accounting policy information (continued)

(r) Employee benefits (continued)

(iii) Long term employment benefits (continued)

Career development benefits

The Bank and its subsidiaries provide career development benefits to their employees ranging from US\$1,250 to US\$6,250 based on the management position level except for ABL which provides career development benefits to its employees ranging from LAK7,947,000 (equivalent to US\$417) to LAK23,372,500 (equivalent to US\$1,226) based on the management position level.

Management position level employees 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 employee benefit 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-year fixed deposit interest rate, as the period of the benefit entitlement is three years.

(s) 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.

(t) Interest

Effective interest rate

Interest income and interest 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.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2023 AND FOR THE YEAR THEN ENDED

2. Material accounting policy information (continued)

(t) Interest (continued)

Effective interest rate (continued)

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

The calculation of the effective interest rate includes transaction costs and fees 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 the 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 ECL.

The 'gross carrying amount' of a financial asset is the amortised cost of a financial asset before adjusting for any ECL 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 financial asset (when the asset is not credit-impaired) or to the amortised cost of the financial 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 the 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 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 financial asset. The calculation of interest income does not revert to 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 may include:

- 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 2023 AND FOR THE YEAR THEN ENDED

2. Material accounting policy information (continued)

(t) Interest (continued)

Presentation (continued)

- the effective portion of fair value changes in qualifying hedging derivatives designated as 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 as fair value hedges of interest rate risk.

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

- 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 interest expense on any financial assets and financial liabilities at FVTPL are presented in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income.

(u) Fee and commission

Fee and commission income and expense are integral part of the effective interest rate calculation of a financial asset or financial liability.

Other fee and commission income – including account servicing fees, investment management fees, sales commission, placement fees and syndication fees – are recognised as the related services are performed.

If a loan commitment is not expected to result in the drawdown 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, *Financial Instruments*, and partially in the scope of CIFRS 15, *Revenue from Contracts with Customers*. 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.

(v) Recognition of fee and other income

(i) Dividends

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

Any dividends on equity instruments designated as FVOCI that clearly represent a recovery of part of the cost of the investment are presented in other comprehensive income.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2023 AND FOR THE YEAR THEN ENDED

2. Material accounting policy information (continued)

(v) 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 and consultancy services are recognised when the services are delivered.

(w) 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 and the Bank use an incremental borrowing rate. Practically, the Group and the Bank used the incremental borrowing rate as the discount rate to measure its right-of-use assets and lease liabilities.

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

fixed payments, including in-substance fixed payments, less any lease incentives;

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2023 AND FOR THE YEAR THEN ENDED

2. Material accounting policy information (continued)

(w) Leases (continued)

As a lessee (continued)

- variable lease payments that depend on an index or a rate, initially measured using the index or rate as at the commencement date:
- 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.

Short-term leases and leases of low-value assets

A short-term lease is 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 expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

(x) 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 assets should be disclosed where an inflow of economic benefits is probable.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2023 AND FOR THE YEAR THEN ENDED

2. Material accounting policy information (continued)

(x) Contingent assets and contingent liabilities (continued)

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.

(y) Events after the reporting period

The Group and the Bank identify events, both favourable and unfavourable, 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.

(z) 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; or,
- its assets are 10% or more of the combined assets of all operating segments.

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

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

Financial information on segment reporting is presented in Note 6.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2023 AND FOR THE YEAR THEN ENDED

3. Composition of the Group

Details of the Bank's subsidiaries as at 31 December 2023 and 2022 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 are shown below and in the succeeding page. The summarised financial information represents amounts before intragroup eliminations.

ACLEDA Institute of Business Co., Ltd.

,	2023	2022	2023	2022
	US\$	US\$	KHR'000 (Note 5)	KHR'000 (Note 5)
Financial position:			, ,	
Current assets	296,691	1,538,723	1,211,983	6,334,923
Non-current assets	31,433,019	32,117,464	128,403,883	132,227,599
Total assets	31,729,710	33,656,187	129,615,866	138,562,522
Current liabilities	2,793,262	2,134,580	11,410,475	8,788,066
Non-current liabilities	3,179,093	5,600,054	12,986,596	23,055,422
Total liabilities	5,972,355	7,734,634	24,397,071	31,843,488
Equity	25,757,355	25,921,553	105,218,795	106,719,034
Ownership and voting interest held by				
non-controlling interest	23.391%	23.391%	23.391%	23.391%
Equity attributable to:				
Equity holders of the Parent	19,732,452	19,858,243	80,607,067	81,756,385
Non-controlling interest	6,024,903	6,063,310	24,611,728	24,962,649
Results of operations:				
Revenue	4,651,145	5,312,828	19,116,206	21,713,528
Costs and expenses	(4,815,343)	(4,993,208)	(19,791,060)	(20,407,241)
(Loss)/profit for the year	(164,198)	319,620	(674,854)	1,306,287
Total comprehensive (loss)/income for the year	(164,198)	299,314	(674,854)	1,223,296
Total comprehensive (least) in comments to the year	(101,100)	200,011	(07 1,00 1)	1,220,200
(Loss)/profit attributable to:				
Equity holders of the Parent	(125,790)	244,858	(516,997)	1,000,735
Non-controlling interest	(38,408)	74,762	(157,857)	305,552
Total comprehensive (loss)/income for the year				
attributable to:				
Equity holders of the Parent	(125,790)	229,301	(516,997)	937,153
Non-controlling interest	(38,408)	70,013	(157,857)	286,143
Dividends paid to non-controlling interest	-	-	-	<u>-</u>
Cash flows:				
Net cash inflows from operating activities	1,514,747	2,222,815	6,225,610	9,084,645
Net cash outflows from investing activities	(72,319)	(54,479)	(297,231)	(222,656)
Net cash outflows from financing activities	(1,867,480)	(1,868,523)	(7,675,343)	(7,636,654)
Net cash (outflows)/inflows	(425,052)	299,813	(1,746,964)	1,225,335

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2023 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 in the succeeding page.

(a) Judgements

Information about judgements made in applying accounting policies that have the most significant effects on the amounts recognised in the financial statements are 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 the 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 (as the incremental borrowing rate) and the defined benefit obligations.

Functional currency

Based on the economic substance of underlying circumstances relevant to the Group and the Bank, the 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 operate.

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, the Management considers the economic substance of the underlying asset as a whole.

Post-employment benefits

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

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2023 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 the asset. The value in use calculation is based on 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 models, 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 CIAS 36, *Impairment of assets*, at the end of each reporting period, the Group and the Bank assess whether there is any indication that non-financial assets may be impaired. If any such indication exists, the Group and the Bank shall estimate the recoverable amount of the assets and writes down its carrying amount to the assessed recoverable amount.

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

- External sources of information
 - a) Market value of the assets has declined significantly during the period 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 Group and the Bank have taken place during the period, or will take place in the near future, in the technological, market, economic, or legal environment in which the Group and the Bank operate 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 period, 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 2023 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 Group and the Bank have taken place during the period, 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, and 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 Group and the Bank projects future net cash flows for a period of five years using the Gordon Growth Model. Under this model, the Management determines the weighted average cost of capital to be the discount rate based on the latest audited financial statements, and is subject to change, if warranted. Further, the Management assumes that the average ten-year gross domestic product ("GDP") growth rate of each country where its subsidiaries operate, is equivalent to the growth rate, and is to be updated each year.

As at 31 December 2023, the Management believes that the recoverable amounts of its equity investments and non-financial assets, exceed their carrying amounts. Accordingly, no impairment loss was recognised.

Coronavirus and continuing impact on ECL

The ECL was estimated based on a range of forecasted economic conditions as at the reporting date. In 2020, the Novel Coronavirus ("COVID-19") outbreak has spread across mainland China, Cambodia and beyond, causing disruption to business and economic activity. In response to the COVID-19 situation, the Management provides its best estimate of the continuing impact of COVID-19 on the Group's and the Bank's ECL considering the current and future probable economic scenarios.

Post-employment benefits

The present value of the seniority indemnity, retirement and career development benefit obligations depends on a number of factors that are determined by the 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 post-employment benefits include discount rate. Any changes in these assumptions will impact the value of defined benefit obligation.

Recognition of deferred tax assets

Deferred tax assets are recognised for all unused tax losses and temporary differences to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profit will be available against which the losses can be utilized. Significant estimate is required to determine the amount of deferred tax assets that can be recognised, based upon the likely timing and level of future taxable income together with future tax planning strategies.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2023 AND FOR THE YEAR THEN ENDED

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

(b) Assumptions and estimation uncertainties (continued)

Taxes

Taxes are calculated on the basis of current interpretation of the tax regulations enacted as at the reporting date. The Management periodically evaluates position taken in tax returns with respect to situations in which the applicable tax regulation is subjected to interpretation. It establishes provisions where appropriate on the basis 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 tax liabilities and balances in the period in which the determination is made.

Estimating cost of right-of-use assets and lease liabilities

Determining the cost of right-of-use assets includes the amount of lease liabilities recognised and the estimated costs to be incurred in dismantling and removing its underlying assets or restoring to the condition required by the lease 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 incremental borrowing rate which is based on long-term fixed deposit interest 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 useful 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 and equipment and intangible assets 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 recording of expenses for any period would be affected by changes in these factors and circumstances. A reduction in the estimated useful lives of the assets would increase the recognised operating expenses and decrease non-current assets.

Fair value measurement

Management uses various valuation techniques to determine the fair value of financial instruments (where active market quotes are not available) and non-financial assets. This involves developing estimates and assumptions consistent with how market participants would price the instrument. Management bases its assumptions on observable data as far as possible but this is not always available. In that case, Management uses the best information available. Estimated fair values may vary from the actual prices that would be achieved in an arm's length transaction at the reporting date (see Note 39).

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2023 AND FOR THE YEAR THEN ENDED

5. Translation of United States Dollar into Khmer Riel

The financial statements are expressed in USD. The translations of USD amounts into Khmer Riel ("KHR") are included solely for compliance with the Law on Accounting and Auditing. Assets and liabilities are translated using the closing rate as at the reporting date. The statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income and the statement of cash flows are translated into KHR using the applicable average rates for the reporting date. Exchange differences arising from the translation are recognised as "Currency translation differences" in the other comprehensive income.

The Group and the Bank have used the following exchange rates:

		Closing rate	Average rate
31 December 2023	US\$1 =	KHR4,085	KHR4,110
31 December 2022	US\$1 =	KHR4,117	KHR4,087

These translations should not be construed as representations that the USD 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 are as follows:

- 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 loan, car
 loan, motor loan, overdraft loan, revolving loan, financial lease, trade finance loan, etc.
- Other financial services provides other services such as foreign exchange transaction, debit & credit card
 issuing and acquiring service, fund transfer (local & overseas), and cash management services (such as
 payroll, cash collection, bills payment, top-up and standing order). These services are leaning toward
 modernising the digital banking services via mobile application, internet banking and e-commerce as well as
 other digital ways.

These segments are the basis on which the Group reports its primary segment information. 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.

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

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2023 AND FOR THE YEAR THEN ENDED

6. Segment information (continued)

(b) Analysis of primary segment information

Primary segment information by business segment on a consolidated basis follows:

			20	23				20	22					
	Other							Other						
	Lending		financial	services	To	tal	Lend	ding	financial	services	Total			
	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)		
Revenues														
Interest income	755,631,085	3,105,643,759	-	-	755,631,085	3,105,643,759	670,753,456	2,741,369,375	-	-	670,753,456	2,741,369,375		
Interest expense	(329,001,434)	(1,352,195,894)			(329,001,434)	(1,352,195,894)	(220,822,466)	(902,501,419)			(220,822,466)	(902,501,419)		
Net interest income	426,629,651	1,753,447,865	-	-	426,629,651	1,753,447,865	449,930,990	1,838,867,956	-	=	449,930,990	1,838,867,956		
Non-interest income			72,377,153	297,470,099	72,377,153	297,470,099			73,077,928	298,669,492	73,077,928	298,669,492		
Total net revenues	426,629,651	1,753,447,865	72,377,153	297,470,099	499,006,804	2,050,917,964	449,930,990	1,838,867,956	73,077,928	298,669,492	523,008,918	2,137,537,448		

(c) Analysis of secondary segment information

Secondary information (by geographical locations) follows:

				202	23							2022	2			
	Kingdom of Cambodia Lao PDR		PDR	Republic Union of Myanmar Total		otal	Kingdom of Cambodia		Lao F	Lao PDR		Republic Union of Myanmar		Total		
	US\$	KHR'000	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)		(Note 5)
Profit or loss																
Total income	797,311,514	3,276,950,323	26,845,940	110,336,813	6,067,231	24,936,319	830,224,685	3,412,223,455	711,533,289	2,908,036,552	28,208,386	115,287,674	7,467,425	30,519,366	747,209,100	3,053,843,592
Total expense	(659,302,676)	(2,709,733,998)	(18,115,501)	(74,454,709)	(4,742,684)	(19,492,433)	(682,160,861)	(2,803,681,140)	(537,377,514)	(2,196,261,900)	(21,134,270)	(86,375,761)	(6,899,084)	(28,196,558)	(565,410,868)	(2,310,834,219)
Net profit	138,008,838	567,216,325	8,730,439	35,882,104	1,324,547	5,443,886	148,063,824	608,542,315	174,155,775	711,774,652	7,074,116	28,911,913	568,341	2,322,808	181,798,232	743,009,373
Other segment information Depreciation and amortisation	37,300,794	153,306,263	1,102,304	4,530,469	204,800	841,728	38,607,898	158,678,461	35,209,729	143,902,162	1,397,973	5,713,516	271,767	1,110,712	36,879,469	150,726,390

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2023 AND FOR THE YEAR THEN ENDED

6. Segment information (continued)

(c) Analysis of secondary segment information (continued)

Secondary information (by geographical locations) follows: (continued)

	2023								2022							
	Kingdom of	Cambodia	Lao P	DR	Republic U Myanı		Tot	al	Kingdom of	Cambodia	Lao P	DR	Republic U Myann		Tot	al
	US\$	KHR'000	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)		(Note 5)
Financial position																
Total assets	9,640,091,494	39,379,773,753	181,744,965	742,428,182	19,972,177	81,586,343	9,841,808,636	40,203,788,278	8,954,952,434	36,867,539,171	158,217,647	651,382,053	17,320,296	71,307,656	9,130,490,377	37,590,228,880
Total liabilities	8,219,112,182	33,575,073,263	145,443,101	594,135,068	4,254,070	17,377,877	8,368,809,353	34,186,586,208	7,595,402,710	31,270,272,957	124,579,961	512,895,699	2,926,736	12,049,373	7,722,909,407	31,795,218,029

(d) Reconciliation

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

	2023 US\$	2022 US\$	2023 KHR'000 (Note 5)	2022 KHR'000 (Note 5)
Revenues				
Total segment revenues	830,224,685	747,209,100	3,412,223,455	3,053,843,592
Elimination of intersegment revenues	(2,216,447)	(3,377,716)	(9,109,597)	(13,804,725)
Group net revenues as reported in profit or loss	828,008,238	743,831,384	3,403,113,858	3,040,038,867
Profit or loss				
Total segment profit	148,063,824	181,798,232	608,542,315	743,009,373
Elimination of intersegment (profit)/loss	(45,399)	16,543	(186,590)	67,613
Group net profit as reported in profit or loss	148,018,425	181,814,775	608,355,725	743,076,986

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2023 AND FOR THE YEAR THEN ENDED

6. Segment information (continued)

(d) Reconciliation (continued)

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

	2023 US\$	2022 US\$	2023 KHR'000 (Note 5)	2022 KHR'000 (Note 5)
Assets Total segment assets	9,841,808,636	9,130,490,377	40,203,788,278	37,590,228,880
Elimination of intersegment assets	(97,768,150)	(99,327,071)	(399,382,892)	(408,929,551)
Total assets	9,744,040,486	9,031,163,306	39,804,405,386	37,181,299,329
Liabilities Total segment liabilities Elimination of intersegment liabilities	8,368,809,353 (6,789,669)	7,722,909,407 (8,393,921)	34,186,586,208 (27,735,798)	31,795,218,029 (34,557,774)
Total liabilities	8,362,019,684	7,714,515,486	34,158,850,410	31,760,660,255
Other segment information Total segment depreciation and amortisation Elimination of intersegment depreciation and amortisation	38,607,898 (18,422)	36,879,469 (14,229)	158,678,461 (75,715)	150,726,390 (58,154)
Total depreciation and amortisation	38,589,476	36,865,240	158,602,746	150,668,236

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2023 AND FOR THE YEAR THEN ENDED

7. Cash on hand

		The Gr	roup			The Bank					
	2023 US\$	2022 US\$	2023 KHR'000 (Note 5)	2022 KHR'000 (Note 5)	2023 US\$	2022 US\$	2023 KHR'000 (Note 5)	2022 KHR'000 (Note 5)			
By currency:							_	_			
In USD	303,036,520	347,641,854	1,237,904,184	1,431,241,513	301,587,525	346,175,903	1,231,985,040	1,425,206,193			
In KHR	151,910,894	113,035,256	620,556,002	465,366,149	151,904,672	113,025,660	620,530,585	465,326,642			
In THB	32,204,150	25,283,928	131,553,953	104,093,932	30,583,206	23,581,457	124,932,397	97,084,858			
In Euro	576,681	1,819,435	2,355,742	7,490,614	572,521	1,813,640	2,338,748	7,466,756			
In other currencies	8,065,323	9,246,568	32,946,844	38,068,120	1,936,393	2,068,823	7,910,165	8,517,345			
	495,793,568	497,027,041	2,025,316,725	2,046,260,328	486,584,317	486,665,483	1,987,696,935	2,003,601,794			

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2023 AND FOR THE YEAR THEN ENDED

8. Deposits and placements with other banks, net

		The G	oup		The Bank						
	2023 US\$	2022 US\$	2023 KHR'000 (Note 5)	2022 KHR'000 (Note 5)	2023 US\$	2022 US\$	2023 KHR'000 (Note 5)	2022 KHR'000 (Note 5)			
Balances with local banks:		_				_		_			
National Bank of Cambodia	1,389,931,664	493,778,912	5,677,870,847	2,032,887,781	1,389,931,664	493,778,912	5,677,870,847	2,032,887,781			
Other banks	248,726	68,717,001	1,016,046	282,907,893	248,726	68,717,001	1,016,046	282,907,893			
	1,390,180,390	562,495,913	5,678,886,893	2,315,795,674	1,390,180,390	562,495,913	5,678,886,893	2,315,795,674			
Balances with overseas banks:	07.000.055	45.004.000	444.547.005	04.050.400							
Bank of Lao PDR	27,299,355	15,024,630	111,517,865	61,856,402	-	-	-	4 005 004 500			
Other banks	92,179,627	269,389,900	376,553,777	1,109,078,218	88,714,056	266,123,757	362,396,919	1,095,631,508			
	119,478,982	284,414,530	488,071,642	1,170,934,620	88,714,056	266,123,757	362,396,919	1,095,631,508			
Total balances with local and overseas banks	1,509,659,372	846,910,443	6,166,958,535	3,486,730,294	1,478,894,446	828,619,670	6,041,283,812	3,411,427,182			
Allowance for impairment losses	(116,194)	(308,268)	(474,653)	(1,269,140)	(12,425)	(223,245)	(50,756)	(919,100)			
·	1,509,543,178	846,602,175	6,166,483,882	3,485,461,154	1,478,882,021	828,396,425	6,041,233,056	3,410,508,082			
Current Non-current	1,509,543,178	846,602,175	6,166,483,882	3,485,461,154	1,478,882,021	828,396,425	6,041,233,056	3,410,508,082			
	1,509,543,178	846,602,175	6,166,483,882	3,485,461,154	1,478,882,021	828,396,425	6,041,233,056	3,410,508,082			

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2023 AND FOR THE YEAR THEN ENDED

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

a) By account types

		The Gr	oup		The Bank					
	2023 US\$	2022 US\$	2023 KHR'000 (Note 5)	2022 KHR'000 (Note 5)	2023 US\$	2022 US\$	2023 KHR'000 (Note 5)	2022 KHR'000 (Note 5)		
Balances with local banks:										
Current accounts	1,390,180,390	494,834,864	5,678,886,893	2,037,235,135	1,390,180,390	494,834,864	5,678,886,893	2,037,235,135		
Fixed deposits	<u> </u>	67,661,049	<u>-</u>	278,560,539	<u>-</u>	67,661,049	<u>-</u>	278,560,539		
	1,390,180,390	562,495,913	5,678,886,893	2,315,795,674	1,390,180,390	562,495,913	5,678,886,893	2,315,795,674		
Balances with overseas banks:										
Current accounts	118,474,163	154,018,565	483,966,956	634,094,432	88,714,056	136,028,251	362,396,919	560,028,309		
Fixed deposits	1,004,819	130,395,965	4,104,686	536,840,188	<u>-</u>	130,095,506	<u> </u>	535,603,199		
	119,478,982	284,414,530	488,071,642	1,170,934,620	88,714,056	266,123,757	362,396,919	1,095,631,508		
Total balances with local and overseas banks	1,509,659,372	846,910,443	6,166,958,535	3,486,730,294	1,478,894,446	828,619,670	6,041,283,812	3,411,427,182		
Allowance for impairment losses	(116,194)	(308,268)	(474,653)	(1,269,140)	(12,425)	(223,245)	(50,756)	(919,100)		
- -	1,509,543,178	846,602,175	6,166,483,882	3,485,461,154	1,478,882,021	828,396,425	6,041,233,056	3,410,508,082		

b) By interest rate (per annum)

	The G	roup	The Ba	ank
	2023	2022	2023	2022
Current accounts	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Savings accounts	0.00% - 0.75%	0.00% - 0.50%	Nil	Nil
Fixed deposits	0.74% - 7.50%	0.14% - 7.50%	4.34% - 6.95%	0.14% - 6.00%

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2023 AND FOR THE YEAR THEN ENDED

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

c) By maturity

	The Group				The Bank			
	2023 US\$	2022 US\$	2023 KHR'000 (Note 5)	2022 KHR'000 (Note 5)	2023 US\$	2022 US\$	2023 KHR'000 (Note 5)	2022 KHR'000 (Note 5)
On demand	1,508,602,147	648,853,430	6,162,639,772	2,671,329,572	1,478,894,446	630,863,115	6,041,283,812	2,597,263,445
Within 1 month	52,405	102,998,141	214,074	424,043,346	-	102,697,683	-	422,806,361
Between 2 to 3 months	502,910	95,058,872	2,054,387	391,357,376	-	95,058,872	-	391,357,376
Between 4 to 6 months	501,910	-	2,050,302	-	-	-	-	-
Between 7 to 12 months	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>		<u>-</u>		<u>-</u>
	1,509,659,372	846,910,443	6,166,958,535	3,486,730,294	1,478,894,446	828,619,670	6,041,283,812	3,411,427,182

9. Financial investments, net

			The G	iroup		The Bank				
	-	2023	2022	2023	2022	2023	2022	2023	2022	
	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	(a)									
Credit Bureau Holding (Cambodia) Ltd.		153,529	153,529	627,166	632,079	153,529	153,529	627,166	632,079	
SWIFT	_	36,141	36,141	147,636	148,792	36,141	36,141	147,636	148,792	
Total financial investments at FVOCI	_	189,670	189,670	774,802	780,871	189,670	189,670	774,802	780,871	
Unquoted financial investments at amortised cost										
Negotiable Certificate of Deposits with the NBC	(b)	284,890,089	519,982,197	1,163,776,014	2,140,766,705	284,890,089	519,982,197	1,163,776,014	2,140,766,705	
Debt securities	(c)	73,093,885	36,481,870	298,588,520	150,195,859	73,093,885	36,481,870	298,588,520	150,195,859	
		357,983,974	556,464,067	1,462,364,534	2,290,962,564	357,983,974	556,464,067	1,462,364,534	2,290,962,564	
ECL Allowance	_	(629,260)	(616,205)	(2,570,527)	(2,536,916)	(629,260)	(616,205)	(2,570,527)	(2,536,916)	
Total financial investments at amortised cost		357,354,714	555,847,862	1,459,794,007	2,288,425,648	357,354,714	555,847,862	1,459,794,007	2,288,425,648	
Total financial investments	-	357,544,384	556,037,532	1,460,568,809	2,289,206,519	357,544,384	556,037,532	1,460,568,809	2,289,206,519	

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2023 AND FOR THE YEAR THEN ENDED

9. Financial investments, net (continued)

- (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. As at 31 December 2023, the Bank's investment in CBC is valued at cost amounting to US\$153,529 (31 December 2022: US\$153,529) and the Bank's investment in Society for Worldwide Interbank Financial Telecommunications ("SWIFT") is valued at cost amounting to US\$36,141 (31 December 2022: US\$36,141) as the Management believes the cost of these investments approximates its fair value. Dividend income received from CBC during year ended 31 December 2023 amounted to KHR1,662,534,720 (US\$407,862) (31 December 2022: KHR475,200,000 (US\$117,333)).
- (b) As at 31 December 2023, the Bank has pledged negotiable certificate of deposits ("NCD") amounting to US\$3,038,699 (31 December 2022: US\$22,400,230) with the NBC as collateral for settlement clearing facility. As at 31 December 2023, the other NCD amounting to US\$281,851,390 (31 December 2022: US\$497,581,967) with the NBC is made for the purpose of earning interest. The terms of the NCD are for a period of less than or equal to twelve months. As at 31 December 2023, the Bank is yet to utilise the overdraft on the settlement clearing facility.
- (c) On 12 January 2022, the Bank invested in a corporate debt security with a face value of US\$30,000,000 guaranteed by Overseas Cambodian Investment Corporation Ltd, a third party. The debt security earns an interest at the rate of 5.5% per annum and will mature on 11 January 2025. As at 31 December 2023, the carrying amount of this investment is US\$31,604,794 (31 December 2022: US\$31,600,274).

The Bank bought the government bonds from the Ministry of Economy and Finance with information below:

No	Value Date	Quantity	Interest per	Yield to	Tamura	Maturity	Face value	Issuance size		
No	value Date	(Sheets)	annum	maturity	Tenure	Date	(KHR)	KHR'000	US\$	
1	27/01/2023	20,000	3.48%	3.60%	1	27/01/2024	1,000,000	20,000,000	4,895,961	
2	24/02/2023	60,000	4.00%	4.10%	2	24/02/2025	1,000,000	60,000,000	14,687,882	
3	21/07/2023	10,000	3.48%	3.80%	1	21/07/2024	1,000,000	10,000,000	2,447,980	
4	21/07/2023	10,000	3.48%	3.70%	1	21/07/2024	1,000,000	10,000,000	2,447,980	
5	18/08/2023	20,000	4.00%	4.30%	2	18/08/2025	1,000,000	20,000,000	4,895,961	
6	22/09/2023	8,000	4.50%	5.20%	3	22/09/2026	1,000,000	8,000,000	1,958,384	
7	20/10/2023	10,000	3.48%	3.90%	1	20/10/2024	1,000,000	10,000,000	2,447,980	
8	20/10/2023	10,000	3.48%	3.80%	1	20/10/2024	1,000,000	10,000,000	2,447,980	
9	24/11/2023	10,000	4.00%	4.50%	2	24/11/2025	1,000,000	10,000,000	2,447,980	
10	24/11/2023	10,000	4.00%	4.60%	2	24/11/2025	1,000,000	10,000,000	2,447,980	

As at 31 December 2023, the amortised cost of the investments in government bonds is KHR169,482,933,554 (US\$41,489,090) (31 December 2022: KHR20,097,529,580 (US\$4,881,596)).

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2023 AND FOR THE YEAR THEN ENDED

9. Financial investments, net (continued)

Analysis of maturity of financial investments at amortised cost

	The Group				The Bank			
	2023 US\$	2022 US\$	2023 KHR'000	2022 KHR'000	2023 US\$	2022 US\$	2023 KHR'000	2022 KHR'000
			(Note 5)	(Note 5)			(Note 5)	(Note 5)
Within 1 month	288,443,092	499,182,241	1,178,290,030	2,055,133,286	288,443,092	499,182,241	1,178,290,030	2,055,133,286
Between 2 to 3 months	3,414,265	22,132,777	13,947,273	91,120,643	3,414,265	22,132,777	13,947,273	91,120,643
Between 4 to 6 months	71,316	300,698	291,326	1,237,974	71,316	300,698	291,326	1,237,974
Between 7 to 12 months	9,761,465	4,848,351	39,875,585	19,960,661	9,761,465	4,848,351	39,875,585	19,960,661
More than 12 months	56,293,836	30,000,000	229,960,320	123,510,000	56,293,836	30,000,000	229,960,320	123,510,000
	357,983,974	556,464,067	1,462,364,534	2,290,962,564	357,983,974	556,464,067	1,462,364,534	2,290,962,564

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2023 AND FOR THE YEAR THEN ENDED

10. Loans and advances, net

The Group

						me	Group					
		2023			2022			2023			2022	
	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	3,010,956,957	27,770,215	2,983,186,742	2,868,926,918	22,413,324	2,846,513,594	12,299,759,169	113,441,328	12,186,317,841	11,811,372,121	92,275,655	11,719,096,466
Medium Loan	2,363,039,566	18,938,304	2,344,101,262	2,507,150,225	14,113,589	2,493,036,636	9,653,016,627	77,362,972	9,575,653,655	10,321,937,476	58,105,646	10,263,831,830
Personal & Others Loan	483,524,761	3,643,801	479,880,960	262,623,532	1,700,385	260,923,147	1,975,198,650	14,884,929	1,960,313,721	1,081,221,081	7,000,485	1,074,220,596
Staff Loan	297,515,093	59,271	297,455,822	289,854,485	82,333	289,772,152	1,215,349,155	242,122	1,215,107,033	1,193,330,915	338,965	1,192,991,950
Overdraft Loan	159,816,406	689,036	159,127,370	161,555,205	310,254	161,244,951	652,850,019	2,814,712	650,035,307	665,122,779	1,277,316	663,845,463
Public Housing Loan	154,400,982	990,876	153,410,106	153,915,879	1,086,746	152,829,133	630,728,011	4,047,728	626,680,283	633,671,674	4,474,133	629,197,541
Credit Card Loan	88,962,172	2,502,209	86,459,963	63,294,403	1,101,478	62,192,925	363,410,473	10,221,524	353,188,949	260,583,057	4,534,785	256,048,272
Revolving Loan	29,992,751	97,276	29,895,475	41,060,604	72,286	40,988,318	122,520,388	397,372	122,123,016	169,046,507	297,601	168,748,906
Staff Housing Loan	31,007,135	26,261	30,980,874	29,013,820	29,394	28,984,426	126,664,146	107,276	126,556,870	119,449,897	121,015	119,328,882
Home Improvement Loan	21,134,005	913,194	20,220,811	23,246,999	1,312,237	21,934,762	86,332,410	3,730,397	82,602,013	95,707,895	5,402,480	90,305,415
Trade Loan	16,962,181	16,335	16,945,846	21,006,685	20,636	20,986,049	69,290,509	66,728	69,223,781	86,484,522	84,958	86,399,564
	6,657,312,009	55,646,778	6,601,665,231	6,421,648,755	42,242,662	6,379,406,093	27,195,119,557	227,317,088	26,967,802,469	26,437,927,924	173,913,039	26,264,014,885

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2023 AND FOR THE YEAR THEN ENDED

10. Loans and advances, net (continued)

Γhe	Rai	nk

		2023			2022			2023			2022	
	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)
0 ""		40.000.000										
Small Loan	2,884,157,048	12,673,382	2,871,483,666	2,748,136,582	9,619,193	2,738,517,389	11,781,781,541	51,770,765	11,730,010,776	11,314,078,308	39,602,218	11,274,476,090
Medium Loan	2,349,484,724	18,865,068	2,330,619,656	2,499,495,011	14,081,544	2,485,413,467	9,597,645,098	77,063,803	9,520,581,295	10,290,420,960	57,973,717	10,232,447,243
Personal & Others Loan	480,498,163	3,612,266	476,885,897	258,973,137	1,652,271	257,320,866	1,962,834,995	14,756,107	1,948,078,888	1,066,192,406	6,802,399	1,059,390,007
Staff Loan	293,163,708	44,899	293,118,809	285,038,052	71,760	284,966,292	1,197,573,747	183,412	1,197,390,335	1,173,501,660	295,436	1,173,206,224
Overdraft Loan	158,920,550	684,232	158,236,318	160,552,411	308,800	160,243,611	649,190,447	2,795,088	646,395,359	660,994,276	1,271,330	659,722,946
Public Housing Loan	151,945,600	982,034	150,963,566	151,376,678	1,083,712	150,292,966	620,697,776	4,011,609	616,686,167	623,217,783	4,461,642	618,756,141
Credit Card Loan	88,962,172	2,502,209	86,459,963	63,294,403	1,101,478	62,192,925	363,410,473	10,221,524	353,188,949	260,583,057	4,534,785	256,048,272
Revolving Loan	29,992,751	97,276	29,895,475	41,060,604	72,286	40,988,318	122,520,388	397,372	122,123,016	169,046,507	297,601	168,748,906
Staff Housing Loan	30,933,591	26,254	30,907,337	28,972,643	29,389	28,943,254	126,363,719	107,248	126,256,471	119,280,371	120,995	119,159,376
Trade Loan	16,962,181	16,335	16,945,846	21,006,685	20,636	20,986,049	69,290,509	66,728	69,223,781	86,484,522	84,958	86,399,564
Home Improvement Loan	11,622,338	95,583	11,526,755	16,520,247	115,899	16,404,348	47,477,251	390,457	47,086,794	68,013,857	477,156	67,536,701
	6,496,642,826	39,599,538	6,457,043,288	6,274,426,453	28,156,968	6,246,269,485	26,538,785,944	161,764,113	26,377,021,831	25,831,813,707	115,922,237	25,715,891,470

(a) Loans and advances in gross amount by maturity

		The G	roup		The Bank					
	2023 US\$	2022 US\$	2023 KHR'000 (Note 5)	2022 KHR'000 (Note 5)	2023 US\$	2022 US\$	2023 KHR'000 (Note 5)	2022 KHR'000 (Note 5)		
Within 1 year	1,600,707,057	1,591,146,359	6,538,888,329	6,550,749,560	1,543,246,088	1,536,853,536	6,304,160,270	6,327,226,008		
Later than 1 year but not later than 3 years	2,224,498,064	2,193,502,533	9,087,074,591	9,030,649,928	2,170,793,786	2,136,109,587	8,867,692,616	8,794,363,170		
Later than 3 years but not later than 5 years	1,505,478,580	1,583,979,594	6,149,879,999	6,521,243,988	1,476,912,594	1,557,305,827	6,033,187,946	6,411,428,090		
Later than 5 years	1,326,628,308	1,053,020,269	5,419,276,638	4,335,284,448	1,305,690,358	1,044,157,503	5,333,745,112	4,298,796,439		
	6,657,312,009	6,421,648,755	27,195,119,557	26,437,927,924	6,496,642,826	6,274,426,453	26,538,785,944	25,831,813,707		

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2023 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 G	roup			The Bar	nk	
	2023	2022	2023	2022	2023	2022	2023	2022
	US\$	US\$	KHR'000	KHR'000	US\$	US\$	KHR'000	KHR'000
			(Note 5)	(Note 5)			(Note 5)	(Note 5)
Allowance for/(reversal of) impairment losses on:								
Loans and advances	41,824,525	20,045,313	171,898,798	81,925,194	38,676,227	12,763,402	158,959,293	52,164,024
Deposits and placements with other banks	(177,657)	(157,751)	(730,170)	(644,728)	(199,422)	1,937	(819,624)	7,917
Other receivables	23,768	77,440	97,686	316,497	(23,252)	31,409	(95,566)	128,369
Investments in debt securities	13,054	616,205	53,652	2,518,430	13,054	616,205	53,652	2,518,429
	41,683,690	20,581,207	171,319,966	84,115,393	38,466,607	13,412,953	158,097,755	54,818,739
Off-balance sheet commitments	2,180	(2,588)	8,960	(10,577)	(15,518)	(66,794)	(63,779)	(272,987)
	41,685,870	20,578,619	171,328,926	84,104,816	38,451,089	13,346,159	158,033,976	54,545,752

Movements in allowance for impairment losses on loans and advances during the year were as follows:

		The G	roup			The Ba	ınk	
	2023	2022	2023	2022	2023	2022	2023	2022
	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	42,242,662	34,621,074	173,913,039	141,046,256	28,156,968	22,588,505	115,922,237	92,025,571
Allowance for impairment losses during the year	41,824,525	20,045,313	171,898,798	81,925,194	38,676,227	12,763,402	158,959,293	52,164,024
Written off during the year	(28,099,807)	(8,794,470)	(115,490,207)	(35,942,999)	(27,165,405)	(6,957,636)	(111,649,815)	(28,435,858)
Currency translation differences	(320,602)	(3,629,255)	(1,317,674)	(14,832,765)	(68,252)	(237,303)	(280,516)	(969,857)
Exchange differences		<u> </u>	(1,686,868)	1,717,353			(1,187,086)	1,138,357
At the end of the year	55,646,778	42,242,662	227,317,088	173,913,039	39,599,538	28,156,968	161,764,113	115,922,237

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2023 AND FOR THE YEAR THEN ENDED

11. Other assets

		The Gro	up			The Ba	nk	
	2023	2022	2023	2022	2023	2022	2023	2022
	US\$	US\$	KHR'000	KHR'000	US\$	US\$	KHR'000	KHR'000
			(Note 5)	(Note 5)			(Note 5)	(Note 5)
Prepayments and advances	17,493,860	13,054,273	71,462,418	53,744,442	16,768,610	12,353,023	68,499,772	50,857,396
Stationery supplies	5,335,702	4,314,109	21,796,343	17,761,187	5,097,968	4,111,810	20,825,199	16,928,322
Income tax receivable	4,638,694	3,248,578	18,949,065	13,374,396	4,582,366	3,164,522	18,718,965	13,028,337
Receivable from Western Union and VISA	4,226,939	2,344,641	17,267,046	9,652,887	4,196,511	2,310,933	17,142,747	9,514,111
Others	1,161,019	55,908,562	4,742,763	230,175,549	403,602	55,738,749	1,648,716	229,476,431
	32,856,214	78,870,163	134,217,635	324,708,461	31,049,057	77,679,037	126,835,399	319,804,597
ECL Allowance	(16,696)	(51,597)	(68,204)	(212,425)	(13,786)	(36,902)	(56,316)	(151,926)
Total	32,839,518	78,818,566	134,149,431	324,496,036	31,035,271	77,642,135	126,779,083	319,652,671
Current	17,351,501	65,079,070	70,880,882	267,930,531	15,966,836	64,194,634	65,224,526	264,289,309
Non-current	15,488,017	13,739,496	63,268,549	56,565,505	15,068,435	13,447,501	61,554,557	55,363,362
	32,839,518	78,818,566	134,149,431	324,496,036	31,035,271	77,642,135	126,779,083	319,652,671

12. Statutory deposits

			The Gro	oup			The E	ank	
		2023	2022	2023	2022	2023	2022	2023	2022
		US\$	US\$	KHR'000	KHR'000	US\$	US\$	KHR'000	KHR'000
	Note			(Note 5)	(Note 5)			(Note 5)	(Note 5)
With the Central Bank	(a)	543,302,104	479,556,076	2,219,389,095	1,974,332,365	543.302.104	479.556.076	2,219,389,095	1,974,332,365
With Other Central Bank	(b)	5,043,487	2,532,022	20,602,645	10,424,333	-	-	_,_ : = , = = -	-
Others	(c)	281,518	242,895	1,150,000	1,000,000		<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
		548,627,109	482,330,993	2,241,141,740	1,985,756,698	543,302,104	479,556,076	2,219,389,095	1,974,332,365
Current		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-current		548,627,109	482,330,993	2,241,141,740	1,985,756,698	543,302,104	479,556,076	2,219,389,095	1,974,332,365
		548,627,109	482,330,993	2,241,141,740	1,985,756,698	543,302,104	479,556,076	2,219,389,095	1,974,332,365

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2023 AND FOR THE YEAR THEN ENDED

12. Statutory deposits (continued)

(a) With the Central Bank

(i) Reserve requirement

Pursuant to the NBC's Prakas No. B7-023-005 on the maintenance of reserve requirement against banking and financial institutions' deposits and borrowings dated 9 January 2023, the institution shall maintain reserve requirement against deposits and borrowings in accordance with dates and rates as follows:

- From 1 January 2023 to 31 December 2023, reserve requirement in foreign currencies shall be at the rate of 9%.
- From 1 January 2024 onwards, reserve requirement in foreign currencies shall be at the rate of 12.5%.
- The institution shall maintain the reserve requirement in local currency (KHR) at the rate of 7%.

However, in the NBC Letter No. B7-023-2621 Chhor.Tor dated 23 November 2023, the reserve requirement against deposits and borrowings in foreign currencies was changed at the rate of 7% until 31 December 2024.

Previously, the NBC issued on 18 March 2020 a press release announcing the reduction of the Reserve Requirement to 7% in order to mitigate the impact of COVID-19 pandemic on Cambodia's economy.

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 other currencies bear no interest since 29 August 2018.

The reserve requirement amounted to US\$499,985,802 as at 31 December 2023 (31 December 2022: US\$436,239,774).

(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 ceases its operations in Cambodia. As at 31 December 2023, capital guarantee deposit amounted to US\$43,316,302 (31 December 2022: US\$43,316,302). The capital guarantee deposit is earning at an interest rate of ¼ of the London Inter-bank Offered Rate ("LIBOR") on a 6-month basis. Pursuant to the NBC's Prakas No. B5-021-288 issued on 29 December 2021, banks and financial institutions are required to use 'Secured Overnight Financing Rate' instead of LIBOR starting 3 January 2022.

(b) With Other Central Bank

ABL maintained its compulsory deposits in compliance with the requirements of the Bank of Lao PDR ("BOL"). Statutory deposits with Central Bank include compulsory reserve and registered capital reserve. These balances earn no interest. Under regulations of the BOL, banks are required to maintain certain cash reserves with the BOL in the form of compulsory deposits, which are computed at 5.5% for the Lao Kip ("LAK") and 8% for foreign currency (previously, 5% and 5%, respectively), on a bi-monthly basis, of customers' deposits having original maturities of less than 12 months.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2023 AND FOR THE YEAR THEN ENDED

12. Statutory deposits (continued)

(c) Others

In compliance with Article 23 of SERC's Prakas No. 001/18 SECC/PR.K dated 20 March 2008 on licensing and supervision of securities, ACS is required to reserve the guarantee capital of KHR1,000,000,000 (which is equivalent to US\$244,798 and US\$242,895 as at 31 December 2023 and 31 December 2022, respectively) in the SERC's bank account at the NBC to operate as a securities broker in the Kingdom of Cambodia. On 24 November 2023, ACS added KHR150,000,000 (which is equivalent to US\$36,720) in the SERC's bank account at the NBC to fulfil the requirements as stated in Prakas No. 003/18 SECC/PR.K dated 29 May 2018 on the licensing and supervision of collective investment scheme business. ACS is waiting for the official approval from SERC to be a distribution company. This statutory deposit does not bear interest.

13. Investments in subsidiaries

	_		The Ba	nk	
		2023	2022	2023	2022
		US\$	US\$	KHR'000	KHR'000
	Note			(Note 5)	(Note 5)
Unquoted ordinary shares, at cost					
ACLEDA Bank Lao Ltd.	(a)	49,389,566	49,389,566	201,756,377	203,336,843
ACLEDA Securities Plc.	(b)	2,010,000	2,010,000	8,210,850	8,275,170
ACLEDA Institute of Business Co., Ltd.	(c)	19,805,000	19,805,000	80,903,425	81,537,185
ACLEDA MFI Myanmar Co., Ltd.	(d)	19,913,150	19,913,150	81,345,218	81,982,439
	_	91,117,716	91,117,716	372,215,870	375,131,637

Details of the Bank's subsidiaries are as follows:

		Ownership and Voting	g Interest
		2023	2022
Name of Subsidiaries	Note		
ACLEDA Bank Lao Ltd.	(a)	99.90%	99.90%
ACLEDA Securities Plc.	(b)	100%	100%
ACLEDA Institute of Business Co., Ltd.	(c)	76.609%	76.609%
ACLEDA MFI Myanmar Co., Ltd.	(d)	100%	100%

(a) ACLEDA Bank Lao Ltd.

ABL was established in Lao PDR on 13 December 2007 under a preliminary license from the 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 in ABL is US\$5,477,399. In 2009, the Bank sold shares to International Finance Corporation ("IFC") amounting to US\$876,384 which decreased the Bank's investments in ABL to US\$4,601,015. In 2010, the Bank injected capital to ABL amounting to US\$5,966,969, thereby increasing its investments to US\$10,567,984.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2023 AND FOR THE YEAR THEN ENDED

13. Investments in subsidiaries (continued)

(a) ACLEDA Bank Lao Ltd. (continued)

In 2014, the Bank bought shares from FMO, StichtingTriodosDoen, Tridos Fair Share Fund and IFC amounting to US\$28,875,098 and injected capital to ABL amounting to US\$9,946,484, increasing its investments in ABL to US\$49,389,566. As at 31 December 2023, the Bank's investments in ABL remain the same.

Status of operations

The BOL will attempt to lower the rate of inflation to 9% or another single-digit figure by the end of next year, by ensuring that the income earned from exports enters the banking system. The central bank wants at last 70% of export earnings to enter the Lao banking system. The ambitious target was cited by the Governor of the BOL, when speaking at the start of the National Assembly's 6th ordinary session. To achieve this goal, BOL will tighten the enforcement of monetary policy in order to create a larger money supply for circulation within the country. BOL will also continue to ensure that currency exchange rates are set in line with market mechanisms and make foreign currency exchange more flexible by improving the services provided by commercial banks.

BOL mulls solutions to inflation, high currency exchange rates. The main reason for unfavourable foreign exchange rates and high inflation in Lao PDR is the fact that revenue is low but expenditure is high. This was the bold statement made by the Governor of the BOL when addressing the National Assembly with the session. The Governor of the BOL said that the most of the money used for socio-economic development comes from directly foreign investment, and from loans which the government has to repay. Another hindrance is that foreign currency reserves are very low, while the policy on foreign currencies is weak, particularly when it comes to requiring businesses to deposit money in bank accounts.

A high-level economist has stressed the need for Lao PDR to create conditions that favour the inflow of foreign currency into the money supply, saying it will help to stabilise the value of the LAK by boosting exports, tourism and foreign investment. In order to stabilise exchange rates and deal with economic challenges, it needs to bring in more foreign currency by increasing the value of exports, tourism and foreign investment. The inflow of foreign currency will help to stabilise exchange rates and the value of the LAK. Exporters should make use of this opportunity and ship more agricultural products on the Laos-China railway to help boost foreign exchange earnings.

As at 31 December 2023, the situation of inflation rate and fluctuations in the exchange rates still impact ABL's performance. Loan portfolio in USD currency is less than the plan by 31%, but in LAK currency, it is less than plan by only 13%. However, the quality of loan is manageable. ABL is still able to keep its performance grow in terms of loan portfolio by 7% and of deposits by 13% in comparison to the same period of last year. Thus, ABL still has the ability to pay its debts, and its liquidity and cash flow levels are still in the good position.

(b) ACLEDA Securities Plc.

On 1 March 2010, ACS was established in the Kingdom of Cambodia and registered with the Ministry of Commerce ("MOC") under the Registration No. Co.0448KH/2010. On 20 October 2010, the SERC (previously known as 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 the SERC. ACS is wholly-owned by the Bank.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2023 AND FOR THE YEAR THEN ENDED

13. Investments in subsidiaries (continued)

(c) ACLEDA Institute of Business Co., Ltd.

AIB (previously known as ACLEDA Training Center Ltd.) was established in the Kingdom of Cambodia under a primary license from the 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 ("MAA") was endorsed by the MOC on 14 December 2018.

AlB is recognised as an 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. AlB provides training and education for Associate's degree, Bachelor's degree, and Master's degree in Business Administration, Major 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 submitting relevant documents and by requesting approval from the Ministry of Education, Youth and Sport.

On 10 February 2021, the NBC approved, on request of the Bank, an increase in the capital of AIB as invested by ACLEDA Financial Trust ("AFT"), amounting to US\$10,000,000, which represents 23.3910% of the total shares registered, equal to 6,047,046 shares at the price of US\$1.6537 per share through a Share Investment Agreement made on 26 February 2021 between the Bank, AIB, and AFT. Consequently, AIB 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 MAA relating to the capital increase and on 2 December 2022, AIB obtained the approval from the MOC.

(d) ACLEDA MFI Myanmar Co., Ltd.

AMM was incorporated in the Republic of the Union of Myanmar under the Republic of the Union of Myanmar Companies Law on 6 September 2012 to provide services per 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 until year 2021 and from 1 April to 31 March from year 2022 onwards in accordance with the Letter Nº: NgaKaSa/AhMaKha (105/2021) issued on 13 September 2021 on changing the fiscal year of Myanmar.

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 in AMM is US\$9,411,765. In 2014, the Bank sold shares to IFC, COFIBRED S.A and Kredittanstalt Fur Wiederaufbau ("KfW") amounting to US\$3,659,371, which decreased its investments in AMM to US\$5,752,394.

The Bank acquired 3,600,000 ordinary shares (45% of the total shareholdings) 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 share transfers, appointment of representative of shareholders, and changing the Board members were approved on 27 September 2018 by the Secretary of Microfinance Business Supervisory Committee, The Republic of the Union of Myanmar Government.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2023 AND FOR THE YEAR THEN ENDED

13. Investments in subsidiaries (continued)

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

On 23 September 2019, the Bank injected capital amounting to US\$3,969,923 (equivalent to Myanmar Kyat ("MMK") of 6,099,390,000) and additional capital of US\$3,995,367 (equivalent MMK6,039,396,000), 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 MMK20,140,000,000 (2019: 99.99% of MMK8,000,000,000). On 5 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 AMM's request with Letter No. KaKa-1/6 (467/2021) dated 23 December 2021.

Status of operations

Myanmar's crisis-torn economy is projected to grow by just 1% over the year to March 2024, the World Bank said in a report published on 6 December 2023, as the rising resistance against Myanmar's military regime has disrupted its vast border trade. According to the World Bank's semi-annual Myanmar Economic Monitor, GDP growth is expected to remain stagnant at about 2% next fiscal year.

Fighting has affected Myanmar's trade with its neighbours across land borders, which accounted for 40% of its exports and 21% of its imports in the six months to September 2023.

The World Bank said that even if the conflict eases, growth is expected to remain subdued over the rest of 2024 and into 2025, citing the slowdown across agriculture, manufacturing and trade. Growth will be limited as conflict-related uncertainty dampens consumption and investment.

The World Bank's Country Director for Myanmar said that the economic situation has deteriorated, and uncertainty about the future is increasing. High food price inflation has had a particularly severe impact on the poor, who spend a larger portion of their income on food and who tend to live in areas where prices have risen at a faster pace. The World Bank report said inflation is set to remain at around 20% until March 2024. While several prices eased in the first half of 2023, the recent re-emergence of exchange rate pressures is likely to see prices continue to rise at a rapid pace in 2024. High logistics costs, restrictions on trade and foreign exchange, and electricity shortages have increased the cost of doing business and reduced the garment sector's international competitiveness.

Myanmar's central bank will no longer set exchange rates for foreign currencies and will allow banks and dealers to decide rates themselves, the state media reported on 6 December 2023, in a rare easing of some of its tight foreign exchange controls. Authorities have imposed a slew of measures to suppress demand for foreign currencies, while cracking down on black market trading and revoking more than 140 money changer licenses during the year.

As at 31 December 2023, AMM still operates as usual by focusing on loan collection, loan recovery and loan disbursement as well as the voluntary saving mobilizing. AMM's loans outstanding increased by 1.45% and 10.79% compared to September 2023 and December 2022, respectively, along with the default value decreased by 0.59% and 11.81% compared to September 2023 and December 2022, respectively, due to the Financial Regulatory Department of Myanmar's new directive changing the provision rate from 1% to 3% for arrear loans over 30 days. Month by month, the voluntary saving increased, and AMM is in good liquidity and favourable cash flow position. Thus, AMM is still able to support its daily operations smoothly and to support future operations as the national security situation in Myanmar improves and becomes controllable.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2023 AND FOR THE YEAR THEN ENDED

13. Investments in subsidiaries (continued)

(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 a 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 permitted for the following activities:

- a. 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 2023 AND FOR THE YEAR THEN ENDED

14. Property and equipment, net

					The Group				
		Land	Building and	Leasehold	Office	Computer	Motor	Construction	
	Land	improvement	improvement	improvement	equipment	equipment	vehicles	in progress	Total
	US\$	US\$	US\$	US\$	US\$	US\$	US\$	US\$	US\$
Cost									
As at 1 January 2023	14,542,280	1,759,381	99,042,570	9,653,057	83,813,313	90,372,687	21,880,815	2,647,259	323,711,362
Additions	-	-	40,664	1,450,025	14,194,354	9,532,489	4,031,203	2,409,939	31,658,674
Disposals/write-offs	-	-	(359)	(248,172)	(1,630,492)	(1,575,629)	(1,155,645)	-	(4,610,297)
Reclassifications	-	-	50,000	593,310	715,288	1,072,962	9,961	(2,441,521)	-
Currency translation differences	-	-	-	(47,729)	(112,336)	(619,060)	(79,129)	(19,052)	(877,306)
Adjustments			<u> </u>		12,594	5		(377,262)	(364,663)
As at 31 December 2023	14,542,280	1,759,381	99,132,875	11,400,491	96,992,721	98,783,454	24,687,205	2,219,363	349,517,770
Less: Accumulated depreciation									
As at 1 January 2023	-	896,603	31,315,844	5,206,404	61,047,802	69,885,318	15,138,682	-	183,490,653
Charge for the year	-	65,717	4,631,352	1,574,182	8,796,795	6,616,539	1,856,669	-	23,541,254
Disposals/write-offs	-	-	(359)	(224,710)	(1,611,375)	(1,573,751)	(1,151,716)	-	(4,561,911)
Currency translation differences	<u>-</u>	(7)	(3,258)	(41,108)	(106,643)	(472,570)	(75,505)	<u> </u>	(699,091)
As at 31 December 2023	<u>-</u> .	962,313	35,943,579	6,514,768	68,126,579	74,455,536	15,768,130	<u> </u>	201,770,905
Carrying value	14,542,280	797,068	63,189,296	4,885,723	28,866,142	24,327,918	8,919,075	2,219,363	147,746,865
In KHR' 000 equivalent (Note 5)	59,405,214	3,256,023	258,128,274	19,958,178	117,918,190	99,379,545	36,434,421	9,066,099	603,545,944

As at 31 December 2023, fully depreciated property and equipment with total historical cost of US\$130,332,368 (31 December 2022: US\$122,558,800) are still in active use.

As at 31 December 2023, the Bank's construction in progress amounting to US\$1,316,041 is mostly related to Server IBM Power System; and ABL's construction in progress amounting to US\$903,322 is mostly related to CRM machines, Palo Alto and Dell firewall, Cisco security for the upgrade of T24 core banking R22 (31 December 2022: the Bank's construction in progress amounting to US\$2,492,887 is mostly related to purchases of POS machines, development of self-service areas, server, Cisco security and switch; and ABL's construction in progress amounting US\$154,372 is mostly related to IT projects such as Fire Eyes and Nutanix).

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2023 AND FOR THE YEAR THEN ENDED

14. Property and equipment, net (continued)

				The Group				
	Land	Building and	Leasehold	Office	Computer	Motor	Construction	
Land	improvement	improvement	improvement	equipment	equipment	vehicles	in progress	Total
US\$	US\$	US\$	US\$	US\$	US\$	US\$	US\$	US\$
14 540 000	1 750 201	00 040 440	7 111 670	70 200 605	92 505 250	10 720 270	10 OFF F60	240.050.526
14,542,260	1,759,361	, ,		, ,	, ,	, ,	, ,	310,959,536
-	-	,	, ,			, ,	, ,	24,674,783
-	-							(7,942,171)
-	-	7,300	1,317,679	10,080,203	,	6,308	(12,079,209)	-
-	-	-	(229,006)	(511,242)	(2,338,258)	(346,702)	(79,223)	(3,504,431)
-	-	-	-	(3,232)	20	-	(473,143)	(476,355)
14,542,280	1,759,381	99,042,570	9,653,057	83,813,313	90,372,687	21,880,815	2,647,259	323,711,362
_	828.303	26.708.563	4.488.660	56.181.765	67.921.485	15.399.516	-	171,528,292
_		, ,	, ,	, ,	, ,	, ,	_	21,991,373
_	-		, ,			, ,	_	(7,064,578)
_	(32)				• • • • •	,	_	(2,968,420)
_	(32)	(13,304)	(199,290)			(344,017)	_	
		04.045.044	<u> </u>			45 400 000		3,986
	896,603	31,315,844	5,206,404	61,047,802	69,885,318	15,138,682	<u>-</u> _	183,490,653
14,542,280	862,778	67,726,726	4,446,653	22,765,511	20,487,369	6,742,133	2,647,259	140,220,709
59,870,567	3,552,057	278,830,931	18,306,870	93,725,609	84,346,498	27,757,362	10,898,765	577,288,659
	14,542,280	Land US\$ improvement US\$ 14,542,280	Land US\$ improvement US\$ improvement US\$ 14,542,280 1,759,381 98,948,419 - - 87,159 - - (308) - - 7,300 - - - 14,542,280 1,759,381 99,042,570 - 828,303 26,708,563 - 68,332 4,621,153 - (308) - (32) (13,564) - 896,603 31,315,844 14,542,280 862,778 67,726,726	Land US\$ improvement US\$ improvement US\$ improvement US\$ 14,542,280 1,759,381 98,948,419 7,111,670 - 87,159 1,721,413 - (308) (268,699) - 7,300 1,317,679 - (229,006) (229,006) - - (229,006) - - (229,006) - - (229,006) - - (229,006) - - (229,006) - - (229,006) - - (308,057) - - (308) (257,693) - (308) (257,693) - (32) (13,564) (199,296) - - 896,603 31,315,844 5,206,404 14,542,280 862,778 67,726,726 4,446,653	Land US\$ Land improvement US\$ Building and improvement US\$ Leasehold improvement US\$ Office equipment US\$ 14,542,280 1,759,381 98,948,419 7,111,670 72,308,695 - - 87,159 1,721,413 4,502,344 - - (308) (268,699) (2,563,455) - - 7,300 1,317,679 10,080,203 - - (229,006) (511,242) - - - (3,232) 14,542,280 1,759,381 99,042,570 9,653,057 83,813,313 - - (308) (257,693) (2,548,068) - - (308) (257,693) (2,548,068) - - (308) (257,693) (2,548,068) - - - - 3,377 - 896,603 31,315,844 5,206,404 61,047,802 14,542,280 862,778 67,726,726 4,446,653 22,765,511	Land US\$ Land Improvement US\$ Building and Improvement US\$ Leasehold Improvement US\$ Office equipment US\$ Computer equipment US\$ 14,542,280 1,759,381 98,948,419 7,111,670 72,308,695 83,595,259 - - 87,159 1,721,413 4,502,344 11,198,300 - - (308) (268,699) (2,563,455) (2,750,353) - - 7,300 1,317,679 10,080,203 667,719 - - (229,006) (511,242) (2,338,258) - - (229,006) (511,242) (2,338,258) - - (229,006) (511,242) (2,338,258) - - (229,006) (511,242) (2,338,258) - - (3,232) 20 14,542,280 1,759,381 99,042,570 9,653,057 83,813,313 90,372,687 - - 883,332 4,621,153 1,174,733 7,909,256 6,622,932 - - (308) (2	Land US\$ Land Improvement US\$ Building and Improvement US\$ Leasehold Improvement US\$ Office equipment US\$ Computer equipment US\$ Motor vehicles US\$ 14,542,280 1,759,381 98,948,419 7,111,670 72,308,695 83,595,259 19,738,270 - - 87,159 1,721,413 4,502,344 11,198,300 3,995,819 - - (308) (268,699) (2,563,455) (2,750,353) (1,512,880) - - 7,300 1,317,679 10,080,203 667,719 6,308 - - - (229,006) (511,242) (2,338,258) (346,702) - - - (229,006) (511,242) (2,338,258) (346,702) - - - (229,006) (511,242) (2,338,258) (346,702) - - - (229,006) (511,242) (2,338,258) (346,702) - - - (3,332) - (3,332) - - - - -	Land US\$ Land Improvement US\$ Building and Improvement US\$ Leasehold improvement US\$ Office equipment US\$ Computer equipment US\$ Motor vehicles in progress US\$ 14,542,280 1,759,381 98,948,419 7,111,670 72,308,695 83,595,259 19,738,270 12,955,562 - 87,159 1,721,413 4,502,344 11,198,300 3,995,819 3,169,748 - (308) (268,699) (2,563,455) (2,750,353) (1,512,880) (846,476) - 7,300 1,317,679 10,080,203 667,719 6,308 (12,079,209) - - (229,006) (511,242) (2,338,258) (346,702) (79,223) - - (229,006) (511,242) (2,338,258) (346,702) (79,223) 14,542,280 1,759,381 99,042,570 9,653,057 83,813,313 90,372,687 21,880,815 2,647,259 - 828,303 26,708,563 4,488,660 56,181,765 67,921,485 15,399,516 - - 68,332

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2023 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\$	Construction in progress US\$	Total US\$		
Cost											
As at 1 January 2023	2,328,344	282,726	77,116,208	9,134,971	81,747,217	84,601,903	21,010,084	2,492,887	278,714,340		
Additions	-	-	30,562	1,438,490	14,057,707	9,208,756	3,804,560	1,316,043	29,856,118		
Disposals/write-offs	-	-	(359)	(232,553)	(1,603,108)	(1,557,722)	(1,073,211)	-	(4,466,953)		
Reclassifications	-	-	50,000	591,271	701,454	772,902	-	(2,115,627)	-		
Adjustments			<u>-</u>		12,594	5	<u>-</u>	(377,262)	(364,663)		
As at 31 December 2023	2,328,344	282,726	77,196,411	10,932,179	94,915,864	93,025,844	23,741,433	1,316,041	303,738,842		
Less: Accumulated depreciation											
As at 1 January 2023	-	165,865	28,256,258	4,761,986	59,270,750	65,604,513	14,368,937	-	172,428,309		
Charge for the year	-	9,214	3,896,197	1,553,048	8,685,635	6,109,749	1,790,289	-	22,044,132		
Disposals/write-offs	-	-	(359)	(209,993)	(1,588,197)	(1,556,776)	(1,071,213)	-	(4,426,538)		
Currency translation differences		(7)	(3,258)	(1,015)	(6,537)	(4,162)	(1,242)		(16,221)		
As at 31 December 2023		175,072	32,148,838	6,104,026	66,361,651	70,153,324	15,086,771	<u> </u>	190,029,682		
Carrying value	2,328,344	107,654	45,047,573	4,828,153	28,554,213	22,872,520	8,654,662	1,316,041	113,709,160		
In KHR' 000 equivalent (Note 5)	9,511,285	439,767	184,019,336	19,723,005	116,643,960	93,434,244	35,354,294	5,376,028	464,501,919		

As at 31 December 2023, fully depreciated property and equipment with total historical cost of US\$124,117,271 (31 December 2022: US\$115,146,949) are still in active use.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2023 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\$	Construction in progress US\$	Total US\$		
Cost											
As at 1 January 2022	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		
Additions	-	-	87,159	1,689,964	4,364,894	10,236,619	3,915,969	2,311,193	22,605,798		
Disposals/write-offs	-	-	(308)	(249,677)	(2,511,252)	(2,706,808)	(1,491,973)	-	(6,960,018)		
Reclassifications	-	-	7,300	1,317,679	10,007,595	667,719	6,308	(12,006,601)	-		
Adjustments	<u>-</u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	(3,232)	20	<u>-</u>	(473,143)	(476,355)		
As at 31 December 2022	2,328,344	282,726	77,116,208	9,134,971	81,747,217	84,601,903	21,010,084	2,492,887	278,714,340		
Less: Accumulated depreciation											
As at 1 January 2022	-	156,658	24,383,785	3,872,210	54,050,378	62,335,686	14,309,015	-	159,107,732		
Charge for the year	-	9,239	3,886,345	1,134,026	7,745,296	5,996,428	1,556,777	-	20,328,111		
Disposals/write-offs	-	-	(308)	(240,971)	(2,501,717)	(2,706,339)	(1,491,973)	-	(6,941,308)		
Currency translation differences	-	(32)	(13,564)	(3,279)	(26,584)	(21,871)	(4,882)	-	(70,212)		
Adjustments	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	3,377	609	<u> </u>	<u>-</u>	3,986		
As at 31 December 2022	<u> </u>	165,865	28,256,258	4,761,986	59,270,750	65,604,513	14,368,937		172,428,309		
Carrying value	2,328,344	116,861	48,859,950	4,372,985	22,476,467	18,997,390	6,641,147	2,492,887	106,286,031		
In KHR' 000 equivalent (Note 5)	9,585,792	481,117	201,156,414	18,003,579	92,535,615	78,212,255	27,341,602	10,263,216	437,579,590		

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2023 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 2023	39,382,953	2,484,354	41,867,307	37,140,474	2,261,329	39,401,803		
Additions	1,391,039	1,467,079	2,858,118	1,158,809	1,079,688	2,238,497		
Disposals/write-offs	(1,009,305)	· · · -	(1,009,305)	(1,009,305)	-	(1,009,305)		
Reclassifications	1,003,963	(1,003,963)	-	863,772	(863,772)	-		
Currency translation differences	(270,065)	(27,524)	(297,589)	-	-	-		
Adjustments	-	(189,228)	(189,228)	-	(189,228)	(189,228)		
As at 31 December 2023	40,498,585	2,730,718	43,229,303	38,153,750	2,288,017	40,441,767		
Less: Accumulated amortisation								
As at 1 January 2023	30,970,766	-	30,970,766	29,083,379	-	29,083,379		
Charge for the year	2,821,055	-	2,821,055	2,622,695	-	2,622,695		
Disposals/write-offs	(1,009,305)	-	(1,009,305)	(1,009,305)	-	(1,009,305)		
Currency translation differences	(241,905)	-	(241,905)	(2,131)	-	(2,131)		
Adjustments	(82,326)	-	(82,326)	(82,326)	-	(82,326)		
As at 31 December 2023	32,458,285		32,458,285	30,612,312	<u> </u>	30,612,312		
Carrying value	8,040,300	2,730,718	10,771,018	7,541,438	2,288,017	9,829,455		
In KHR' 000 equivalent (Note 5)	32,844,626	11,154,983	43,999,609	30,806,774	9,346,550	40,153,324		

As at 31 December 2023, the Group's and the Bank's fully amortised intangible assets with historical cost of US\$25,101,546 and US\$23,639,872, respectively (31 December 2022: US\$23,892,574 and US\$22,650,495, respectively), are still used actively.

As at 31 December 2023, the Bank's work in progress amounting to US\$2,288,017 is mostly related to Toanchet Loan develop, accounting system, merchant management system, and software license,SVFE Support and implementation of Chatbot Solution; and ABL's work in progress amounting to US\$442,701 is mostly related to project LAPS Phase II and software/license upgrading of T24 R12-R22, E-Pin (Smart Vista Implementation Fee), and interlink SFP+10G (31 December 2022: the Bank's work in progress amounting to US\$2,261,329 is mostly related to the upgrade of T24, card management system, mobile application, and Htrunk software; and ABL's work in progress amounting to US\$223,025 is mostly related to the upgrade of the service for assessment of core banking, Hi-Ware, and Smart Vista for LAPS).

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2023 AND FOR THE YEAR THEN ENDED

15. Intangible assets, net (continued)

		The Group		The Bank				
	Computer software	Work in progress	Total	Computer software	Work in progress	Total		
	US\$	US\$	US\$	US\$	US\$	US\$		
Cost								
As at 1 January 2022	39,924,178	1,666,659	41,590,837	36,464,944	1,637,426	38,102,370		
Additions	445,083	1,501,342	1,946,425	428,687	1,287,310	1,715,997		
Disposals/write-offs	(482,366)	(15,233)	(497,599)	(466,925)	-	(466,925)		
Transfers	707,405	(707,405)	-	707,405	(707,405)	-		
Currency translation differences	(1,217,710)	(5,007)	(1,222,717)	-	-	-		
Adjustments	6,363	43,998	50,361	6,363	43,998	50,361		
As at 31 December 2022	39,382,953	2,484,354	41,867,307	37,140,474	2,261,329	39,401,803		
Less: Accumulated amortisation								
As at 1 January 2022	29,304,739	_	29,304,739	26,686,517	-	26,686,517		
Charge for the year	3,096,546	_	3,096,546	2,848,307	-	2,848,307		
Disposals/write-offs	(456,616)	-	(456,616)	(441,175)	-	(441,175)		
Currency translation differences	(974,112)	-	(974,112)	(10,479)	-	(10,479)		
Adjustments	209	-	209	209	-	209		
As at 31 December 2022	30,970,766	-	30,970,766	29,083,379	-	29,083,379		
Carrying value	8,412,187	2,484,354	10,896,541	8,057,095	2,261,329	10,318,424		
In KHR' 000 equivalent (Note 5)	34,632,974	10,228,085	44,861,059	33,171,060	9,309,892	42,480,952		

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2023 AND FOR THE YEAR THEN ENDED

16. Right-of-use assets, net

		The G	roup		The Bank				
	2023 US\$	2022 US\$	2023 KHR'000 (Note 5)	2022 KHR'000 (Note 5)	2023 US\$	2022 US\$	2023 KHR'000 (Note 5)	2022 KHR'000 (Note 5)	
Right-of-use assets	32,410,303	28,785,805	132,396,088	118,511,159	30,852,413	26,525,687	126,032,107	109,206,253	

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 Gro	oup		The Bank				
	2023 US\$	2022 US\$	2023 KHR'000 (Note 5)	2022 KHR'000 (Note 5)	2023 US\$	2022 US\$	2023 KHR'000 (Note 5)	2022 KHR'000 (Note 5)	
At the beginning of the year	28,785,805	28,337,884	118,511,159	115,448,539	26,525,687	25,596,727	109,206,253	104,281,066	
Additions during the year	17,886,445	13,800,949	73,513,289	56,404,479	17,331,167	13,441,138	71,231,096	54,933,931	
Depreciation for the year	(12,227,167)	(11,777,321)	(50,253,656)	(48,133,911)	(11,755,148)	(11,113,156)	(48,313,658)	(45,419,469)	
Lease termination during the year	(1,245,468)	(1,479,735)	(5,118,873)	(6,047,677)	(1,244,938)	(1,454,035)	(5,116,695)	(5,942,641)	
Currency translation differences	(789,312)	(95,972)	(3,244,072)	(392,238)	(4,355)	55,013	(17,899)	224,838	
Exchange differences	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	(1,011,759)	1,231,967			(956,990)	1,128,528	
At the end of the year	32,410,303	28,785,805	132,396,088	118,511,159	30,852,413	26,525,687	126,032,107	109,206,253	

For the year ended 31 December 2023, the Group and the Bank have recognised expense relating to variable lease payments amounting to US\$16,792; while the expense relating to short-term lease payments is amounting US\$834 (31 December 2022: the Group and the Bank have recognised expense relating to variable lease payments amounting to US\$28,643 for the year ended; no short-term-lease payments).

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2023 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 Gro	oup		The Bank				
	2023 US\$	2022 US\$	2023 KHR'000 (Note 5)	2022 KHR'000 (Note 5)	2023 US\$	2022 US\$	2023 KHR'000 (Note 5)	2022 KHR'000 (Note 5)	
Depreciation expense	12,227,167	11,777,321	50,253,656	48,133,911	11,755,148	11,113,156	48,313,658	45,419,469	
Interest on lease liabilities	1,895,277	1,927,878	7,789,590	7,879,237	1,754,557	1,769,870	7,211,230	7,233,459	
Gain on pre-termination of leases	(101,682)	(7,424)	(417,913)	(30,342)	(76,783)	(163)	(315,578)	(666)	
	14,020,762	13,697,775	57,625,333	55,982,806	13,432,922	12,882,863	55,209,310	52,652,262	

17. Deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities

	The Group				The Bank				
	2023	2022	2023	2022	2023	2022	2023	2022	
	US\$	US\$	KHR'000	KHR'000	US\$	US\$	KHR'000	KHR'000	
			(Note 5)	(Note 5)			(Note 5)	(Note 5)	
Deferred tax assets	38,863,319	43,244,262	158,756,658	178,036,627	34,793,939	39,642,675	142,133,241	163,208,893	
Deferred tax liabilities	(64,292,738)	(44,382,119)	(262,635,835)	(182,721,184)	(61,575,984)	(41,901,028)	(251,537,895)	(172,506,532)	
	(25,429,419)	(1,137,857)	(103,879,177)	(4,684,557)	(26,782,045)	(2,258,353)	(109,404,654)	(9,297,639)	

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2023 AND FOR THE YEAR THEN ENDED

17. Deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities (continued)

						2023	}					
	Gro	oup	AB	BC	AB	L	ACS		Al	В	AMN	1
	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)
Deferred tax assets	1,352,626	5,525,477	-	-	753,835	3,079,417	25,087	102,480	103,380	422,307	470,324	1,921,273
Deferred tax liabilities	(26,782,045)	(109,404,654)	(26,782,045)	(109,404,654)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	(25,429,419)	(103,879,177)	(26,782,045)	(109,404,654)	753,835	3,079,417	25,087	102,480	103,380	422,307	470,324	1,921,273
						2022	2					
	Gro	oup	ABC		ABL		ACS		Al	В	АММ	
	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)
Deferred tax assets	1,407,258	5,793,681	-	-	797,641	3,283,888	43,281	178,188	-	-	566,336	2,331,605
Deferred tax liabilities	(2,545,115)	(10,478,238)	(2,258,353)	(9,297,639)	<u>-</u>	-		<u>-</u>	(286,762)	(1,180,599)	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
	(1,137,857)	(4,684,557)	(2,258,353)	(9,297,639)	797,641	3,283,888	43,281	178,188	(286,762)	(1,180,599)	566,336	2,331,605

The movements in net deferred tax assets/(deferred tax liabilities) during the year are presented as follows:

		The Grou	ıр		The Bank					
	2023	2022	2023	2022	2023	2022	2023	2022		
	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	(1,137,857)	9,068,606	(4,684,557)	36,945,501	(2,258,353)	7,523,717	(9,297,639)	30,651,623		
Charged to profit or loss	(24,186,614)	(9,921,115)	(99,406,984)	(40,547,597)	(24,523,692)	(9,782,070)	(100,792,374)	(39,979,320)		
Currency translation differences	(104,948)	(285,348)	(431,336)	(1,166,217)	-	-	-	-		
Exchange differences			643,700	83,756	<u>-</u>		685,359	30,058		
At the end of the year	(25,429,419)	(1,137,857)	(103,879,177)	(4,684,557)	(26,782,045)	(2,258,353)	(109,404,654)	(9,297,639)		

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2023 AND FOR THE YEAR THEN ENDED

17. Deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities (continued)

The components of and movements in deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities during the year presented are as follows:

Deferred tax assets of the Group:

	Unamortised loan fees	Unearned revenue	Provision for loan loss	Other provision	Staff bonus	Unrealised foreign exchange loss	Accelerated depreciation	Lease	Others	Total
	US\$	US\$	US\$	US\$	US\$	US\$	US\$	US\$	US\$	US\$
As at 1 January 2023	10,011,636	44,281	13,597,553	9,554,050	2,117,163	1,683,243	473	362,157	5,873,706	43,244,262
(Charged)/credited to profit or loss	(1,806,092)	10,312	(493,878)	(3,989,484)	(481,392)	1,048,303	4,295	(4,087)	1,331,080	(4,380,943)
As at 31 December 2023	8,205,544	54,593	13,103,675	5,564,566	1,635,771	2,731,546	4,768	358,070	7,204,786	38,863,319
In KHR'000 equivalent (Note 5)	33,519,647	223,012	53,528,512	22,731,252	6,682,125	11,158,365	19,477	1,462,716	29,431,552	158,756,658
As at 1 January 2022	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
Credited/(charged) to profit or loss	1,749,199	14,820	2,300,810	1,765,331	314,873	596,888	(836,468)	(12,029)	(93,928)	5,799,496
As at 31 December 2022	10,011,636	44,281	13,597,553	9,554,050	2,117,163	1,683,243	473	362,157	5,873,706	43,244,262
In KHR'000 equivalent (Note 5)	41,217,905	182,305	55,981,126	39,334,024	8,716,360	6,929,911	1,947	1,491,000	24,182,049	178,036,627

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2023 AND FOR THE YEAR THEN ENDED

17. Deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities (continued)

The components of and movements in deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities during the year presented are as follows: (continued)

Deferred tax assets of the Bank:

	Unamortised loan fees	Provision for loan loss	Other provision	Staff bonus	Unrealised foreign exchange loss	Accelerated depreciation	Lease	Others	Total
	US\$	US\$	US\$	US\$	US\$	US\$	US\$	US\$	US\$
As at 1 January 2023	10,011,636	13,597,553	9,392,387	2,117,163	1,682,562	-	359,397	2,481,977	39,642,675
(Charged)/credited to profit or loss	(1,806,092)	(493,878)	(3,887,084)	(491,174)	1,048,321	<u>-</u>	(8,485)	789,656	(4,848,736)
As at 31 December 2023	8,205,544	13,103,675	5,505,303	1,625,989	2,730,883		350,912	3,271,633	34,793,939
In KHR'000 equivalent (Note 5)	33,519,647	53,528,512	22,489,163	6,642,165	11,155,657		1,433,476	13,364,621	142,133,241
As at 1 January 2022	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
Credited/(charged) to profit or loss	1,749,199	2,300,810	1,749,385	314,873	596,487	(834,781)	31,677	(585,069)	5,322,581
As at 31 December 2022	10,011,636	13,597,553	9,392,387	2,117,163	1,682,562	<u> </u>	359,397	2,481,977	39,642,675
In KHR'000 equivalent (Note 5)	41,217,905	55,981,126	38,668,457	8,716,360	6,927,108		1,479,637	10,218,300	163,208,893

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2023 AND FOR THE YEAR THEN ENDED

17. Deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities (continued)

Deferred tax liabilities of the Group and the Bank:

			The Group			The Bank			
	Accelerated depreciation	Unrealised exchange	Others	Lease	Total	Accelerated depreciation	Others	Lease	Total
	US\$	US\$	US\$	US\$	US\$	US\$	US\$	US\$	US\$
As at 1 January 2023	1,728,360	3,243	42,650,516	-	44,382,119	1,263,461	40,637,567	-	41,901,028
Charged/(credited) to profit or loss	654,884	(1,344)	19,238,019	19,060	19,910,619	1,111,957	18,549,887	13,112	19,674,956
As at 31 December 2023	2,383,244	1,899	61,888,535	19,060	64,292,738	2,375,418	59,187,454	13,112	61,575,984
In KHR'000 equivalent (Note 5)	9,735,552	7,757	252,814,666	77,860	262,635,835	9,703,583	241,780,749	53,563	251,537,895
As at 1 January 2022	348,749	765	28,026,646	-	28,376,160	-	26,796,377	-	26,796,377
Charged to profit or loss	1,379,611	2,478	14,623,870	<u> </u>	16,005,959	1,263,461	13,841,190		15,104,651
As at 31 December 2022	1,728,360	3,243	42,650,516		44,382,119	1,263,461	40,637,567	_	41,901,028
In KHR'000 equivalent (Note 5)	7,115,658	13,351	175,592,175		182,721,184	5,201,669	167,304,863	_	172,506,532

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2023 AND FOR THE YEAR THEN ENDED

18. Deposits and placements of other banks and financial institutions

		The G	Group		The Bank				
	2023 US\$	2022 US\$	2023 KHR'000 (Note 5)	2022 KHR'000 (Note 5)	2023 US\$	2022 US\$	2023 KHR'000 (Note 5)	2022 KHR'000 (Note 5)	
Current accounts	83,966,188	78,511,735	343,001,878	323,232,813	87,716,198	81,962,426	358,320,669	337,439,308	
Savings deposits	34,860,003	33,733,059	142,403,112	138,879,004	34,103,292	33,033,099	139,311,948	135,997,269	
Fixed deposits	300,966,429	305,581,605	1,229,447,863	1,258,079,468	264,586,437	275,616,119	1,080,835,595	1,134,711,561	
	419,792,620	417,826,399	1,714,852,853	1,720,191,285	386,405,927	390,611,644	1,578,468,212	1,608,148,138	

The deposits and placements of other banks and financial institutions are analysed as follows:

a) By maturity

		The C	Group		The Bank				
	2023 US\$	2022 US\$	2023 KHR'000	2022 KHR'000	2023 US\$	2022 US\$	2023 KHR'000	2022 KHR'000	
			(Note 5)	(Note 5)			(Note 5)	(Note 5)	
Within 6 months	262,331,052	265,568,387	1,071,622,348	1,093,345,050	245,963,272	255,711,856	1,004,759,966	1,052,765,711	
Later than 6 months but not later than 1 year	33,106,046	23,908,026	135,238,198	98,429,343	17,357,868	7,585,299	70,906,891	31,228,676	
Later than 1 year but not later than 3 years	38,325,522	21,518,957	156,559,757	88,593,546	37,054,787	20,483,460	151,368,805	84,330,405	
Later than 3 years	86,030,000	106,831,029	351,432,550	439,823,346	86,030,000	106,831,029	351,432,550	439,823,346	
	419,792,620	417,826,399	1,714,852,853	1,720,191,285	386,405,927	390,611,644	1,578,468,212	1,608,148,138	

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2023 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	iroup		The Bank				
	2023	2022	2023	2022	2023	2022	2023	2022	
	US\$	US\$	KHR'000	KHR'000	US\$	US\$	KHR'000	KHR'000	
			(Note 5)	(Note 5)			(Note 5)	(Note 5)	
Related parties	51,611	36,648	210,831	150,880	3,840,265	4,245,548	15,687,483	17,478,921	
Non-related parties	419,741,009	417,789,751	1,714,642,022	1,720,040,405	382,565,662	386,366,096	1,562,780,729	1,590,669,217	
	419,792,620	417,826,399	1,714,852,853	1,720,191,285	386,405,927	390,611,644	1,578,468,212	1,608,148,138	

c) By interest (per annum)

	The G	roup	The Bank		
	2023	2022	2023	2022	
Current accounts	0.00% - 1.50%	0.00% - 0.90%	0.00% - 0.75%	0.00% - 0.50%	
Savings deposits	0.00% - 2.00%	0.00% - 1.90%	0.05% - 1.00%	0.00% - 0.75%	
Fixed deposits	0.25% - 8.45%	1.00% - 8.20%	0.25% - 8.45%	1.00% - 8.20%	

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2023 AND FOR THE YEAR THEN ENDED

19. Deposits from customers

		The	Group		The Bank				
	2023 US\$	2022 US\$	2023 KHR'000 (Note 5)	2022 KHR'000 (Note 5)	2023 US\$	2022 US\$	2023 KHR'000 (Note 5)	2022 KHR'000 (Note 5)	
Current accounts	950,009,201	872,890,504	3,880,787,587	3,593,690,205	937,729,648	861,122,998	3,830,625,612	3,545,243,383	
Savings deposits	2,297,291,732	2,097,146,116	9,384,436,725	8,633,950,560	2,272,724,032	2,073,911,840	9,284,077,671	8,538,295,045	
Margin deposits	17,263,637	14,970,310	70,521,957	61,632,765	17,163,400	14,913,282	70,112,489	61,397,982	
Fixed deposits	3,543,455,849	2,986,157,372	14,475,017,143	12,294,009,901	3,487,671,945	2,939,485,290	14,247,139,895	12,101,860,939	
	6,808,020,419	5,971,164,302	27,810,763,412	24,583,283,431	6,715,289,025	5,889,433,410	27,431,955,667	24,246,797,349	

The deposits from customers are analysed as follows:

a) By maturity

		The	Group		The Bank				
	2023 US\$	2022 US\$	2023 KHR'000 (Note 5)	2022 KHR'000 (Note 5)	2023 US\$	2022 US\$	2023 KHR'000 (Note 5)	2022 KHR'000 (Note 5)	
Within 6 months	4,696,431,675	4,165,205,397	19,184,923,394	17,148,150,619	4,641,685,771	4,117,472,928	18,961,286,374	16,951,636,045	
Later than 6 months but not later than 1 year	1,096,888,475	990,262,169	4,480,789,420	4,076,909,350	1,081,642,302	978,895,422	4,418,508,804	4,030,112,452	
Later than 1 year but not later than 3 years	688,857,452	606,988,086	2,813,982,691	2,498,969,950	675,049,102	591,933,453	2,757,575,582	2,436,990,026	
Later than 3 years	325,842,817	208,708,650	1,331,067,907	859,253,512	316,911,850	201,131,607	1,294,584,907	828,058,826	
	6,808,020,419	5,971,164,302	27,810,763,412	24,583,283,431	6,715,289,025	5,889,433,410	27,431,955,667	24,246,797,349	

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2023 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	Group		The Bank				
	2023	2022	2023	2022	2023	2022	2023	2022	
	US\$	US\$	KHR'000	KHR'000	US\$	US\$	KHR'000	KHR'000	
			(Note 5)	(Note 5)			(Note 5)	(Note 5)	
Related parties	13,291,477	17,059,211	54,295,684	70,232,772	14,597,942	19,639,867	59,632,595	80,857,332	
Non-related parties	6,794,728,942	5,954,105,091	27,756,467,728	24,513,050,659	6,700,691,083	5,869,793,543	27,372,323,072	24,165,940,017	
	6,808,020,419	5,971,164,302	27,810,763,412	24,583,283,431	6,715,289,025	5,889,433,410	27,431,955,667	24,246,797,349	

c) By interest rate

	The Gro	oup	The Bank			
	2023	2022	2023	2022		
Current accounts	0.00% - 1.50%	0.00% - 0.90%	0.00% - 0.75%	0.00% - 0.50%		
Margin deposits	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil		
Savings deposits	0.00% - 15.00%	0.00% - 15.00%	0.05% - 1.00%	0.00% - 0.75%		
Fixed deposits	0.25% - 9.50%	0.25% - 9.00%	0.25% - 8.45%	0.25% - 9.00%		

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2023 AND FOR THE YEAR THEN ENDED

20. Other liabilities

		The Grou	ıр			The Ba	nk	
	2023	2022	2023	2022	2023	2022	2023	2022
	US\$	US\$	KHR'000	KHR'000	US\$	US\$	KHR'000	KHR'000
			(Note 5)	(Note 5)			(Note 5)	(Note 5)
Accrued annual leave	27,977,024	25,401,028	114,286,143	104,576,032	27,526,513	24,992,135	112,445,806	102,892,620
Fund transfers	22,829,011	78,920,348	93,256,510	324,915,073	22,578,216	78,918,322	92,232,012	324,906,732
Tax payables	2,628,107	2,364,491	10,735,817	9,734,609	2,600,510	2,338,106	10,623,083	9,625,982
Accrued bonuses	5,271,250	13,419,266	21,533,056	55,247,118	4,700,000	12,714,375	19,199,500	52,345,082
Others	27,139,952	21,524,911	110,866,704	88,618,059	25,578,735	21,059,182	104,489,133	86,700,652
	85,845,344	141,630,044	350,678,230	583,090,891	82,983,974	140,022,120	338,989,534	576,471,068
Current	47,206,915	106,889,562	192,840,248	440,064,327	44,788,709	105,668,588	182,961,876	435,037,577
Non-current	38,638,429	34,740,482	157,837,982	143,026,564	38,195,265	34,353,532	156,027,658	141,433,491
	85,845,344	141,630,044	350,678,230	583,090,891	82,983,974	140,022,120	338,989,534	576,471,068

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2023 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 of each of the borrowing agreements. The Group and the Bank did not pledge any collaterals for these borrowings.

		The Gro	oup		The Bank				
	2023	2022	2023	2022	2023	2022	2023	2022	
	US\$	US\$	KHR'000	KHR'000	US\$	US\$	KHR'000	KHR'000	
			(Note 5)	(Note 5)			(Note 5)	(Note 5)	
Current	160,899,380	256,186,945	657,273,968	1,054,721,653	150,401,659	250,657,658	614,390,777	1,031,957,578	
Non-current	698,914,170	701,148,923	2,855,064,384	2,886,630,116	693,016,932	693,618,199	2,830,974,167	2,855,626,125	
	859,813,550	957,335,868	3,512,338,352	3,941,351,769	843,418,591	944,275,857	3,445,364,944	3,887,583,703	

The borrowings are analysed as follows:

a) By relationship

		The Gro	oup		The Bank				
	2023	2022	2023	2022	2023	2022	2023	2022	
	US\$	US\$	KHR'000	KHR'000	US\$	US\$	KHR'000	KHR'000	
			(Note 5)	(Note 5)			(Note 5)	(Note 5)	
Related parties	49,491,659	48,847,528	202,173,427	201,105,273	49,491,659	48,847,528	202,173,427	201,105,273	
Non-related parties	810,321,891	908,488,340	3,310,164,925	3,740,246,496	793,926,932	895,428,329	3,243,191,517	3,686,478,430	
	859,813,550	957,335,868	3,512,338,352	3,941,351,769	843,418,591	944,275,857	3,445,364,944	3,887,583,703	

b) By interest rate

	The G	roup	The B	ank
	2023	2022	2023	2022
Annual interest rates	2.00% - 13.00%	2.00% - 13.00%	2.00% - 9.80%	2.00% - 8.64%

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2023 AND FOR THE YEAR THEN ENDED

22. Subordinated debts

These are subordinated debts approved by the NBC to be treated as part of complementary capital and represent the outstanding principal and accrued interest payable amount. The Group and the Bank did not pledge any collaterals for these subordinated debts.

		The Gr	oup			The E	2023 2022 KHR'000 KHR'000 (Note 5) (Note 5) 106,865,320 107,424,061	
	2023 US\$	2022 US\$	2023 KHR'000 (Note 5)	2022 KHR'000 (Note 5)	2023 US\$	2022 US\$	KHR'000	KHR'000
Current	26,160,421	26,092,801	106,865,320	107,424,061	26,160,421	26,092,801	106,865,320	
Non-current	90,893,461	101,669,527	371,299,788	418,573,443	90,893,461	101,669,527	371,299,788	418,573,443
	117,053,882	127,762,328	478,165,108	525,997,504	117,053,882	127,762,328	478,165,108	525,997,504

The subordinated debts are analysed as follows:

a) By relationship

		The Gr	oup			The E	2023 2022 KHR'000 KHR'000 (Note 5) (Note 5)	
	2023 US\$	2022 US\$	2023 KHR'000 (Note 5)	2022 KHR'000 (Note 5)	2023 US\$	2022 US\$	KHR'000	KHR'000
Related parties	15,094,208	-	61,659,840	-	15,094,208	-	61,659,840	-
Non-related parties	101,959,674	127,762,328	416,505,268	525,997,504	101,959,674	127,762,328	416,505,268	525,997,504
	117,053,882	127,762,328	478,165,108	525,997,504	117,053,882	127,762,328	478,165,108	525,997,504

b) By interest rate

Annual interest rates

The Gr	oup	The B	ank		
2023	2022	2023	2022		
5.76% - 7.75%	5.76% - 8.48%	5.76% - 7.75%	5.76% - 8.48%		

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2023 AND FOR THE YEAR THEN ENDED

23. Derivative financial instruments

Under existing interest rate swap contracts, the Group and the Bank agree 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 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 the remaining terms of interest rate swap contracts outstanding at the end of the reporting period:

Cash flow hedges

				The	e Group					
Outstanding Contracts	Average Contracted Rate	e Fixed Interest		Notional P	rincipal Amount			Fa	ir Value	
	2023	2022	2023 US\$	2022 US\$	2023 KHR'000 (Note 5)	2022 KHR'000 (Note 5)	2023 US\$	2022 US\$	2023 KHR'000 (Note 5)	2022 KHR'000 (Note 5)
Less than 1 year	2.145%	1.267%	3,750,000	70,000,000	15,318,750	288,190,000	52,811	2,104,484	215,733	8,664,162
1 to 2 years	2.273%	3.036%	99,000,000	11,250,000	404,415,000	46,316,250	1,463,462	144,696	5,978,242	595,714
More than 2 to 5 years	0.565%	0.572%	66,000,000	108,000,000	269,610,000	444,636,000	4,230,413	7,381,413	17,281,237	30,389,275
			168,750,000	189,250,000	689,343,750	779,142,250	5,746,686	9,630,593	23,475,212	39,649,151
				Th	e Bank					
Outstanding Contracts	Average Contracted Rate	Fixed Interest		Notional Prin	cipal Amount			Fa	ir Value	
_	2023	2022	2023 US\$	2022 US\$	2023 KHR'000 (Note 5)	2022 KHR'000 (Note 5)	2023 US\$	2022 US\$	2023 KHR'000 (Note 5)	2022 KHR'000 (Note 5)
Less than 1 year	2.145%	1.267%	3,750,000	70,000,000	15,318,750	288,190,000	52,811	2,104,484	215,733	8,664,162
1 to 2 years	2.273%	3.036%	99,000,000	11,250,000	404,415,000	46,316,250	1,463,462	144,696	5,978,242	595,714
More than 2 to 5 years	0.565%	0.572%	66,000,000	108,000,000	269,610,000	444,636,000	4,230,413	7,381,413	17,281,237	30,389,275
		_	168,750,000	189,250,000	689,343,750	779,142,250	5,746,686	9,630,593	23,475,212	39,649,151

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2023 AND FOR THE YEAR THEN ENDED

23. Derivative financial instruments (continued)

The interest rate swaps are settled concurrent with the due date of the hedged item. The Group and the Bank will settle the differences between the fixed and floating interest rate on a net basis.

All interest rate swap contracts that exchange floating rate interest amounts for fixed rate interest amounts are designated as cash flow hedges in order to reduce the Group's and the 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 the debt affect profit or loss.

24. Lease liabilities

Analysis of the Group's and the Bank's lease liabilities follows:

		The G	Froup			The B	ank	
	2023 US\$	2022 US\$	2023 KHR'000 (Note 5)	2022 KHR'000 (Note 5)	2023 US\$	2022 US\$	2023 KHR'000 (Note 5)	2022 KHR'000 (Note 5)
Undiscounted lease liabilities								
Less than 1 year	12,490,697	11,132,050	51,024,497	45,830,650	12,070,202	10,769,041	49,306,775	44,336,142
1 to 5 years	22,340,588	19,227,169	91,261,302	79,158,255	21,400,227	18,323,677	87,419,927	75,438,578
More than 5 years	3,055,579	3,401,022	12,482,040	14,002,008	228,533	374,011	933,557	1,539,803
Total undiscounted lease liabilities	37,886,864	33,760,241	154,767,839	138,990,913	33,698,962	29,466,729	137,660,259	121,314,523
Present value of lease liabilities								
Current	12,094,930	10,777,597	49,407,789	44,371,367	11,688,565	10,429,953	47,747,788	42,940,116
Non-current	20,432,757	17,671,173	83,467,812	72,752,219	18,858,783	16,027,682	77,038,129	65,985,967
Total present value of lease liabilities	32,527,687	28,448,770	132,875,601	117,123,586	30,547,348	26,457,635	124,785,917	108,926,083

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2023 AND FOR THE YEAR THEN ENDED

24. Lease liabilities (continued)

The Group and the Bank lease office building and cars for its operations. Information about leases for which the Group or the Bank is a lessee is presented below:

		The Gro	oup			The Ba	nk	
	2023	2022	2023	2022	2023	2022	2023	2022
	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	28,448,770	27,874,940	117,123,586	113,562,506	26,457,635	25,371,736	108,926,083	103,364,452
Additions during the year	17,709,094	13,684,980	72,784,376	55,930,513	17,181,102	13,388,912	70,614,329	54,720,483
Payments for the year	(14,205,707)	(13,405,900)	(58,385,456)	(54,789,913)	(13,521,708)	(12,616,442)	(55,574,220)	(51,563,398)
Lease terminations during the year	(1,306,483)	(1,491,043)	(5,369,645)	(6,093,893)	(1,324,238)	(1,458,441)	(5,442,618)	(5,960,648)
Interest charged during the year	1,895,277	1,927,878	7,789,590	7,879,237	1,754,557	1,769,870	7,211,230	7,233,459
Adjustment	-	2,000	-	8,174	-	2,000	-	8,174
Currency translation differences	(13,264)	(144,085)	(54,515)	(588,875)	-	-	-	-
Exchange differences	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	(1,012,335)	1,215,837	<u>-</u>		(948,887)	1,123,561
At the end of the year	32,527,687	28,448,770	132,875,601	117,123,586	30,547,348	26,457,635	124,785,917	108,926,083

Amounts recognised in the statement of cash flows follow:

		The G	roup			The	Bank	
	2023 US\$	2022 US\$	2023 KHR'000	2022 KHR'000	2023 US\$	2022 US\$	2023 KHR'000	2022 KHR'000
			(Note 5)	(Note 5)			(Note 5)	(Note 5)
Total cash outflows for lease payments	14,205,707	13,405,900	58,385,456	54,789,913	13,521,708	12,616,442	55,574,220	51,563,398

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2023 AND FOR THE YEAR THEN ENDED

25. Employee benefits

	_		The Group				The Ba	ank	
		2023	2022	2023	2022	2023	2022	2023	2022
		US\$	US\$	KHR'000	KHR'000	US\$	US\$	KHR'000	KHR'000
	Note_			(Note 5)	(Note 5)			(Note 5)	(Note 5)
Retirement benefits	(a)	-	22,581,539	-	92,968,196	-	21,969,800	-	90,449,666
Career development benefits	(b)	2,359,069	4,598,006	9,636,797	18,929,991	2,217,834	4,507,750	9,059,852	18,558,407
Seniority indemnity benefits	(c)	5,961,627	6,123,116	24,353,246	25,208,868	5,912,112	6,078,067	24,150,977	25,023,402
Provident fund	_	71,925	71,537	293,814	294,518	70,690	70,410	288,769	289,878
	=	8,392,621	33,374,198	34,283,857	137,401,573	8,200,636	32,626,027	33,499,598	134,321,353
Current		1,591,924	5,182,511	6,503,010	21,336,398	1,493,652	5,165,377	6,101,568	21,265,857
Non-current	_	6,800,697	28,191,687	27,780,847	116,065,175	6,706,984	27,460,650	27,398,030	113,055,496
	_	8,392,621	33,374,198	34,283,857	137,401,573	8,200,636	32,626,027	33,499,598	134,321,353

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2023 AND FOR THE YEAR THEN ENDED

25. Employee benefits (continued)

		The Gro	ир			The Bank			
	2023	2022	2023	2022	2023	2022	2023	2022	
	US\$	US\$	KHR'000	KHR'000	US\$	US\$	KHR'000	KHR'000	
			(Note 5)	(Note 5)	<u></u>		(Note 5)	(Note 5)	
Within 1 month	74,705	396,330	305,170	1,631,690	73,470	395,202	300,125	1,627,046	
Between 2 to 3 months	918,568	4,024,160	3,752,350	16,567,467	824,722	4,009,449	3,368,989	16,506,902	
Between 4 to 6 months	300,959	327,803	1,229,418	1,349,565	300,381	327,144	1,227,056	1,346,852	
Between 7 to 12 months	297,692	434,218	1,216,072	1,787,676	295,079	433,582	1,205,398	1,785,057	
More than 12 months	6,800,697	28,191,687	27,780,847	116,065,175	6,706,984	27,460,650	27,398,030	113,055,496	
	8,392,621	33,374,198	34,283,857	137,401,573	8,200,636	32,626,027	33,499,598	134,321,353	

(a) Retirement benefits

(i) The movements in the retirement benefit obligation during the year are as follows:

_		The Gro	oup			The Bar	nk	
	2023	2022	2023	2022	2023	2022	2023	2022
	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	22,581,539	16,974,073	92,968,196	69,152,373	21,969,800	16,320,353	90,449,666	66,489,117
Current service cost	164,944	1,638,297	677,920	6,695,720	132,997	1,600,215	546,618	6,540,079
Interest cost	145,339	1,238,080	597,343	5,060,033	132,415	1,192,816	544,226	4,875,039
Benefits paid	(22,464,315)	(253,266)	(92,328,335)	(1,035,098)	(21,920,036)	(253,266)	(90,091,348)	(1,035,098)
Settlement (gain)/loss	(431,583)	10,667	(1,773,806)	43,596	(314,938)	10,667	(1,294,395)	43,596
Remeasurement loss during the year	-	3,125,546	-	12,774,107	-	3,129,039	-	12,788,382
Currency translation differences	4,076	(151,858)	16,752	(620,644)	(238)	(30,024)	(978)	(122,708)
Exchange differences	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	(158,070)	898,109	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	(153,789)	871,259
At the end of the year	<u> </u>	22,581,539		92,968,196	<u> </u>	21,969,800		90,449,666

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2023 AND FOR THE YEAR THEN ENDED

25. Employee benefits (continued)

- (a) Retirement benefits (continued)
- (ii) The amounts recognised in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income are as follows:

		The Grou	ap			The E	3ank	
	2023	2022	2023	2022	2023	2022	2023	2022
	US\$	US\$	KHR'000	KHR'000	US\$	US\$	KHR'000	KHR'000
			(Note 5)	(Note 5)			(Note 5)	(Note 5)
Current service cost	164,944	1,638,297	677,920	6,695,720	132,997	1,600,215	546,618	6,540,079
Interest cost	145,339	1,238,080	597,343	5,060,033	132,415	1,192,816	544,226	4,875,039
Settlement (gain)/loss	(431,583)	10,667	(1,773,806)	43,596	(314,938)	10,667	(1,294,395)	43,596
	(121,300)	2,887,044	(498,543)	11,799,349	(49,526)	2,803,698	(203,551)	11,458,714

During the year ended 31 December 2023, the Group and the Bank amended the Employee Retirement Operating Manual and decided to terminate the retirement benefit plan due to the Group and the Bank have legal obligation required by the Royal Government of Cambodia to pay the seniority benefits and provident fund. Thus, the Group and the Bank have settled the outstanding amounts accrued for the retirement benefits amounting to US\$22,464,315 and US\$21,920,036, respectively; with the remaining balance after the settlement of US\$350,852 and US\$226,845 credited to profit or loss, respectively.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2023 AND FOR THE YEAR THEN ENDED

25. Employee benefits (continued)

(b) Career development benefits

Movements in career development benefits follow:

	The Group				The Bank			
	2023 US\$	2022 US\$	2023 KHR'000 (Note 5)	2022 KHR'000 (Note 5)	2023 US\$	2022 US\$	2023 KHR'000 (Note 5)	2022 KHR'000 (Note 5)
At the beginning of the year	4,598,006	2,864,399	18,929,991	11,669,562	4,507,750	2,851,527	18,558,407	11,617,121
Additions (Note 31)	1,672,985	1,774,997	6,875,968	7,254,413	1,593,047	1,675,191	6,547,423	6,846,506
Benefits paid	(3,882,076)	(13,882)	(15,955,332)	(56,736)	(3,882,076)	(13,882)	(15,955,332)	(56,736)
Currency translation differences	(29,846)	(27,508)	(122,667)	(112,425)	(887)	(5,086)	(3,646)	(20,786)
Exchange differences		<u> </u>	(91,163)	175,177	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	(87,000)	172,302
At the end of the year	2,359,069	4,598,006	9,636,797	18,929,991	2,217,834	4,507,750	9,059,852	18,558,407

(c) Seniority indemnity benefits

Movements in seniority indemnity benefits follow:

	The Group				The Bank			
	2023 US\$	2022 US\$	2023 KHR'000 (Note 5)	2022 KHR'000 (Note 5)	2023 US\$	2022 US\$	2023 KHR'000 (Note 5)	2022 KHR'000 (Note 5)
At the beginning of the year	6,123,116	6,258,345	25,208,868	25,496,497	6,078,067	6,159,927	25.023.402	25,095,544
Additions (Note 31)	9,610,624	9,260,343	39,499,665	37,847,022	9,448,722	9,175,310	38,834,247	37,499,492
Benefits paid	(9,766,773)	(9,369,932)	(40,141,437)	(38,294,912)	(9,609,515)	(9,231,540)	(39,495,107)	(37,729,304)
Currency translation differences	(5,340)	(25,640)	(21,947)	(104,791)	(5,162)	(25,630)	(21,216)	(104,750)
Exchange differences	<u>-</u>	<u> </u>	(191,903)	265,052	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	(190,349)	262,420
At the end of the year	5,961,627	6,123,116	24,353,246	25,208,868	5,912,112	6,078,067	24,150,977	25,023,402

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2023 AND FOR THE YEAR THEN ENDED

26. Share capital and share premium

As at 31 December 2023, the authorised share capital comprised of 433,163,019 ordinary shares with 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

•		2023		2022		
	Number of		% of	Number of		% of
	<u>Shares</u>	US\$	Shareholding	Shares	US\$	Shareholding
ACLEDA Financial Trust	121,477,368	121,477,368	28.0443%	117,569,958	117,569,958	27.1422%
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%
NHTPE Rumdul	15,160,706	15,160,706	3.5000%	15,160,706	15,160,706	3.5000%
Triodos Microfinance Fund	6,274,582	6,274,582	1.4485%	6,274,582	6,274,582	1.4485%
Triodos Fair Share Fund	5,365,844	5,365,844	1.2388%	5,365,844	5,365,844	1.2388%
Shareholders Legalised from ASA, Plc.	24,916,808	24,916,808	5.7524%	24,916,808	24,916,808	5.7524%
Public Shareholders	76,647,955	76,647,955	17.6949%	80,555,365	80,555,365	18.5970%
	433,163,019	433,163,019	100%	433,163,019	433,163,019	100%
In KHR'000 equivalent (Note 5)	<u> </u>	1,732,652,076		_	1,732,652,076	

On 15 June 2021, 11,488 actual shareholders of ASA, Plc., one of the institutional shareholders of the Bank, has legalised all its shareholdings of 107,204,547 shares or 24.7492% of the Bank's outstanding shares in accordance with the relevant measures, laws and regulations of the SERC. After legalisation, 4% of the Bank's share capital or 17,326,521 shares were floated on the CSX. On 5 April 2022, ASA, Plc. added 64,915,190 floating shares legalised on the CSX equal to 14.9863%.

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.

On 25 May 2020, the Bank was successfully listed on the CSX. The number of new issued shares is 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 (KHR48,235,459 thousand). On 23 November 2020, the shareholders approved the amendment to the MAA relating to the capital increase from IPO. The MAA was subsequently approved by the NBC and the MOC on 29 March 2021 and 12 May 2021, respectively.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2023 AND FOR THE YEAR THEN ENDED

26. Share capital and share premium (continued)

Dividend

During the year, the following dividends have been paid by the Bank to its owners:

	The Group and the Bank					
	2023 US\$	2022 US\$	2023 KHR'000 (Note 5)	2022 KHR'000 (Note 5)		
- In respect of the year ended 31 December 2022: KHR685.8985 per ordinary share declared on 10 May 2023 and paid on 19 May 2023	72,695,343		297,105,865	<u> </u>		
 In respect of the year ended 31 December 2021: KHR548.6405 per ordinary share declared on 10 May 2022 and paid on 10 June 2022 		58,419,561		237,650,775		

27. Interest income

		Group		The Bank					
	2023 US\$	2022 US\$	2023 KHR'000 (Note 5)	2022 KHR'000 (Note 5)	2023 US\$	2022 US\$	2023 KHR'000 (Note 5)	2022 KHR'000 (Note 5)	
Loans and advances	727,428,260	659,953,578	2,989,730,149	2,697,230,273	698,514,658	629,631,091	2,870,895,244	2,573,302,269	
Financial investments	5,647,416	5,833,352	23,210,880	23,840,910	5,647,416	5,833,352	23,210,880	23,840,910	
Deposits and placements with other banks:									
Banks inside Cambodia	3,727,455	2,871,913	15,319,840	11,737,509	3,702,102	2,869,594	15,215,638	11,728,029	
Banks outside Cambodia	18,281,277	1,935,368	75,136,048	7,909,849	18,299,524	1,941,585	75,211,045	7,935,259	
National Bank of Cambodia	546,677	159,245	2,246,842	650,834	546,320	159,245	2,245,375	650,834	
	755,631,085	670,753,456	3,105,643,759	2,741,369,375	726,710,020	640,434,867	2,986,778,182	2,617,457,301	

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2023 AND FOR THE YEAR THEN ENDED

28. Interest expense

		The G	Froup		The Bank					
	2023 US\$	2022 US\$	2023 KHR'000 (Note 5)	2022 KHR'000 (Note 5)	2023 US\$	2022 US\$	2023 KHR'000 (Note 5)	2022 KHR'000 (Note 5)		
Deposits and placements of other banks and financial institutions:										
Fixed deposits	17,667,546	13,739,608	72,613,614	56,153,778	15,585,737	12,265,258	64,057,379	50,128,109		
Savings deposits	102,491	68,447	421,238	279,743	83,358	38,746	342,601	158,355		
Current accounts	52,779	50,917	216,922	208,098	52,779	50,917	216,922	208,098		
Deposits from customers:										
Fixed deposits	200,283,440	134,214,165	823,164,938	548,533,292	196,815,089	130,883,715	808,910,016	534,921,743		
Savings deposits	20,723,695	12,551,543	85,174,386	51,298,156	20,091,366	11,967,233	82,575,514	48,910,081		
Current accounts	7,839,898	1,846,309	32,221,981	7,545,865	7,838,477	1,845,447	32,216,140	7,542,342		
Borrowings	71,480,131	46,138,007	293,783,338	188,566,035	70,355,588	44,940,823	289,161,467	183,673,144		
Subordinated debts	8,956,177	10,285,592	36,809,887	42,037,215	8,956,177	10,285,592	36,809,887	42,037,214		
Interest expenses on lease	1,895,277	1,927,878	7,789,590	7,879,237	1,754,557	1,769,870	7,211,230	7,233,459		
	329,001,434	220,822,466	1,352,195,894	902,501,419	321,533,128	214,047,601	1,321,501,156	874,812,545		

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2023 AND FOR THE YEAR THEN ENDED

29. Fee and commission income

		The G	roup		The Bank					
	2023 US\$	2022 US\$	2023 KHR'000	2022 KHR'000	2023 US\$	2022 US\$	2023 KHR'000	2022 KHR'000		
			(Note 5)	(Note 5)			(Note 5)	(Note 5)		
Commission fees	11,826,848	15,691,646	48,608,345	64,131,757	11,717,495	14,705,782	48,158,904	60,102,531		
ATM fee	11,226,151	10,177,484	46,139,481	41,595,377	11,178,143	10,122,067	45,942,168	41,368,888		
Early loan redemption fees	8,388,399	8,031,950	34,476,320	32,826,580	7,117,961	6,494,614	29,254,820	26,543,487		
Commission fee collected for assurance agency	6,102,362	4,971,914	25,080,708	20,320,213	6,002,357	4,864,153	24,669,687	19,879,793		
Training fees	2,496,162	1,993,159	10,259,226	8,146,041	36,002	37,629	147,968	153,790		
Fee income from guarantee	864,089	816,639	3,551,406	3,337,604	863,368	814,280	3,548,442	3,327,962		
Deposit fee charged	422,059	762,563	1,734,662	3,116,595	305,557	592,712	1,255,839	2,422,414		
Others	5,352,547	5,009,848	21,998,968	20,475,248	4,984,846	4,971,896	20,487,718	20,320,140		
	46,678,617	47,455,203	191,849,116	193,949,415	42,205,729	42,603,133	173,465,546	174,119,005		

Settlement fees amounting to KHR23,627,200 (equivalent to US\$5,749) and US\$55,814 for the operations of cash settlement agents were recognised for the year ended 31 December 2023 (31 December 2022: KHR240,020,300 (equivalent to US\$58,728) and US\$91,788, respectively).

30. Other income, net

		The G	roup		The Bank				
	2023 US\$	2022 US\$	2023 KHR'000 (Note 5)	2022 KHR'000 (Note 5)	2023 US\$	2022 US\$	2023 KHR'000 (Note 5)	2022 KHR'000 (Note 5)	
Foreign exchange gain, net	17,488,974	14,202,941	71,879,683	58,047,420	17,490,988	13,991,789	71,887,961	57,184,442	
Recovery from loans and advances written off	5,944,257	8,778,650	24,430,896	35,878,343	4,481,745	6,744,513	18,419,972	27,564,825	
Dividend income Gain on disposals of property and equipment and	407,862	117,333	1,676,313	479,540	407,862	117,333	1,676,313	479,540	
lease	426,746	804,700	1,753,926	3,288,809	424,901	803,422	1,746,343	3,283,586	
Others	1,430,697	1,719,101	5,880,165	7,025,965	403,885	519,415	1,659,967	2,122,848	
<u>-</u>	25,698,536	25,622,725	105,620,983	104,720,077	23,209,381	22,176,472	95,390,556	90,635,241	

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2023 AND FOR THE YEAR THEN ENDED

31. General and administrative expenses

		The G	roup		The Bank				
- -	2023 US\$	2022 US\$	2023 KHR'000 (Note 5)	2022 KHR'000 (Note 5)	2023 US\$	2022 US\$	2023 KHR'000 (Note 5)	2022 KHR'000 (Note 5)	
Salaries and wages	145,268,102	137,978,898	597,051,899	563,919,756	138,347,688	130,481,716	568,608,998	533,278,773	
Other employee expense	17,909,738	27,644,782	73,609,023	112,984,224	18,383,891	28,972,506	75,557,792	118,410,632	
Depreciation of property and equipment									
(Note 14)	23,541,254	21,991,373	96,754,554	89,878,741	22,044,132	20,328,111	90,601,383	83,080,990	
Repair and maintenance	15,239,611	13,875,030	62,634,801	56,707,248	14,861,561	13,486,809	61,081,016	55,120,588	
Depreciation of right-of-use assets (Note 16)	12,227,167	11,777,321	50,253,656	48,133,911	11,755,148	11,113,156	48,313,658	45,419,469	
Seniority indemnity (Note 25(c))	9,610,624	9,260,343	39,499,665	37,847,022	9,448,722	9,175,310	38,834,247	37,499,492	
Utilities	5,972,169	5,762,829	24,545,615	23,552,682	5,576,713	5,412,031	22,920,290	22,118,971	
Office supplies	5,453,734	5,502,787	22,414,847	22,489,890	5,058,720	5,113,304	20,791,339	20,898,073	
Communication	5,145,658	5,399,380	21,148,654	22,067,266	4,098,745	4,247,727	16,845,842	17,360,460	
Amortisation charges (Note 15)	2,821,055	3,096,546	11,594,536	12,655,584	2,622,695	2,848,307	10,779,276	11,641,031	
Retirement benefit (Note 25(a))	-	2,887,044	-	11,799,349	-	2,803,698	-	11,458,714	
Travelling expenses	2,820,791	2,707,511	11,593,451	11,065,597	2,457,538	2,378,971	10,100,481	9,722,854	
Career development expense (Note 25(b))	1,672,985	1,774,997	6,875,968	7,254,413	1,593,047	1,675,191	6,547,423	6,846,506	
License fees	1,180,482	1,101,400	4,851,781	4,501,422	1,150,152	1,073,726	4,727,125	4,388,318	
Others	20,262,684	18,797,695	83,279,632	76,826,179	18,681,614	17,018,011	76,781,434	69,552,611	
	269,126,054	269,557,936	1,106,108,082	1,101,683,284	256,080,366	256,128,574	1,052,490,304	1,046,797,482	

For the year ended 31 December 2023, the salaries and wages of the Bank's staff, who are responsible for the operations of cash settlement agents, amounted to US\$48,099 (31 December 2022: US\$45,148). The above expenses include costs incurred for the operations of cash settlement agents, which consist office supplies amounting to US\$521, expendable costs amounting to US\$94, furniture and fixtures amounting to US\$1,470, and membership fees amounting to US\$12,571 (KHR51,666,667) (31 December 2022: office supplies amounting to US\$246, expendable costs amounting to US\$759, furniture and fixtures amounting to US\$1,128, and membership fees amounting to US\$12,642 (KHR51,666,665).

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2023 AND FOR THE YEAR THEN ENDED

32. Taxation

(a) Current income tax liabilities

		The G	roup	The Bank					
	2023	2022	2023	2022	2023	2022	2023	2022	
	US\$	US\$	KHR'000 (Note 5)	KHR'000 (Note 5)	US\$	US\$	KHR'000 (Note 5)	KHR'000 (Note 5)	
Current income tax liabilities	3,791,516	34,428,462	15,488,343	141,741,978	2,319,080	33,911,933	9,473,442	139,615,428	
		The G	roup	The Bank					
	2023	2022	2023	2022	2023	2022	2023	2022	
	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	34,428,462	36,315,767	141,741,978	147,950,435	33,911,933	35,491,329	139,615,428	144,591,674	
Current income tax	12,032,491	36,572,256	49,453,538	149,470,810	9,538,879	34,235,426	39,204,793	139,920,186	
Income tax paid	(42,669,437)	(38,459,561)	(175,371,386)	(157,184,226)	(41,131,732)	(35,814,822)	(169,051,419)	(146,375,178)	
Exchange differences	-	-	(335,787)	1,504,959	-	-	(295,360)	1,478,746	
At the end of the year	3,791,516	34,428,462	15,488,343	141,741,978	2,319,080	33,911,933	9,473,442	139,615,428	

(b) Income tax expense

		The G	roup		The Bank					
	2023 US\$	2022 US\$	2023 KHR'000 (Note 5)	2022 KHR'000 (Note 5)	2023 US\$	2022 US\$	2023 KHR'000 (Note 5)	2022 KHR'000 (Note 5)		
Current income tax Deferred tax	12,032,491 24,186,614	36,572,256 9,921,115	49,453,538 99,406,984	149,470,810 40,547,597	9,538,879 24,523,692	34,235,426 9,782,070	39,204,793 100,792,374	139,920,186 39,979,320		
	36,219,105	46,493,371	148,860,522	190,018,407	34,062,571	44,017,496	139,997,167	179,899,506		

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2023 AND FOR THE YEAR THEN ENDED

32. Taxation (continued)

(c) Reconciliation between income tax expense and accounting profit

		The Gr	oup		The Bank				
	2023 US\$	2022 US\$	2023 KHR'000 (Note 5)	2022 KHR'000 (Note 5)	2023 US\$	2022 US\$	2023 KHR'000 (Note 5)	2022 KHR'000 (Note 5)	
Profit before income tax Tax calculated at domestic tax rates applicable to	184,237,530	228,308,146	757,216,247	933,095,393	172,201,848	217,423,281	707,749,595	888,608,949	
taxable profits in the respective countries Effect of net (non-taxable income)/non-deductible	36,890,437	45,685,787	151,619,696	186,717,811	34,440,370	43,484,656	141,549,921	177,721,789	
expense`	(671,332)	807,584	(2,759,174)	3,300,596	(377,799)	532,840	(1,552,754)	2,177,717	
	36,219,105	46,493,371	148,860,522	190,018,407	34,062,571	44,017,496	139,997,167	179,899,506	

In accordance with the Sub-decree No. 01 of the Royal Government of Cambodia ("RGC") dated 4 January 2019, on Tax incentives in Securities Sector, the Bank has been entitled to a reduction of 50% on the Tax on Income for a period of 3 years from 2020 to 2022 after successful listing (proportion is based on the 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 Income and withholding taxes for the period from year N-3 to N-10, where N is the IPO year ("N-3 to N-10").

(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 be changed later, upon final determination of the respective tax authorities.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2023 AND FOR THE YEAR THEN ENDED

33. Earnings per share

The following table shows the Bank's profit used in the basic and diluted EPS computations for the year presented:

	2023 US\$	2022 US\$	2023 KHR'000 (Note 5)	2022 KHR'000 (Note 5)
Profit attributable to the shareholders of the Bank	148,054,791	181,738,358	608,505,189	742,764,670
Weighted average numbers of shares	433,163,019	433,163,019	433,163,019	433,163,019
Basic EPS	0.34	0.42	1.40	1.71
Diluted EPS	0.34	0.42	1.40	1.71

The Bank has no potentially dilutive ordinary shares as at the reporting date. As such, the diluted EPS is equal to the basic EPS.

34. Cash and cash equivalents

			The Bank					
	2023 US\$	2022 US\$	2023 KHR'000 (Note 5)	2022 KHR'000 (Note 5)	2023 US\$	2022 US\$	2023 KHR'000 (Note 5)	2022 KHR'000 (Note 5)
Cash on hand	495,793,568	497,027,041	2,025,316,725	2,046,260,328	486,584,317	486,665,483	1,987,696,935	2,003,601,794
Deposits and placements with other banks:								
Balances with the National Bank of Cambodia:								
Current accounts	1,389,931,664	493,778,912	5,677,870,847	2,032,887,781	1,389,931,664	493,778,912	5,677,870,847	2,032,887,781
Negotiable certificate of deposits, term of three months or less	275,270,451	416,565,361	1,124,479,792	1,714,999,591	275,270,451	416,565,361	1,124,479,792	1,714,999,591
Balances with other banks:								
Current accounts	118,722,890	155,074,517	484,983,007	638,441,786	88,962,782	137,084,203	363,412,965	564,375,663
Fixed deposits, term of three months or less		185,997,838	<u> </u>	765,753,099	<u> </u>	185,276,487	<u> </u>	762,783,297
	2,279,718,573	1,748,443,669	9,312,650,371	7,198,342,585	2,240,749,214	1,719,370,446	9,153,460,539	7,078,648,126

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2023 AND FOR THE YEAR THEN ENDED

35. Commitments 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, guarantees, and other facilities as follows:

(a) Loan commitments, guarantees, and other financial liabilities

		The Gr	oup		The Bank					
	2023	2022	2023	2022	2023	2022	2023	2022		
	US\$	US\$	KHR'000	KHR'000	US\$	US\$	KHR'000	KHR'000		
			(Note 5)	(Note 5)			(Note 5)	(Note 5)		
Unused portion of overdrafts	209,854,669	175,132,489	857,256,323	721,020,457	209,405,052	174,716,731	855,419,637	719,308,782		
Bank guarantees	67,014,005	62,873,329	273,752,210	258,849,495	66,880,923	62,741,984	273,208,570	258,308,748		
Letters of credit	2,303,062	9,176,130	9,408,008	37,778,127	2,303,062	9,176,130	9,408,008	37,778,127		
	279,171,736	247,181,948	1,140,416,541	1,017,648,079	278,589,037	246,634,845	1,138,036,215	1,015,395,657		

No material losses are anticipated as a result of these transactions.

(b) Capital expenditure commitments

		The Gro	up		The Bank				
	2023	2022	2023	2022	2023	2022	2023	2022	
	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	8,609,249	6,030,204	35,168,782	24,826,350	4,439,957	5,027,569	18,137,224	20,698,502	
Later than 1 but not later than 5 years	115,744	268,961	472,814	1,107,312	<u> </u>	<u>-</u>	<u> </u>	<u>-</u>	
	8,724,993	6,299,165	35,641,596	25,933,662	4,439,957	5,027,569	18,137,224	20,698,502	

As at 31 December 2023, the balances of these commitments are related to the Bank's purchases of property and equipment and intangible assets amounting to US\$4,439,957; AlB's purchases of other equipment amounting to US\$18,884, purchases of computer software amounting to US\$1,010,520; and CRM, Palo Alto 5410, Panorama M-300, Chip Card Acquiring, HBA card for project T24 core banking R22, Palo Alto PAN-SEP-CG, and External hard disk amounting to US\$3,245,726.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2023 AND FOR THE YEAR THEN ENDED

35. Commitments and contingencies (continued)

(b) Capital expenditure commitments (continued)

As at 31 December 2022, the balances of these commitments are related to the Bank's purchases of property and equipment and intangible assets amounting to US\$5,027,569; AlB's purchases of other equipment amounting to US\$9,906; and ABL's purchases of property and equipment and intangible assets amounting to US\$1,002,635, upgrade of Nutanix amounting to US\$157,903, Smart Vista implementation fee amounting to US\$35,286, development of Numpapa bills payment system amounting to US\$11,847, and development of LAPS System Phase 2 amounting to US\$54,019.

(c) Commitments to be received from other banks and other financial institutions ("OFI") and other financial assets

		The Gr	oup		The Bank				
	2023	2022	2023	2022	2023	2022	2023	2022	
	US\$	US\$	KHR'000	KHR'000	US\$	US\$	KHR'000	KHR'000	
			(Note 5)	(Note 5)			(Note 5)	(Note 5)	
Commitment to be received from other banks Commitment to be received from OFIs Other non-performing commitments	146,367,075 - 748,800	18,760,481 72,500,000	597,909,501 - 3,058,848	77,236,900 298,482,500	146,367,075 - -	18,760,481 72,500,000	597,909,501 - -	77,236,900 298,482,500 -	
	147,115,875	91,260,481	600,968,349	375,719,400	146,367,075	91,260,481	597,909,501	375,719,400	

(d) 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 2023, remaining balance is US\$4,694,475 (31 December 2022: US\$7,234,793). The Bank has made allowance for impairment losses of US\$47,542 (31 December 2022: US\$65,217) with respect to this guarantee.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2023 AND FOR THE YEAR THEN ENDED

36. Reserves

		The Group											
	Genera	al reserves	Hedgi	ng reserve	Regulato	ory reserves		y translation serves	non-co	tions with Introlling Prest	Other reserves		Total
	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)	KHR'000 (Note 5)	US\$	(Note 5)
As at 1 January 2023, as reclassified	524,311,587	2,158,590,804	9,630,593	39,649,149	155,706,835	641,045,041	(53,815,086)	(221,556,709)	3,028,319	12,467,589	76,356,446	638,862,248	2,706,552,320
Other comprehensive income:													
Remeasurement of the effective portion of derivatives arising from cash flow hedge	-	-	(3,883,907)	(15,962,858)	-	-	-	-	_	-	-	(3,883,907)	(15,962,858)
Currency translation differences - foreign subsidiaries	_		<u> </u>	<u>-</u> _	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	(5,834,214)	(23,978,620)	<u>=</u>	<u>-</u>		(5,834,214)	(23,978,620)
Total comprehensive loss for the year			(3,883,907)	(15,962,858)			(5,834,214)	(23,978,620)			<u> </u>	(9,718,121)	(39,941,478)
Transactions with owners:													
Transfer from retained earnings to regulatory reserves	-	-	-	-	93,483,511	384,217,230	-	-	-	-	-	93,483,511	384,217,230
Exchange differences	_	(16,777,971)		(211,079)	_	(7,319,708)	-	1,867,939		(96,906)	(22,708,363)	_	(45,246,088)
Total transactions with owners		(16,777,971)		(211,079)	93,483,511	376,897,522		1,867,939		(96,906)	(22,708,363)	93,483,511	338,971,142
As at 31 December 2023	524,311,587	2,141,812,833	5,746,686	23,475,212	249,190,346	1,017,942,563	(59,649,300)	(243,667,390)	3,028,319	12,370,683	53,648,083	722,627,638	3,005,581,984

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2023 AND FOR THE YEAR THEN ENDED

36. Reserves (continued)

							The Group			The Group										
	Genera	al reserves	Hedgir	ng Reserve	Regulatory reserves			y translation serves	non-c	ctions with controlling nterest	Other reserves	,	Total							
	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)	KHR'000 (Note 5)	US\$	KHR'000 (Note 5)							
As at 1 January 2022, as reclassified	I 524,311,587	2,136,045,406	(506,158)	(2,062,088)	100,908,300	411,100,413	(35,338,462)	(143,968,894)	3,028,319	12,337,371	17,918,619	592,403,586	2,431,370,827							
Comprehensive income: Remeasurement of the effective portion of derivatives arising from cash flow hedge	-	-	10,136,751	41,428,901	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10,136,751	41,428,901							
Currency translation differences - foreign subsidiaries	-	-	-	-	-	-	(18,476,624)	(75,513,962)	-	<u>-</u>	-	(18,476,624)	(75,513,962)							
Exchange differences		-	-	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>				12,314,612		12,314,612							
Total comprehensive income/(loss) for the year		-	10,136,751	41,428,901			(18,476,624)	(75,513,962)		<u>-</u>	12,314,612	(8,339,873)	(21,770,449)							
Transactions with owners: Transfer from retained earnings to regulatory reserves	-	-	-	-	54,798,535	223,961,613	-	-	-	-	-	54,798,535	223,961,613							
Exchange differences		22,545,398	-	282,336		5,983,015	<u>-</u>	(2,073,853)		130,218	(4,515,886)		22,351,228							
Total transactions with owners		22,545,398	-	282,336	54,798,535	229,944,628	-	(2,073,853)		130,218	(4,515,886)	54,798,535	246,312,841							
As at 31 December 2022	524,311,587	2,158,590,804	9,630,593	39,649,149	155,706,835	641,045,041	(53,815,086)	(221,556,709)	3,028,319	12,467,589	25,717,345	638,862,248	2,655,913,219							

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2023 AND FOR THE YEAR THEN ENDED

36. Reserves (continued)

Comprehensive income: Regulatory reserves Regulatory reserve		The Bank								
Note 5 N		Ge	neral reserves	Hedgir	ng reserve	Regulator	y reserves		Т	otal
Colter comprehensive income: Remeasurement of the effective portion of derivatives arising from cash flow hedge		US\$		US\$		US\$			US\$	
Case	Balance at 1 January 2023, as reclassified	510,741,556	2,102,722,986	9,630,593	39,649,156	155,706,835	641,045,040	75,402,095	676,078,984	2,858,819,277
Total comprehensive loss for the year .	Remeasurement of the effective portion of derivatives arising from	-	_	(3.883.907)	(15.962.858)	-	<u>-</u>	-	(3.883.907)	(15.962.858)
Transfer from retained earnings to regulatory reserves - - 92,920,171 381,901,903 - 92,920,171 381,901,903 - 92,920,171 381,901,903 - 92,920,171 381,901,903 - 92,920,171 381,901,903 - 45,805,759 Total transactions with owners - (16,343,730) - (211,086) 92,920,171 374,596,281 (21,945,321) 92,920,171 336,096,144 As at 31 December 2023 510,741,556 2,086,379,256 5,746,686 23,475,212 248,627,006 1,015,641,321 53,456,774 765,115,248 3,178,952,563 Balance at 1 January 2022, as reclassified 510,741,556 2,080,761,099 (506,158) (2,062,088) 97,140,004 395,748,379 17,529,804 607,375,402 2,491,977,149 Other comprehensive income income income income income for the effective portion of derivatives arising from cash flow hedge - 10,136,751 41,428,901 - - - - 11,852,753 - 11,852,753 - 11,852,753 - 11,852,753 - 11,852,753 -	Total comprehensive loss for the year		-	(3,883,907)	· · · · · · · ·	-	-	-	(3,883,907)	
Transfer from retained earnings to regulatory reserves - - - 92,920,171 381,901,903 - 92,920,171 381,901,903 - 92,920,171 381,901,903 - 92,920,171 381,901,903 - 92,920,171 381,901,903 - (45,805,759) Total transactions with owners - (16,343,730) - (211,086) 92,920,171 374,596,281 (21,945,321) 92,920,171 336,096,144 As at 31 December 2023 510,741,556 2,086,379,256 5,746,686 23,475,212 248,627,006 1,015,641,321 53,456,774 765,115,248 3,178,952,563 Balance at 1 January 2022, as reclassified 510,741,556 2,080,761,099 (506,158) (2,062,088) 97,140,004 395,748,379 17,529,804 607,375,002 2,491,977,194 Other comprehensive income income income income for the effective portion of derivatives arising from cash flow hedge - 10,136,751 41,428,901 - - - - 11,852,753 Total comprehensive income for the year - 10,136,751 41,428,901 - -	Transactions with owners:									
Total transactions with owners	Transfer from retained earnings to regulatory reserves	-	- (16 242 720)	-	- (211.096)	92,920,171		- (24.045.221)	92,920,171	
As at 31 December 2023 510,741,556 2,086,379,256 5,746,686 23,475,212 248,627,006 1,015,641,321 53,456,774 765,115,248 3,178,952,563 Balance at 1 January 2022, as reclassified 510,741,556 2,080,761,099 (506,158) (2,062,088) 97,140,004 395,748,379 17,529,804 607,375,402 2,491,977,194 Other comprehensive income: Remeasurement of the effective portion of derivatives arising from cash flow hedge 510,741,556 510,	G					02 020 171			02 020 171	
Balance at 1 January 2022, as reclassified 510,741,556 2,080,761,099 (506,158) (2,062,088) 97,140,004 395,748,379 17,529,804 607,375,402 2,491,977,194 Other comprehensive income: Remeasurement of the effective portion of derivatives arising from cash flow hedge - 10,136,751 41,428,901 - - - 10,136,751 41,428,901 Exchange differences - - - - - - - - 11,852,753 - 11,852,753 Total comprehensive income for the year - - 10,136,751 41,428,901 - - - 11,852,753 10,136,751 53,281,654 Transactions with owners: Transfer from retained earnings to regulatory reserves - - - 58,566,831 239,362,638 - 58,566,831 239,362,638 Exchange differences - 21,961,887 - 282,343 58,566,831 245,296,661 (4,619,563) 58,566,831 262,921,328		510.7/1.556	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	5 7/6 686						
Other comprehensive income: Remeasurement of the effective portion of derivatives arising from cash flow hedge - - 10,136,751 41,428,901 - - - 10,136,751 41,428,901 Exchange differences - - - - - - 11,852,753 - 11,852,753 - 11,852,753 - 11,852,753 - 11,852,753 - 11,852,753 - 11,852,753 - 11,852,753 10,136,751 41,428,901 - - - 11,852,753 10,136,751 53,281,654 Transactions with owners: Transfer from retained earnings to regulatory reserves - - - 58,566,831 239,362,638 - 58,566,831 239,362,638 Exchange differences - 21,961,887 - 282,343 - 5,934,023 (4,619,563) - 23,558,690 Total transactions with owners - 21,961,887 - 282,343 58,566,831 245,296,661 (4,619,563) 58,566,831 262,921,328	AS at 31 December 2025	310,741,000	2,000,07 0,200	3,140,000	20,470,212	240,021,000	1,010,041,021	30,400,114	700,110,240	0,170,002,000
Remeasurement of the effective portion of derivatives arising from cash flow hedge - 10,136,751 41,428,901 10,136,751 41,428,901 Exchange differences 11,852,753 - 11,852,753 - 11,852,753 Total comprehensive income for the year - 10,136,751 41,428,901 11,852,753 10,136,751 53,281,654 Transactions with owners: Transfer from retained earnings to regulatory reserves 58,566,831 239,362,638 - 58,566,831 239,362,638 Exchange differences - 21,961,887 - 282,343 58,566,831 245,296,661 (4,619,563) 58,566,831 262,921,328 Total transactions with owners	Balance at 1 January 2022, as reclassified	510,741,556	2,080,761,099	(506,158)	(2,062,088)	97,140,004	395,748,379	17,529,804	607,375,402	2,491,977,194
Total comprehensive income for the year - - 10,136,751 41,428,901 - - - 11,852,753 10,136,751 53,281,654 Transactions with owners: Transfer from retained earnings to regulatory reserves - - - - - - 58,566,831 239,362,638 - 58,566,831 239,362,638 Exchange differences - 21,961,887 - 282,343 - 5,934,023 (4,619,563) - 23,558,690 Total transactions with owners - 21,961,887 - 282,343 58,566,831 245,296,661 (4,619,563) 58,566,831 262,921,328	Remeasurement of the effective portion of derivatives arising from	-	-	10,136,751	41,428,901	-	-	-	10,136,751	41,428,901
Transactions with owners: Transfer from retained earnings to regulatory reserves - - - - 58,566,831 239,362,638 - 58,566,831 239,362,638 Exchange differences - 21,961,887 - 282,343 - 5,934,023 (4,619,563) - 23,558,690 Total transactions with owners - 21,961,887 - 282,343 58,566,831 245,296,661 (4,619,563) 58,566,831 262,921,328	Exchange differences				<u> </u>	<u>-</u>	<u> </u>	11,852,753		11,852,753
Transfer from retained earnings to regulatory reserves - - - - - 58,566,831 239,362,638 - 58,566,831 239,362,638 Exchange differences - 21,961,887 - 282,343 - 5,934,023 (4,619,563) - 23,558,690 Total transactions with owners - 21,961,887 - 282,343 58,566,831 245,296,661 (4,619,563) 58,566,831 262,921,328	Total comprehensive income for the year			10,136,751	41,428,901	<u>-</u> _	<u>-</u> _	11,852,753	10,136,751	53,281,654
Exchange differences - 21,961,887 - 282,343 - 5,934,023 (4,619,563) - 23,558,690 Total transactions with owners - 21,961,887 - 282,343 58,566,831 245,296,661 (4,619,563) 58,566,831 262,921,328	Transactions with owners:									
Exchange differences - 21,961,887 - 282,343 - 5,934,023 (4,619,563) - 23,558,690 Total transactions with owners - 21,961,887 - 282,343 58,566,831 245,296,661 (4,619,563) 58,566,831 262,921,328	Transfer from retained earnings to regulatory reserves	-	-	_	_	58,566,831	239,362,638	-	58,566,831	239,362,638
			21,961,887		282,343		5,934,023	(4,619,563)		23,558,690
As at 31 December 2022 510 741 556 2 102 722 986 9 630 593 39 649 156 155 706 835 641 045 040 24 762 994 676 078 984 2 808 180 176	Total transactions with owners		21,961,887		282,343	58,566,831	245,296,661	(4,619,563)	58,566,831	262,921,328
75 01 01 00 00 01 00 00 01 00 00 01 00 00	As at 31 December 2022	510,741,556	2,102,722,986	9,630,593	39,649,156	155,706,835	641,045,040	24,762,994	676,078,984	2,808,180,176

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2023 AND FOR THE YEAR THEN ENDED

37. Related party transactions and balances

(a) Related parties and relationships

The related parties of, and their relationship with, the Bank are as follows:

Related parties	Relationship
Subsidiaries of the Bank as disclosed in Note 13	Subsidiaries
Shareholders as disclosed in Note 26	Shareholders
Key management personnel	The key management personnel 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 the Directors and members of senior management of the Group and the Bank.

(b) Related parties balances

				The Bank					
		2023 US\$	2022 US\$	2023 KHR'000 (Note 5)	2022 KHR'000 (Note 5)	2023 US\$	2022 US\$	2023 KHR'000 (Note 5)	2022 KHR'000 (Note 5)
i)	Loans and advances Key management personnel	13,539,928	14,651,796	55,310,606	60,321,444	13,074,333	14,171,853	53,408,650	58,345,519
ii)	Balances with related parties Shareholders Subsidiaries	655,991 	725,388 	2,679,723 	2,986,422 	655,991 15,871	725,388	2,679,723 64,833	2,986,422 <u>-</u>
		655,991	725,388	2,679,723	2,986,422	671,862	725,388	2,744,556	2,986,422

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2023 AND FOR THE YEAR THEN ENDED

37. Related party transactions and balances (continued)

(b) Related parties balances (continued)

	. , ,		The Gr	oup					
	-	2023 US\$	2022 US\$	2023 KHR'000 (Note 5)	2022 KHR'000 (Note 5)	2023 US\$	2022 US\$	2023 KHR'000 (Note 5)	2022 KHR'000 (Note 5)
iii)	Receivables from/(payables to) related parties								
	Key management personnel								
	Other payables	(106,712)	(68,978)	(435,919)	(283,982)	(93,883)	(56,820)	(383,512)	(233,928)
	Shareholders							4	
	Other payables	(755,903)	(488,930)	(3,087,864)	(2,012,924)	(755,903)	(488,930)	(3,087,864)	(2,012,924)
	Subsidiaries								
	Other receivables	-	-	-	-	449,377	259,910	1,835,705	1,070,049
	Other payables		- -	-	<u>-</u>	(18,960)	(28,709)	(77,451)	(118,195)
	-	(862,615)	(557,908)	(3,523,783)	(2,296,906)	(419,369)	(314,549)	(1,713,122)	(1,294,998)
iv)	Deposits from related parties								
,	Key management personnel	8,445,599	6,209,960	34,500,272	25,566,405	7,969,500	5,730,308	32,555,408	23,591,678
	Shareholders								
	Current accounts	3,328,035	7,016,846	13,595,023	28,888,355	2,688,728	6,298,570	10,983,454	25,931,213
	Savings accounts	68,031	902,605	277,907	3,716,026	68,031	902,605	277,907	3,716,026
	Fixed deposits	1,501,423	2,966,448	6,133,313	12,212,866	1,501,423	2,966,448	6,133,313	12,212,866
	Subsidiaries								
	Current accounts	-	-	-	-	3,841,059	4,274,570	15,690,726	17,598,404
	Savings accounts	-	-	-	-	251,289	258,388	1,026,516	1,063,783
	Fixed deposits _	<u> </u>	<u> </u>		<u> </u>	2,118,177	3,454,526	8,652,754	14,222,283
	<u>-</u>	13,343,088	17,095,859	54,506,515	70,383,652	18,438,207	23,885,415	75,320,078	98,336,253
v)	Borrowings from related parties								
,	Shareholder	49,491,659	48,847,528	202,173,427	201,105,273	49,491,659	48,847,528	202,173,427	201,105,273
	Cub andinated dalete from voleted in anti-								
vi)	Subordinated debts from related parties Shareholder	15,094,208	-	61,659,840	-	15,094,208	-	61,659,840	-
				<u> </u>	1 1				

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2023 AND FOR THE YEAR THEN ENDED

37. Related party transactions and balances (continued)

(c) Related parties transactions

			The Gro	oup					
	_	2023 US\$	2022 US\$	2023 KHR'000 (Note 5)	2022 KHR'000 (Note 5)	2023 US\$	2022 US\$	2023 KHR'000 (Note 5)	2022 KHR'000 (Note 5)
i)	Interest income from related parties	_		<u>, </u>		-			<u>, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , </u>
,	Loans and advances to key management								
	personnel	896,111	904,975	3,683,016	3,698,633	896,019	904,154	3,682,638	3,695,277
	Deposits with a subsidiary	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	18,247	6,217	74,995	25,409
	<u> </u>	896,111	904,975	3,683,016	3,698,633	914,266	910,371	3,757,633	3,720,686
ii)	Fee and commission income from related parties								
	Shareholders	115	45,510	472	186,000	115	45,510	472	186,000
	Subsidiaries	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	26,974	988	110,862	4,037
		115	45,510	472	186,000	27,089	46,498	111,334	190,037
iii)	Interest expenses to related parties		_						
•	Deposits of key management personnel	143,107	88,416	588,170	361,356	118,301	49,034	486,217	200,402
	Borrowings from shareholders	5,938,804	1,607,499	24,408,484	6,569,848	5,938,804	1,607,499	24,408,484	6,569,848
	Deposits of shareholders	153,896	273,046	632,513	1,115,939	153,896	273,046	632,513	1,115,939
	Deposits of subsidiaries	<u>-</u>	<u> </u>		<u>-</u>	208,101	222,766	855,295	910,444
	_	6,235,807	1,968,961	25,629,167	8,047,143	6,419,102	2,152,345	26,382,509	8,796,633
iv)	Fee and remuneration expenses to related parties								
	Board of Directors	824,986	748,209	3,390,692	3,057,930	589,578	503,073	2,423,166	2,056,059
	Key management personnel	12,208,613	11,327,541	50,177,399	46,295,660	10,753,780	9,562,083	44,198,036	39,080,233
	Subsidiaries	-	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u> </u>	1,963,126	3,147,747	8,068,448	12,864,842
		13,033,599	12,075,750	53,568,091	49,353,590	13,306,484	13,212,903	54,689,650	54,001,134
v)	Other commitments								
•	ECL on financial guarantee on AIB's debt from IFC		<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	(17,675)	(64,114)	(72,644)	(262,034)

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2023 AND FOR THE YEAR THEN ENDED

38. Financial risk management

(a) Introduction and overview

The Bank is the leading and first listed bank in Cambodia and currently has the largest branch network and self-service banking which offers multiple products and services to its customers such as credits, deposits, fund transfers, cash management, trade finance, ACLEDA card, credit and debit cards, and digital services, including internet banking, ACLEDA mobile (mobile banking app), e-commerce payment gateway, ACLEDA ATM/POS, and term deposit machine. As disclosed in Note 13, the Bank's four subsidiaries are as follows:

- a. ACLEDA Bank Lao Ltd.,
- b. ACLEDA Securities Plc.,
- c. ACLEDA Institute of Business Co., Ltd., 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 an 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 Group and the Bank.

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, managing 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 Group and the Bank.

Risk management within the Group and the Bank is managed by a Three Lines Model, supported by sufficient numbers of skilled personnel in the management of risks within all areas across the model.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2023 AND FOR THE YEAR THEN ENDED

38. Financial risk management (continued)

(b) Objectives 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 minimise 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 Group's and the Bank'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 reviews and approves the Group's and the Bank's risk appetite and tolerance statement considering the most significant risks that specify the nature, types, and levels which the Group and the Bank are willing to assume, 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 and the nature of the Group's and the Bank's business context. The policy sets risk tolerance/internal targets per individual risk category.

At all times, the Group and the Bank shall adhere to the prudential ratios and requirements as stipulated by the superintendent.

Unless specifically mentioned otherwise, the Group and the Bank shall adhere at all times to the risk appetite and tolerance/internal targets, as set by the Board of Directors in the risk management policy, in order to limit potential loss.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2023 AND FOR THE YEAR THEN ENDED

38. Financial risk management (continued)

(b) Objectives 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), and liquidity risk. Equity risk and commodity risk are not applicable given that the Group and the Bank do not hold any equity and commodity position.

The Group and the Bank hold the following financial assets and financial liabilities:

a. Financial assets and financial liabilities measured at amortised cost

		The G	roup			The	Bank	
	2023	2022	2023	2022	2023	2022	2023	2022
	US\$	US\$	KHR'000	KHR'000	US\$	US\$	KHR'000	KHR'000
_			(Note 5)	(Note 5)			(Note 5)	(Note 5)
Financial assets								
Cash on hand	495,793,568	497,027,041	2,025,316,725	2,046,260,328	486,584,317	486,665,483	1,987,696,935	2,003,601,794
Deposits and placements with other banks, net	1,509,543,178	846,602,175	6,166,483,882	3,485,461,154	1,478,882,021	828,396,425	6,041,233,056	3,410,508,082
Statutory deposits	548,627,109	482,330,993	2,241,141,740	1,985,756,698	543,302,104	479,556,076	2,219,389,095	1,974,332,365
Financial investments	357,354,714	555,847,862	1,459,794,007	2,288,425,648	357,354,714	555,847,862	1,459,794,007	2,288,425,648
Loans and advances, net	6,601,665,231	6,379,406,093	26,967,802,469	26,264,014,885	6,457,043,288	6,246,269,485	26,377,021,831	25,715,891,470
Other assets	8,550,649	44,777,965	34,929,401	184,350,882	8,160,591	44,724,815	33,336,014	184,132,063
Total financial assets	9,521,534,449	8,805,992,129	38,895,468,224	36,254,269,595	9,331,327,035	8,641,460,146	38,118,470,938	35,576,891,422
Financial liabilities								
Deposits and placements of other banks and								
financial institutions	419,792,620	417,826,399	1,714,852,853	1,720,191,285	386,405,927	390,611,644	1,578,468,212	1,608,148,138
Deposits from customers	6,808,020,419	5,971,164,302	27,810,763,412	24,583,283,431	6,715,289,025	5,889,433,410	27,431,955,667	24,246,797,349
Lease liabilities	32,527,687	28,448,770	132,875,601	117,123,586	30,547,348	26,457,635	124,785,917	108,926,083
Borrowings	859,813,550	957,335,868	3,512,338,352	3,941,351,769	843,418,591	944,275,857	3,445,364,944	3,887,583,703
Subordinated debts	117,053,882	127,762,328	478,165,108	525,997,504	117,053,882	127,762,328	478,165,108	525,997,504
Other liabilities	43,591,008	95,830,215	178,069,268	394,532,995	42,489,918	95,593,093	173,571,315	393,556,764
Total financial liabilities	8,280,799,166	7,598,367,882	33,827,064,594	31,282,480,570	8,135,204,691	7,474,133,967	33,232,311,163	30,771,009,541
Net financial instruments	1,240,735,283	1,207,624,247	5,068,403,630	4,971,789,025	1,196,122,344	1,167,326,179	4,886,159,775	4,805,881,881

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2023 AND FOR THE YEAR THEN ENDED

38. Financial risk management (continued)

- (b) Objectives and principles (continued)
- b. Financial assets and financial liabilities measured at fair value

		The Gro	up	The Bank					
	2023 US\$	2022 US\$	2023 KHR'000 (Note 5)	2022 KHR'000 (Note 5)	2023 US\$	2022 US\$	2023 KHR'000 (Note 5)	2022 KHR'000 (Note 5)	
Financial assets									
Financial investments	189,670	189,670	774,802	780,871	189,670	189,670	774,802	780,871	
Derivative financial instruments	5,746,686	9,630,593	23,475,212	39,649,151	5,746,686	9,630,593	23,475,212	39,649,151	
Total financial assets	5,936,356	9,820,263	24,250,014	40,430,022	5,936,356	9,820,263	24,250,014	40,430,022	
Net financial instruments	5,936,356	9,820,263	24,250,014	40,430,022	5,936,356	9,820,263	24,250,014	40,430,022	

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2023 AND FOR THE YEAR THEN ENDED

38. Financial risk management (continued)

38.1 Credit risk

Credit risk is the potential risk that a counterparty would fail to meet its repayment 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 these loans as 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 of the 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 overexposure to one particular sector or industry.
- Systemic risk is the risk of system-wide breakdown of the financial sectors. 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 the other forms of lending and prudential position limits
 that should be set to sufficiently protect the Group and the Bank from systemic risk.

Internal targets on 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 2023 AND FOR THE YEAR THEN ENDED

38. Financial risk management (continued)

38.1 Credit risk (continued)

Internal targets on the 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 Board 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 who 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 the needed information, which is relevant in the assessment and control phase of the credit process.
- Careful credit control systems, with peridical 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 of 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 assessment and in applying green-lining methodology.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2023 AND FOR THE YEAR THEN ENDED

38. Financial risk management (continued)

38.1 Credit risk (continued)

(a) Credit risk management (continued)

The Group's 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 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 operate and provide 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 its 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.

ABL is required, based on the Letter No. 296 of the BOL, to maintain at all times a maximum ratio of 25% between its overall credit exposure to any individual beneficiary and its net worth. The aggregation of large credit exposure must not exceed 500% of its net worth. However, for AMM, there is no requirement by the Financial Regulatory Department of Myanmar.

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, which is the 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 are:

- Mortgages over residential properties (land, building, and other properties);
- · Charges over business assets such as land and buildings; and,
- 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 statement of financial position, the exposure to credit risk equals their carrying amount. For financial guarantees and similar contracts 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 2023 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 Bank						
	2023 US\$	2022 US\$	2023 KHR'000	2022 KHR'000	2023 US\$	2022 US\$	2023 KHR'000	2022 KHR'000
	σοφ	σοφ	(Note 5)	(Note 5)	334	334	(Note 5)	(Note 5)
Credit exposure for on-balance sheet financial assets:						-	, , ,	
Cash on hand	495,793,568	497,027,041	2,025,316,725	2,046,260,328	486,584,317	486,665,483	1,987,696,935	2,003,601,794
Deposits and placements with other banks, net	1,509,543,178	846,602,175	6,166,483,882	3,485,461,154	1,478,882,021	828,396,425	6,041,233,056	3,410,508,082
Statutory deposits	548,627,109	482,330,993	2,241,141,740	1,985,756,698	543,302,104	479,556,076	2,219,389,095	1,974,332,365
Financial investments	357,544,384	556,037,532	1,460,568,809	2,289,206,519	357,544,384	556,037,532	1,460,568,809	2,289,206,519
Loans and advances, net	6,601,665,231	6,379,406,093	26,967,802,469	26,264,014,885	6,457,043,288	6,246,269,485	26,377,021,831	25,715,891,470
Derivative financial instruments	5,746,686	9,630,593	23,475,212	39,649,151	5,746,686	9,630,593	23,475,212	39,649,151
Other assets	8,550,649	44,777,965	34,929,401	184,350,882	8,160,591	44,724,815	33,336,014	184,132,063
	9,527,470,805	8,815,812,392	38,919,718,238	36,294,699,617	9,337,263,391	8,651,280,409	38,142,720,952	35,617,321,444
Credit exposure for off-balance sheet items:								
Unused portion of loan commitments	209,854,669	175,132,489	857,256,323	721,020,457	209,405,052	174,716,731	855,419,637	719,308,782
Bank guarantees	67,014,005	62,873,329	273,752,210	258,849,495	66,880,923	62,741,984	273,208,570	258,308,748
Letters of credit	2,303,062	9,176,130	9,408,008	37,778,127	2,303,062	9,176,130	9,408,008	37,778,127
	279,171,736	247,181,948	1,140,416,541	1,017,648,079	278,589,037	246,634,845	1,138,036,215	1,015,395,657
Total maximum credit risk exposure	9,806,642,541	9,062,994,340	40,060,134,779	37,312,347,696	9,615,852,428	8,897,915,254	39,280,757,167	36,632,717,101

The above table represents a worst-case scenario of credit risk exposure to the Group and the Bank as at 31 December 2023 and 2022, without taking into account any collateral held or other credit enhancements attached. For on-balance financial sheet assets, the exposures set out above are based on net carrying amounts.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2023 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 in the table in the previous page, as at 31 December 2023, 67.32% for the Group and 67.15% for the Bank of total maximum exposure is derived from loans and advances (2022: 70.39% and 70.20% for the Group and for the Bank, respectively).

The Management is confident in its ability to continue to control and sustain minimal exposure of credit risk to the Group and the Bank resulting from its loans and advances. Significant credit risk exposure is arising from loans and advances. In order to mitigate the exposure of credit risk arising from loans and advances, all loan size limits must not exceed 75% of estimated saleable value of the pledged collateral, except for other loans authorised by the Management Credit Committee wherein the loan to collateral value exceeds the 75% threshold. As at 31 December 2023, approximately 94.16% (2022: 96.42%) of these loans and advances 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 2023 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 2023 and 2022 are as follows:

					The Group				
	Cambodia US\$	France US\$	Germany US\$	Laos US\$	Singapore US\$	USA US\$	Myanmar US\$	Others US\$	Total US\$
As at 31 December 2023									
Credit exposure for on-balance sheet									
financial assets:									
Cash on hand	486,604,848	-	-	8,462,830	-	-	725,890	-	495,793,568
Deposits and placements with other banks, net	1,390,225,085	1,886,342	142,614	28,994,985	661,541	79,154,370	71,128	8,407,113	1,509,543,178
Statutory deposits	543,583,622	-	-	5,043,487	-	-	-	-	548,627,109
Financial investments	357,544,384	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	357,544,384
Loans and advances, net	6,457,043,288	-	-	126,422,018	-	-	18,199,925	-	6,601,665,231
Derivative financial instruments	5,746,686	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,746,686
Other assets	7,761,342	<u> </u>		789,307	<u>-</u> _	<u> </u>			8,550,649
	9,248,509,255	1,886,342	142,614	169,712,627	661,541	79,154,370	18,996,943	8,407,113	9,527,470,805
Credit exposure for off-balance sheet items:									
Unused portion of loan commitments	209,405,052	-	-	449,617	-	-	-	-	209,854,669
Bank guarantees	66,880,923	-	-	133,082	-	-	-	-	67,014,005
Letters of credit	2,303,062		<u> </u>	<u> </u>		<u> </u>			2,303,062
	278,589,037	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	582,699	<u>-</u>	<u> </u>			279,171,736
Total maximum credit risk exposure	9,527,098,292	1,886,342	142,614	170,295,326	661,541	79,154,370	18,996,943	8,407,113	9,806,642,541
In KHR'000 equivalent (Note 5)	38,918,196,522	7,705,707	582,578	695,656,407	2,702,395	323,345,601	77,602,512	34,343,057	40,060,134,779

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2023 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\$	Laos US\$	Singapore US\$	USA US\$	Myanmar US\$	Others US\$	Total US\$
As at 31 December 2022 Credit exposure for on-balance sheet financial assets:									
Cash on hand	486,719,471	-	-	9,705,150	-	-	602,420	-	497,027,041
Deposits and placements with other banks, net	566,618,029	356,084	678,730	142,191,142	1,359,010	123,455,386	54,971	11,888,823	846,602,175
Statutory deposits	479,798,971	-	-	2,532,022	-	-	-	-	482,330,993
Financial investments	556,037,532	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	556,037,532
Loans and advances, net	6,246,269,486	-	-	117,399,730	-	-	15,736,877	-	6,379,406,093
Derivative financial instruments	9,630,593	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9,630,593
Other assets	44,605,309	<u> </u>		172,656		<u> </u>		<u> </u>	44,777,965
	8,389,679,391	356,084	678,730	272,000,700	1,359,010	123,455,386	16,394,268	11,888,823	8,815,812,392
Credit exposure for off-balance sheet items:									
Unused portion of loan commitments	174,716,731	-	-	415,758	-	-	-	-	175,132,489
Bank guarantees	62,741,984	-	-	131,345	-	-	-	-	62,873,329
Letters of credit	9,176,130			<u>-</u>		<u> </u>	<u> </u>		9,176,130
	246,634,845	<u>-</u> .		547,103	<u>-</u> _	<u>-</u> _	<u>-</u> .	<u> </u>	247,181,948
Total maximum credit risk exposure	8,636,314,236	356,084	678,730	272,547,803	1,359,010	123,455,386	16,394,268	11,888,823	9,062,994,340
In KHR'000 equivalent (Note 5)	35,555,705,709	1,465,998	2,794,331	1,122,079,305	5,595,044	508,265,824	67,495,201	48,946,284	37,312,347,696

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2023 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	France	Germany	Laos	Singapore	USA	Myanmar	Others	Total
	US\$	US\$	US\$	US\$	US\$	US\$	US\$	US\$	US\$
As at 31 December 2023						<u> </u>		_	
Credit exposure for on-balance sheet financial assets:									
Cash on hand	486,584,317	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	486,584,317
Deposits and placements with other banks, net	1,390,168,709	1,886,342	142,614	15,871	661,541	79,154,370	46,936	6,805,638	1,478,882,021
Statutory deposits	543,302,104	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	543,302,104
Financial investments	357,544,384	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	357,544,384
Loans and advances, net	6,457,043,288	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,457,043,288
Derivative financial instruments	5,746,686	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,746,686
Other assets	7,914,050	-	-	-	-	-	246,541	-	8,160,591
	9,248,303,538	1,886,342	142,614	15,871	661,541	79,154,370	293,477	6,805,638	9,337,263,391
Credit exposure for off-balance sheet items:								_	
Unused portion of loan commitments	209,405,052	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	209,405,052
Bank guarantees	66,880,923	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	66,880,923
Letters of credit	2,303,062	_		<u>-</u>					2,303,062
	278,589,037	<u> </u>		<u> </u>	<u> </u>				278,589,037
Total maximum credit risk exposure	9,526,892,575	1,886,342	142,614	15,871	661,541	79,154,370	293,477	6,805,638	9,615,852,428
In KHR'000 equivalent (Note 5)	38,917,356,169	7,705,707	582,578	64,833	2,702,395	323,345,601	1,198,854	27,801,031	39,280,757,168

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2023 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	France	Germany	Laos	Singapore	USA	Myanmar	Others	Total
	US\$	US\$	US\$	US\$	US\$	US\$	US\$	US\$	US\$
As at 31 December 2022 Credit exposure for on-balance sheet financial assets:									
Cash on hand	486,665,483	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	486,665,483
Deposits and placements with other banks, net	562,439,847	356,084	678,730	129,964,976	1,359,010	123,455,386	46,776	10,095,616	828,396,425
Statutory deposits	479,556,076	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	479,556,076
Financial investments	556,037,532	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	556,037,532
Loans and advances, net	6,246,269,485	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,246,269,485
Derivative financial instruments	9,630,593	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9,630,593
Other assets	44,464,905	<u>-</u> _			<u> </u>	<u> </u>	259,910	<u> </u>	44,724,815
	8,385,063,921	356,084	678,730	129,964,976	1,359,010	123,455,386	306,686	10,095,616	8,651,280,409
Credit exposure for off-balance sheet items:									
Unused portion of loan commitments	174,716,731	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	174,716,731
Bank guarantees	62,741,984	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	62,741,984
Letters of credit	9,176,130	<u> </u>		<u> </u>	<u>-</u>		_		9,176,130
	246,634,845	<u> </u>		<u> </u>	<u>-</u>	<u> </u>	-	<u> </u>	246,634,845
Total maximum credit risk exposure	8,631,698,766	356,084	678,730	129,964,976	1,359,010	123,455,386	306,686	10,095,616	8,897,915,254
In KHR'000 equivalent (Note 5)	35,536,703,821	1,465,998	2,794,331	535,065,806	5,595,044	508,265,824	1,262,626	41,563,651	36,632,717,101

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2023 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 2023 and 2022 based on the industry sectors of the counterparty are as follows:

				The	Group			
	Financial institutions US\$	Wholesale and retail US\$	Services US\$	Housing US\$	Manufacturing US\$	Agriculture US\$	Others US\$	Total US\$
As at 31 December 2023 Credit exposure for on-balance sheet financial assets:								
Cash on hand	495,793,568	-	-	-	-	-	-	495,793,568
Deposits and placements with other banks, net	1,509,543,178	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,509,543,178
Statutory deposits	-	-	-	-	-	-	548,627,109	548,627,109
Financial investments	-	-	-	-	-	-	357,544,384	357,544,384
Loans and advances, net	6,394,966	2,152,440,783	1,597,211,053	204,611,792	235,720,790	1,402,560,696	1,002,725,151	6,601,665,231
Derivative financial instruments	5,746,686	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,746,686
Other assets	4,231,725	-	-	-	-	-	4,318,924	8,550,649
	2,021,710,123	2,152,440,783	1,597,211,053	204,611,792	235,720,790	1,402,560,696	1,913,215,568	9,527,470,805
Credit exposure for off-balance sheet items:								
Unused portion of loan commitments	-	-	-	-	-	-	209,854,669	209,854,669
Bank guarantees	-	-	-	-	-	-	67,014,005	67,014,005
Letters of credit		<u>-</u>	<u> </u>		<u> </u>	<u> </u>	2,303,062	2,303,062
		<u> </u>	- -			- -	279,171,736	279,171,736
Total maximum credit risk exposure	2,021,710,123	2,152,440,783	1,597,211,053	204,611,792	235,720,790	1,402,560,696	2,192,387,304	9,806,642,541
In KHR'000 equivalent (Note 5)	8,258,685,851	8,792,720,599	6,524,607,152	835,839,170	962,919,427	5,729,460,443	8,955,902,137	40,060,134,779

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2023 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	e Group			
	Financial institutions US\$	Wholesale and retail US\$	Services US\$	Housing US\$	Manufacturing US\$	Agriculture US\$	Others US\$	Total US\$
As at 31 December 2022 Credit exposure for on-balance sheet financial assets:								
Cash on hand	497,027,041	-	-	-	-	-	-	497,027,041
Deposits and placements with other banks, net	846,602,175	-	-	-	-	-	-	846,602,175
Statutory deposits	-	-	-	-	-	-	482,330,993	482,330,993
Financial investments	-	-	-	-	-	-	556,037,532	556,037,532
Loans and advances, net	15,425,874	2,114,982,513	1,589,735,423	203,748,321	225,021,942	1,383,149,948	847,342,072	6,379,406,093
Derivative financial instruments	9,630,593	-	-	-	-	-	-	9,630,593
Other assets	2,349,842	-	-	-	-	-	42,428,123	44,777,965
	1,371,035,525	2,114,982,513	1,589,735,423	203,748,321	225,021,942	1,383,149,948	1,928,138,720	8,815,812,392
Credit exposure for off-balance sheet items:						·		
Unused portion of loan commitments	-	-	-	-	-	-	175,132,489	175,132,489
Bank guarantees	-	-	-	-	-	-	62,873,329	62,873,329
Letters of credit	-	-	-	-	-	-	9,176,130	9,176,130
				_		<u> </u>	247,181,948	247,181,948
Total maximum credit risk exposure	1,371,035,525	2,114,982,513	1,589,735,423	203,748,321	225,021,942	1,383,149,948	2,175,320,668	9,062,994,340
In KHR'000 equivalent (Note 5)	5,644,553,255	8,707,383,006	6,544,940,736	838,831,838	926,415,335	5,694,428,336	8,955,795,190	37,312,347,696

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2023 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 Ba	ank			
	Financial institutions US\$	Wholesale and retail US\$	Services US\$	Housing US\$	Manufacturing US\$	Agriculture US\$	Others US\$	Total US\$
As at 31 December 2023 Credit exposure for on-balance sheet financial assets:								
Cash on hand	486,584,317	-	-	-	-	-	-	486,584,317
Deposits and placements with other banks, net	1,478,882,021	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,478,882,021
Statutory deposits	-	-	-	-	-	-	543,302,104	543,302,104
Financial investments	-	-	-	-	-	-	357,544,384	357,544,384
Loans and advances, net	6,394,967	2,094,550,796	1,567,087,673	193,397,658	230,816,360	1,369,801,023	994,994,811	6,457,043,288
Derivative financial instruments	5,746,686	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,746,686
Other assets	4,645,888	-	-	-	-	-	3,514,703	8,160,591
	1,982,253,879	2,094,550,796	1,567,087,673	193,397,658	230,816,360	1,369,801,023	1,899,356,002	9,337,263,391
Credit exposure for off-balance sheet items:								
Unused portion of loan commitments	-	-	-	-	-	-	209,405,052	209,405,052
Bank guarantees	-	-	-	-	-	-	66,880,923	66,880,923
Letters of credit	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,303,062	2,303,062
				-			278,589,037	278,589,037
Total maximum credit risk exposure	1,982,253,879	2,094,550,796	1,567,087,673	193,397,658	230,816,360	1,369,801,023	2,177,945,039	9,615,852,428
In KHR'000 equivalent (Note 5)	8,097,507,095	8,556,240,002	6,401,553,144	790,029,433	942,884,831	5,595,637,179	8,896,905,484	39,280,757,168

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2023 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	e Bank			
	Financial institutions US\$	Wholesale and retail US\$	Services US\$	Housing US\$	Manufacturing US\$	Agriculture US\$	Others US\$	Total US\$
As at 31 December 2022 Credit exposure for on-balance sheet financial assets:								
Cash on hand	486,665,483	-	-	-	-	-	-	486,665,483
Deposits and placements with other banks, net	828,396,425	-	-	-	-	-	-	828,396,425
Statutory deposits	-	-	-	-	-	-	479,556,076	479,556,076
Financial investments	-	-	-	-	-	-	556,037,532	556,037,532
Loans and advances, net	15,381,863	2,059,348,968	1,561,608,892	195,640,567	219,940,343	1,355,583,595	838,765,257	6,246,269,485
Derivative financial instruments	9,630,593	-	-	-	-	-	-	9,630,593
Other assets	2,570,844	-	-	-	-	-	42,153,971	44,724,815
	1,342,645,208	2,059,348,968	1,561,608,892	195,640,567	219,940,343	1,355,583,595	1,916,512,836	8,651,280,409
Credit exposure for off-balance sheet items:							474 740 704	474740704
Unused portion of loan commitment	-	-	-	-	-	-	174,716,731	174,716,731
Bank guarantees	-	-	-	-	-	-	62,741,984	62,741,984
Letters of credit		<u>-</u> _	<u>-</u>		<u>-</u> _	<u>-</u> _	9,176,130	9,176,130
			- -		<u> </u>	- -	246,634,845	246,634,845
Total maximum credit risk exposure	1,342,645,208	2,059,348,968	1,561,608,892	195,640,567	219,940,343	1,355,583,595	2,163,147,681	8,897,915,254
In KHR'000 equivalent (Note 5)	5,527,670,322	8,478,339,701	6,429,143,808	805,452,214	905,494,392	5,580,937,661	8,905,679,003	36,632,717,101

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2023 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 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 uncollectible; this is particularly the case when there is no realistic prospect of recovery from 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 realised but proceeds failed to cover the entire outstanding amount of the facility.
- b) 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 agreement.
- c) The counterparty has become bankrupt or is undergoing other forms of financial restructuring, and as a consequence, it will unlikely to service the facility.
- d) The facility has been classified under loss category.

(f) Credit quality of financial assets

CIFRS 9 provides 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 and Stage 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 ECL 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 ECL	12-month ECL	Lifetime ECL	Lifetime ECL
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 2023 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 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 days past due ("DPD") information and the 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, if 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. It will be either performing (Stage1) or non-performing loan ("NPL") (Stage 3).

Below is a table showing a summary of credit risk status and period for ECL calculation by stages:

ACLEDA Bank Plc.

Staging	Days Past Due	NBC's Classification	Indicator	
1	LT*: $0 \le DPD \le 29$ ST**: $0 \le DPD \le 14$	Normal	-	Not in Default /
2	LT*: $30 \le DPD \le 89$ ST**: $15 \le DPD \le 30$	Special Mention	Hit SICR triggers	Performing
	LT*: $90 \le DPD \le 179$ ST**: $31 \le DPD \le 60$	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 2023 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	Days Past Due	BOL's Classification	Indicator	Default Indicator
1	0 ≤ DPD ≤ 29	Normal	-	Not in Default /
2	30≤DPD≤89	Special Mention	Hit SICR triggers	Performing
	90 ≤ DPD ≤ 179	Substandard		
3	180 ≤ DPD ≤ 359	Doubtful	Hit NPL triggers	Default / Non-performing
	DPD≥360	Loss		

ACLEDA MFI Myanmar Co., Ltd.

Staging	Days Past Due	Financial Regulatory Department's Classification	Indicator	Default Indicator
1	On time	Normal	-	Not in Default / Performing
2	0 ≤ DPD ≤ 29	Substandard	Hit SICR triggers	
3	30 ≤ DPD ≤ 60	Watch	Hit NPL triggers	Default / Non-performing
	61 ≤ DPD ≤ 90	Doubtful		
	DPD≥91	Loss		

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2023 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 to 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 2023 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	
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 might all 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 capitalised, refinanced, or rolled over into a new facility. 	 When any facility is past due for a maximum of 30 days. When interest payments for a maximum of 30 days have been capitalised, refinanced, or rolled over into a new facility. In case of overdrafts, excess of the approval limit is for a maximum of 30 days, or the current account has been inactive for a maximum of 30 days, or the net inflows on the current account have not been enough to cover capitalised interests for a maximum of 30 days. 	

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2023 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 - SUBSTANDARD A facility in this class exhibits noticeable weakness and is not adequately protected by the current business, financial position, or repayment capacity of the counterparty. 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 realisation 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 capitalised, refinanced, or rolled over into a new facility.	- When any facility is past due for a maximum of 60 days. - When interest payments for a maximum of 60 days have been capitalised, refinanced, or rolled over into a new facility. - In case of overdrafts, excess of the approval limit is for a maximum of 60 days, or the current account has been inactive for a maximum of 60 days. - The overdraft that had no net inflow for 60 days must be modified into a term loan.	

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2023 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	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
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 has been capitalised or rolled over into a new facility. 	 When any facility is past due for a maximum of 90 days. When interest payment for a maximum of 90 days have been capitalised or rolled over into a new facility. In case of overdrafts, excess of the approval limit is for a maximum of 90 days, or the current account has been inactive for a maximum of 90 days.
5 - LOSS A facility is classified as Loss when it is not collectible, 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 capitalised or rolled over into a new facility. 	 When any facility is past due for a maximum of 180 days. When interest payment for a maximum of 180 days have been capitalised or rolled over into a new facility. In case of overdrafts, excess of the approval limit is for a maximum of 180 days, or the current account has been inactive for a maximum of 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 2023 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.

	2023				2022
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	6,171,625,804	11,147,342	-	6,182,773,146	6,172,570,945
Special mention	803,987	48,054,541	-	48,858,528	62,601,379
Substandard	-	-	101,891,769	101,891,769	36,876,095
Doubtful	-	-	143,881,455	143,881,455	33,610,691
Loss			179,907,111	179,907,111	115,989,645
Total gross carrying amount	6,172,429,791	59,201,883	425,680,335	6,657,312,009	6,421,648,755
ECL allowance	(8,966,649)	(5,322,333)	(41,357,796)	(55,646,778)	(42,242,662)
Carrying amount	6,163,463,142	53,879,550	384,322,539	6,601,665,231	6,379,406,093
In KHR'000 equivalent (Note 5)	25,177,746,935	220,097,962	1,569,957,572	26,967,802,469	26,264,014,885
The Bank					
Normal	6,047,155,346	4,187	-	6,047,159,533	6,027,814,120
Special mention	799,286	46,778,284	-	47,577,570	61,876,573
Substandard	-	-	100,870,267	100,870,267	36,270,756
Doubtful	-	-	142,676,471	142,676,471	32,525,053
Loss	-	-	158,358,985	158,358,985	115,939,951
Total gross carrying amount	6,047,954,632	46,782,471	401,905,723	6,496,642,826	6,274,426,453
ECL allowance	(7,828,861)	(3,268,573)	(28,502,104)	(39,599,538)	(28,156,968)
Carrying amount	6,040,125,771	43,513,898	373,403,619	6,457,043,288	6,246,269,485
In KHR'000 equivalent (Note 5)	24,673,913,774	177,754,273	1,525,353,784	26,377,021,831	25,715,891,470

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2023 AND FOR THE YEAR THEN ENDED

38. Financial risk management (continued)

38.1 Credit risk (continued)

(f) Credit quality of financial assets (continued)

	2023			2022	
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	357,983,974	-	-	357,983,974	556,464,067
Special mention	-	-	-	-	-
Substandard	-	-	-	-	-
Doubtful	-	-	-	-	-
Loss				<u>-</u>	-
Total gross carrying amount	357,983,974	-	-	357,983,974	556,464,067
ECL allowance	(629,260)	-	-	(629,260)	(616,205)
Carrying amount	357,354,714			357,354,714	555,847,862
In KHR'000 equivalent (Note 5)	1,459,794,007			1,459,794,007	2,288,425,648
The Bank					
Nomal	357,983,974	-	-	357,983,974	556,464,067
Special mention	-	-	-	-	-
Substandard	-	-	-	-	-
Doubtful	-	-	-	-	-
Loss			<u> </u>	-	-
Total gross carrying amount	357,983,974	-	-	357,983,974	556,464,067
ECL allowance	(629,260)	-	-	(629,260)	(616,205)
Carrying amount	357,354,714			357,354,714	555,847,862
In KHR'000 equivalent (Note 5)	1,459,794,007		<u> </u>	1,459,794,007	2,288,425,648

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2023 AND FOR THE YEAR THEN ENDED

38. Financial risk management (continued)

38.1 Credit risk (continued)

(f) Credit quality of financial assets (continued)

	2023			2022	
Cash on hand and deposits and placements with other banks, net	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	2,005,452,940	-	-	2,005,452,940	1,343,937,484
Special Mention	-	-	-	-	-
Substandard	-	-	-	-	-
Doubtful	-	-	-	-	-
Loss	-	-	-	-	-
Total gross carrying amount	2,005,452,940	-	-	2,005,452,940	1,343,937,484
ECL allowance	(116,194)	-	-	(116,194)	(308,268)
Carrying amount	2,005,336,746			2,005,336,746	1,343,629,216
In KHR'000 equivalent (Note 5)	8,191,800,607			8,191,800,607	5,531,721,482
The Bank					
Normal	1,965,478,763	-	-	1,965,478,763	1,315,285,153
Special Mention	-	-	-	-	-
Substandard	-	-	-	-	-
Doubtful	-	-	-	-	-
Loss				<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Total gross carrying amount	1,965,478,763	-	-	1,965,478,763	1,315,285,153
ECL allowance	(12,425)			(12,425)	(223,245)
Carrying amount	1,965,466,338			1,965,466,338	1,315,061,908
In KHR'000 equivalent (Note 5)	8,028,929,991			8,028,929,991	5,414,109,875

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2023 AND FOR THE YEAR THEN ENDED

38. Financial risk management (continued)

38.1 Credit risk (continued)

(f) Credit quality of financial assets (continued)

		20:	23		2022
Statutory deposits	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	548,627,109	-	-	548,627,109	482,330,993
Special mention	-	-	-	-	-
Substandard	-	-	-	-	-
Doubtful	-	-	-	-	-
Loss				<u> </u>	<u>-</u>
Total gross carrying amount	548,627,109	-	-	548,627,109	482,330,993
ECL allowance			<u> </u>		
Carrying amount	548,627,109			548,627,109	482,330,993
In KHR'000 equivalent (Note 5)	2,241,141,740		<u>-</u> .	2,241,141,740	1,985,756,698
The Bank					
Normal	543,302,104	-	-	543,302,104	479,556,076
Special mention	-	-	-	-	-
Substandard	-	-	-	-	-
Doubtful	-	-	-	-	-
Loss	-	-	-	-	-
Total gross carrying amount	543,302,104	_	_	543,302,104	479,556,076
ECL allowance	-	-	-	-	_
Carrying amount	543,302,104	-		543,302,104	479,556,076
In KHR'000 equivalent (Note 5)	2,219,389,095			2,219,389,095	1,974,332,365

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2023 AND FOR THE YEAR THEN ENDED

38. Financial risk management (continued)

38.1 Credit risk (continued)

(f) Credit quality of financial assets (continued)

		202	23		2022
Other assets	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	8,567,345	-	-	8,567,345	44,829,562
Special mention	-	-	-	-	-
Substandard	-	-	-	-	-
Doubtful	-	-	-	-	-
Loss				<u> </u>	_
Total gross carrying amount	8,567,345	-	-	8,567,345	44,829,562
ECL allowance	(16,696)		<u> </u>	(16,696)	(51,597)
Carrying amount	8,550,649			8,550,649	44,777,965
In KHR'000 equivalent (Note 5)	34,929,401			34,929,401	184,350,882
The Bank					
Normal	8,174,377	-	-	8,174,377	44,761,717
Special mention	-	-	-	-	-
Substandard	-	-	-	-	-
Doubtful	-	-	-	-	-
Loss				<u> </u>	_
Total gross carrying amount	8,174,377	-	-	8,174,377	44,761,717
ECL allowance	(13,786)			(13,786)	(36,902)
Carrying amount	8,160,591			8,160,591	44,724,815
In KHR'000 equivalent (Note 5)	33,336,014			33,336,014	184,132,063

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2023 AND FOR THE YEAR THEN ENDED

38. Financial risk management (continued)

38.1 Credit risk (continued)

(f) Credit quality of financial assets (continued)

	2023			2022	
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	<u> </u>			<u> </u>	- υσφ
Normal	67,014,005	_	-	67,014,005	62,873,329
Special mention	-	_	-	-	-
Substandard	-	_	-	-	-
Doubtful	-	-	-	-	-
Loss	-	-	-	-	-
Total gross carrying amount	67,014,005			67,014,005	62,873,329
ELC allowance	(14,782)	-	-	(14,782)	(12,629)
Carrying amount	66,999,223	-		66,999,223	62,860,700
In KHR'000 equivalent (Note 5)	273,691,826			273,691,826	258,797,502
The Bank					
Normal	79,880,923	-	-	79,880,923	75,741,984
Special mention	-	-	-	-	-
Substandard	-	-	-	-	-
Doubtful	-	-	-	-	-
Loss				<u> </u>	
Total gross carrying amount	79,880,923	-	-	79,880,923	75,741,984
ECL allowance	(62,307)			(62,307)	(77,815)
Carrying amount	79,818,616			79,818,616	75,664,169
In KHR'000 equivalent (Note 5)	326,059,046			326,059,046	311,509,384

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2023 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 is 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 2023 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 Group and the Bank consider a financial asset to be in default, as aligned with the NBC Prakas on Credit Risk Grading and Impairment Provisioning as stated in Article 17 and Article 19, when:

1) The default definition / non-performing facilities' definition for short-term and long-term facilities where original tenure is more than a year is as follows:

ACLEDA Bank Plc.

Days Past Due	Classification	Default Indicator	
LT*: 0 ≤ DPD <30	Normal		
ST**: 0 ≤ DPD ≤ 14	Nomai	Not in Default / Deviens in a	
LT*: 30 ≤ DPD < 90	On a sial Maurian	Not in Default / Performing	
ST**: 15 ≤ DPD ≤ 30	Special Mention		
LT*: 90 ≤ DPD < 180	Outrate a desire		
ST**: 31 ≤ DPD ≤ 60	Substandard		
LT*: 180 ≤ DPD <360	Doubtful	Default / Non-performing	
ST**: 61 ≤ DPD ≤ 90	Doubtiui	Default / Non-performing	
LT*: DPD ≥ 360	1		
ST**: DPD ≥ 91	Loss		

^{*}Long-term facilities; **Short-term facilities

ACLEDA Bank Lao Ltd.

Days Past Due	Classification	Default Indicator	
0 ≤ DPD <30	Normal	Not in Default / Derforming	
30 ≤ DPD < 90	Special Mention	Not in Default / Performing	
90 ≤ DPD < 180	Substandard		
180 ≤ DPD <360	Doubtful	Default / Non-performing	
DPD ≥ 360	Loss		

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2023 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 (continued)

ACLEDA MFI Myanmar Co., Ltd.

Days Past Due	Classification	Default Indicator
On time	Normal	Not in Default / Derforming
0 ≤ DPD < 30	Substandard	Not in Default / Performing
30 ≤ DPD ≤ 60	Watch	
61 ≤ DPD ≤ 90	Doubtful	Default / Non-performing
DPD ≥ 91	Loss	

2) In addition to the classification according to days past due information, the Group and the Bank also perform manual classification when there is a sign of deterioration in the credit profile. The Group and the Bank might classify the loan into Substandard, Doubtful, or Loss even though the days past due is not falling within the default criteria.

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 in the measurement of ECL.

The Group and the Bank formulate three economic scenarios: a base case, the median scenario which assigned a 60% probability of occurring, and two less likely scenarios, 20% for upside and 20% for 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 considerations include 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, by using an analysis of historical data, have estimated relationships between macroeconomic variables ("MEVs") and credit risk and credit losses.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2023 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)

The economic scenarios of the Bank's portfolio used included the following key indicators for Cambodia from years 2023 to 2027:

Exposure	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027
1 - Small Loan					
- Domestic credit to private sector (% of GDP)					
Base	161.23%	165.72%	167.29%	85.27%	85.27%
Upside	84.04%	88.53%	90.10%	8.08%	8.08%
Downside	238.42%	242.90%	244.48%	162.46%	162.46%
- US 1-year Treasury Yield Curve Rates					
Base	1.90	1.23	1.23	1.79	1.79
Upside	(11.78)	(12.44)	(12.45)	(11.89)	(11.89)
Downside	15.58	14.91	14.90	15.47	15.47
2 - Public Housing Loan					
- GDP at Current Price, Industry (Year-on-Year, %)					
Base	9.00%	9.00%	10.00%	13.00%	13.00%
Upside	21.00%	21.00%	21.00%	25.00%	25.00%
Downside	-3.00%	-3.00%	-2.00%	2.00%	2.00%
- US 1-year Treasury Yield Curve Rates					
Base	20.00%	22.00%	24.00%	71.00%	71.00%
Upside	-144.00%	-142.00%	-140.00%	-93.00%	-93.00%
Downside	184.00%	186.00%	188.00%	235.00%	235.00%

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2023 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:

- the remaining lifetime PD at the reporting date based on the modified terms; and,
- 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 2023 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 losses recognised in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income are as follows:

		The C	Group		The Bank					
Туре	2023	2022	2023	2022	2023	2022	2023	2022		
	US\$	US\$	KHR'000	KHR'000	US\$	US\$	KHR'000	KHR'000		
			(Note 5)	(Note 5)			(Note 5)	(Note 5)		
Deposits and placements with other banks	(177,657)	(157,751)	(730,170)	(644,728)	(199,422)	1,937	(819,624)	7,917		
Loans and advances	41,824,525	20,045,313	171,898,798	81,925,194	38,676,227	12,763,402	158,959,293	52,164,024		
Investments in debt securities	13,054	616,205	53,652	2,518,430	13,054	616,205	53,652	2,518,430		
Other assets	23,768	77,440	97,686	316,497	(23,252)	31,409	(95,566)	128,369		
	41,683,690	20,581,207	171,319,966	84,115,393	38,466,607	13,412,953	158,097,755	54,818,740		
Financial guarantee contracts	2,180	(2,588)	8,960	(10,577)	(15,518)	(66,794)	(63,779)	(272,987)		
Total	41,685,870	20,578,619	171,328,926	84,104,816	38,451,089	13,346,159	158,033,976	54,545,753		

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2023 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:

		20)23		2022				
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									
Beginning of the year	20,472,766	3,980,711	17,789,185	42,242,662	17,344,703	2,195,419	15,080,952	34,621,074	
Transfers to/(deduction from):									
Stage 1	(11,557,652)	445,085	11,112,567	-	(349,461)	124,555	224,906	-	
Stage 2	1,166,834	(3,067,670)	1,900,836	-	606,845	(1,412,526)	805,681	-	
Stage 3	182,374	102,361	(284,735)	-	183,996	144,744	(328,740)	-	
Net remeasurement of loss allowance	(2,911,872)	1,642,348	37,723,566	36,454,042	2,285,660	3,066,682	12,421,703	17,774,045	
New financial assets originated	4,708,102	2,993,374	4,135,212	11,836,688	6,151,753	647,925	1,045,874	7,845,552	
Derecognition of financial assets	(2,934,355)	(760,682)	(2,771,168)	(6,466,205)	(3,106,042)	(368,216)	(2,100,026)	(5,574,284)	
Write-offs	(3,366)	-	(28,096,441)	(28,099,807)	-	(243,658)	(8,550,812)	(8,794,470)	
Currency translation differences	(156,182)	(13,194)	(151,226)	(320,602)	(2,644,688)	(174,214)	(810,353)	(3,629,255)	
As at the end of the year	8,966,649	5,322,333	41,357,796	55,646,778	20,472,766	3,980,711	17,789,185	42,242,662	
In KHR'000 equivalent (Note 5)	36,628,761	21,741,730	168,946,597	227,317,088	84,286,378	16,388,587	73,238,074	173,913,039	

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2023 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)

		23		2022				
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		_						_
Beginning of the year	6,861,363	3,832,274	17,463,331	28,156,968	6,781,999	1,696,685	14,109,821	22,588,505
Transfers to/(deduction from):								
Stage 1	(637,491)	53,885	583,606	-	(287,959)	100,266	187,693	-
Stage 2	1,132,422	(2,935,359)	1,802,937	-	395,756	(1,103,254)	707,498	-
Stage 3	131,590	95,403	(226,993)	-	34,154	132,164	(166,318)	-
Net remeasurement of loss allowance	(2,422,717)	1,838,094	34,754,976	34,170,353	(2,252,411)	2,722,616	10,599,013	11,069,218
New financial assets originated	4,179,508	1,049,752	4,029,335	9,258,595	3,749,825	618,472	1,000,553	5,368,850
Derecognition of financial assets	(1,428,577)	(661,807)	(2,662,337)	(4,752,721)	(1,546,827)	(284,998)	(1,842,841)	(3,674,666)
Write-offs	(3,366)	-	(27,162,039)	(27,165,405)	-	-	(6,957,636)	(6,957,636)
Currency translation differences	16,129	(3,669)	(80,712)	(68,252)	(13,174)	(49,677)	(174,452)	(237,303)
As at the end of the year	7,828,861	3,268,573	28,502,104	39,599,538	6,861,363	3,832,274	17,463,331	28,156,968
In KHR'000 equivalent (Note 5)	31,980,897	13,352,121	116,431,095	161,764,113	28,248,231	15,777,472	71,896,534	115,922,237

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2023 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)

			2022			
Cash on hand and deposits and placements with other banks, net	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total	Total	
outer barnes, net	US\$	US\$	US\$	US\$	US\$	
The Group						
Beginning of the year	308,269	-	-	308,269	479,163	
Reversal of impairment losses during the year	(177,657)	-	-	(177,657)	(157,751)	
Currency translation differences	(14,418)	-	-	(14,418)	(13,144)	
As at the end of the year	116,194	-		116,194	308,268	
In KHR'000 equivalent (Note 5)	474,653			474,653	1,269,140	
The Bank						
Beginning of the year	223,245	-	-	223,245	220,282	
(Reversal of)/allowance for impairment losses during the year	(199,422)	-	-	(199,422)	1,937	
Currency translation differences	(11,398)	-		(11,398)	1,026	
As at the end of the year	12,425	-		12,425	223,245	
In KHR'000 equivalent (Note 5)	50,756			50,756	919,100	
		20	23		2022	
Other assets	Stage 1 US\$	Stage 2 US\$	Stage 3 US\$	Total US\$	Total US\$	
The Group		· ·				
Beginning of the year	51,597	-	-	51,597	7,889	
Allowance for impairment losses during the year	23,768	-	-	23,768	77,440	
Currency translation differences As at the end of the year	(58,669) 16,696			(58,669) 16,696	(33,732) 51,597	
•						
In KHR'000 equivalent (Note 5)	68,203			68,203	212,425	
The Bank						
Beginning of the year	36,902	-	-	36,902	5,430	
(Reversal of)/allowance for impairment losses during the year	(23,252)	-	-	(23,252)	31,409	
Currency translation differences	136			136	63	
As at the end of the year	13,786			13,786	36,902	
In KHR'000 equivalent (Note 5)	56,316	<u>-</u>		56,316	151,926	

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2023 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)

			2022		
Investments in debt securities	Stage 1 US\$	Stage 2 US\$	Stage 3 US\$	Total US\$	Total US\$
The Group	·				· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
Beginning of the year	616,205	-	-	616,205	-
Allowance for impairment losses during the year	13,054	-	-	13,054	616,205
Currency translation differences	1		<u> </u>	1	-
As at the end of the year	629,260	-		629,260	616,205
In KHR'000 equivalent (Note 5)	2,570,527			2,570,527	2,536,916
The Bank					
Beginning of the year	616,205	-	-	616,205	-
Allowance for impairment losses during the year	13,054	-	-	13,054	616,205
Currency translation differences	1	-	-	1	-
As at the end of the year	629,260	-	-	629,260	616,205
In KHR'000 equivalent (Note 5)	2,570,527		<u> </u>	2,570,527	2,536,916
_		202	3		2022
Financial guarantee contracts	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total	Total
_	Stage 1 US\$			Total US\$	
The Group	US\$	Stage 2	Stage 3	US\$	Total US\$
The Group Beginning of the year	•	Stage 2	Stage 3		Total
The Group	US\$	Stage 2	Stage 3	US\$	Total US\$
The Group Beginning of the year Allowance for/(reversal of) impairment losses	US\$ 12,629	Stage 2	Stage 3	US\$ 12,629	Total US\$ 15,324
The Group Beginning of the year Allowance for/(reversal of) impairment losses during the year	US\$ 12,629 2,180	Stage 2	Stage 3	12,629 2,180	Total US\$ 15,324 (2,588)
The Group Beginning of the year Allowance for/(reversal of) impairment losses during the year Currency translation differences	12,629 2,180 (27)	Stage 2	Stage 3	12,629 2,180 (27)	Total US\$ 15,324 (2,588) (107)
The Group Beginning of the year Allowance for/(reversal of) impairment losses during the year Currency translation differences As at the end of the year	2,180 (27) 14,782	Stage 2	Stage 3	2,180 (27) 14,782	Total US\$ 15,324 (2,588) (107) 12,629
The Group Beginning of the year Allowance for/(reversal of) impairment losses during the year Currency translation differences As at the end of the year In KHR'000 equivalent (Note 5) The Bank	2,180 (27) 14,782	Stage 2	Stage 3	2,180 (27) 14,782	Total US\$ 15,324 (2,588) (107) 12,629
The Group Beginning of the year Allowance for/(reversal of) impairment losses during the year Currency translation differences As at the end of the year In KHR'000 equivalent (Note 5)	12,629 2,180 (27) 14,782 60,384	Stage 2	Stage 3	12,629 2,180 (27) 14,782 60,384	Total US\$ 15,324 (2,588) (107) 12,629 51,994
The Group Beginning of the year Allowance for/(reversal of) impairment losses during the year Currency translation differences As at the end of the year In KHR'000 equivalent (Note 5) The Bank Beginning of the year	2,180 (27) 14,782 60,384	Stage 2	Stage 3	12,629 2,180 (27) 14,782 60,384	Total US\$ 15,324 (2,588) (107) 12,629 51,994
The Group Beginning of the year Allowance for/(reversal of) impairment losses during the year Currency translation differences As at the end of the year In KHR'000 equivalent (Note 5) The Bank Beginning of the year Reversal of impairment losses during the year	12,629 2,180 (27) 14,782 60,384 77,815 (15,518)	Stage 2	Stage 3	12,629 2,180 (27) 14,782 60,384 77,815 (15,518)	Total US\$ 15,324 (2,588) (107) 12,629 51,994 144,625 (66,794)
The Group Beginning of the year Allowance for/(reversal of) impairment losses during the year Currency translation differences As at the end of the year In KHR'000 equivalent (Note 5) The Bank Beginning of the year Reversal of impairment losses during the year Currency translation differences	12,629 2,180 (27) 14,782 60,384 77,815 (15,518) 10	Stage 2	Stage 3	12,629 2,180 (27) 14,782 60,384 77,815 (15,518) 10	Total US\$ 15,324 (2,588) (107) 12,629 51,994 144,625 (66,794) (16)

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2023 AND FOR THE YEAR THEN ENDED

38. Financial risk management (continued)

38.1 Credit risk (continued)

(h) COVID-19 and continuing impact on ECL

In response to the COVID-19 situation and the Group's and the Bank's expectations of economic impacts, the key conditions and assumptions utilised in the Group's and the Bank's calculation of ECL had been revisited and recalibrated. The economic scenarios and forward-looking macroeconomic assumptions underpinning the ECL calculation are outlined in Note 38.1(g). The impacts of COVID-19 have been reasonably captured using the Group's and the Bank's recalibrated ECL models.

The Group's and the Bank's ECL models had been constructed and calibrated using historical trends and correlations as well as forward-looking economic scenarios. The COVID-19 outbreak had negatively impacted the economic growth resulting in economic variables used in the models to be out of the bounds, which is also resulted in CIFRS 9 models not commensurate with the accurate outcomes under the COVID-19 condition. Therefore, the ECL models may generate results that are either overly conservative or overly optimistic depending on the specific portfolio or segment. As a result, the Group's and the Bank's senior management's judgment was necessary to reflect ECL in a way to avoid underestimation or overestimation in these conditions.

In identifying the impact of COVID-19 condition to the Group's and to the Bank's customers, the Group and the Bank 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 a high degree of uncertainty in the current environment. This has resulted in the forecasts and economic models that may not be applicable. This requires a greater reliance on the forecasts by the NBC, MEF, 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 60%, 20%, and 20%, respectively, according to the decision of the Group's and the Bank's senior management in August 2022 due to that fact that economic growth is expected to continue to return to the pre-pandemic level and the Bank's credit management is well-managed.

(i) Sensitivity Analysis on ECL Measurement

Set out in the succeeding page is the Bank's ECL measurement as at 31 December 2023 and 2022 that would result from reasonably possible changes in the parameters from the actual assumptions used by the Bank in its economic variable assumptions.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2023 AND FOR THE YEAR THEN ENDED

38. Financial risk management (continued)

38.1 Credit risk (continued)

(i) Sensitivity Analysis on ECL Measurement (continued)

	Change in MEVs					
31 December 2023	Upside Scenario	Downside Scenario	Upside Scenario US\$	Downside Scenario US\$	Downside Scenario KHR'000	Downside Scenario KHR'000
1 - Small Loan			(405,654)	317,032	(1,657,097)	1,295,076
- Domestic credit to private sector (% of GDP)	-77.19%	77.19%				
- Cambodia CPI, All Items 2006=100	-13.68	13.68				
2 - Public Housing Loan			(202,675)	392,928	(827,927)	1,605,111
- GDP at Current Price, Industry (Year-on-Year, %)	12.00%	-12.00%				
 US 1-Year Treasury Yield Curve Rates 	-164.00%	164.00%				

	Change	in MEVs		Impact on ECL			
31 December 2022	Upside Scenario	Downside Scenario	Upside Scenario US\$	Downside Scenario US\$	Upside Scenario KHR'000	Downside Scenario KHR'000	
1 - Small			(2,224,459)	4,329,470	(9,158,098)	17,824,428	
- Domestic credit to private sector (% of GDP)	-51.29%	51.29%	, ,		, , ,		
- Cambodia CPI, All Items 2006=100	-23.51	23.51					
2 - Public Housing Loan			(341,611)	583,546	(1,406,412)	2,402,459	
- GDP at Current Price, Industry (Year-on-Year, %)	12.17%	-12.17%					
 US 1-Year Treasury Yield Curve Rates 	-167.24%	167.24%					
3 - Overdraft			(182,719)	200,334	(752,254)	824,775	
- Cambodia CPI, All Items 2006=100	-21.21	21.21					

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2023 AND FOR THE YEAR THEN ENDED

38. Financial risk management (continued)

38.2 Market risk

The Group and the Bank are exposed to market risk, which is the risk of losses in on and off-balance sheet positions arising from movements in the market prices, such as interest rates, equity, foreign currency exchange rates, derivatives, and options, 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; and,
- (ii) Foreign exchange risk: can lead to losses when there is an imbalance between assets and liabilities in any particular currency.

Commodity risk and equity risk are not applicable at the moment given that the Group and the Bank do 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 the Management's ability to assess and manage the Group's and the Bank's risks.

Market risks are managed based on the following principles and internal targets:

Principles of the market risk:

- In line with sound banking principles, the Group and the Bank 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 in 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 Department.

Internal targets on the market risk:

- The regulatory limits on foreign exchange currency mismatch per currency and cumulative mismatch for all foreign currencies should be observed at all times.
- The Group and 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.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2023 AND FOR THE YEAR THEN ENDED

38. Financial risk management (continued)

38.2 Market risk (continued)

Internal targets on the market risk: (continued)

- Relevant divisions and departments should regularly assess and monitor the perceived risks of noncompliance with the targets. Any breaches of internal targets should be reported to the ALCO and President & Group Managing Director.
- Any change in the 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 times, the Group and 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.

(i) Interest rate risk

As at 31 December 2023 and 2022, the Group's and the Bank's derivative financial instruments and financial investments designated as FVOCI are valued at fair value in accordance with the methods as disclosed in Note 39. The Group and the Bank use derivative financial instruments, such as foreign exchange contract and interest rate swaps to hold its risk exposures.

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 debts. 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 and the Bank agree 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 tables on the next pages summarise 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 2023 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 2023									
Financial assets									
Cash on hand	-	-	-	-	-	495,793,568	495,793,568		
Deposits and placements with other banks, net	72,437,235	500,000	500,000	-	-	1,436,105,943	1,509,543,178		
Statutory deposits	43,316,302	- · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		-	-	505,310,807	548,627,109		
Financial investments	240,196,361	48,184,822	10,936,496	56,293,836	-	1,932,869	357,544,384		
Loans and advances, net									
- Performing	159,555,306	278,055,647	1,088,678,442	3,729,976,644	940,614,297	34,751,338	6,231,631,674		
- Non-performing	-	-	-	-	-	425,680,335	425,680,335		
- Loss allowance	-	-	-	-	-	(55,646,778)	(55,646,778)		
Derivative financial instruments	-	-	-	-	-	5,746,686	5,746,686		
Other assets		<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u>.</u>	<u>.</u>	8,550,649	8,550,649		
Total financial assets	515,505,204	326,740,469	1,100,114,938	3,786,270,480	940,614,297	2,858,225,417	9,527,470,805		
Financial liabilities									
Deposits and placements of other banks and financial institutions	78,009,448	61,522,694	69,505,649	42,858,216	81,450,000	86,446,613	419,792,620		
Deposits from customers	2,896,069,709	587,519,319	1,589,074,753	952,489,288	55,048,753	727,818,597	6,808,020,419		
Lease liabilities	1,260,820	1,796,766	9,058,299	19,512,969	961,699	(62,866)	32,527,687		
Borrowings	100,398,440	315,616,888	206,062,394	218,300,744	4,595,532	14,839,552	859,813,550		
Subordinated debts	-	-	25,855,795	56,194,474	34,698,987	304,626	117,053,882		
Other liabilities		<u> </u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u> </u>	43,591,008	43,591,008		
Total financial liabilities	3,075,738,417	966,455,667	1,899,556,890	1,289,355,691	176,754,971	872,937,530	8,280,799,166		
Net interest sensitivity gap	(2,560,233,213)	(639,715,198)	(799,441,952)	2,496,914,789	763,859,326	1,985,287,887	1,246,671,639		
In KHR'000 equivalent (Note 5)	(10,458,552,676)	(2,613,236,584)	(3,265,720,374)	10,199,896,913	3,120,365,347	8,109,901,018	5,092,653,644		
Unused portion of overdrafts	-	-	-	-	-	209,854,669	209,854,669		
Guarantees, acceptances, and other financial facilities		<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	69,317,067	69,317,067		
Net interest sensitivity gap				-		279,171,736	279,171,736		
In KHR'000 equivalent (Note 5)				-	-	1,140,416,541	1,140,416,541		

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2023 AND FOR THE YEAR THEN ENDED

38. Financial risk management (continued)

38.2 Market risk (continued)

	The Group								
	Up to 1 month	1-3 months	3-12 months	1-5 years	Over 5 years	Non-interest bearing	Total		
	US\$	US\$	US\$	US\$	US\$	US\$	US\$		
As at 31 December 2022						· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·			
Financial assets									
Cash on hand	-	-	-	-	-	497,027,041	497,027,041		
Deposits and placements with other banks, net	228,789,351	95,000,000	-	-	-	522,812,824	846,602,175		
Statutory deposits	43,316,302	-	-	-	-	439,014,691	482,330,993		
Financial investments	404,316,250	64,073,452	55,148,351	30,000,000	-	2,499,479	556,037,532		
Loans and advances, net									
- Performing	169,382,025	281,948,019	1,060,271,450	3,798,586,676	884,239,642	40,744,512	6,235,172,324		
- Non-performing	-	-	-	-	-	186,476,431	186,476,431		
- Loss allowance	-	-	-	-	-	(42,242,662)	(42,242,662)		
Derivative financial instruments	-	-	-	-	-	9,630,593	9,630,593		
Other assets	<u>-</u>		<u> </u>		<u> </u>	44,777,965	44,777,965		
Total financial assets	845,803,928	441,021,471	1,115,419,801	3,828,586,676	884,239,642	1,700,740,874	8,815,812,392		
Financial liabilities									
Deposits and placements of other banks and financial institutions	101,345,161	51,935,956	56,205,170	50,666,763	77,650,000	80,023,349	417,826,399		
Deposits from customers	2,658,800,994	477,912,227	1,459,502,853	771,800,536	40,321,091	562,826,601	5,971,164,302		
Lease liabilities	1,277,407	1,744,792	7,755,399	16,531,505	1,139,667	-	28,448,770		
Borrowings	99,917,359	314,532,759	330,654,865	189,998,011	8,825,273	13,407,601	957,335,868		
Subordinated debts	-	-	25,810,243	73,573,069	28,096,458	282,558	127,762,328		
Other liabilities		<u> </u>	<u>-</u>		<u> </u>	95,830,215	95,830,215		
Total financial liabilities	2,861,340,921	846,125,734	1,879,928,530	1,102,569,884	156,032,489	752,370,324	7,598,367,882		
Net interest sensitivity gap	(2,015,536,993)	(405,104,263)	(764,508,729)	2,726,016,792	728,207,153	948,370,550	1,217,444,510		
In KHR'000 equivalent (Note 5)	(8,297,965,800)	(1,667,814,251)	(3,147,482,437)	11,223,011,133	2,998,028,849	3,904,441,553	5,012,219,047		
Unused portion of overdrafts	_	_	-	-	_	175,132,489	175,132,489		
Guarantees, acceptances, and other financial facilities	-	_	_	-	_	72,049,459	72,049,459		
Net interest sensitivity gap						247,181,948	247,181,948		
In KHR'000 equivalent (Note 5)						1,017,648,079	1,017,648,079		
, , , , , , ,					-	,- ,,-	,- ,,		

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2023 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 2023									
Financial assets									
Cash on hand	-	-	-	-	_	486,584,317	486,584,317		
Deposits and placements with other banks, net	72,437,235	-	-	-	-	1,406,444,786	1,478,882,021		
Statutory deposits	43,316,302	-	=	=	=	499,985,802	543,302,104		
Financial investments	240,196,361	48,184,822	10,936,496	56,293,836	-	1,932,869	357,544,384		
Loans and advances, net									
- Performing	155,382,249	268,379,431	1,055,988,462	3,647,706,380	934,065,997	33,214,584	6,094,737,103		
- Non-performing	-	-	-	-	-	401,905,723	401,905,723		
- Loss allowance	-	-	-	-	-	(39,599,538)	(39,599,538)		
Derivative financial instruments	-	=	-	-	=	5,746,686	5,746,686		
Other assets	- - - - -		4.000.004.000	2 704 000 040	- 004 005 007	8,160,591	8,160,591		
Total financial assets	511,332,147	316,564,253	1,066,924,958	3,704,000,216	934,065,997	2,804,375,820	9,337,263,391		
Financial liabilities									
Deposits and placements of other banks and financial institutions	72,608,373	55,801,432	45,413,544	41,634,787	81,450,000	89,497,791	386,405,927		
Deposits from customers	2,869,866,203	581,036,709	1,565,410,232	933,920,448	51,521,257	713,534,176	6,715,289,025		
Lease liabilities	1,212,506	1,752,559	8,723,500	18,705,240	153,543		30,547,348		
Borrowings	100,398,440	312,004,725	199,257,570	212,913,269	4,085,770	14,758,817	843,418,591		
Subordinated debts	-	=	25,855,795	56,194,474	34,698,987	304,626	117,053,882		
Other liabilities			4 0 4 4 000 0 4 4	4 000 000 040	474 000 557	42,489,918	42,489,918		
Total financial liabilities	3,044,085,522	950,595,425	1,844,660,641	1,263,368,218	171,909,557	860,585,328	8,135,204,691		
Net interest sensitivity gap	(2,532,753,375)	(634,031,172)	(777,735,683)	2,440,631,998	762,156,440	1,943,790,492	1,202,058,700		
In KHR'000 equivalent (Note 5)	(10,346,297,537)	(2,590,017,338)	(3,177,050,265)	9,969,981,712	3,113,409,057	7,940,384,160	4,910,409,789		
Unused portion of overdrafts	-	-	-	_	-	209,405,052	209,405,052		
Guarantees, acceptances, and other financial facilities	-	-	-	-	-	69,183,985	69,183,985		
Net interest sensitivity gap						278,589,037	278,589,037		
In KHR'000 equivalent (Note 5)			-			1,138,036,215	1,138,036,215		

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2023 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	months	months	years	years	bearing	Total	
	US\$	US\$	US\$	US\$	US\$	US\$	US\$	
As at 31 December 2022								
Financial assets								
Cash on hand	-	-	-	-	-	486,665,483	486,665,483	
Deposits and placements with other banks, net	228,489,351	95,000,000	-	-	-	504,907,074	828,396,425	
Statutory deposits	43,316,302	-	-	-	-	436,239,774	479,556,076	
Financial investments	404,316,250	64,073,452	55,148,351	30,000,000	-	2,499,479	556,037,532	
Loans and advances, net								
- Performing	165,054,126	273,277,147	1,027,180,394	3,714,519,963	876,990,047	32,669,016	6,089,690,693	
- Non-performing	=	=	-	=	-	184,735,760	184,735,760	
- Loss allowance	=	=	-	=	-	(28,156,968)	(28,156,968)	
Derivative financial instruments	=	=	-	=	-	9,630,593	9,630,593	
Other assets	<u> </u>	-	<u>-</u>	<u> </u>	<u>-</u> .	44,724,815	44,724,815	
Total financial assets	841,176,029	432,350,599	1,082,328,745	3,744,519,963	876,990,047	1,673,915,026	8,651,280,409	
Financial liabilities								
Deposits and placements of other banks and financial institutions	100,063,670	47,807,089	32,709,334	49,649,084	77,650,000	82,732,467	390,611,644	
Deposits from customers	2,633,726,898	472,900,248	1,443,222,711	753,815,101	36,115,884	549,652,568	5,889,433,410	
Lease liabilities	1,214,525	1,724,891	7,490,537	15,778,746	248,936	-	26,457,635	
Borrowings	99,917,360	311,446,441	328,268,612	182,903,434	8,389,125	13,350,885	944,275,857	
Subordinated debts	-	- , -,	25,810,243	73,573,069	28,096,458	282,558	127,762,328	
Other liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	95,593,093	95,593,093	
Total financial liabilities	2,834,922,453	833,878,669	1,837,501,437	1,075,719,434	150,500,403	741,611,571	7,474,133,967	
Net interest sensitivity gap	(1,993,746,424)	(401,528,070)	(755,172,692)	2,668,800,529	726,489,644	932,303,455	1,177,146,442	
In KHR'000 equivalent (Note 5)	(8,208,254,028)	(1,653,091,062)	(3,109,045,973)	10,987,451,778	2,990,957,864	3,838,293,324	4,846,311,903	
Unused portion of overdrafts		·				174,716,731	174,716,731	
Guarantees, acceptances, and other financial facilities	_	-	-	_	_	71918114	71,918,114	
Net interest sensitivity gap			 -	 -	 -	246,634,845	246,634,845	
In KHR'000 equivalent (Note 5)						1,015,395,657	1,015,395,657	

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2023 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 FVTPL. Therefore, a change in interest rates at the reporting date would not affect the 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 and subordinated debts as a result of changes in interest rates. The change of 25 basis points ("bp") in interest rates of borrowings and subordinated debts at the reporting date would not have a material effect on the 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 statement of financial position or protecting interest expense through different interest rate cycles.

(ii) Foreign exchange risk

The Group operates in Cambodia, Lao PDR, and the Republic of the Union of Myanmar and transacts in many currencies. It is exposed to various currency risks, primarily with respect to KHR, Euro ("EUR"), THB, LAK, Japanese Yen, Australian Dollar ("AUD"), Vietnamese Dong, Canadian Dollar, MMK, and others.

Foreign exchange risk arises from future commercial transactions and recognised assets and liabilities denominated in a currency that is neither the Group's nor the Bank's functional currency.

The Management measures, closely monitors, and manages foreign exchange risk on a daily basis and takes action on time as necessary. Enough net open currency position is maintained which follows the regulatory requirements and internal risk policies.

The tables in the next pages summarise the Group's and the Bank's exposure to foreign currency exchange rate risk. Included in the tables are the financial instruments at carrying amount by currency.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2023 AND FOR THE YEAR THEN ENDED

38. Financial risk management (continued)

38.2 Market risk (continued)

				The Gr	oup			
	-	In US\$ equivalent						
	KHR	USD	THB	EUR	AUD	LAK	Others	Total
As at 31 December 2023								
Financial assets								
Cash on hand	151,910,893	303,036,520	32,204,150	576,681	632,161	5,425,995	2,007,168	495,793,568
Deposits and placements with other banks, net	203,904,887	1,274,696,262	6,902,069	2,028,973	661,619	19,622,074	1,727,294	1,509,543,178
Statutory deposits	95,067,320	449,279,042	881,861	-	-	3,398,886	-	548,627,109
Financial investments	293,036,815	64,507,569	-	-	-	-	-	357,544,384
Loans and advances, net	1,063,884,145	5,365,456,901	27,719,187	-	-	126,405,072	18,199,926	6,601,665,231
Derivative financial instruments	-	5,746,686	-	-	-	-	-	5,746,686
Other assets	276,638	7,498,556	6	<u>-</u>	<u> </u>	775,449	<u>-</u>	8,550,649
Total financial assets	1,808,080,698	7,470,221,536	67,707,273	2,605,654	1,293,780	155,627,476	21,934,388	9,527,470,805
Financial liabilities								
Deposits and placements of other banks and financial institutions	35,361,297	350,660,131	236,472	=	-	33,534,720	=	419,792,620
Deposits from customers	1,676,184,538	4,985,357,773	66,912,556	1,636,186	108	75,311,174	2,618,084	6,808,020,419
Lease liabilities	105,268	32,229,439	1,455	-	-	158,988	32,537	32,527,687
Borrowings	56,947,268	791,134,745	-	-	-	10,795,877	935,660	859,813,550
Subordinated debts	-	117,053,882	-	-	-	-	-	117,053,882
Other liabilities	3,050,671	39,244,912	261,341	42,602	9,212	756,382	225,888	43,591,008
Total financial liabilities	1,771,649,042	6,315,680,882	67,411,824	1,678,788	9,320	120,557,141	3,812,169	8,280,799,166
Net on-balance sheet position	36,431,656	1,154,540,654	295,449	926,866	1,284,460	35,070,335	18,122,219	1,246,671,639
In KHR'000 equivalent (Note 5)	148,823,313	4,716,298,572	1,206,909	3,786,248	5,247,019	143,262,318	74,029,265	5,092,654,644
• • •								
Unused portion of overdrafts	7,774,042	200,751,086	879,924	-	_	449,617	-	209,854,669
Guarantees, acceptances, and other financial facilities	9,924,693	59,259,292	-	_	_	133,082	_	69,317,067
Credit commitment	17,698,735	260,010,378	879,924	-		582,699		279,171,736
In KHR'000 equivalent (Note 5)	72,299,332	1,062,142,394	3,594,490		=	2,380,325		1,140,416,541
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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2023 AND FOR THE YEAR THEN ENDED

38. Financial risk management (continued)

38.2 Market risk (continued)

				The G	roup			
	In US\$ equivalent							
	KHR	USD	THB	EUR	AUD	LAK	Others	Total
As at 31 December 2022								
Financial assets								
Cash on hand	113,035,257	347,641,854	25,283,928	1,819,435	607,406	6,593,777	2,045,384	497,027,041
Deposits and placements with other banks, net	199,768,469	624,980,935	7,807,489	1,034,782	575,248	10,593,878	1,841,374	846,602,175
Statutory deposits	71,532,670	408,612,602	453,587	-	-	1,732,134	-	482,330,993
Financial investments	212,125,224	343,912,308	-	-	-	-	-	556,037,532
Loans and advances, net	879,910,438	5,342,418,159	23,974,618	-	-	117,366,001	15,736,877	6,379,406,093
Derivative financial instruments	-	9,630,593	-	-	-	-	-	9,630,593
Other assets	237,433	44,383,700	101	<u> </u>	<u>-</u>	156,731	<u> </u>	44,777,965
Total financial assets	1,476,609,491	7,121,580,151	57,519,723	2,854,217	1,182,654	136,442,521	19,623,635	8,815,812,392
Financial liabilities								
Deposits and placements of other banks and financial institutions	44,659,678	341,537,650	232,267	-	-	31,396,804	-	417,826,399
Deposits from customers	1,307,157,120	4,536,026,742	57,505,564	2,452,356	106	65,568,597	2,453,817	5,971,164,302
Lease liabilities	-	28,187,029	41,796	-	-	140,608	79,337	28,448,770
Borrowings	53,299,500	897,488,017	-	-	-	6,548,351	-	957,335,868
Subordinated debts	-	127,762,328	-	-	-	-	-	127,762,328
Other liabilities	17,651,834	77,793,381	6,174	63,131	<u> </u>	143,159	172,536	95,830,215
Total financial liabilities	1,422,768,132	6,008,795,147	57,785,801	2,515,487	106	103,797,519	2,705,690	7,598,367,882
Net on-balance sheet position	53,841,359	1,112,785,004	(266,078)	338,730	1,182,548	32,645,002	16,917,945	1,217,444,510
In KHR'000 equivalent (Note 5)	221,664,875	4,581,335,861	(1,095,443)	1,394,551	4,868,550	134,399,473	69,651,180	5,012,219,047
Unused portion of overdrafts	4,149,372	170,505,962	61,397	-	-	415,758	-	175,132,489
Guarantees, acceptances, and other financial facilities	8,119,799	61,108,303	2,462,641	-	-	131,345	227,371	72,049,459
Credit commitment	12,269,171	231,614,265	2,524,038	-		547,103	227,371	247,181,948
In KHR'000 equivalent (Note 5)	50,512,177	953,555,929	10,391,464			2,252,423	936,086	1,017,648,079
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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2023 AND FOR THE YEAR THEN ENDED

38. Financial risk management (continued)

38.2 Market risk (continued)

				The Banl					
	In US\$ equivalent								
	KHR	USD	THB	EUR	AUD	LAK	Others	Total	
As at 31 December 2023									
Financial assets									
Cash on hand	151,904,672	301,587,525	30,583,206	572,521	631,706	3,910	1,300,777	486,584,317	
Deposits and placements with other banks, net	203,904,887	1,268,560,627	2,005,438	2,028,973	661,619	14,981	1,705,496	1,478,882,021	
Statutory deposits	94,785,802	448,516,302	-	-	-	-	-	543,302,104	
Financial investments	293,036,815	64,507,569	-	-	-	-	-	357,544,384	
Loans and advances, net	1,063,884,147	5,365,439,954	27,719,187	-	-	-	-	6,457,043,288	
Derivative financial instruments	-	5,746,686	-	-	-	-	-	5,746,686	
Other assets	275,657	7,884,928	6	-	-	-	-	8,160,591	
Total financial assets	1,807,791,980	7,462,243,591	60,307,837	2,601,494	1,293,325	18,891	3,006,273	9,337,263,391	
Financial liabilities									
Deposits and placements of other banks and financial institutions	35,361,408	349,098,778	1,945,741	-	-	-	-	386,405,927	
Deposits from customers	1,676,954,988	4,979,022,761	57,674,982	1,636,186	108	-	-	6,715,289,025	
Lease liabilities	105,268	30,442,080	-	-	-	-	-	30,547,348	
Borrowings	56,947,268	786,471,323	-	-	-	-	-	843,418,591	
Subordinated debts	-	117,053,882	-	-	-	-	-	117,053,882	
Other liabilities	3,045,878	38,940,135	235,814	42,602	9,212	76	216,201	42,489,918	
Total financial liabilities	1,772,414,810	6,301,028,959	59,856,537	1,678,788	9,320	76	216,201	8,135,204,691	
Net on-balance sheet position	35,377,170	1,161,214,632	451,300	922,706	1,284,005	18,815	2,790,072	1,202,058,700	
In KHR'000 equivalent (Note 5)	144,515,739	4,743,561,772	1,843,561	3,769,254	5,245,160	76,859	11,397,444	4,910,409,789	
I have a departure of a conductor	7774040	000 754 000	070.004					000 405 050	
Unused portion of overdrafts	7,774,042	200,751,086	879,924	-	-	-	-	209,405,052	
Guarantees, acceptances, and other financial facilities	9,924,693	59,259,292	070.004	<u> </u>		<u> </u>	<u> </u>	69,183,985	
Credit commitment	17,698,735	260,010,378	879,924			<u> </u>		278,589,037	
In KHR'000 equivalent (Note 5)	72,299,331	1,062,142,394	3,594,490	<u> </u>	<u>-</u>	<u> </u>		1,138,036,215	

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2023 AND FOR THE YEAR THEN ENDED

38. Financial risk management (continued)

38.2 Market risk (continued)

				The	Bank			
	In US\$ equivalent							
	KHR	USD	THB	EUR	AUD	LAK	Others	Total
As at 31 December 2022	<u> </u>							
Financial assets								
Cash on hand	113,025,660	346,175,903	23,581,457	1,813,640	606,641	460	1,461,722	486,665,483
Deposits and placements with other banks, net	199,768,467	622,629,442	2,552,967	1,034,782	575,248	-	1,835,519	828,396,425
Statutory deposits	71,289,774	408,266,302	-	-	-	-	-	479,556,076
Financial investments	212,125,224	343,912,308	-	-	-	-	-	556,037,532
Loans and advances, net	879,910,437	5,342,384,430	23,974,618	-	-	-	-	6,246,269,485
Derivative financial instruments	-	9,630,593	-	-	-	-	-	9,630,593
Other assets	234,095	44,490,619	101	<u>-</u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>		44,724,815
Total financial assets	1,476,353,657	7,117,489,597	50,109,143	2,848,422	1,181,889	460	3,297,241	8,651,280,409
Financial liabilities								
Deposits and placements of other banks and financial institutions	44,659,678	343,372,365	2,579,601	-	-	-	-	390,611,644
Deposits from customers	1,307,960,023	4,531,228,587	47,792,338	2,452,356	106	-	-	5,889,433,410
Lease liabilities	-	26,457,635	-	-	-	-	-	26,457,635
Borrowings	53,299,501	890,976,356	-	-	-	-	-	944,275,857
Subordinated debts	-	127,762,328	-	-	-	-	-	127,762,328
Other liabilities	17,648,431	77,713,741	6,174	63,131	-	<u> </u>	161,616	95,593,093
Total financial liabilities	1,423,567,633	5,997,511,012	50,378,113	2,515,487	106	<u>-</u> _	161,616	7,474,133,967
Net on-balance sheet position	52,786,024	1,119,978,585	(268,970)	332,935	1,181,783	460	3,135,625	1,177,146,442
In KHR'000 equivalent (Note 5)	217,320,062	4,610,951,834	(1,107,349)	1,370,693	4,865,401	1,894	12,909,368	4,846,311,903
Unused portion of overdrafts	4,149,372	170,505,962	61,397	-	-	-	-	174,716,731
Guarantees, acceptances, and other financial facilities	8,119,799	61,108,303	2,462,641	-	-	-	227,371	71,918,114
Credit commitment	12,269,171	231,614,265	2,524,038	_	-	-	227,371	246,634,845
In KHR'000 equivalent (Note 5)	50,512,178	953,555,929	10,391,464				936,086	1,015,395,657
		,,	-,,				,	,- 2,000,000

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2023 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 are exposed to changes in USD and other foreign currencies' exchange rates. Due to a reasonably possible strengthening or weakening of the USD against foreign currencies, the Group's 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 are 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 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 and the Bank's liquidity risk management is to ensure that the Group and the Bank can meet its cash obligations in a timely and cost-effective manner. Up to the date of this report, the Group's and the Bank'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 and the Bank are able to maintain a diversified core deposit base comprising of savings, demand, and fixed deposits. This provides the Group and the Bank 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 payments and settlement obligations on a timely basis.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2023 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 Group's and 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, and capital raising, and that the liquidity risk is managed in accordance with the
 requirements of the Board of Directors.
- Stress testing is performed regularly to assess various scenarios, which include short, medium and longterm, institution-specific and market-wide stress which may put the Group's and the Bank's liquidity at risk.
- The Treasury Department identifies, monitors, manages, and controls the risk associated with the 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 Group's and the Bank's contingency funding plan.
- The Group and the Bank incorporate 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 its business activities.

Internal targets on the liquidity risk:

- The regulatory limit on the Liquidity Coverage Ratio ("LCR") should be observed at all times.
- The Group and the Bank will have, at all times, an internal target 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 mobilisation capacity.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2023 AND FOR THE YEAR THEN ENDED

38. Financial risk management (continued)

38.3 Liquidity risk (continued)

a) Liquidity risk management process (continued)

Internal targets on the liquidity risk: (continued)

- Relevant divisions and departments should regularly assess and monitor the perceived risks of noncompliance with 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 in the 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 times, the Group and the Bank will have a contingency plan to be executed when it is perceived by
 the Management 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 Group and the Bank experience a severe liquidity, the Bank must immediately notify the 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 the NBC's Prakas No. B7-017-301 dated 27 September 2017 on Liquidity Risk Management Framework, which consists of risk appetite, risk tolerance, policies, early warning indicators, and monitoring mechanism which are reviewed and endorsed by the BRIC and approved by the Board of Directors. 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 Group's and the Bank's contingency funding plan 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 Group and the Bank have 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 and the Bank are measuring, monitoring, and managing its liquidity positions to comply with the LCR.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2023 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 Management when the LCR potentially falls below the minimum requirement.

The Group and the Bank also use 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 position. In addition, The Group and the Bank also perform daily and monthly liquidity stress test in order to identify and quantify its exposures to possible future liquidity stresses and in analysing possible impacts on the cash flows, liquidity position, profitability, and solvency.

(b) Funding approach

The Group's and the Bank's main sources of liquidity 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 Management's daily review of maturity of fixed deposits and key depositors. The Group's and the Bank'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 tables in the succeeding pages present the cash flows payable under non-derivative financial liabilities and the assets held for managing liquidity risk grouped using their remaining contractual maturities as at the end of the reporting period. The amounts disclosed in the tables are the contractual undiscounted cash flows, wherein the Group and the Bank manage the inherent liquidity risk based on contractual undiscounted cash flows.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2023 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 to 3	3 to 6	6 to 12	1 to 5	Over	
	1 month	months	months	months	years	5 years	Total
	US\$	US\$	US\$	US\$	US\$	US\$	US\$
As at 31 December 2023							
Financial liabilities							
Deposits and placements of other banks and financial institutions, net	160,371,721	66,105,277	40,517,345	38,733,466	68,741,670	105,647,885	480,117,364
Deposits from customers	3,555,435,489	629,423,161	554,245,546	1,172,869,911	1,077,210,062	74,239,775	7,063,423,944
Lease liabilities	1,286,316	1,850,608	3,345,708	6,008,065	22,340,588	3,055,579	37,886,864
Borrowings*	6,167,614	93,830,239	18,914,511	91,389,063	770,431,952	24,699,577	1,005,432,956
Subordinated debts*	-	-	19,568,754	15,943,334	76,842,435	40,848,062	153,202,585
Other liabilities	43,044,777	284,426	5,357	256,448	-	<u> </u>	43,591,008
Total financial liabilities (contractual maturity dates)	3,766,305,917	791,493,711	636,597,221	1,325,200,287	2,015,566,707	248,490,878	8,783,654,721
In KHR'000 equivalent (Note 5)	15,385,359,671	3,233,251,809	2,600,499,648	5,413,443,172	8,233,589,998	1,015,085,237	35,881,229,535
Assets held for managing liquidity risk (contractual maturity dates)	2,590,051,852	387,106,029	510,138,284	1,007,148,263	4,806,873,731	2,048,622,786	11,349,940,945
In KHR'000 equivalent (Note 5)	10,580,361,817	1,581,328,128	2,083,914,890	4,114,200,654	19,636,079,191	8,368,624,081	46,364,508,761
As at 31 December 2022							
Financial liabilities							
Deposits and placements of other banks and financial institutions, net	178,689,014	53,987,759	35,798,504	29,135,831	78,030,382	104,427,655	480,069,145
Deposits from customers	3,170,853,327	505,475,223	520,068,844	1,049,994,038	858,389,457	46,335,293	6,151,116,182
Lease liabilities	1,238,480	1,724,647	2,811,640	5,357,283	19,227,169	3,401,022	33,760,241
Borrowings*	7,313,701	64,701,614	62,899,384	164,022,554	789,718,644	14,471,688	1,103,127,585
Subordinated debts*	-	-	20,150,242	16,589,919	96,396,242	34,361,227	167,497,630
Other liabilities	95,442,589	117,810	-	=	269,816	=	95,830,215
Total financial liabilities (contractual maturity dates)	3,453,537,111	626,007,053	641,728,614	1,265,099,625	1,842,031,710	202,996,885	8,031,400,998
In KHR'000 equivalent (Note 5)	14,218,212,286	2,577,271,037	2,641,996,704	5,208,415,156	7,583,644,550	835,738,176	33,065,277,909
Assets held for managing liquidity risk (contractual maturity dates)	2,075,363,672	498,430,788	497,068,237	974,411,132	4,828,621,283	1,669,778,078	10,543,673,190
in KHR'000 equivalent (Note 5)	8,544,272,238	2,052,039,554	2,046,429,932	4,011,650,630	19,879,433,822	6,874,476,347	43,408,302,523

^{*} The amounts for variable interest rate instruments are subject to change depending on the variable interest rates determined at the end of the reporting period.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2023 AND FOR THE YEAR THEN ENDED

38. Financial risk management (continued)

38.3 Liquidity risk (continued)

c) Non-derivative cash flows (continued)

				The Bank			
	Up to	1 to 3	3 to 6	6 to 12	1 to 5	Over	
	1 month US\$	months US\$	months US\$	months US\$	years US\$	5 years US\$	Total US\$
As at 31 December 2023							
Financial liabilities							
Deposits and placements of other banks and financial institutions, net	158,567,437	60,207,937	31,571,579	22,055,432	67,351,603	105,647,885	445,401,873
Deposits from customers	3,516,772,679	622,263,484	544,560,867	1,156,437,784	1,054,409,436	69,343,309	6,963,787,559
Lease liabilities	1,239,754	1,809,456	3,174,337	5,846,655	21,400,227	228,533	33,698,962
Borrowings*	6,167,613	90,057,010	16,931,147	85,781,334	764,278,442	24,157,092	987,372,638
Subordinated debts*	-		19,568,754	15,943,334	76,842,435	40,848,062	153,202,585
Other liabilities	42,238,852	251,066	-	- -	-	- -	42,489,918
Total financial liabilities (contractual maturity dates)	3,724,986,335	774,588,953	615,806,684	1,286,064,539	1,984,282,143	240,224,881	8,625,953,535
In KHR'000 equivalent (Note 5)	15,216,569,178	3,164,195,873	2,515,570,304	5,253,573,642	8,105,792,554	981,318,639	35,237,020,190
Assets held for managing liquidity risk (contractual maturity dates)	2,533,749,275	373,217,124	491,500,359	979,111,143	4,699,212,093	2,036,763,071	11,113,553,065
In KHR'000 equivalent (Note 5)	10,350,365,788	1,524,591,952	2,007,778,967	3,999,669,019	19,196,281,400	8,320,177,145	45,398,864,271
As at 31 December 2022							
Financial liabilities							
Deposits and placements of other banks and financial institutions, net	180.824.669	49,782,655	27,817,273	12,024,268	76,853,970	104,427,655	451,730,490
Deposits from customers	3,133,849,439	500,011,902	514,137,828	1,037,674,911	837,032,756	40,259,639	6,062,966,475
Lease liabilities	1,175,556	1,684,643	2,766,862	5,141,980	18,323,677	374,011	29,466,729
Borrowings*	7,313,702	61,504,279	61,444,450	162,435,417	781,534,920	13,983,988	1,088,216,756
Subordinated debts*	-	· · ·	20,150,242	16,589,919	96,396,242	34,361,227	167,497,630
Other liabilities	95,512,593	80,500	-	-	-	-	95,593,093
Total financial liabilities (contractual maturity dates)	3,418,675,959	613,063,979	626,316,655	1,233,866,495	1,810,141,565	193,406,520	7,895,471,173
In KHR'000 equivalent (Note 5)	14,074,688,923	2,523,984,402	2,578,545,669	5,079,828,360	7,452,352,823	796,254,643	32,505,654,820
Assets held for managing liquidity risk (contractual maturity dates)	2,032,471,213	486,529,098	479,980,556	946,277,458	4,721,436,741	1,670,695,823	10,337,390,889
In KHR'000 equivalent (Note 5)	8,367,683,984	2,003,040,296	1,976,079,949	3,895,824,295	19,438,155,063	6,878,254,703	42,559,038,290

^{*} The amounts for variable interest rate instruments are subject to change depending on the variable interest rates determined at the end of the reporting period.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2023 AND FOR THE YEAR THEN ENDED

38. Financial risk management (continued)

38.3 Liquidity risk (continued)

(d) Derivative financial instruments

The following tables detail the Group's and the Bank's liquidity analysis for derivative financial instruments. The table has been drawn up based on the undiscounted net cash inflows or outflows from the derivative financial instruments that settle on a net basis and the undiscounted gross inflows or outflows from those derivatives that require gross settlement. The amount payable or receivable is not fixed; the amount disclosed has been determined with reference to the projected interest rates as illustrated by the yield curves existing as 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 2023					· -		
Gross settled (interest rate swap - cash flow hedges)							
- (inflow)	-	(345,647)	(9,118,378)	(3,585,672)	-	(13,049,697)	
- outflow	_	85,190	4,107,172	381,578	<u> </u>	4,573,940	
Net		(260,457)	(5,011,206)	(3,204,094)		(8,475,757)	
In KHR'000 equivalent (Note 5)	<u></u>	(1,063,967)	(20,470,777)	(13,088,724)	<u>-</u>	(34,623,468)	
	Up to	1 to 3	The Gro 3 to 12	up 1 to 5	Over		
	1 month	months	months	years	5 years	Total	
44.04.D	US\$	US\$	US\$	US\$	US\$	US\$	
At 31 December 2022							
Gross settled (interest rate swap - cash flow hedges)		(4.00.4.007)	(0.040.400)	(0.007.000)		(45.700.000)	
- (inflow) - outflow	-	(1,294,637)	(6,310,466)	(8,097,296)	-	(15,702,399)	
		517,597	1,205,802	951,529		2,674,928	
Net	<u> </u>	(777,040)	(5,104,664)	(7,145,767)		(13,027,471)	
In KHR'000 equivalent (Note 5)		(3,199,074)	(21,015,902)	(29,419,123)		(53,634,099)	

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2023 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 2023						
Gross settled (interest rate swap - cash flow hedges)						
- (inflow)	-	(345,647)	(9,118,378)	(3,585,672)	-	(13,049,697)
- outflow		85,190	4,107,172	381,578	<u> </u>	4,573,940
Net		(260,457)	(5,011,206)	(3,204,094)		(8,475,757)
In KHR'000 equivalent (Note 5)		(1,063,967)	(20,470,777)	(13,088,724)	<u> </u>	(34,623,468)
			The Ba			
	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 2022 Gross settled (interest rate swap - cash flow hedges)						<u> </u>
- (inflow)	-	(1,294,637)	(6,310,466)	(8,097,296)	-	(15,702,399)
- outflow		517,597	1,205,802	951,529	<u>-</u> _	2,674,928
Net	-	(777,040)	(5,104,664)	(7,145,767)	<u> </u>	(13,027,471)

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2023 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 guarantees

The dates of the contractual amounts of the Group's and the Bank's off-balance sheet financial instruments that are committed to extend as credit to customers and other facilities are summarised in tables 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 2023							
Unused portion of overdrafts	209,854,669	-	-	-	-	209,854,669	
Bank guarantees	10,430,022	10,361,292	30,864,065	15,358,626	-	67,014,005	
Letters of credit	359,681	1,340,203	603,178	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	2,303,062	
Gross settled (Foreign exchange spot transactions - cash flow hedges)							
- (inflow)	-	-	-	-	-	-	
- outflow		<u>-</u> _	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>		
Net		<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u>-</u>	
Total	220,644,372	11,701,495	31,467,243	15,358,626	<u> </u>	279,171,736	
In KHR'000 equivalent (Note 5)	901,332,260	47,800,607	128,543,688	62,739,987		1,140,416,542	

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2023 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 guarantees (continued)

	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 2022		_					
Unused portion of overdrafts	175,132,489	-	-	-	-	175,132,489	
Bank guarantees	4,423,981	8,705,389	35,169,294	14,147,701	426,964	62,873,329	
Letters of credit	1,277,593	4,951,987	2,946,550	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	9,176,130	
Gross settled (Foreign exchange spot transactions - cash flow hedges)							
- (inflow)	-	-	-	-	-	-	
- outflow	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>		
Net		<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	-	
Total	180,834,063	13,657,376	38,115,844	14,147,701	426,964	247,181,948	
In KHR'000 equivalent (Note 5)	744,493,837	56,227,417	156,922,930	58,246,085	1,757,811	1,017,648,080	

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2023 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 guarantees (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 2023							
Unused portion of overdrafts	209,405,052	-	-	-	-	209,405,052	
Bank guarantees	10,430,022	10,361,292	30,730,983	15,358,626	-	66,880,923	
Letters of credit	359,681	1,340,203	603,178			2,303,062	
Gross settled (Foreign exchange spot transactions - cash flow hedges)							
- (inflow)	-	-	-	-	-	=	
- outflow						<u> </u>	
Net		<u> </u>				<u> </u>	
Total	220,194,755	11,701,495	31,334,161	15,358,626	-	278,589,037	
In KHR'000 equivalent (Note 5)	899,495,574	47,800,607	128,000,048	62,739,987		1,138,036,216	

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2023 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 guarantees (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 2022							
Unused portion of overdrafts	174,716,731	-	-	-	-	174,716,731	
Bank guarantees	4,423,981	8,574,044	35,169,294	14,147,701	426,964	62,741,984	
Letters of credit	1,277,593	4,951,987	2,946,550	<u> </u>		9,176,130	
Gross settled (Foreign exchange spot transactions - cash flow hedges)							
- (inflow)	-	-	-	-	-	-	
- outflow		<u> </u>	<u> </u>	_		<u>-</u>	
Net		<u> </u>	<u> </u>	_		<u>-</u>	
Total	180,418,305	13,526,031	38,115,844	14,147,701	426,964	246,634,845	
In KHR'000 equivalent (Note 5)	742,782,162	55,686,670	156,922,930	58,246,085	1,757,811	1,015,395,658	

ii. Other financial facilities

Other financial facilities are also included above based on the earliest contractual date as disclosed in Note 35(c).

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENT (CONTINUED) AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2023 AND FOR THE YEAR THEN ENDED

39. Fair value of financial instruments

Financial instruments comprise of financial assets and financial liabilities as disclosed in 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 is determined by reference to quoted prices in active markets or by using valuation techniques based on observable inputs or unobservable inputs. The Management's 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 the design, validation methodologies, and processes to ensure reasonable determination of the fair values.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENT (CONTINUED) AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2023 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 the fair value based on 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 STATEMENT (CONTINUED) AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2023 AND FOR THE YEAR THEN ENDED

39. Fair value of financial instruments (continued)

Determination of fair value (continued)

The following table shows the fair value of financial assets and liabilities analysed by various levels within the fair value hierarchy as at 31 December 2023 and 2022:

	The Group					The Bank			
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total	
	US\$	US\$	US\$	US\$	US\$	US\$	US\$	US\$	
31 December 2023 Financial assets									
Financial investments	-	-	189,670	189,670	=	=	189,670	189,670	
Derivative financial instruments	<u> </u>	<u>-</u>	5,746,686	5,746,686	<u>-</u>	-	5,746,686	5,746,686	
Total financial assets		<u> </u>	5,936,356	5,936,356		-	5,936,356	5,936,356	
In KHR'000 equivalent (Note 5)			24,250,014	24,250,014			24,250,014	24,250,014	
		The Gro	up		The Bank				
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total	
	US\$	US\$	US\$	US\$	US\$	US\$	US\$	US\$	
31 December 2022 Financial assets									
Financial investments	-	-	189,670	189,670	-	-	189,670	189,670	
Derivative financial instruments		-	9,630,593	9,630,593			9,630,593	9,630,593	
Total financial assets		<u>-</u>	9,820,263	9,820,263	<u> </u>	<u>-</u> ,	9,820,263	9,820,263	
In KHR'000 equivalent (Note 5)		_	40,430,022	40,430,022			40,430,022	40,430,022	

There were no transfers between Level 1 and Level 2 fair value measurements, and no transfers in and out of Level 3 fair value measurement during the years ended 31 December 2023 (2022: Nil).

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENT (CONTINUED) AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2023 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 the reporting date, the Group's 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 the 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 approximates their carrying values as at the reporting date due to the relatively short-term maturity of these instruments.

ii. Financial investments

Financial investments at FVOCI

Financial investments at FVOCI consist of the Bank's investment in CBC with 5% as equity cash investment and 1% through the Association of Banks in Cambodia amounting to US\$153,529 and in SWIFT required by the SWIFT SCRL from all its members amounting to US\$36,141 as at 31 December 2023 (2022: US\$153,529 and US\$36,141, respectively). The fair values of these equity investment securities cannot be reliably measured as at the reporting date. These investments are neither redeemable nor transferable and there is no market for them. The Group and the Bank do not intend to dispose these investments.

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. Debt securities include corporate and government bonds which were valued at amortised cost, and were purchased for the purpose of holding them until maturity and for earning interest.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENT (CONTINUED) AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2023 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. Inputs into the valuation techniques include 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.

Inputs into the models may include data from third party and information obtained from other market participants, which include observed primary and secondary transactions. Its carrying value approximates fair value as 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-term maturity of these instruments. While 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 since the Group and the Bank offer similar interest rate on the instrument with similar maturities and terms.

The estimated fair value of the deposits and placements with no stated maturities, which includes non-interest bearing deposits, and deposits payable on demand is the amount payable as at the reporting date.

v. Statutory deposits

The Bank's capital guarantee and reserve requirement represent the minimum reserves required by the 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 the reporting date.

ABL's capital guarantee and reserve requirement represent the minimum reserve required by the BOL. These deposits are not available for use in ABL's day-to-day operations and are refundable should ABL voluntarily ceases its operations in Lao PDR, but for the capital guarantee balance in excess of LAK5 million is available for use in daily operations. The fair value is the carrying amount as at the reporting date.

In compliance with Prakas No. 009 on the licensing of securities firms and securities representatives issued by the SERC, ACS is required to place a security deposit into SERC's bank account maintained with the NBC for operating as a securities broker in the Kingdom of Cambodia. These deposits are not available for use in the its day-to-day operations and are refundable should ACS voluntarily ceases its operations in Cambodia. The fair value is the carrying amount as at the reporting date.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENT (CONTINUED) AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2023 AND FOR THE YEAR THEN ENDED

39. Fair value of financial instruments (continued)

- (b) Financial instruments not measured at fair value (continued)
- 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.

vii. Borrowings, subordinated debts, and lease liabilities

The fair value of borrowings, subordinated debts, and lease liabilities are estimated by discounting the 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 as 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 with the prevailing market interest rates on the ground that there was no change in interest rates following the lenders' consideration of the Group's and the Bank's credit risk profile as at the reporting date. On this basis, the fair value of borrowings, subordinated debts, and lease liabilities approximates their carrying values as at the reporting date.

40. Capital risk management

The Group's and the Bank's objectives when managing capital, which is a broader concept than the 'equity' on the face of the statement of financial position, are:

- To comply with the capital requirement set by the NBC;
- To safeguard the Group's and 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, LCRs and other prudential ratios.

The tables in the succeeding page summarise 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 2023 and 2022.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENT (CONTINUED) AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2023 AND FOR THE YEAR THEN ENDED

40. Capital risk management (continued)

	The Group						
•	2023	2022	2023	2022			
	US\$	US\$	KHR'000	KHR'000			
			(Note 5)	(Note 5)			
Tier 1 capital							
Share capital	433,163,019	433,163,019	1,769,470,933	1,783,332,149			
Share premium	11,706,215	11,706,215	47,819,888	48,194,487			
Retained earnings	210,670,372	231,996,118	860,588,470	955,128,018			
General reserves based on the NBC Prakas	524,576,552	524,576,552	2,142,895,215	2,159,681,665			
Less: Intangible assets	(10,761,308)	(10,877,406)	(43,959,943)	(44,782,281)			
Less: Loans to related parties	(13,539,928)	(14,651,796)	(55,310,606)	(60,321,444)			
Less: Other losses	(59,649,230)	(53,814,891)	(243,667,105)	(221,555,906)			
	1,096,165,692	1,122,097,811	4,477,836,852	4,619,676,688			
Tier 2 complementary capital							
General provision based on the NBC Prakas	62,841,294	65,015,870	256,706,686	267,670,337			
Subordinated debts (*)	116,749,256	127,479,770	476,920,711	524,834,213			
Less: Equity participation in banking or							
financial institutions	(2,010,000)	(2,010,000)	(8,210,850)	(8,275,170)			
	177,580,550	190,485,640	725,416,547	784,229,380			
	4 070 7 40 0 40	4 0 4 0 5 0 0 4 5 4	F 000 0F0 000	5 400 000 000			
=	1,273,746,242	1,312,583,451	5,203,253,399	5,403,906,068			
		The Ba	nk				
	2023	2022	2023	2022			
	US\$	US\$	KHR'000	KHR'000			
			(Note 5)	(Note 5)			
Tier 1 capital							
Share capital	433,163,019	433,163,019	1,769,470,933	1,783,332,149			
Share premium	11,706,215	11,706,215	47,819,888	48,194,487			
Retained earnings	182,661,825	213,267,101	746,173,555	878,020,655			
General reserves based on the NBC Prakas	510,741,556	510,741,556	2,086,379,256	2,102,722,986			
Less: Intangible assets	(9,829,455)	(10,318,424)	(40,153,324)	(42,480,952)			
Less: Loans to related parties	(13,074,333)	(14,171,853)	(53,408,650)	(58,345,519)			
	1,115,368,827	1,144,387,614	4,556,281,658	4,711,443,806			
Tier 2 complementary capital							
General provision based on the NBC Prakas	61,416,504	63,704,948	250,886,419	262,273,271			
Subordinated debts (*)	116,749,256	127,479,770	476,920,711	524,834,213			
Less: Equity participation in banking or							
financial institutions	(71,312,716)	(71,312,716)	(291,312,445)	(293,594,452)			
	106,853,044	119,872,002	436,494,685	493,513,032			
	1,222,221,871	1,264,259,616	4,992,776,343	5,204,956,838			

^(*) This represents subordinated debts approved by the NBC to be treated as part of complementary capital and only represent the outstanding principal amount.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENT (CONTINUED) AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2023 AND FOR THE YEAR THEN ENDED

41. Tax contingencies

On 6 March 2020, 6 August 2021, and 26 April 2022, the Department of Enterprise Tax Audit of the General Department of Taxation ("GDT") issued a letter to the Bank to conduct a tax reassessment sequentially for the financial years 2018, 2019, and 2020 and 2021, respectively.

The Bank has provided several requested documents to GDT. As at the date of the report, GDT has neither requested additional documents from the Bank nor issued the results of the tax reassessments.

42. Reclassification of comparative amounts

Certain amounts in the comparative financial statements have been reclassified to conform with the current year's presentation of accounts. The Management believes that these reclassifications would better reflect the nature of the transactions and did not have any impact on prior year's profit or loss. Summary of changes arising from reclassifications are shown below.

Consolidated statement of financial position

_	2022 (Prior to reclassification) US\$	Effects of reclassification US\$	2022 (As reclassified) US\$	2022 (Prior to reclassification) KHR'000 (Note 5)	Effects of reclassification KHR'000 (Note 5)	2022 (As reclassified) KHR'000 (Note 5)
Share capital	-	-	-	1,783,332,149	(50,680,073)	1,732,652,076
Share premium	-	-	-	48,194,487	40,972	48,235,459
Reserves -Other reserves	-	-	-	2,655,913,219	50,639,101	2,706,552,320

Separate statement of financial position

	2022 (Prior to reclassification) r	Effects of reclassification	2022 (As reclassified)	2022 (Prior to reclassification)		2022 (As reclassified)
	US\$	US\$	US\$	KHR'000 (Note 5)	KHR'000 (Note 5)	KHR'000 (Note 5)
Share capital	-	-	-	1,783,332,149	(50,680,073)	1,732,652,076
Share premium	-	-	-	48,194,487	40,972	48,235,459
Reserves - Other reserves	-	-	=	2,808,180,176	50,639,101	2,858,819,277

43. Events after reporting period

There were no significant events which occurred after the end of the reporting period and the date of authorisation of these financial statements which would require adjustments or disclosures to be made in the financial statements.

44. Authorisation of the financial statements

The consolidated and separate financial statements as at 31 December 2023 and for the years then ended were approved and authorised for issue by the Board of Directors on 7 February 2024.