

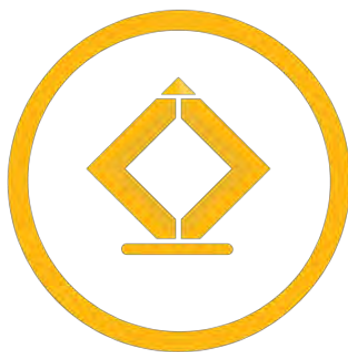


ធនាគារកាណិជូ អាល់ហ្វា ប.ក  
ALPHA COMMERCIAL BANK PLC.  
澳 法 商 业 银 行

ANNUAL REPORT

年报  
2023





**ALPHA COMMERCIAL BANK PLC.**

**澳法商业银行**

**ANNUAL REPORT**

**年 报**

**2023**

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## MESSAGE FROM CHIARMAN | 董事长致辞



**Dear Customer and Stakeholders,**

Being the chairman of the Board of Alpha Commercial Bank PLC., I am honored to present the Annual Report 2023 of Alpha Commercial Bank, which reflects years of strategic growth, resilience and unwavering commitment. Change for excellence with great pride and high customer trust.

Despite the uncertainty caused by the global economic crisis, Alpha Commercial Bank PLC. has shown remarkable resilience and performance beyond expectations, as well as building greater confidence in customers and our valued shareholders. Our prudent risk management, along with our strategic investment in technology, has strengthened our position as a strong bank in the Cambodian market.

Throughout the year, we constantly seek innovation by embracing digital transformation to enhance the new customer experience. Alpha Commercial Bank PLC.'s relentless pursuit of excellence not only strengthens its position in the market, but also strengthens the bank's reputation as a reliable partner for business and community.

Further, in 2023 we can achieve a positive increase in profits compared to the profits in 2022, which clearly indicates the constant support of customers.

In future, we remain committed to providing sustainable growth, promoting financial integration and creating long-term value for all stakeholders. Our journey forward is characterized by optimism, innovation and unwavering commitment to serve the needs of all our clients with professionalism and attention.

Once again, representing the Board of Alpha Commercial Bank, I would like to thank our customers, shareholders and employees for their support and especially thank the Royal Government of Cambodia, National Bank of Cambodia, all ministries and institutions that have provided supports and assistances to our bank until achieving excellent results in 2023. We are committed to continuing to promote the financial landscape with resilience, agility and relentless pursuit of excellence.

Thank you for your trust and confidence in Alpha Commercial Bank PLC.

Thank you.

Neak Oknha Ly Kunthai  
*Chairman*

**至股东和利益相关者**

作为澳法商业银行董事会主席，我很荣幸能够介绍澳法商业银行的 2023 年年度报告，反映了澳法商业银行多年的战略增长、韧性和坚定不移的承诺。以极大的自豪感和高度的客户信任度追求卓越。

在全球经济危机带来了不确定性下，澳法商业银行表现出了非凡的韧性和超出预期的业绩，并增强了客户和股东的信心。我们审慎的风险管理以及对技术的战略投资巩固了我们在柬埔寨市场作为一家强大银行的地位。

在这一年中，我们坚持不懈地追求创新，拥抱数字化转型，以增强客户体验。澳法商业银行对卓越的不懈追求不仅巩固了我们的市场地位，还巩固了我们作为个人、企业和社区可靠合作伙伴的声誉。

此外，2023 年我们的利润与 2022 年相比实现了正增长，这清楚地表明了客户的持续支持。

未来，我们将继续致力于提供可持续增长、促进金融一体化并为所有利益相关者创造长期价值。我们前进的旅程以乐观、创新和坚定不移的承诺为特征，以专业和专注的态度满足所有客户的需求。

我谨再次代表澳法商业银行董事会感谢我们的客户、股东和员工的支持，特别感谢柬埔寨王国政府、柬埔寨国家银行、所有部委和机构为我行提供支持和帮助，直至 2023 年取得优异成绩。我们致力于继续以韧性、敏捷性和不懈追求卓越的精神推动金融格局的发展。

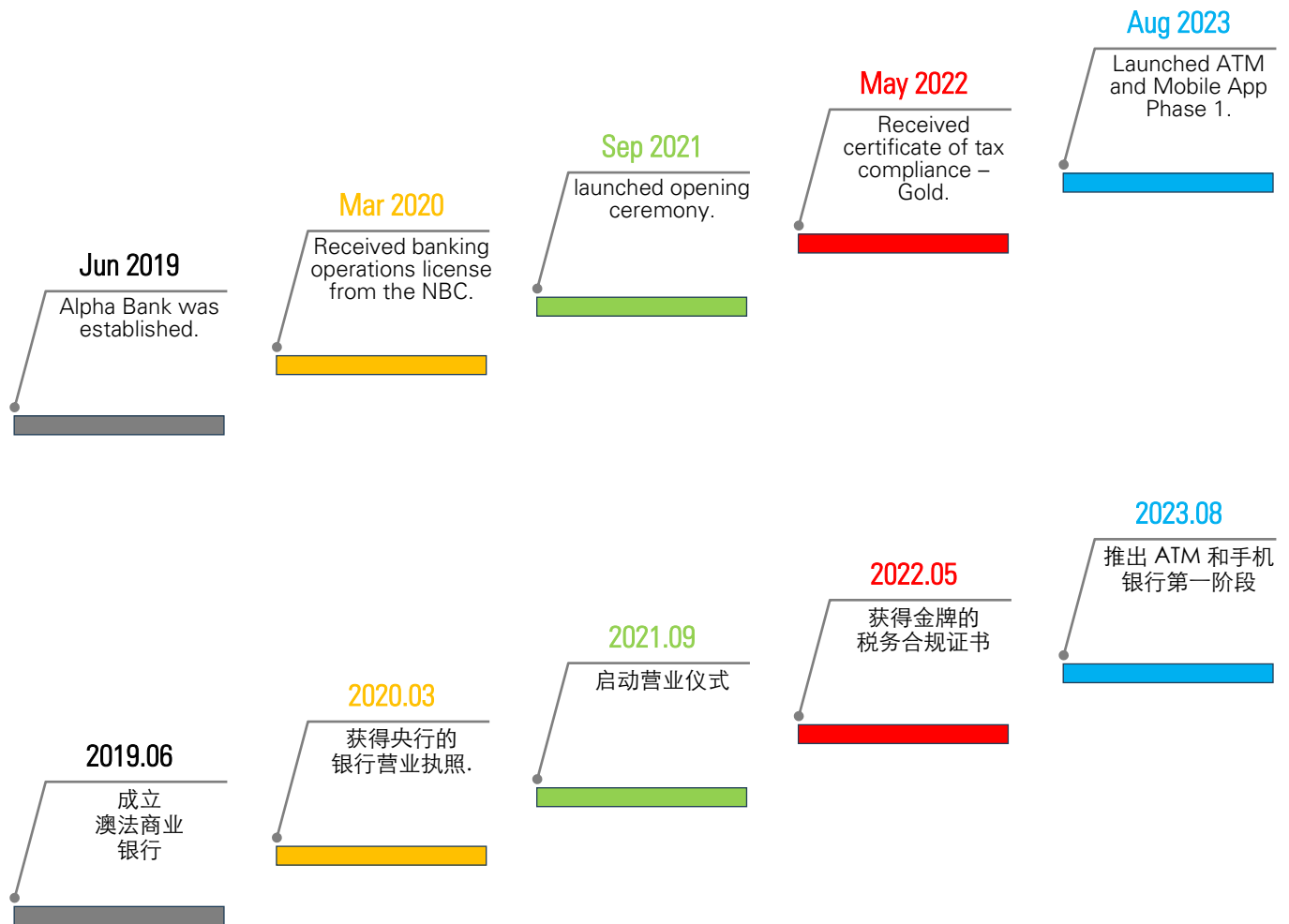
感谢您对澳法商业银行的信任和信心。

感谢。

李坤泰公爵  
董事长



## OUR STORY | 我们的故事



## OUR KEY FIGURES | 我们的关键数据

	UM	2021	2022	2023
<b>Financial Position   财务状况</b>				
Total assets   总资产	US\$	129,649,663	158,710,827	205,288,831
Loans to customers, net   客户贷款净值	US\$	6,141,032	21,592,566	27,795,985
Total liabilities   总负债	US\$	29,605,172	56,915,606	98,769,112
Deposits from customers   客户存款	US\$	28,180,381	55,336,168	96,701,692
Total equity   股东权益	US\$	100,044,491	101,795,221	106,519,719
Share capital   实收资本	US\$	100,000,000	100,000,000	100,000,000
<b>Financial performance   财务业绩</b>				
Interest income   利息收入	US\$	3,162,016	5,269,909	9,455,811
Profit before tax   税前利润	US\$	654,917	2,242,520	6,000,674
Income tax expense   所得税费用	US\$	(186,709)	(491,790)	(1,276,176)
Profit after tax   净利润	US\$	468,208	1,750,730	4,724,498
<b>Financial ratios   财务比率</b>				
<b>Profitability   盈利能力</b>				
Return on Assets   资产报酬率*	%	0.36%	1.10%	2.30%
Return on Equity   股东权益报酬率*	%	0.47%	1.72%	4.44%
Gross Profit Margin   毛利率	%	97.60%	97.09%	97.31%
Net Profit Margin   净利率	%	14.81%	33.22%	49.96%
<b>Assets quality   资产质量</b>				
NPL Ratio (Stage-3 Loan / Gross Loan) NPL 率 (第三阶段贷款/客户贷款总额)	%	-	-	10.73%
Loan's overall ECL rate (ECL for Gross Loan / Gross Loan) 贷款的整体ECL率 (贷款ECL/客户贷款总额)	%	0.09%	0.24%	0.77%
<b>Capital management and liquidity   资本管理和流动资金</b>				
Net worth   资本净额	US\$	100,133,087	101,494,862	105,773,254
Solvency ratio   偿债能力比率	%	89.31%	80.45%	72.75%
Liquidity coverage ratio   流动性覆盖率	%	193%	140.48%	149.97%
Loans to deposits ratio   贷存比率	%	22.08%	39.52%	29.32%
Gearing Ratio (Debt / Equity)   负债比率(负债/权益)	%	29.59%	55.91%	92.72%

Note 注：

ATM: Automated Teller Machine 自动提款机

CRM: Cash Recycler Machine 现金存/提款机

ECL: Expected Credit Loss 预期信用损失

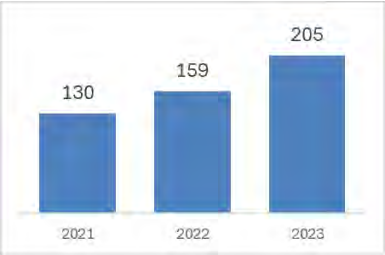
NPL: Non-Performing Loan 逾期放款

UM: Unit of Measurement 计量单位

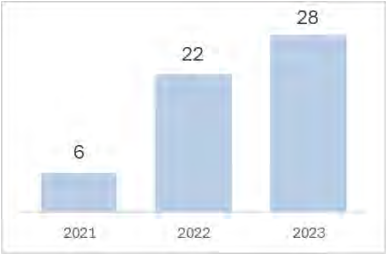
\* Total assets and equity represent the year-end balance. 总资产和股东权益代表年终余额

All figures are expressed in million USD  
所有数字均以百万美元表示

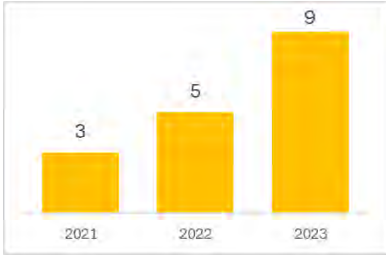
Total assets  
总资产



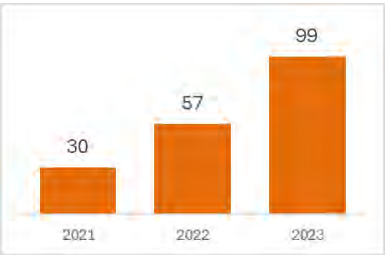
Loans to customer, net  
客户贷款, 净值



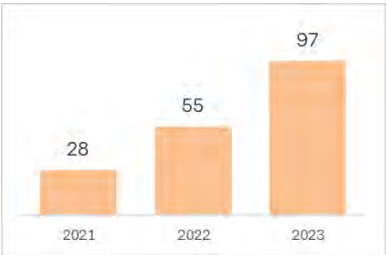
Interest income  
利息收入



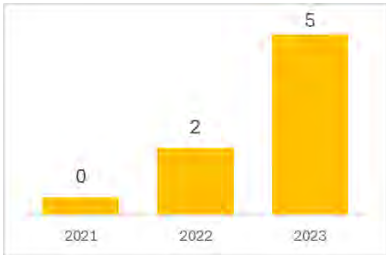
Total Liabilities  
总负债



Deposits from customer  
客户存款



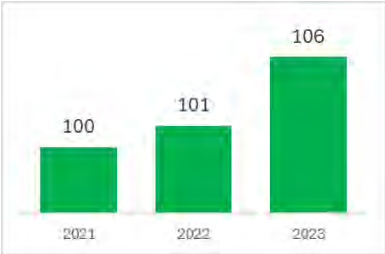
Net profit  
净利润



Equity  
股东权益



Net worth  
资本净额





## OUR CONTRIBUTION | 我们的社会公益



On 2 and 3 December 2023, Alpha Commercial Bank volunteered with Cambodia Care & Development Fund Association (CCDFA) and World Rotary to assist Volunteer doctors from Taiwan, Korea, Japan, and Singapore in does treatment of patients in Sandek commune, Batheay district, Kampong Cham province.

Certificate of Appreciation dated 30 November 2023.

2023 年 12 月 2 日至 3 日，澳法商业银行与柬埔寨关爱与发展基金会和世界扶轮社一起，协助来自台湾、韩国、日本和新加坡的志愿医生为磅针省巴西区桑德克公社的患者提供义诊。

感谢状 2023 年 11 月 30 日。







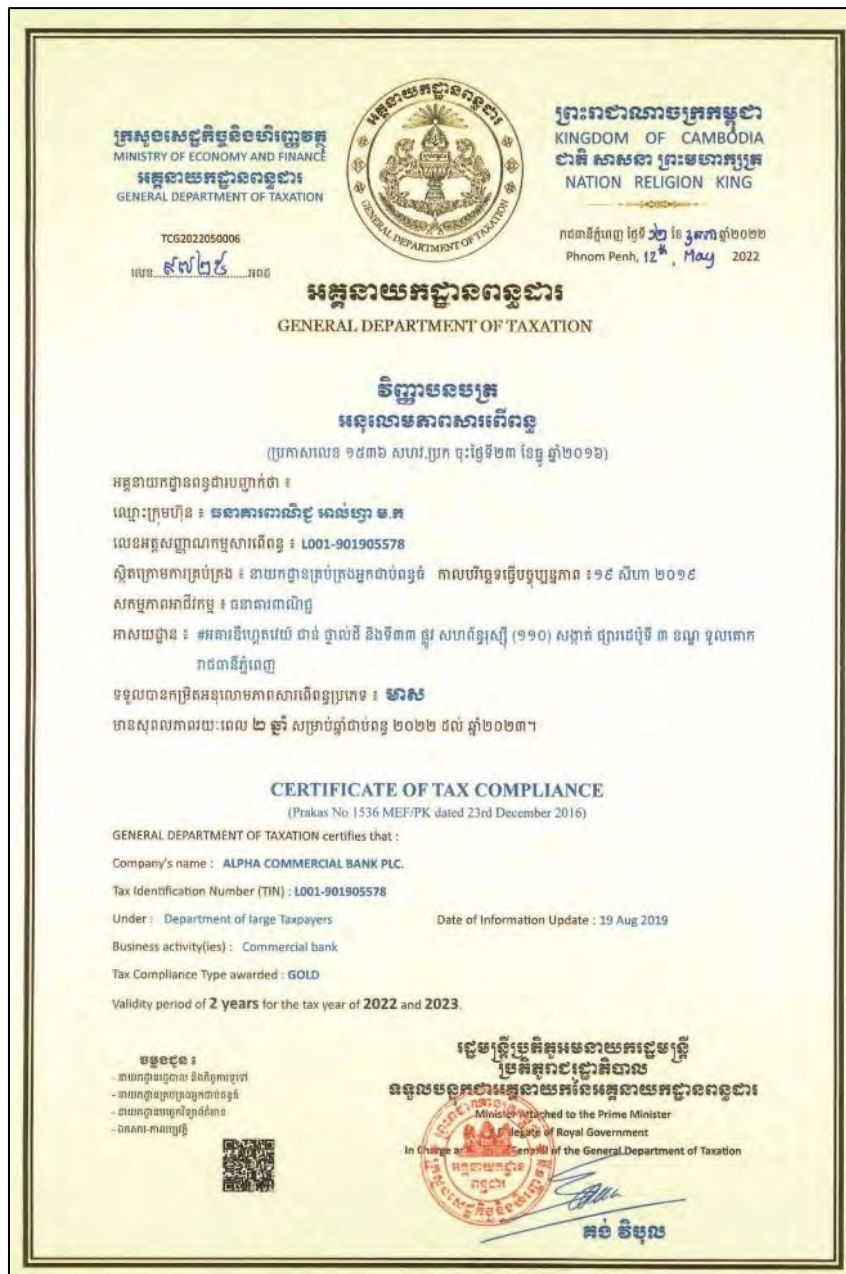




Donation to Cambodian Red Cross for US\$10,000.  
Certificate of Appreciation dated 9 June 2023.

向柬埔寨红十字会捐款10,000美元。  
感谢状 2023 年 6 月 9 日。

## AWARD AND RECOGNITION | 奖项与认可



Certificate of Tax compliance No. 9725 dated 12 May 2022  
issued by the General Department of Taxation:  
**Gold Award for 2 years from 2022 to 2023**

税务合规证书编号 9725 于 2022 年 5 月 12 日  
税务总局颁发：  
获得2022年至2023年两年金奖

## OUR PRODUCTS AND SERVICES | 我们的产品和服务

### Deposit Product 存款产品



#### Current Account

You can carry out your money anywhere and anytime with safety and convenient way by applying Cheque Account at Alpha Bank and using a cheque as your facility to meet your daily financial needs with a flexible way to manage your money.

#### 支存

您可以随时随地、安全、方便地使用支票帐户，以支票为工具，灵活地管理您的资金，满足您的日常财务需要。



#### Savings account

You can carry out your money anywhere and anytime with safety and convenient way by applying Cheque Account at Alpha Bank and using a cheque as your facility to meet your daily financial needs with a flexible way to manage your money.

#### 活存

在澳法银行开设储蓄账户是您短期到长期需求的最佳选择，安全可靠，随时可取。



#### Fixed deposit account

Save your future by deposit your money with Fixed Deposit at Alpha Bank that offers you the competitive Interest. You can save and earn money at the same time. We offer a higher interest rate with flexible tenure which gives you a fixed rate of interest until maturity.

#### 定存

在澳法银行办理定存储蓄您的未来，为您提供有竞争力的利率。你可以同时存钱和赚钱。我们提供较高的利率和灵活的期限，即在到期前为您提供固定的利率。



## OUR PRODUCTS AND SERVICES | 我们的产品和服务

### Credit Product 贷款产品

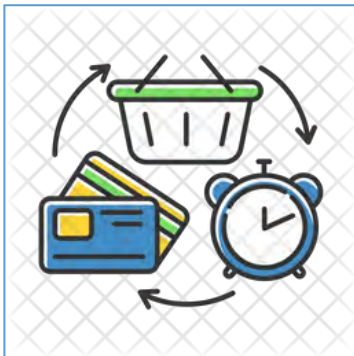


#### Business Term Loan

Whether you are planning to expanding your business, renovating or constructing a business premise, investing on equipment and machinery, looking for a loan to fund a project, or supporting your working capital, we are really glad and cooperative to discuss your requirements and provide you with the amount of loan for your business needs.

#### 商业定期贷款

无论您是计划扩大业务，改造或建设经营场所，投资设备和机械，寻找贷款资助项目，或支持您的流动资金，我们都很高兴与您合作，讨论您的要求，并为您的业务需求提供贷款金额。



#### Business Revolving Loan

Business Revolving Loan is such a convenient loan facility with the available credit line up to 12 months. This loan purpose is to support business working capital in a short run, and it provides the borrower with the ability to drawdown, repay, and withdraw again within the loan period. This Revolving Loan is considered as a flexible financing tool due to its repayment and re-borrowing accommodations.

#### 商业循环贷款

商业循环贷款是一种方便的贷款工具，信贷额度长达12个月。这种贷款的目的在于在短期内支持企业营运资金，并为借款人提供在贷款期内提取、偿还和再次提取的功能。这种循环贷款因其还款和再借款的便利而被认为是一种灵活的融资工具。



#### Home Loan

To purchase, enhance or upgrade your living accommodation, apply with us to make your dream house come true and enjoy a new living standard.

#### 房屋贷款

如欲购买、改善或升级您的居住条件，请向我们申请，让您的梦想成真，享受新的生活水平。

## Our bonus points for life | 我们的生活点滴



Khmer New Year | 東新年





Staff Party | 员工聚会







Chinese New Year | 春节







Annual staff retreat | 员工旅行







Football team | 成立足球队

## VISION, MISSION, AND VALUE | 愿景、使命、和价值观



The Bank's vision is to become a high-quality international bank.

愿景: 成为一家优质的国际级商业银行。



We are freshly and professionalism. We aim to provide a good service with high technological banking to our customers.

使命: 我们期许成为清新及专业的银行, 为广大客户提供优质的高科技金融服务。

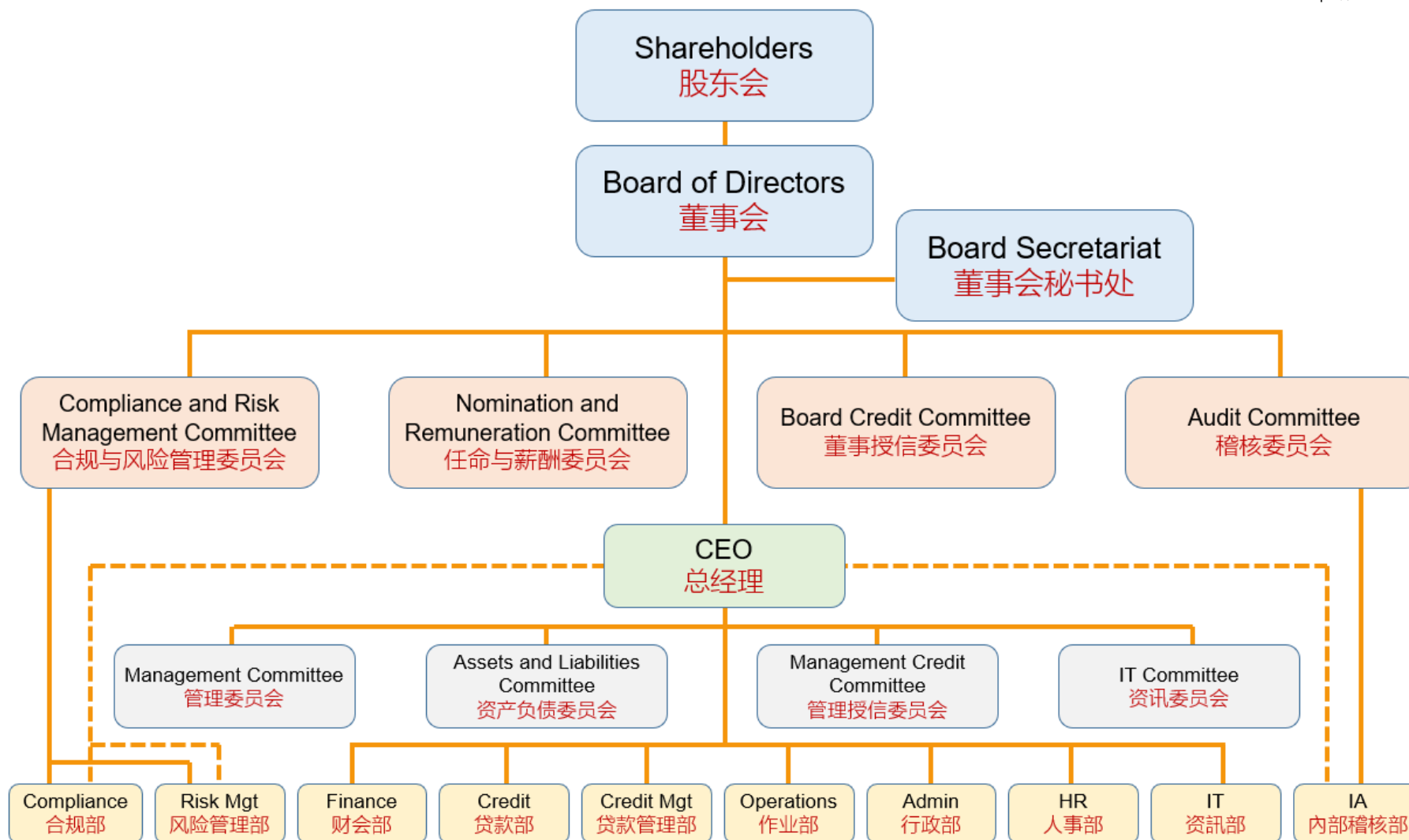


The Bank's value is Bonus Point for Life.

价值观: 银行的价值观是为生活加分。

## ORGANISATIONAL CHART | 组织架构

As of 31 December 2023 | 截至2023年12月31日



BOARD OF DIRECTORS | 董事会

As of 31 December 2023 | 截至2023年12月31日

1.	Neak Oknha Ly Kunthai 李坤泰公爵	Cambodian 柬埔寨人	Chairman 董事长
2.	Mr. Lin Wen Cheng 林文成先生	Taiwanese 台湾人	Vice chairman 副董事长
3.	Mr. Chang Ching Tsung 张庆宗先生	Taiwanese 台湾人	Director 董事
4.	Mr. Chen Chih Che 陈志哲先生	Taiwanese 台湾人	Independent director 独立董事
5.	Mrs. Chhim Sopheap 沈舒卿女士	Cambodian 柬埔寨人	Independent director 独立董事

## MANAGEMENT TEAM | 管理层

As of 31 December 2023 | 截至2023年12月31日

1.	Mr. Cheng Kuang Min 郑光闵先生	Taiwanese 台湾人	Chief Executive Officer 总经理
2.	Mr. You Sokleng 蔡速龙先生	Cambodian 柬埔寨人	Head of Finance 财会部主管
3.	Mr. Sok Keo 宋高先生	Cambodian 柬埔寨人	Acting Deputy Head of Credit 代理贷款部副主管
4.	Mr. Heng Bunnang 何文楠先生	Cambodian 柬埔寨人	Deputy Head of Credit Management 贷款管理部副主管
5.	Mrs. Sok Muy 赖秀美女士	Cambodian 柬埔寨人	Acting Deputy Head of Operations 代理作业部副主管
6.	Ms. Chheang Sophy 唐秀爱女士	Cambodian 柬埔寨人	Administrative Manager 行政部经理
7.	Mrs. Pheng Raksmeay 李美贞女士	Cambodian 柬埔寨人	Human Resource Manager 人事部经理
8.	Mr. Chrek Sineth 池希耐先生	Cambodian 柬埔寨人	Head of IT 资讯部主管
9.	Mr. Chem Samthearith 陈俊力先生	Cambodian 柬埔寨人	Deputy Head of Compliance 合规部副主管
10.	Mr. Yath Sovann 杨叔晚先生	Cambodian 柬埔寨人	Head of Internal Audit 内部稽核部主管



## INTERNAL CONTROL REPORT | 内部控制报告

### INTRODUCTION

Pursuant to Prakas No. B-7-010-172 on Internal Control of Bank and Financial Institutions issued by the National Bank of Cambodia on 28 September 2010, the Bank has established organized and effective internal control system.

### RISK MANAGEMENT

Risk management is at center of operating structure of the Bank, and it is everyone's responsibility. The Bank has set up that supervises overall risk management which exercise independently from the day-to-day business of the Bank. In-Charge of Risk Management is responsible for risk management function of the Bank and to provides an oversight of the management of risk inherent in the Bank's activities by identify current and emerging risks, develop risk assessment and measurement system, develop risk tolerance limits, establish policies, procedures and other control mechanism to manage risks, monitor positions against approved risk tolerance limits and report results of risk monitoring to risk management and compliance committee and the Board on a regularly basis.

### COMPLIANCE MANAGEMENT

Compliance management is aiming for managing all type of compliance risks to ensure the soundness of internal control system. Compliance function is to ensure policies and procedures are implemented in the Bank to manage compliance risk, provide regulatory compliance advisory and consultation to senior management, responsible for AML/CFT matter and provide training to all staff. Head of Compliance is designed as Compliance Officer and reports to risk management and compliance committee and the Board on a regularly basis.

### 引言

根据央行于2010年9月28日发布的关于银行和金融机构内部控制的通令 Prakas No. B-7-010-172，本行建立了有组织、有效的内部控制体系。

### 风险管理

风险管理是银行经营结构的核心，是每个人的责任。本行设立了监督全面风险管理单位，该单位独立于本行的日常业务。风险管理负责人负责本行的风险管理职能，通过识别当前和新出现的风险，监督本行活动中固有的风险管理，制定风险评估和衡量系统，制定风险承受能力限额，建立管理风险的政策、程序和其他控制机制，根据批准的风险承受能力限度监测头寸，并定期向合规和风险管理委员会以及董事会报告风险监测结果。

### 合规管理

合规管理旨在管理所有类型的合规风险，以确保内部控制系统的健全性。合规职能是确保政策和程序在本行得到实施，以管理合规风险，向高级管理层提供合规咨询，负责反洗钱与反恐融资事务，并向所有员工提供培训。合规部门主管也是本行的合规官员，定期向合规和风险管理委员会以及董事会报告。

## INTERNAL AUDIT

Internal Audit provides the professional and independent review on operation of the Bank by adding values through improving efficiency and effectiveness of internal control system, risk management, and compliance with applicable law and regulation. Internal Audit reviews all operations of the Bank based on internal audit plan, risk-based approach, and internal audit procedure to identify gaps in the business processes and provide recommendation for improvement. Head of Internal Audit reports to audit committee and the Board on a regularly basis.

## BUSINESS UNIT

All Business units are risk owners and responsible for internal control application to comply with internal policies and procedures and applicable law and regulation. The Bank has disseminated and provided training to deliver awareness of related policies and procedures to staff to facilitate the implementation. All policies and procedures are reviewed and approved by level of authority. For confidential and sensitive documents are to be kept in the safe place and made available to parties involved, where necessary.

## 内部审计

内部审计通过提高内部控制系统、风险管理和遵守适用法律法规的效率和有效性来增加价值，从而对本行的运营进行专业和独立的审查。内部审计根据内部审计计划、基于风险的方法和内部审计程序审查本行的所有业务，以找出业务流程中的缺失，并提出改进建议。内部审计主管定期向审计委员会和董事会报告。

## 业务单位

所有业务部门都有风险，并负责内部控制应用程序，以遵守内部政策和程序以及适用的法律法规。本行传播并提供培训，向工作人员宣传相关政策和程序，以促进执行。所有政策和程序均由各级权力机构审查和批准。机密和敏感文件应保存在安全的地方，并在必要时提供给相关方。

## REPORT OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS | 董事会报告

The Board of Directors ("the Board") has pleasure in submitting its report together with the audited financial statements of Alpha Commercial Bank PLC. ("the Bank") for the year ended 31 December 2023.

董事会谨此提呈澳法商业银行公众有限公司（以下简称“本行”）董事会报告及经审计的财务报表截至2023年12月31日。

### PRINCIPAL ACTIVITIES

### 主要业务

The Bank is principally engaged in all aspects of banking business and the provision of related financial services in Cambodia.

本行主要在柬埔寨从事银行各方面的业务，并提供相关金融服务。

### FINANCIAL RESULTS

### 财务业绩

The results of financial performance for the year ended 31 December 2023 are set out in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income on page 33.

截至2023年12月31日止，年度的财务业绩结果载于第33页的损益表和其他综合收益。

### DIVIDENDS

### 分红

No dividends were declared or paid during the year.

报告期内并无宣布或支付股息。

### SHARE CAPITAL

### 实收资本

As at 31 December 2023, the registered, issued and paid up share capital of the Bank was 100,000 shares at a par value of US\$1,000 per share.

截至2023年12月31日，本行注册、发行及缴足实收资本为100,000股，每股面值1,000美元。

### RESERVES AND PROVISIONS

### 盈余公积和预计负债

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

报告期内，除财务报表披露外，盈余公积和预计负债并无重大变动。

### EXPECTED CREDIT LOSS ALLOWANCE ON FINANCIAL ASSETS

### 金融资产的预期信用损失准备

Before the financial statements were prepared, the Board took reasonable steps to ascertain that action had been taken in relation to write off of financial assets that have no reasonable expectations of recovering the contractual cash flows in their entirety or a portion thereof and making of allowance for expected credit losses on financial assets, and satisfied themselves that all known financial assets that have no reasonable expectations of recovering the contractual cash flows were written off and that adequate allowance for expected credit losses on financial assets have been made.

在编制财务报表之前，董事会采取了合理步骤，以确定已采取行动，注销对收回全部或部分合同现金流没有合理预期的金融资产，并为金融资产的预期信贷损失提供备抵，并确信已注销对收回合同现金流无合理预期的所有已知金融资产，为金融资产预计信贷损失提供了充足的备抵。

At the date of this report and to the best of knowledge, the Board is not aware of any circumstances which would render the amount of the allowance for expected credit losses on financial assets in the financial statements of the Bank inadequate to any material extent.

## ASSETS

Before the financial statements of the Bank were prepared, the Board took reasonable steps to ascertain that management took appropriate actions so 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 Bank had been written down to amounts which they might be expected to realise.

At the date of this report, the Board is not aware of any circumstances, which would render the values attributable to the assets in the financial statements of the Bank misleading.

## VALUATION METHODS

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

## CONTINGENT AND OTHER LIABILITIES

At the date of this report, the Board is not aware of:

- a) any charge on the assets of the Bank which has arisen since the end of the year which secures the liabilities of any other person; and
- b) any contingent liability in respect of the Bank that has arisen since the end of the year other than in the ordinary course of its business operations.

At the date of this report, the Board is not aware that any contingent or other liability of the Bank has become enforceable, or is likely to become enforceable within the period of twelve months after the end of the periods which, in the opinion of the Board, will or may substantially affect the ability of the Bank to meet its obligations as and when they fall due.

## CHANGE OF CIRCUMSTANCES

At the date of this report, the Board is not aware of any circumstances, not otherwise dealt with in this report or the financial statements of the Bank, which would render any amount stated in the financial statements misleading.

截至本报告之日，据所知，董事会未知道有任何情况会使本行财务报表中的金融资产预期信贷损失备抵金额在任何重大程度上不足。

## 资产

在编制本行财务报表之前，董事会采取了合理措施，以确定管理层是否采取了适当行动，从而将在正常业务过程中不太可能按照本行会计记录中显示的价值变现的任何资产减记为预期变现的金额。

截至本报告之日，董事会未知道任何情况会使本行财务报表中的资产价值具有误导性。

## 估价方法

截至本报告之日，董事会未发现任何情况导致本行财务报表中资产和负债的现行估值方法具有误导性或不适当。

## 或有负债和其他负债

截至本报告编写之日，董事会未知道：

- a) 自年底以来对本行资产产生的任何押记，为任何其他人的负债提供担保；和
- b) 自年底以来发生的与本行有关的任何或有负债，但正常业务经营过程中除外。

在本报告日期，董事会未知道本行的任何或有负债或其他负债已变得可执行，或可能在董事会认为将或可能严重影响本行履行到期债务能力的期限结束后十二个月内变得可执行。

## 环境变迁

截至本报告之日，董事会未知道任何情况（本报告或本行财务报表未另行处理）会使财务报表中的任何金额具有误导性。

## ITEMS OF AN UNUSUAL NATURE

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

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

## EVENTS AFTER THE REPORTING DATE

At the date of this report, to the best knowledge of the Board, there have been no significant events occurring after reporting date which would require adjustments or disclosures other than those disclosed in the financial statements.

## THE BOARD'S RESPONSIBILITIES IN RESPECT OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The Board is responsible for ascertaining that the financial statements as set out on **page 32 to 95** present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Bank as at 31 December 2023, and its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended. In preparing of these financial statements, the Board is required to:

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

## 性质不寻常的事项

董事会认为，本行报告年度的经营成果未受到任何重大和异常性质的项目、交易或事件的重大影响。

从年底到本报告日期之间的时间间隔内，没有出现任何可能对本行在本报告编制的报告年度的经营成果产生重大影响的重大和不寻常事项、交易或事件。

## 报告日期后的事件

截至本报告之日，据董事会所知，报告日后未发生需要调整或披露的重大事项，财务报表中披露的事项除外。

## 董事会对财务报表的责任

董事会负责确定第 32 页至第 95 页所列财务报表在所有重大方面公允反映了本行 2023 年 12 月 31 日的财务状况以及 2023 年度的财务业绩和现金流量。在编制这些财务报表时，董事会必须：

- 1) 采用适当的会计政策，并以合理和谨慎的判断和估计为支持，然后始终如一地应用这些政策；
- 2) 遵守柬埔寨国际财务报告准则（“CIFRSs”）的披露要求，或者如果为了公允列报的利益存在任何偏离，则已在财务报告中适当披露、解释和量化；
- 3) 保持充分的会计记录和有效的内部控制系统；
- 4) 在持续经营的基础上编制财务报表，除非认为本行将在可预见的未来继续经营是不合适的；和
- 5) 有效控制和指导本行，参与影响运营和业绩的所有重大决策，并确保这些决策已在财务报表中得到适当反映。



Management is responsible for ensuring that the above requirements have been fulfilled and is also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the Bank and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

The Board confirms that the Bank has complied with the above requirements in preparing the financial statements.

管理层负责确保上述要求得到满足，并负责保护本行资产，从而采取合理措施防止和发现欺诈和其他违规行为。

董事会确认本行在编制财务报表时遵守了上述要求。

## APPROVAL OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

I, on behalf of the Board, hereby approve the accompanying financial statements which in our opinion, present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Bank as at 31 December 2023, and its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with CIFRSs.

Signed in accordance with the resolution of the Board:



Neak Oknha Ly Kunthai  
Chairman

Phnom Penh, Kingdom of Cambodia  
Date: 18 March 2024

## 财务报表的批准

我谨代表董事会批准随附的财务报表，我们认为该财务报表在所有重大方面按照柬埔寨国际财务报告准则（“CIFRSs”）的规定编制，公允地反映了本行2023年12月31日的财务状况以及2023年度的财务业绩和现金流量。

根据董事会决议签署：

/签名和本行印章/

李坤泰公爵

董事长

金边，柬埔寨

2024 年 03 月 18 日

**KPMG CAMBODIA LTD.**

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## REPORT OF THE INDEPENDENT AUDITORS

### 独立审计报告

To the shareholders of Alpha Commercial Bank PLC.

至澳法商业银行的股东

#### OPINION

We have audited the financial statements of Alpha Commercial Bank PLC. ("the Bank"), which comprise the statement of financial position as at 31 December 2023, the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows for the year then ended, and notes, comprising material accounting policies and other explanatory information as set out on **pages 32 to 95** (hereafter referred to as the "financial statements").

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Bank as at 31 December 2023, and its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with Cambodian International Financial Reporting Standards ("CIFRSs").

#### BASIS FOR OPINION

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

#### 审计意见

我们审计了后附第 32 页至第 95 页澳法商业银行公众有限公司（以下简称“贵行”）的财务报表，包括2023年12月31日的资产负债表，2023年度的损益表和其他综合收益、股东权益变动表、现金流量表以及财务报告的注释，包括重大会计政策和其他解释性信息。

我们认为，后附的财务报表在所有重大方面按照柬埔寨国际财务报告准则（“CIFRSs”）的规定编制，公允反映了本行 2023年12月31日的财务状况以及2023年度的经营成果和现金流量。

#### 形成审计意见的基础

我们按照柬埔寨国际审计准则（“CISAs”）的规定执行了审计工作。审计报告的“审计师对财务报表审计的责任”部分进一步阐述了我们在这些准则下的责任。根据与柬埔寨财务报表审计相关的道德守则，我们独立于贵行，并根据这些要求履行了其他道德责任。我们相信，我们获取的审计证据是充分、适当的，为发表审计意见提供了基础。

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## OTHER INFORMATION

Management is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the Report of the Board of Directors on **pages 24 to 27**, and the annual report, which is expected to be made available to us after the date of auditors' report. 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 obtained prior to the date of this auditors' 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.

## RESPONSIBILITIES OF MANAGEMENT AND THOSE CHARGED WITH GOVERNANCE FOR THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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

In preparing the financial statements, management is responsible for assessing the 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 Bank or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

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

## 其他信息

贵行管理层对其他信息负责。其他信息包括第24页至第27页董事会报告和年度报告中涵盖的信息，预计将在审计报告日期后向我们提供。我们对财务报表的意见不涵盖其他信息，我们也不对此发表任何形式的鉴证结论。

结合我们对财务报表的审计，我们的责任是阅读其他信息，在此过程中，考虑其他信息是否与财务报表或我们在审计过程中了解到的情况存在重大不一致或者似乎存在重大错报。基于我们已经执行的工作，如果我们确定其他信息存在重大错报，我们应当报告该事实。在这方面，我们无任何事项需要报告。

## 管理层和治理层对财务报表的责任

管理层负责按照 CIFRSs 编制财务报表，使其实现公允反映，并设计、执行和维护必要的内部控制，以使财务报表不存在由于舞弊或错误导致的重大错报。

在编制财务报表时，管理层负责评估本行的持续经营能力，披露与持续经营相关的事项（如适用），并运用持续经营假设，除非管理层计划清算本行、终止运营或别无其他现实的选择。

治理层负责监督贵行的财务报表过程。

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## AUDITORS' RESPONSIBILITIES FOR THE AUDIT OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

## 审计师对财务报表审计的责任

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

我们的目标是对财务报表整体是否不存在由于舞弊或错误导致的重大错报获取合理保证，并出具包含审计意见的审计报告。合理保证是高水平的保证，但并不能保证按照 CISAs 执行的审计在某一重大错报存在时总能发现。错报可能由于舞弊或错误导致，如果合理预期错报单独或汇总起来可能影响财务报表使用者依据财务报表作出的经济决策，则通常认为错报是重大的。

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

在按照 CISAs 执行审计工作的过程中，我们运用职业判断，并保持职业怀疑。同时，我们也执行以下工作：

- 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 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 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 auditors' report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditors' report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Bank to cease to continue as a going concern.

- 识别和评估由于舞弊或错误导致的财务报表重大错报风险；设计和实施审计程序以应对这些风险，并获取充分、适当的审计证据，作为发表审计意见的基础。由于舞弊可能涉及串通、伪造、故意遗漏、虚假陈述或凌驾于内部控制之上，未能发现由于舞弊导致的重大错报的风险高于未能发现由于错误导致的重大错报的风险。
- 了解与审计相关的内部控制，以设计恰当的审计程序，但其目的非对本行内部控制之有效性表示意见。
- 评价管理层选用会计政策的恰当性和作出会计估计及相关披露的合理性。
- 对管理层使用持续经营假设的恰当性得出结论。同时，根据获取的审计证据，就可能导致贵行持续经营能力产生重大疑虑的事项或情况是否存在重大不确定性得出结论。如果我们得出结论认为存在重大不确定性，审计准则要求我们在审计报告中提请报表使用者注意财务报表中的相关披露；如果披露不充分，我们应当发表非无保留意见。我们的结论基于截至审计报告日可获得的信息。然而，未来的事项或情况可能导致本行不能持续经营。

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

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

#### For KPMG Cambodia Ltd



Phnom Penh, Kingdom of Cambodia  
18 March 2024

- 评价财务报表的总体列报（包括披露）、结构和内容，并评价财务报表是否公允反映相关交易和事项。

我们与治理层就计划的审计范围、时间安排和重大审计发现等事项进行沟通，包括沟通我们在审计中识别出的值得关注的内部控制缺陷。

#### For KPMG Cambodia Ltd

/签名和公司印章/

Yim Lundy

Director

金边，柬埔寨

2024 年 03 月 18 日

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## STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

### 资产负债表

		Notes 注释	31 December 2023		31 December 2022	
			US\$	KHR'm (Note 3.3)	US\$	KHR'm (Note 3.3)
ASSETS	资产					
Cash on hand	库存现金	8	4,141,288	16,917	1,007,938	4,150
Deposits with the NBC	存放央行	9	28,954,354	118,279	7,204,887	29,663
Deposits with other banks	存放同业	10	112,431,199	459,281	101,740,623	418,866
Statutory deposits with the NBC	法定存放央行	11	18,400,734	75,167	14,199,174	58,458
Loans to customers	客户贷款	12	27,795,985	113,547	21,592,566	88,897
Investment securities	投资证券	13	10,393,250	42,456	10,395,881	42,800
Property and equipment	固定资产	14	935,358	3,821	700,742	2,885
Right-of-use assets	使用权资产	15	534,414	2,183	839,794	3,457
Intangible assets	无形资产	16	1,258,726	5,142	746,363	3,073
Other assets	其他资产		293,489	1,199	123,454	508
Deferred tax assets, net	递延所得税资产	27.3	150,034	613	159,405	656
Total assets	总资产		205,288,831	838,605	158,710,827	653,413
LIABILITIES AND EQUITY	负债和股东权益					
LIABILITIES	负债					
Deposits from customers	客户存款	17	96,701,692	395,026	55,336,168	227,819
Other liabilities	其他负债		303,837	1,242	164,065	676
Current income tax liabilities	应付所得税	27.2	1,168,655	4,774	522,896	2,153
Lease liabilities	租赁负债	18	589,958	2,410	891,889	3,672
Provision for off-balance sheet items	表外预期信用损失	19	4,970	20	588	2
Total liabilities	总负债		98,769,112	403,472	56,915,606	234,322
EQUITY	股东权益					
Share capital	实收资本	20	100,000,000	400,000	100,000,000	400,000
Retained earnings	未分配利润		5,905,942	24,259	1,188,343	4,868
Regulatory reserves	法定保留盈余	21	613,777	2,501	606,878	2,473
Currency translation reserves	货币折算保留盈余		-	8,373	-	11,750
Total equity	总股东权益		106,519,719	435,133	101,795,221	419,091
Total liabilities and equity	总负债和股东权益		205,288,831	838,605	158,710,827	653,413

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these financial statements.  
后附财务报表的注释组成本报的部分。

## STATEMENT OF PROFIT OR LOSS AND OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

### 损益表和其他综合收益

			2023		2022	
			US\$	KHR'm	US\$	KHR'm
Notes 注释				(Note 3.3)		(Note 3.3)
Interest income	利息收入	22	9,455,811	38,863	5,269,909	21,538
Interest expense	利息费用	23	(190,845)	(784)	(148,514)	(607)
<b>Net interest income</b>	利息净收入		<b>9,264,966</b>	<b>38,079</b>	<b>5,121,395</b>	<b>20,931</b>
Fee and commission income	手续费及佣金收入		65,353	269	229	1
Fee and commission expense	手续费及佣金支出		(49)	-	-	-
<b>Net fee and commission income</b>	手续费及佣金净收入		<b>65,304</b>	<b>269</b>	<b>229</b>	<b>1</b>
Other income	其他收入		12	-	4,606	19
Impairment losses on financial instruments	金融工具信用减值损失	24	(263,686)	(1,084)	(290,482)	(1,187)
Personnel expenses	薪资费用	25	(1,656,790)	(6,809)	(1,505,054)	(6,151)
Depreciation and amortisation	折旧和摊销费用		(640,254)	(2,631)	(493,025)	(2,015)
Other operating expenses	其他管理费用	26	(768,878)	(3,160)	(595,149)	(2,432)
<b>Profit before income tax</b>	<b>税前利润</b>		<b>6,000,674</b>	<b>24,664</b>	<b>2,242,520</b>	<b>9,166</b>
<b>Income tax expense</b>	<b>所得税费用</b>	<b>27.1</b>	<b>(1,276,176)</b>	<b>(5,245)</b>	<b>(491,790)</b>	<b>(2,010)</b>
<b>Net profit for the year</b>	<b>净利润</b>		<b>4,724,498</b>	<b>19,419</b>	<b>1,750,730</b>	<b>7,156</b>
<b>Other comprehensive income:</b>	<b>其他综合收益:</b>					
Currency translation differences	货币折算差额		-	(3,377)	-	4,354
<b>Total comprehensive income for the year</b>	<b>综合收益</b>		<b>4,724,498</b>	<b>16,042</b>	<b>1,750,730</b>	<b>11,510</b>
<b>Profit attributable to:</b>	<b>净利润归属于:</b>					
Owners of the Bank	本行股东		4,724,498	19,419	1,750,730	7,156
<b>Total comprehensive income attributable to:</b>	<b>综合收益归属于:</b>					
Owners of the Bank	本行股东		4,724,498	16,042	1,750,730	11,510

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## STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

### 股东权益变动表

		Share capital 实收资本		Retained earnings 未分配利润		Regulatory reserves 法定保留盈余		Currency translation reserves 货币折算保留盈余		Total 合计	
		US\$	KHR'm (Note 3.3)	US\$	KHR'm (Note 3.3)	US\$	KHR'm (Note 3.3)	US\$	KHR'm (Note 3.3)	US\$	KHR'm (Note 3.3)
At 1 January 2023	2023 年1 月1 日	100,000,000	400,000	1,188,343	4,868	606,878	2,473	-	11,750	101,795,221	419,091
Total comprehensive income	综合收益										
Net profit for the year	净利润	-	-	4,724,498	19,419	-	-	-	-	4,724,498	19,419
Other comprehensive income: - currency translation differences	其他综合收益 - 货币折算差额	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(3,377)	-	(3,377)
		-	-	4,724,498	19,419	-	-	-	(3,377)	4,724,498	16,042
Transactions recognised directly in equity	直接计入权益的交易										
Transfer between regulatory reserves and retained earnings	提列法定保留盈余	-	-	(6,899)	(28)	6,899	28	-	-	-	-
At 31 December 2023	2023 年12 月31 日	100,000,000	400,000	5,905,942	24,259	613,777	2,501	-	8,373	106,519,719	435,133
At 1 January 2022	2022 年1 月1 日	100,000,000	400,000	(592,254)	(2,410)	636,745	2,595	-	7,396	100,044,491	407,581
Total comprehensive income	综合收益										
Net profit for the year	净利润	-	-	1,750,730	7,156	-	-	-	-	1,750,730	7,156
Other comprehensive income: - currency translation differences	其他综合收益 - 货币折算差额	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,354	-	4,354
		-	-	1,750,730	7,156	-	-	-	4,354	1,750,730	11,510
Transactions recognised directly in equity	直接计入权益的交易										
Transfer between regulatory reserves and retained earnings	提列法定保留盈余	-	-	29,867	122	(29,867)	(122)	-	-	-	-
At 31 December 2022	2022 年12 月31 日	100,000,000	400,000	1,188,343	4,868	606,878	2,473	-	11,750	101,795,221	419,091

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## STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

### 现金流量表

		2023		2022	
	Notes 注释	US\$	KHR'm (Note 3.3)	US\$	KHR'm (Note 3.3)
<b>Cash flows from operating activities</b>	<b>经营活动产生的现金流量</b>				
Profit before income tax	税前利润	6,000,674	24,664	2,242,520	9,166
<b>Adjustments for:</b>	<b>调整项目:</b>				
Depreciation and amortisation	折旧和摊销费用	640,254	2,631	493,025	2,015
Written-off of property and equipment	注销固定资产	32	-	2,281	10
Impairment losses on financial instruments	金融工具信用减值损失	263,686	1,084	290,482	1,187
Interest income	利息收入	22 (9,455,811)	(38,863)	(5,269,909)	(21,538)
Interest expense	利息支出	23 190,845	784	148,514	607
		<b>(2,360,320)</b>	<b>(9,700)</b>	<b>(2,093,087)</b>	<b>(8,553)</b>
<b>Changes in:</b>	<b>变动项目:</b>				
Reserve requirement deposits with the NBC	法定存放央行	(4,201,560)	(17,268)	(1,645,173)	(6,724)
Loans to customers	客户贷款	(6,417,190)	(26,375)	(15,597,888)	(63,749)
Other assets	其他资产	(170,035)	(699)	36,655	150
Deposits from customers	客户存款	41,354,995	169,969	27,150,684	110,965
Other liabilities	其他负债	139,772	574	80,990	331
<b>Cash generated from operations</b>	<b>经营活动产生的现金</b>	<b>28,345,662</b>	<b>116,501</b>	<b>7,932,181</b>	<b>32,420</b>
Interest received	收取利息	8,520,027	35,017	4,388,075	17,934
Interest paid	支付利息	(180,316)	(741)	(143,411)	(586)
Income tax paid	支付所得税	27.2 (621,046)	(2,552)	(216,314)	(884)
<b>Net cash generated from operating activities</b>	<b>经营活动产生的现金流量净额</b>	<b>36,064,327</b>	<b>148,225</b>	<b>11,960,531</b>	<b>48,884</b>
<b>Cash flows from investing activities</b>	<b>投资活动产生的现金流量</b>				
Balances with other banks - original maturity more than three months	存放同业 - 原到期日超过三个月	(6,500,000)	(26,715)	(10,000,000)	(40,870)
Acquisition of property and equipment	购买固定资产	(463,648)	(1,906)	(293,922)	(1,201)
Acquisition of intangible assets	购买无形资产	(618,237)	(2,541)	(305,453)	(1,248)
Acquisition of investment securities	购买投资证券	-	-	(10,000,000)	(40,870)
<b>Net cash used in investing activities</b>	<b>投资活动产生的现金流量净额</b>	<b>(7,581,885)</b>	<b>(31,162)</b>	<b>(20,599,375)</b>	<b>(84,189)</b>
<b>Cash flows from financing activities</b>	<b>筹资活动产生的现金流量</b>				
Principal payment of lease liabilities	偿还租赁负债的本金	(301,931)	(1,241)	(278,781)	(1,139)
<b>Net cash used in financing activities</b>	<b>筹资活动产生的现金流量净额</b>	<b>(301,931)</b>	<b>(1,241)</b>	<b>(278,781)</b>	<b>(1,139)</b>
<b>Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents</b>	<b>现金及约当现金净增加/(减少)额</b>	<b>28,180,511</b>	<b>115,822</b>	<b>(8,917,625)</b>	<b>(36,444)</b>
<b>Cash and cash equivalents at 1 January</b>	<b>1月1日现金及约当现金余额</b>	<b>15,457,772</b>	<b>63,640</b>	<b>24,375,397</b>	<b>99,306</b>
<b>Currency translation differences</b>	<b>货币折算差额</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(1,199)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>778</b>
<b>Cash and cash equivalents at 31 December</b>	<b>12月31日现金及约当现金余额</b>	<b>43,638,283</b>	<b>178,263</b>	<b>15,457,772</b>	<b>63,640</b>

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后附财务报表的注释组成本报的部分。

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

## 财务报表的注释

### 1. CORPORATE INFORMATION

Alpha Commercial Bank PLC. ("the Bank") was incorporated in Cambodia under the Registration No. 00043962 dated on 24 June 2019 issued by the Ministry of Commerce. The Bank subsequently received a banking license No. C.B.52 dated 7 December 2023 (original license No. B-52 dated 23 March 2020) issued by the National Bank of Cambodia ("the NBC").

The principal activity of the Bank is the provision of all aspects of banking business and related financial services in the Kingdom of Cambodia.

The registered office of the Bank is located at the Gateway Building, Ground and 33rd Floor, Russian Federation Blvd (St. 110), Sangkat Phsar Depou Ti3, Khan Toul Kork, Phnom Penh, Cambodia.

### 2. BASIS OF PREPARATION

The financial statements are prepared in accordance with Cambodian International Financial Reporting Standards ("CIFRSs") which are based on all standards published by the International Accounting Standard Board including other interpretations and amendments that may occur in any circumstances to each standard.

The financial statements were authorised for issue by the Board of Directors on 18 March 2024.

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention.

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with CIFRSs requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise its judgement in the process of applying the 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 7.

### 1. 公司信息

澳法商业银行公众股份有限公司（“本行”）在柬埔寨商务部注册成立，注册号 00043962 于2019年6月24日。本行随后获得了柬埔寨国家银行（“NBC” 或 “央行”）颁发银行执照编号 C.B.52 于 2023年12月7日（原编号 B-52 于 2020年3月23日）。

本行的主要业务是在柬埔寨王国提供各方面的银行业务及相关金融服务。

本行的注册地址位于柬埔寨，金边市，堆谷区，沙立波第三分区，俄罗斯联邦大道(110号路)，1楼和33楼，云极大厦，

### 2. 编制基础

财务报表根据柬埔寨国际财务报告准则（“CIFRSs”）编制，该准则以国际会计准则委员会发布的所有准则为基础，包括在任何情况下对每项准则可能出现的其他解释和修订。

本财务报表由董事会于日期批准发布于2024年3月18日。

财务报表是根据历史成本惯例编制的。

编制符合 CIFRSs 的财务报表需要使用某些关键会计估计。它还要求管理层在应用会计政策的过程中做出判断。涉及较高程度判断或复杂性的领域，或假设和估计对财务报表具有重要意义的领域，在注释 7 中披露。



### 3. FOREIGN CURRENCY TRANSLATION

#### 3.1. Functional and presentation currency

The national currency of Cambodia is the Khmer Riel ("KHR"). However, as the Bank transacts and maintains its accounting record primarily in United States Dollars ("US\$"), management have determined the US\$ to be the Bank's functional and presentation currency as it reflects the economic substance of the underlying events and circumstances of the Bank.

The financial statements are presented in US\$, which is the Bank's functional currency.

#### 3.2. Foreign currency transactions

Transaction in foreign currencies are translated into the functional currency of at the spot exchange rates at the date of the transactions.

Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated into the functional currency at the spot exchange rate at the reporting date. The foreign currency gain or loss on monetary items is the difference between the amortised cost in the functional currency at the beginning of the year, adjusted for effective interest and payment during the year, and the amortised cost in the foreign currency translated at the spot exchange rate at the end of the year.

Non-monetary assets and liabilities that are measured at fair value in a foreign currency are translated into the functional currency at the spot exchange rate at the date on which the fair value is determined. Non-monetary items that are measured based on historical cost in a foreign currency are translated using the spot exchange rate at the date of the transaction.

Foreign currency differences arising on translation are generally recognised in profit or loss.

#### 3.3. Presentation in Khmer Riel

The financial statements are expressed in United States Dollars ("US\$") which is the Bank's functional currency. The translation of US\$ amounts into Khmer Riel ("KHR") meets the presentation requirements pursuant to Law on Accounting and Auditing and has been done in compliance with CIAS21 – the Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rate.

### 3. 外币换算

#### 3.1. 功能性及表达性货币

柬埔寨的国家货币是柬币 ("KHR")。然而，由于银行主要以美元 ("US\$") 进行交易和维护其会计记录，管理层已将美元确定为银行的功能性和表达性货币，因为它反映了本行的经营所处的主要经济环境中的货币。

财务报表以美元列报，美元是银行的功能货币。

#### 3.2. 外币交易

外币交易采用交易发生日的即期汇率折算为功能性货币记帐。

在资产负债表日，外币货币性项目采用资产负债表日即期汇率折算。货币性项目的外币损益为年初以记账本位币计算的摊余成本，根据本年实际利息和付款额进行调整后，与按即期汇率折算的外币摊余成本之间的差额。

以公允价值计量的外币非货币性资产和负债，采用公允价值确定日的即期汇率折算为记账本位币金额。以历史成本计量的外币非货币性项目，采用交易发生日的即期汇率折算。

兑换产生的外币差额一般计入损益。

#### 3.3. 柬币的报告

财务报表以美元 ("US\$") 表示，美元是银行的功能性货币。将美金金额折算为柬币 ("KHR") 因符合会计和审计法的报告要求，并按照 CIAS21 – 外汇汇率变化的影响进行。

Assets and liabilities are translated at the closing rate as at the reporting date and share capital and other equity accounts are translated at the historical rate. The statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income and cash flows are translated into KHR at the average rate for the year, which has been deemed to approximate the exchange rate on the date of transactions as exchange rates did not fluctuate significantly during the year. Exchange differences arising from the translation are recognised as “Currency Translation Differences” in other comprehensive income.

在资产负债表日，外币货币性项目采用资产负债表日即期汇率折算。以外币计价，分类为以公允价值计量且其变动计入其他综合收益的货币性证券，其外币折算差额分解为由摊余成本变动产生的折算差额和该等证券的其他账面金额变动产生的折算差额。属于摊余成本变动产生的折算差额计入利润表，属于其他账面金额变动产生的折算差额计入“其他综合收益”。其他货币性资产及负债项目产生的折算差额计入利润表。

The Bank uses the following exchange rates:

本行使用以下汇率：

		Closing Rate 期末汇率	Average rate 平均汇率
Year 2023 年:	US\$1 =	KHR 4,085	KHR 4,110
Year 2022 年:	US\$1 =	KHR 4,117	KHR 4,087

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

这些汇率折算不应被解释为美元金额已经、可能已经或将来可以按此汇率或任何其他汇率兑换成柬币。

All amounts have been rounded to the nearest dollars (“US\$”) or million riels (“KHR’m”), unless otherwise indicated.

除非另有说明，所有金额均四舍五入至最接近的美元 (“US\$”) 或百万柬币 (“KHR'm”)。

## 4. CHANGES IN MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES

## 4. 重大会计政策变更

### 4.1. Deferred tax related to assets and liabilities arising from a single transaction

### 4.1. 与单项交易产生的资产和负债相关的递延所得税

The Bank has adopted Deferred Tax related to Assets and Liabilities arising from a Single Transaction (Amendments to CIAS 12) from 1 January 2023. The amendments narrow the scope of the initial recognition exemption to exclude transactions that give rise to equal and offsetting temporary differences - e.g. leases. For leases, the associated deferred tax asset and liabilities will need to be recognised from the beginning of the earliest comparative period presented, with any cumulative effect recognised as an adjustment to retained earnings or other component of equity at that date. For all other transactions, the amendments apply to transactions that occur after the beginning of the earliest period presented.

自2023年1月1日起，本行已采用与单一交易产生的资产和负债相关的递延税（CIAS 12 修正案）。该修正案缩小了初始确认豁免的范围，以排除产生等值且可抵销暂时性差异的交易 - 例如租赁。对于租赁，相关的递延所得税资产和负债需要从最早列报的比较期初开始确认，任何累积影响均确认为对该日留存收益或权益其他组成部分的调整。对于所有其他交易，修订适用于最早列报期间开始之后发生的交易。

The Bank previously accounted for deferred tax on leases by applying the “integrally linked” approach, resulting in a similar outcome as under the amendments, except that the deferred tax asset or liability was recognised on a net basis. Following the amendments, the Bank has recognised separate deferred tax asset in relation to its lease liabilities and deferred tax liability in relation to its right-of-use assets. However, there was no impact on the statement of financial position because the balances qualify for offset under paragraph 74 of CIAS 12. There was also no impact on the opening retained earnings as at 1 January 2022 as a result of the change.

4.2. Material accounting policy information

The Bank also adopted Disclosure of Accounting Policies (Amendments to CIAS 1 and CIFRS Practice Statement 2) from 1 January 2023. Although the amendments did not result in any changes to the accounting policies themselves, it impacted the accounting policy information disclosed in the financial statements.

The amendments require the disclosure of “material”, rather than “significant”, accounting policies. The amendments also provide guidance on the application of materiality to disclosure of accounting policies, assisting the entities to provide useful, entity-specific accounting policy information that users need to understand other information in the financial statements.

Management reviewed the accounting policies and made update to the information disclosed in Note 6 Material accounting policies (2022: Summary of significant accounting policies) in certain instances in line with the amendments.

5. ACCOUNTING STANDARDS ISSUED BUT NOT YET EFFECTIVE

A number of new accounting standard and amendments to accounting standard are effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2023 and earlier application is permitted; however, the Bank has not early adopted any of the new or amended standards in preparing these financial statements.

本行此前采用“整体挂钩”法对租赁递延所得税进行会计处理，结果与修订后的结果类似，只是递延所得税资产或负债按净额确认。修订后，本行单独确认了与租赁负债相关的递延所得税资产和与使用权资产相关的递延所得税负债。然而，这对财务状况表没有影响，因为根据 CIAS 12 第 74 段，这些余额符合抵销资格。这一变化也没有对 2022 年 1 月 1 日的期初留存收益产生影响。

4.2. 重大会计政策信息

本行于2023年1月1日起实施了会计政策披露（对CIAS 1和CIFRS实践声明2的修订）。虽然该修订并未导致会计政策本身发生任何变化，但对财务报表中披露的会计政策信息产生了影响。

修正案要求披露“重大”而非“重要”会计政策。该修正案还就重要性在会计政策披露中的应用提供了指导，协助实体提供用户理解财务报表中其他信息所需的有用的、特定于实体的会计政策信息。

管理层审阅了会计政策，并在某些情况下根据修订对注释 6 重大会计政策（2022 年：重要会计政策摘要）中披露的信息进行了更新。

5. 会计准则已发布但尚未生效

多项新准则及准则修订自 2023 年 1 月 1 日或之后开始的年度期间生效，并允许提前适用；然而，本行在编制这些财务报表时并未提前采用任何新的或修订的准则。

Effective date 生效日	New accounting standards or amendment	新准则及准则修订
1 January 2024	Classification of liabilities as current or non-current (Amendment to CIAS 1)	负债分类为流动或非流动（CIAS 1 修订）
	Non-current liabilities with covenants (Amendment to CIAS 1)	负债分类为流动或非流动（CIAS 1 修订）
	Supplier finance arrangements (amendment to CIAS 7 and CIFRS 7)	供应商融资安排（CIAS 7 和 CIFRS 7 的修订）
	Lease liability in sale and leaseback (Amendment to CIFRS 16)	售后回租中的租赁负债（CIFRS 16 修订）
1 January 2025	Lack of exchangeabilities (Amendment to CIAS 21)	缺乏互换性（CIAS 21 修订）

6. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES

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

6.1. Financial instruments

6.1.1. Recognition and initial measurement

The Bank initially recognises loans to customers on the date on which they originated. All other financial instruments are recognised when the Bank becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

A financial asset or financial liability is measured initially at fair value plus, for an item not at FVTPL, transaction costs that are directly attributable to its acquisition or issue. The fair value of a financial instrument at initial recognition is generally its transaction price.

6.1.2. Classification of financial assets

The Bank classifies financial assets, on initial recognition, as measured at Amortised Cost (“AmrtC”), Fair Value through Other Comprehensive Income (“FVOCI”) or Fair Value through Profit or Loss (“FVTPL”) on the basis of both:

- the Bank’s business model for managing the financial assets and
- the contractual cash flow characteristics of the financial asset.

The measurement classification is summarised as follows:

Business model 业务模式	Contractual cash flow characteristics 合同现金流量特征	Measurement classification 计量分类
<b>Held-to-collect:</b> Financial asset is held to collect contractual cash flows. <b>持以收取:</b> 该金融资产是仅以收取合同现金流量为目标。	Cash flows are solely payments of principal and interest (“SPPI”) 产生的现金流量仅为付本金和利息(“SPPI”)	AmrtC
<b>Both held-to-collect and sales:</b> Financial asset is held to collect contractual cash flows and selling financial assets. <b>持以收取和待售:</b> 该金融资产是既以收取合同现金流量又以出售该金融资产为目标。		FVOCI
<b>Other business model:</b> Other than above. <b>其他业务模式:</b> 除上述内容外。	Not SPPI 不是 SPPI	FVTPL

The financial assets are not reclassified subsequent to their initial recognition, except in the period when the Bank changed its business model for managing financial asset.

6. 重大会计政策

编制本财务报表时采用的重要会计政策说明如下。除非另有说明，这些政策始在所有报导期间一致地适用。

6.1. 金融工具

6.1.1. 初始确认和计量

本行最初在客户贷款产生之日确认贷款。本行成为金融工具合同的一方时，确认其他金融工具。

金融资产或金融负债的初始计量为公允价值，加上非公允价值现值项目，直接可归因于其收购或发行的交易成本。金融工具在初始确认时的公允价值通常为其支付的价格。

6.1.2. 金融资产的分类

本行在初始确认将金融资产划分为以摊余成本计量(“AmrtC”)、以公允价值计量且其变动计入其他综合收益(“FVOCI”)或以公允价值计量且其变动计入损益(“FVTPL”)按照以下基础：

- 本行管理金融资产的业务模式及
- 金融资产的合同现金流量特征。

计量分类总结如下：

金融资产在初始确认后不进行重新分类，除非在本行改变金融资产管理业务模式期间。



### 6.1.3. Classification of financial liabilities

The Bank classifies its financial liabilities, on initial recognition, as measured at amortised cost, except for derivatives held for risk management which are measured at FVTPL.

The Bank does not reclassify any financial liability.

### 6.1.4. Business model assessment

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

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

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

### 6.1.3. 金融负债的分类

本行在初始确认时将其金融负债分类为按摊销成本计量的金融负债，但为风险管理而持有的衍生工具除外，该衍生工具按FVTPL计量。

所有金融负债均不得进行重分类。

### 6.1.4. 业务模式的评估

本行对以投资组合水平持有资产的业务模式的目标进行评估，因为这最能反映业务的管理方式和向管理层提供信息的方式。所考虑的信息包括：

- 投资组合的既定政策和目标以及这些政策在实践中的运作。特别是，管理层的战略是否侧重于赚取合同利息收入、维持特定的利率状况、将金融资产的存续期与为这些资产提供资金的负债的存续期相匹配，或通过出售资产实现现金流；
- 如何评估投资组合的绩效并向本行管理层报告；
- 影响业务模式绩效的风险（以及该商业模式中持有的金融资产）及其风险管理策略；
- 如何对企业管理人员进行补偿（例如，补偿是基于所管理资产的公允价值还是基于所收集的合同现金流）；和
- 前期销售的频率、数量和时间，此类销售的原因及其对未来销售活动的预期。然而，有关销售活动的信息并不是孤立地考虑的，而是作为本行管理金融资产的既定目标如何实现以及现金流如何实现的总体评估的一部分。

为交易或管理而持有且其业绩以公允价值为基础进行评估的金融资产以公允价值计量，因为持有这些资产既不是为了收集合同现金流，也不是为了收集合约现金流和出售金融资产。

### 6.1.5. SPPI Assessment

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

In assessing whether the contractual cash flows are SPPI, the Bank considers 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 Bank considers:

- contingent events that would change the amount and timing of cash flows;
- leverage features;
- prepayment and extension terms;
- terms that limit 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).

#### Non-recourse loans

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

- whether the contractual arrangement specifically defines the amounts and dates of the cash payments of the loan;
- the fair value of the collateral relative to the amount of the secured financial asset;
- the ability and willingness of the borrower to make contractual payments, notwithstanding a decline in the value of collateral;
- whether the borrower is an individual or a substantive operating entity or is a special-purpose entity;
- the 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 Bank will benefit from any upside from the underlying assets.

### 6.1.5. SPPI 的评估

就本评估而言，“本金”定义为金融资产在初始确认时的公允价值利息”是指对货币的时间价值、特定时期内与未偿本金相关的信贷风险以及其他基本贷款风险和成本（如流动性风险和管理成本）以及利润率的考虑。

在评估合同现金流是否为SPPI时，本行会考虑票据的合同条款。这包括评估金融资产是否包含合同条款，该条款可能会改变合同现金流的时间或金额，从而使其不符合这一条件。

在进行评估时，本行考虑：

- 可能改变现金流数额和时间安排的或有事件；
- 利用功能；
- 预付款和延期条款；
- 限制银行对特定资产（如无追索权贷款）现金流的索赔的条款；和
- 修改货币时间价值考虑因素的功能（例如定期重置利率）。

#### 无追索权贷款

在某些情况下，由借款人抵押品担保的本行贷款限制了本行对相关抵押品（无追索权贷款）现金流的索赔。本行在评估无追索权贷款是否符合SPPI标准时进行判断。本行在做出这一判断时通常会考虑以下信息：

- 合同安排是否明确规定了贷款现金支付的金额和日期；
- 抵押品相对于担保金融资产金额的公允价值；
- 借款人在抵押品价值下降的情况下进行合同付款的能力和意愿；
- 借款人是个人还是实体经营实体，还是特殊目的实体；
- 与完全追索权贷款相关的银行资产损失风险；
- 抵押品代表借款人全部或大部分资产的程度；和
- 本行是否将受益于标的资产的任何上行。

### 6.1.6. Derecognition

The Bank derecognise a financial asset when the contractual rights to the cashflow from the financial asset expire, 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 Bank neither transfers nor retains substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership and it does not retain control of the financial asset.

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

The Bank derecognises a financial liability when its contractual obligations are cancelled or expired.

### 6.1.7. Offsetting

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and the net amount presented in the statement of financial position when, and only when, the Bank has a legal 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.

### 6.1.8. 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 measure date in the principal or, in its absence, the most advantageous market to which the Bank has access at that date. The fair value of a liability reflects its non-performance risk.

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

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

### 6.1.6. 终止确认

当金融资产现金流的合同权利到期时，本行终止确认该金融资产，或者在交易中转移了接收合同现金流的权利，在该交易中，金融资产所有权的几乎所有风险和报酬都已转移，或者本行既不转移也不保留所有权的几乎全部风险和报酬，也不保留对该金融资产的控制权。

金融资产终止确认时，资产的账面价值（或分配给终止确认资产部分的账面价值）与（i）收到的对价（包括获得的任何新资产减去承担的任何新负债）和（ii）已在其他综合收益中确认的任何累计损益之和之间的差额计入损益。

当金融负债的合同义务被取消或到期时，本行终止确认该金融负债。

### 6.1.7. 抵销

金融资产和金融负债在本行有法定权利抵销这些金额且本行打算以净额结算或同时变现资产和清偿负债的情况下，予以抵销，并在财务状况表中列报净额。

### 6.1.8. 公允价值的计量

公允价值，是指市场参与者在计量日发生的有序交易中，出售一项资产所能收到或者转移一项负债所需支付的价格。当金融工具不存在活跃市场的，本行参考最有利市场。负债的公允价值反映了其违约风险。

当有可用的工具时，本行使用该工具在活跃市场中的报价来衡量该工具的公允价值。如果资产或负债的交易发生的频率和数量足以持续提供定价信息，则市场被视为“活跃”市场。

如果活跃市场中没有报价，那么本行将使用估值技术，最大限度地利用相关可观察投入，最大程度地减少不可观察投入的使用。所选择的估值技术包含了市场参与者在定价交易时会考虑的所有因素。



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

#### 6.1.9. Impairment

The Bank recognises loss allowances for Expected Credit Losses (“ECL”) on the following financial instruments that are not measured at FVTPL:

- financial assets that are debt instruments; and
- loan commitments issued.

#### Determining whether credit risk has increased significantly

The Bank assesses whether credit risk has increased significantly since initial recognition at each reporting date. Determining whether an increase in credit risk is significant depends on the characteristics of the financial instrument and the borrower, and the geographical region.

The Bank considers the significant increase in credit risk base on day past due (“DPD”). Days past due are determined by counting the number of days since the earliest elapsed due date in respect of which full payment has not been received. Due dates are determined without considering any grace period that might be available to the borrower. Refer to Note 31.1.b, for the details.

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.

#### Definition of default

The Bank considers a financial asset to be in default when:

- The borrower is unlikely to pay its credit obligations to the Bank in full, without recourse by the Bank to actions such as realising security (if any is held); or

金融工具在初始确认时公允价值的最佳证据通常是交易价格，即给予或收到的对价的公允价值。如果本行确定初始确认时的公允价值与交易价格不同，且公允价值既没有通过同一资产或负债在活跃市场中的报价来证明，也没有基于任何不可观察的投入被判断为与计量无关的估值技术来证明，则金融工具以公允价值进行初始计量，并进行调整以推迟初始确认时公允价值与成交价格之间的差额。随后，该差额在工具使用寿命内以适当的基础在损益中确认，但不迟于估值完全由可观察的市场数据支持或交易结束时。

#### 6.1.9. 减值

本行对以下不以公允价值计量且其变动计入当期损益的金融工具确认预期信用损失准备（“ECL”）：

- 作为债务工具的金融资产；和
- 发出的贷款承诺。

#### 确定信用风险是否显著增加

本行在每个报告日评估自初始确认以来信用风险是否显著增加。确定信贷风险的增加是否显著取决于金融工具和借款人的特征以及地理区域。

本行认为信用风险基数在逾期天数显著增加。逾期天数是通过计算自最早到期日以来尚未收到全额付款的天数来确定的。到期日的确定不考虑借款人可能获得的任何宽限期。详见注释 31.1.b。

如果有证据表明，相对于初始确认，信贷风险不再显著增加，那么工具的损失备抵将恢复为 12个月预期信用损失。

#### 违约的定义

在以下情况下，本行认为金融资产违约：

- 借款人不太可能向本行全额支付其信贷义务，而本行无追索权，如变现担保（如有）；或

- The Bank considers 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.
- Asset is considered as credit impaired when as asset is more than or equal to 90 days past due for long-term facilities or more than or equal to 31 days for short-term facilities.

### Measurement of ECL

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

- financial assets that are not credit-impaired at the reporting date: as the present value of all cash shortfalls (i.e. the difference between the cash flows due to the Bank in accordance with the contract and the cash flows that the Bank expects to receive);
- financial assets that are credit-impaired at the reporting date: as the difference between the gross carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows; and
- Trade facilities and undrawn loan commitments: as the present value of the difference between the contractual cash flows that are due to the Bank if the commitment is drawn down and the cash flows that the Bank expects to receive.

### Inputs, assumptions and techniques used for estimating impairment

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 statistical model has been employed to analyse data collected and generate estimate of remaining lifetime PD of exposure and how these are expected to change as result of passage of time.

LGD is the magnitude of the likely loss if there is a default. The Bank estimates LGD parameters by benchmarking the value using BASEL internal ratings-based framework ("IRBF") parameter set between 5% and 50% based on types of credit exposure.

- 本行认为，信用风险的显著增加不迟于资产超过或等于长期贷款到期30天或超过或等于短期贷款到期15天。
- 当资产超过或等于长期贷款到期90天或超过或等于短期贷款到期31天时，视为信用减值。

### 预期信用损失的计量

预期信用损失是对信用损失的概率加权估计。它们的计量如下：

- 报告日未发生信用减值的金融资产：作为所有现金短缺的现值（即根据合同应支付给本行的现金流量与本行预计收到的现金流量之间的差额）；
- 报告日发生信用减值的金融资产：账面总金额与预计未来现金流现值之间的差额；和
- 贸易便利和未提取贷款承诺：如果承诺被提取，则应支付给本行的合同现金流与银行预计收到的现金流之间的差额现值。

### 用于估计减值的参数、假设及估计技术

预期信用损失计量的关键参数是以下变量的项结构：

- 违约概率 (PD)
- 违约损失率 (LGD) 和
- 违约风险敞口 (EAD)

第1阶段的预期信用损失是通过将12个月的PD乘以LGD和EAD来计算的。整个存续期预期信用损失是通过将寿命PD乘以LGD和EAD来计算的。

统计模型已用于分析收集的数据，并生成预期信用损失PD的估计值，以及这些估计值如何随着时间的推移而变化。

LGD是违约情况下可能损失的大小。本行通过基准测试LGD参数，使用基于BASEL内部评级的框架（“IRBF”）参数，根据信贷敞口类型设置在5%至50%之间。

EAD represents the expected exposure in the event of a default. The Bank derives the EAD from the current exposure to the counterparty and potential changes to the current amount allowed under the contract and arising from amortisation. The EAD of a financial asset is its gross carrying amount at the time of default. For trade facilities and undrawn loan commitments, the EADs are potential future amounts that may be drawn under the contract, which are estimated based on historical observations and forward-looking forecasts. For some financial assets, EAD is determined by modelling the range of possible exposure outcomes at various points in time using scenario and statistical techniques. the Bank applied Credit Conversion Factor (“CCF”) to estimate the EAD of these off-balance sheet items.

As described above, and subject to using a maximum of a 12-month PD for Stage 1 financial assets, the Bank measures 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 Bank considers a longer period. The maximum contractual period extends to the date at which the Bank has the right to require repayment of an advance or terminate a loan commitment or guarantee.

### 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 and ECL are measured as follows.

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

### Credit-impaired financial assets

At each reporting date, the Bank assesses whether financial assets carried at amortised cost and debt financial assets carried at FVOCI 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.

EAD表示违约情况下的预期风险敞口。本行的EAD来源于对交易对方的当前敞口以及合同允许的当前金额和摊销产生的潜在变化。金融资产的EAD是指违约时的账面总金额。对于贸易便利和未提取贷款承诺，EAD是根据合同可能提取的潜在未来金额，根据历史观察和前瞻性预测进行估计。对于某些金融资产，EAD是通过使用情景和统计技术对不同时间点的可能敞口结果范围进行建模来确定的。本行采用信贷转换系数（“CCF”）来估计这些表外项目的EAD。

如上所述，在对第1阶段金融资产使用最长12个月PD的情况下，本行计量ECL时考虑到其面临信贷风险的最长合同期（包括任何借款人的延期选择权）内的违约风险，即使出于信贷风险管理的目的，计行考虑了更长的期限。最长合同期限延长至计行有权要求偿还预付款或终止贷款承诺或担保的日期。

### 重组的金融资产

如果由于借款人的财务困难，对金融资产的条款进行了重新谈判或修改，或者用新的金融资产替换了现有的金融资产，则应评估是否应终止确认该金融资产，并按以下方式计量ECL。

- 如果预期的重组不会导致现有资产的终止确认，则在计算现有资产的现金短缺时，包括修改后的金融资产产生的预期现金流。
- 如果预期重组将导致现有资产终止确认，则新资产的预期公允价值在终止确认时被视为现有金融资产的最终现金流量。该金额包括在使用现有金融资产的原始实际利率计算从预期终止确认之日起至报告日贴现的现有金融资产现金短缺时。

### 已发生信用减值资产

在每个报告日，本行评估以摊销成本计量的金融资产和以FVOCI计量的债务金融资产是否存在信用减值（称为“第三阶段金融资产”）。当一项或多项对金融资产的预计未来现金流产生不利影响的事件发生时，该金融资产即为“信用减值”。



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

- significant financial difficulty of the borrower or issuer;
- a breach of contract such as a default or past due event;
- the restructuring of a loan or advance by the Bank on terms that 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.

#### 6.1.10. Presentation of allowance for ECL

Loss allowances for ECL are presented in the statement of financial position as follows:

- financial assets measured at amortised cost: as a deduction from the gross carrying amount of the assets;
- loan commitments: generally, as a provision.

#### 6.1.11. Write-off

Loans 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 Bank determines that the borrower does not have assets or sources of income that could generate sufficient cash flows to repay the amounts subject to the write-off. This assessment is carried out at the individual asset level.

Recoveries of amounts previously written off are included in 'impairment losses on financial instruments' in the statement of profit and loss and OCI.

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

### 6.2. Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents includes cash on hand, the non-restricted deposits with NBC and with other banks with original maturities of three months or less that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

金融资产发生信用减值的证据包括以下可观察数据:

- 借款人或发行人的重大财务困难;
- 违约, 如违约或逾期事件;
- 银行根据银行不会另行考虑的条款对贷款或预付款进行重组;
- 借款人很可能会破产或进行其他财务重组; 或
- 一个活跃的证券市场因财政困难而消失。

由于借款人状况恶化而重新谈判的贷款通常被视为信用减值, 除非有证据表明无法获得合同现金流的风险已大幅降低, 并且没有其他减值指标。

#### 6.1.10. 信用减值损失准备的列报

信用减值损失准备在资产负债表中列示如下:

- 以摊销成本计量的金融资产: 从资产账面总额中扣除;
- 贷款承诺: 通常计为预计负债。

#### 6.1.11. 核销

当不存在收回金融资产全部或部分的合理预期时, 贷款被注销(部分或全部)。通常情况下, 当本行确定借款人没有能够产生足够现金流来偿还注销金额的资产或收入来源时, 就会出现这种情况。这种评估是在个人资产层面进行的。

先前核销金额的回收计入损益表和其他综合收益表中的“金融工具信用减值损失”。

被核销的金融资产仍可能受到强制执行活动的约束, 以遵守本行收回到期款项的程序。

### 6.2. 现金及约当现金

现金及约当现金包括库存现金、央行和其他银行的非限制性存款、原定期限为三个月或以下、其原始到期日为三个月或更短, 易于转换为已知金额的现金, 且价值变化风险很小。

### 6.3. Property and equipment

Property and equipment are stated at historical cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses. Historical cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to bringing the asset to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management.

Subsequent expenditures relating to an item of property and equipment that has already been recognised are added to the carrying amount of the asset when it is probable that future economic benefits in excess of the originally assessed standard of performance of the existing asset will flow to the Bank. All other subsequent expenditures are recognised as expenses in the year in which they are incurred.

Depreciation is calculated using the straight-line method to allocate the cost of assets less their residual values over the estimated useful lives.

Construction in progress is not depreciated. The estimated useful lives are as follows:

### 6.3. 固定资产

固定资产按照成本进行初始计量，以成本扣减累计折旧和减值准备后的余额列示。固定资产的成本包括相关为使该项资产达到预定可使用状态前而产生的其他支出。

对于固定资产有关的后续支出，在与支出相关的经济利益很可能流入本行时，资本化计入固定资产成本。与固定资产的其他后续支出，在发生时计入当期损益。

折旧采用直线法计算，将资产成本减去其在估计使用年限内的残值。

在建工程不折旧。估计使用年限如下：

No.	Class	类别	Depreciation method 折旧方法	Useful life 使用年限	Annual depreciation rate 年折旧率
1	Office renovation	办公室装修	Straight line 直线	5 years/ 年	20%
2	IT and office equipment	资讯和办公设备			
3	Furniture and fixture	家具和固定装置			
4	Vehicles	运输工具			

The assets' residual values, useful lives and depreciation methods are reviewed, and adjusted prospectively if appropriate, if there is an indication of a significant change since the last reporting date.

An asset's carrying amount is written down to its recoverable value immediately if the asset's carrying amount is greater than its estimated recoverable value.

Gains and losses on disposal of property, plant and equipment are determined by comparing the proceeds with the carrying amount and are included in profit or loss.

本行对固定资产的预计净残值，预计使用年限和折旧方法进行检查，并根据实际情况作出调整。

当有迹象表明固定资产的可收回金额低于账面净值时，本行将账面净值调减至可收回金额。

对于资产终止确认所产生的损益(处置净收入与账面值之差额)计入终止确认当期的损益表中。

### 6.4. Lease – The Bank as a lessee

As inception of contract, the Bank assesses whether the 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.

### 6.4. 租赁 – 本行作为承租人

在合同开始日，本行评估合同是否为租赁或者包含租赁，如果合同中一方让渡了在一定期间内控制一项或多项已识别资产使用的权利以换取对价，则该合同为租赁或者包含租赁。

Contracts may contain both lease and non-lease components. The Bank allocates the consideration in the contract to the lease and non-lease components based on their relative stand-alone prices.

Lease terms are negotiated on an individual basis and contain a wide range of different term and conditions. The lease agreements do not impose any covenants other than the security interests in the lease assets that are held by the lessor. Leased assets may not be used as security for borrowing purposes.

Leases are recognised as a right-of-use asset and a corresponding liability at the date at which the leased asset is available for use.

Assets and liabilities arising from a lease are initially measured on a present value basis.

#### 6.4.1. Lease liabilities

Lease liabilities include the net present value of the lease payments from fixed payments (including in-substance fixed payments), less any lease incentives receivable.

Lease payments to be made under reasonably certain extension options are also included in the measurement of the liability.

The lease payments are discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease. If that rate cannot be readily determined, which is generally the case for leases in the Bank, the lessee's incremental borrowing rate is used, being the rate that the individual lessee would have to pay to borrow the funds necessary to obtain an asset of similar value to the right-of-use asset in a similar economic environment with similar terms, security and conditions.

To determine the incremental borrowing rate, the Bank uses its recent borrowing rate as a starting point, making specific adjustments to the lease such as term, country, currency and security. Lease payments are allocated between principal and interest expense. The interest expense is charged to profit or loss over the lease period so as to produce a constant periodic rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability for each period.

#### 6.4.2. Right-of-use assets

Right-of-use assets are measured at cost comprising the following:

- the amount of the initial measurement of lease liability
- any lease payments made at or before the commencement date less any lease incentives received
- any initial direct costs, and
- restoration cost if any.

合同可能包含租赁和非租赁组成部分。本行根据租赁和非租赁组成部分的相对独立价格，将合同对价分配给租赁组成部分和非租赁组成部分。

租赁条款是根据个人情况协商确定的，包含各种不同的条款和条件。除出租人持有的租赁资产的担保权益外，租赁协议不施加任何契约。租赁资产不得作为借款担保。

租赁在租赁资产可供使用时确认为使用权资产和相应的负债。

租赁产生的资产和负债按照现值进行初始计量。

#### 6.4.1. 租赁负债

租赁负债包括固定付款（包括实质固定付款）的租赁付款净现值，减去任何应收租赁激励。

根据合理确定的延期选择支付的租赁付款也包含在负债的计量中。

在计算租赁付款额的现值时，本行采用租赁内含利率作为折现率，在无法确定租赁内含利率的（这通常是银行租赁的情况），采用增量借款利率作为折现率。本行采用其类似经济环境下获得与使用权资产价值接近的资产，与类似期间以类似抵押条件借入资金而必须支付的利率作为增量借款利率。

为了确定增量借款利率，本行以最近的借款利率为起点，对租赁期限、国家、货币和安全等进行具体调整。租赁付款在本金和利息支出之间进行分配。利息支出计入租赁期内的损益，以便对每个期间的负债余额产生恒定的定期利率。

#### 6.4.2. 使用权资产

使用权资产按成本计量，包括以下各项：

- 租赁负债的初始计量金额；
- 在租赁期开始日或之前支付的租赁付款额，扣除已享受的租赁激励相关金额；
- 初始直接费用；
- 如有修复成本。



Right-of-use assets are generally depreciated over the shorter of the asset's useful life and the lease term on a straight-line basis. If the Bank is reasonably certain to exercise a purchase option, the right-of-use asset is depreciated over the underlying asset's useful life.

Subsequently the right-of-use asset is measured at cost less depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses.

#### 6.4.3. Recognition exemptions

Payments associated with short-term leases (a lease term of 12 months or less) and all leases of low-value assets are recognised as an expense in profit or loss.

### 6.5. Intangible assets

Intangible assets, which comprise acquired computer software licences and related cost, are stated at cost less accumulated amortisation and impairment loss. Acquired computer software is capitalised on the basis of the costs incurred to acquire the specific software and bring it to use.

Amortisation is calculated using the straight-line method to allocate the costs over their estimated useful lives of 10 years from which the asset is ready for use.

Work in progress are not amortised.

Costs associated with maintaining computer software programs are recognised as expense when incurred.

### 6.6. Impairment of non-financial assets

An impairment loss is recognised if the carrying amount of an asset or its related cash-generating unit ("CGU") exceed its estimated recoverable amount.

The recoverable amount of an asset or CGU is the greater of its value in use and its fair value less costs to sell. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset or CGU.

For the purpose of impairment testing, assets that cannot be tested individually are grouped together with the smallest group of assets that generates cash inflows from continuing use that are largely independent of the cash inflows of other assets or CGUs.

使用权资产通常按直线法按资产使用年限与租赁期中较短者进行折旧。如果本行合理确定会行使购买选择权，则使用权资产将在相关资产的使用年限内进行折旧。

使用权资产的后续计量是以成本扣减累计折旧和减值准备后的余额列示。

#### 6.4.3. 认列豁免

与短期租赁（租赁期为12个月或更短时间）和所有低价值资产租赁相关的付款均在损益中确认为费用。

### 6.5. 无形资产

无形资产包括收购的计算机软件许可证和相关成本，按取得时的实际成本扣除累计摊销以及减值准备后的净值列示。购置的计算机软件根据购置特定软件并将其投入使用所发生的成本进行资本化。

摊销采用直线法计算，将成本分摊至资产达到可使用状态的预计使用10年期限内。

在建工程不摊销。

与维护计算机软件程序相关的成本在发生时确认为费用。

### 6.6. 非金融资产的减值

如果资产或其相关现金产生单位（“CGU”）的账面净值超过其估计可收回金额，则确认减值损失。

资产或现金产生单位的可收回金额是其使用价值与公允价值减去出售成本之间的较高者。在评估使用价值时，预计未来现金流量使用反映货币时间价值的当前市场评估以及资产或现金产生单位特定风险的税前贴现率贴现至其现值。

为了进行减值测试，无法单独进行测试的资产将与能够通过持续使用产生现金流入且基本上独立于其他资产或现金产生单位的现金流入的最小资产组组合在一起。

Impairment losses are recognised in profit or loss. Impairment losses recognised in respect of CGUs are allocated first to reduce the carrying amount of any goodwill allocated to the CGUs, and then to reduce the carrying amounts of the other assets in the CGUs on a pro-rata basis.

Impairment losses recognised in prior years are assessed at each reporting date 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.

### 6.7. Interest income and expense

Interest income and expense from financial instruments at amortised cost are recognised within "interest income" and "interest expense" respectively in the statement of profit or loss using the effective interest method.

The effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortised cost of a financial asset or a financial liability and of allocating the interest income or interest expense over the relevant period. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash payments or receipts throughout the expected life of the financial instruments or, when appropriate, a shorter period to the net carrying amount of the financial asset or financial liability. When calculating the effective interest rate, the Bank takes into account all contractual terms of the financial instrument and includes any fees or incremental costs that are directly attributable to the instrument and are an integral part of the effective interest rate, but not future credit losses.

Interest income is calculated by applying effective interest rate to the gross carrying amount of a financial asset except for:

- Purchased or originated credit-impaired financial assets ("POCI"), for which the original credit-adjusted effective interest rate is applied to the amortised cost of the financial assets.
- Financial assets that are not "POCI" but have subsequently become credit-impaired (or "stage 3"), for which interest revenue is calculated by applying the effective interest rate to their amortised cost (i.e. net of the expected credit loss provision).

减值亏损于损益中确认。就现金产生单位确认的减值损失首先分配以减少分配至现金产生单位的任何商誉的账面净值，然后按比例减少现金产生单位中其他资产的账面净值。

在每个报告日对以前年度确认的减值损失进行评估，以了解是否有任何迹象表明损失已减少或不再存在。如果用于确定可收回金额的估计发生变化，则减值损失会转回。仅当资产的账面金额不超过在未确认减值损失的情况下应确定的扣除折旧或摊销的账面净值时，减值损失才会转回。

### 6.7. 利息收入和支出

以摊余成本计量的金融工具利息收入和费用，本行采用实际利率法，分别在损益表的“利息收入”和“利息费用”下确认。

实际利率法，是指计算金融资产或金融负债的摊余成本以及将各期利息收入或利息支出分摊计入各会计期间的方法。实际利率，是指将金融资产或金融负债在预计存续期间的估计未来现金流量，折现为该金融资产账面余额或该金融负债摊余成本所使用的利率。在确定实际利率时，本行在考虑金融资产或金融负债所有合同条款的基础上估计预期现金流量，但不考虑预期信用损失。

利息收入是通过将实际利率应用于金融资产的账面总金额来计算的，但以下情况除外：

- 购买或源生的已发生信用减值的金融资产（“POCI”），该金融资产的摊余成本采用原信用调整后的实际利率。
- 不属于“POCI”但随后发生信用减值（或“第3阶段”）的金融资产，其利息收入通过将实际利率应用于其摊余成本（即扣除预期信用损失拨备）来计算。

## 6.8. Provisions

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

## 6.9. Income tax

Income tax expense comprises current and deferred tax. It is recognised in profit and loss except items recognised directly in equity or in other comprehensive income.

The Bank has determined that interest and penalties related to income taxes, including uncertain tax treatments, do not meet the definition of income taxes, and therefore has accounted for them under CIAS 37 Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets and has recognised the related expenses in "other expenses" in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, respectively.

### Current tax

Current tax comprises the expected tax payable or receivable on the taxable income for the period using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date, and any adjustment to tax payable in respect of previous period.

### Deferred tax

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

A deferred tax asset is recognised for unused tax losses and deductible temporary differences, to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which they can be used. Deferred tax assets are reviewed at each reporting date and are reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that the related tax benefit will be realised; such reductions are reversed when the probability of future taxable profits improves.

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

## 6.8. 预计负债

当本行因过去的事件而承担法律或推定义务，并且很可能需要经济利益流出来清偿该义务时，准备金在财务状况表中确认。如果影响是实质性的，则通过以税前利率对预期未来现金流进行折现来确定准备金，该税前利率反映了当前市场对货币时间价值的评估，并在适当的情况下反映了负债特有的风险。贴现的解除确认为融资成本。

## 6.9. 所得税

所得税费用包括当期税项和递延税项。除直接在权益或其他综合收益中确认的项目外，其均在损益中确认。

本行认为与所得税相关的利息和罚款，包括不确定的税务处理，不符合所得税的定义，因此已根据CIAS 37准备金、或有负债和或有资产对其进行了核算，并已将相关费用分别在计入损益的“其他费用”或直接计入为权益。

### 当期所得税

当期所得税包括根据当期应纳税所得额及税法规定税率计算的预期应交所得税和对以前年度应交所得税的调整。

### 递延所得税

资产和负债的账面净值与其计税基础之间的暂时性差异计提为递延税所得稅。

递延税项资产根据未使用的税项损失和可抵扣暂时性差异确认，只要未来应纳税利润很可能可以用来抵扣。递延所得税资产在每个报告日进行审查，并减少至不再可能实现相关税收优惠的程度；当未来应税利润的可能性提高时，这种减少就会被逆转。

递延税项采用报告日已颁布或实质上已颁布的税率，按预期在转回时适用于暂时性差异的税率计量。



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

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset only if certain criteria are met.

递延所得税的计量反映了按照本行预期在报告日收回或结算其资产和负债账面金额的方式产生的税务后果。

递延所得税资产和负债仅在满足某些条件时才予以抵销。

#### 6.10. Short-term employee benefits

Short-term employee benefit are expensed as the related service is provided. A liability is recognised for the amount expected to be paid of the Bank has present legal or constructive obligation to pay this amount as a result of past service provided by the employee and the obligation can be estimated reliably.

#### 6.10. 短期员工福利

短期雇员福利在提供相关服务时计入费用。本行因雇员过去提供的服务而有支付该金额的现时法律或推定义务，且该义务能够可靠地估计，则按预期支付的金额确认负债。

#### 6.11. Share capital

Share capital is classified as equity. Incremental costs directly attributable to the issue of ordinary share are recognised in equity as a deduction, net of any tax effects, from the proceeds.

#### 6.11. 股本

股本分类为权益。直接归属于发行普通股的增量成本在扣除任何税收影响后在权益中确认为收益的扣除额。

#### 6.12. Regulatory reserve

Banks and financial institutions are required to compute regulatory provisions, according to the NBC's:

- Prakas No. B7-017-344 dated 1 December 2017 on Credit Risk Grading and Impairment Provisioning;
- Circular No. B7-018-001 dated 16 February 2018 on Implementation of Prakas on Credit Grading and Impairment Provision; and
- Circular No. B7-021-002 dated 27 December 2021 on the classification and provisioning requirements for restructured loans

#### 6.12. 法定保留盈余

银行和金融机构必须计算法定信用损失准备根据央行的以下规定：

- 于2017年12月1日发布的通令 Prakas No. B7-017-344 关于信用风险评级和信用损失准备。
- 于2018年02月16日发布的通告 Circular No. B7-018-001 关于执行信用风险评级和信用损失准备。
- 于2021年12月27日发布的通告 Circular No. B7-021-002 关于重组贷款的分类和信用损失准备要求。

If the accumulated regulatory provision is higher than the accumulated impairment based on CIFRS 9, the "topping up" will be recorded as regulatory reserves presented under equity. The reserve is subsequently reversed (up to zero) should the accumulated regulatory provision equal or be lower than accumulated impairment based on CIFRS 9. The regulatory reserve is set aside as a buffer, is non-distributable, and is not allowed to be included in the net worth calculation.

如果法定信用损失准备高于根据 CIFRS 9 计算的信用损失准备，则“追加”将计入权益项下列示的法定保留盈余。如果法定信用损失准备等于或低于根据 CIFRS 9 计算的信用损失准备，则该法定保留盈余随后将转回（最高为零）。法定保留盈余作为缓冲，不可分配，且不允许计入资本净额的计算。

## 7. CRITICAL ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES AND JUDGEMENTS

The Bank makes estimates and assumptions concerning the future. The resulting accounting estimates will, by definition, seldom equal the related actual results.

The estimates and assumptions that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next period are addressed below.

### 7.1. Judgements

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

- **Note 6.1.2:** Classification of financial asset: 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 6.1.9:** significant increase in credit risk: establishing the criteria for determining whether credit risk on the financial asset has increased significantly since initial recognition, determining methodology for incorporating forward-looking information into measurement of ECL and selection and approval model used to measure ECL.

### 7.2. Assumption and estimation uncertainties

Information about assumptions and estimation uncertainties at the reporting date that have a significant risk of resulting in a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year is included in the following notes:

- **Note 6.1.9:** Impairment of financial instruments: determining input into the ECL measurement model, including key assumption used in estimating recoverable cash flows, and incorporation of forward-looking information.
- **Note 6.1.8:** Determination of the fair value of financial instruments with significant unobservable inputs.
- **Note 27.4:** Recognition and measurement of contingencies: key assumptions about the likelihood and magnitude of outflow of resource.

## 7. 重要会计估计和判断

本行对未来作出的会计估计和判断。根据定义，由此产生的会计估计很少等于相关的实际结果。

存在导致下一期间资产和负债账面净值发生重大调整的重大风险的估计和假设如下。

### 7.1. 判断

有关在应用会计政策时做出的对财务报表中确认的金额具有最重大影响的判断的信息包含在以下附注中。

- 注释 6.1.2: 金融资产分类: 对持有资产的业务模式的评估, 以及对金融资产的合同条款是否为未偿本金的 SPPI 的评估。
- 注释 6.1.9: 信用风险的显著增加: 建立确定金融资产自初始确认以来信用风险是否显著增加的标准, 确定将前瞻性信息纳入 ECL 测量的方法, 以及用于计量 ECL 的选择和批准模型。

### 7.2. 假设和估计的不确定性

以下附注中包含了报告日的假设和估计不确定性信息, 这些假设和估计的不确定性具有导致下年度内资产和负债账面净值发生重大调整的重大风险:

- 注释 6.1.9: 金融工具减值: 确定预期信用损失计量模型的输入, 包括估计可收回现金流量时使用的关键假设, 以及纳入前瞻性信息。
- 注释 6.1.8: 具有重大不可观察输入值的金融工具公允价值的确定。
- 注释 27.4: 意外事件的识别和计量: 关于资源流出的可能性和规模的关键假设。

## 8. CASH ON HAND | 库存现金

## By currency

US Dollar  
Khmer Riel

## 分货币:

美元  
柬币

31 December 2023		31 December 2022	
US\$	KHR'm (Note 3.3)	US\$	KHR'm (Note 3.3)
3,899,716	15,930	800,160	3,294
241,572	987	207,778	856
<b>4,141,288</b>	<b>16,917</b>	<b>1,007,938</b>	<b>4,150</b>

## 9. DEPOSITS WITH THE NBC | 存放央行

Current account

支存

31 December 2023		31 December 2022	
US\$	KHR'm (Note 3.3)	US\$	KHR'm (Note 3.3)
28,954,354	118,279	7,204,887	29,663
<b>28,954,354</b>	<b>118,279</b>	<b>7,204,887</b>	<b>29,663</b>

The current account is a non-interest bearing account.

支存是无息账户。

No impairment loss allowance is created against the balance with the National Bank of Cambodia ("NBC") as the Bank determines that the credit risk on these facilities is minimal.

本行评估存放央行的信用风险极小，则无提列减值损失准备。

## 10. DEPOSITS WITH OTHER BANKS | 存放同业

## Local bank

Current accounts  
Savings accounts  
Term deposits

## 本地银行

支存  
活存  
定存

## Total principal amount

Accrued interest receivables

## Gross amount

Less: ECL allowance

## Net amount

## 本金总额

应计利息

## 账面总额

减: 预期信用损失

## 账面净值

31 December 2023		31 December 2022	
US\$	KHR'm (Note 3.3)	US\$	KHR'm (Note 3.3)
6,527,331	26,664	5,241,669	21,580
56,926	233	3,278	13
103,458,384	422,627	95,000,000	391,115
<b>110,042,641</b>	<b>449,524</b>	<b>100,244,947</b>	<b>412,708</b>
3,070,151	12,541	2,083,808	8,579
<b>113,112,792</b>	<b>462,065</b>	<b>102,328,755</b>	<b>421,287</b>
(681,593)	(2,784)	(588,132)	(2,421)
<b>112,431,199</b>	<b>459,281</b>	<b>101,740,623</b>	<b>418,866</b>

The movements of the ECL allowance during the year were as follows:

预期信用损失变动情况列示如下:

2023		2022	
US\$	KHR'm (Note 3.3)	US\$	KHR'm (Note 3.3)
At 1 January	1 月 1 日	588,132	2,421
Recognised in profit or loss (Note 24)	计入损益 (注24)	471,604	1,921
Currency translation differences	货币折算差额	116,528	476
At 31 December	12 月 31 日	-	24
<b>681,593</b>	<b>2,784</b>	<b>588,132</b>	<b>2,421</b>

The total gross amounts above are analysed as follows:  
以上账面总额分析列示如下:

		31 December 2023		31 December 2022	
		US\$	KHR'm (Note 3.3)	US\$	KHR'm (Note 3.3)
<b>a. By currency</b>	<b>a. 货币分析:</b>				
US Dollar	美元	109,775,465	448,432	99,683,341	410,396
Khmer Riel	柬币	3,337,327	13,633	2,645,414	10,891
		<b>113,112,792</b>	<b>462,065</b>	<b>102,328,755</b>	<b>421,287</b>
<b>b. By maturity</b>	<b>b. 账龄分析:</b>				
Within 1 month	1个月以内	8,729,737	35,661	7,245,648	29,830
> 1 to 3 months	> 1 至 3 月	19,892,313	81,260	12,418,080	51,125
> 3 to 6 months	> 3 至 6 月	26,640,542	108,827	41,234,049	169,761
> 6 to 12 months	> 6 至 12 月	57,850,200	236,317	41,430,978	170,571
		<b>113,112,792</b>	<b>462,065</b>	<b>102,328,755</b>	<b>421,287</b>
<b>c. By interest rate (per annum)</b>	<b>c. 利率分析:</b>				
Current accounts	支存	0.00% to 3.00%		0.00% to 3.00%	
Savings accounts	活存	0.00% to 1.50%		0.00% to 1.00%	
Term deposits	定存	4.00% to 7.90%		3.20% to 7.50%	

## 11. STATUTORY DEPOSITS WITH THE NBC | 法定存放央行

		31 December 2023		31 December 2022	
		US\$	KHR'm (Note 3.3)	US\$	KHR'm (Note 3.3)
Reserve requirement (a)	法定存款准备金 (a)	8,400,734	34,317	4,199,174	17,288
Capital guarantee (b)	资本保证金 (b)	10,000,000	40,850	10,000,000	41,170
		<b>18,400,734</b>	<b>75,167</b>	<b>14,199,174</b>	<b>58,458</b>

### (a) Reserve requirement

On 9 January 2023, the NBC repealed the Prakas No. B7-020-230 on the Maintenance of Reserve Requirements against Banks and Financial Institutions' Deposits and Borrowings and issued new Prakas No. B7-023-005, which requires Banking and Financial Institutions to maintain reserve requirement against deposits and borrowings at daily average balance with the NBC as follows:

- **For local currency (Khmer Riel):**
  - Reserve requirement shall be maintained at 7%.
- **For foreign currencies (other than Khmer Riel):**
  - From 1 January 2023 to 31 December 2023, reserve requirement shall be maintained at 9%.
  - From 1 January 2024 onwards, reserve requirement shall be maintained at 12.5%.

On 23 November 2023, the NBC issued the letter No. B7-023-2621 allowing Banking and Financial Institutions to maintain reserve requirement in foreign currency at 7% until 31 December 2024.

### (a) 法定存款准备

2023年1月9日, 央行撤销了通令 Prakas No. B7-020-230, 并发出新的通令 Prakas No. B7-023-005, 该条例规定银行及金融机构须按每日平均余额向央行准备维持存款及借贷准备金:

- **当地货币(柬币)**
  - 法定存款准备金率维持在7%。
- **外地货币(柬币除外)**
  - 在2023年1月1日至2023年12月31日期间, 存款准备金率维持在9%。
  - 从2024年1月1日起, 存款准备金率保持在12.5%

2023年11月23日, 央行发出了通令 Prakas No. B7-023-2621 允许银行和金融机构在2024年12月31日前将外汇准备金率维持在7%。



The reserve requirement on customers' deposits and borrowings bear no interest.

客户存款和借款的准备金是没有利息的。

#### (b) Capital guarantee

In accordance with NBC's Prakas No. B7-01-136 dated 15 October 2001 on "Bank's capital guarantee", the Bank is required to deposit 10% of the Bank's registered share capital with the NBC. This deposit is not available for use in the Bank's day-to-day operations and is refundable should the Bank voluntarily cease its operations in Cambodia.

#### (b) 资本保证金

根据央行于2001年10月15日发出通令 Prakas No. B7-01-136 的“银行的资本担保”中本行必须将其注册实收资本的10%存入央行。这笔存款不能用于世行的日常业务，如果世行自愿停止在柬埔寨的业务，可退还这笔存款。

This deposit earned an interest rate at 1.29% (2022: 1.19%) per annum.

这笔资本保证金的年利率为1.29% (2022年: 1.19%)。

## 12. LOANS TO CUSTOMERS | 客户贷款

		31 December 2023		31 December 2022	
		US\$	KHR'm (Note 3.3)	US\$	KHR'm (Note 3.3)
Term loans	定期贷款	28,232,784	115,331	21,815,594	89,815
Accrued interest receivables	应计利息	121,537	497	55,067	227
Deferred loan processing fee	递延贷款手续费	(176,824)	(722)	(182,450)	(751)
Fair value adjustment of loan to staff at below-market rate	低利率的员工贷款的公允价值调整	(166,904)	(682)	(44,249)	(182)
<b>Gross amount</b>	<b>账面总额</b>	<b>28,010,593</b>	<b>114,424</b>	<b>21,643,962</b>	<b>89,109</b>
Less: ECL allowance	减: 预期信用损失	(214,608)	(877)	(51,396)	(212)
<b>Net amount</b>	<b>账面净值</b>	<b>27,795,985</b>	<b>113,547</b>	<b>21,592,566</b>	<b>88,897</b>

The movement of ECL allowance on Loans to customers during the year were as follows:

预期信用损失的变动情况列示如下:

		2023		2022	
		US\$	KHR'm (Note 3.3)	US\$	KHR'm (Note 3.3)
At 1 January	1月1日	51,396	212	5,477	22
Recognised in profit or loss (Note 24)	计入损益 (注24)	163,212	671	45,919	188
Currency translation differences	货币折算差额	-	(6)	-	2
<b>At 31 December</b>	<b>12月31日</b>	<b>214,608</b>	<b>877</b>	<b>51,396</b>	<b>212</b>

The amounts of gross loans above are analysed as follows:  
以上账面总额分析列示如下:

		31 December 2023		31 December 2022	
		US\$	KHR'm	US\$	KHR'm
		(Note 3.3)		(Note 3.3)	
<b>a. By currency</b>	<b>a. 货币分析:</b>				
US Dollar	美元	24,476,539	99,987	18,108,642	74,554
Khmer Riel	柬币	3,534,054	14,437	3,535,320	14,555
		<b>28,010,593</b>	<b>114,424</b>	<b>21,643,962</b>	<b>89,109</b>
<b>b. By maturity</b>	<b>b. 账龄分析:</b>				
Within 1 month	1个月以内	233,197	953	270,665	1,114
> 1 to 3 months	> 1 至 3 月	233,738	955	466,942	1,922
> 3 to 6 months	> 3 至 6 月	414,552	1,693	779,726	3,210
> 6 to 12 months	> 6 至 12 月	1,315,205	5,373	1,681,222	6,922
> 1 to 5 years	> 1 至 5 年	13,174,157	53,816	8,629,428	35,528
> 5 years	> 5 年	12,639,744	51,634	9,815,979	40,413
		<b>28,010,593</b>	<b>114,424</b>	<b>21,643,962</b>	<b>89,109</b>
<b>c. By residency</b>	<b>c. 居民分析:</b>				
Resident	居民	28,010,593	114,424	21,643,962	89,109
		<b>28,010,593</b>	<b>114,424</b>	<b>21,643,962</b>	<b>89,109</b>
<b>d. By relationship</b>	<b>d. 关系分析:</b>				
Non-related parties	非关系人	27,696,523	113,141	21,419,169	88,184
Related parties	关系人	314,070	1,283	224,793	925
		<b>28,010,593</b>	<b>114,424</b>	<b>21,643,962</b>	<b>89,109</b>
<b>e. By exposure</b>	<b>e. 大额分析:</b>				
Non large exposures	非大额	28,010,593	114,424	21,643,962	89,109
		<b>28,010,593</b>	<b>114,424</b>	<b>21,643,962</b>	<b>89,109</b>
<b>f. By security</b>	<b>f. 担保分析:</b>				
Secured	有担保品	28,010,593	114,424	21,643,962	89,109
		<b>28,010,593</b>	<b>114,424</b>	<b>21,643,962</b>	<b>89,109</b>
<b>g. By performance</b>	<b>g. 品质分类分析:</b>				
Standard	正常	25,004,408	102,144	21,643,962	89,109
Special mention	关注	3,006,185	12,280	-	-
		<b>28,010,593</b>	<b>114,424</b>	<b>21,643,962</b>	<b>89,109</b>
<b>h. By industry</b>	<b>h. 行业分布:</b>				
Manufacturing	制造业	716,074	2,925	2,482,344	10,220
Wholesale trade	批发业	1,876,169	7,664	1,861,156	7,663
Retail trade	零售业	4,056,142	16,569	2,608,464	10,739
Hotel and Restaurant	酒店及餐厅	4,991,370	20,390	3,657,527	15,058
Real estate	房地产业	10,119,059	41,336	3,912,966	16,110
Construction	建筑业	4,798,873	19,603	5,277,993	21,729
Other	其他	1,452,906	5,937	1,843,512	7,590
		<b>28,010,593</b>	<b>114,424</b>	<b>21,643,962</b>	<b>89,109</b>
<b>i. By interest rate (per annum)</b>	<b>i. 利率分析:</b>				
Term loan	定期贷款	3.00% to 11.00%		5.00% to 11.00%	

## 13. INVESTMENT SECURITIES | 投资证券

		31 December 2023		31 December 2022	
		US\$	KHR'm (Note 3.3)	US\$	KHR'm (Note 3.3)
Investment in corporate bond	公司债券	10,000,000	40,850	10,000,000	41,170
Accrued interest receivables	应计利息	524,384	2,142	524,384	2,159
<b>Gross amount</b>	<b>账面总额</b>	<b>10,524,384</b>	<b>42,992</b>	<b>10,524,384</b>	<b>43,329</b>
Less: ECL allowance	减: 预期信用损失	(131,134)	(536)	(128,503)	(529)
<b>Net amount</b>	<b>账面净值</b>	<b>10,393,250</b>	<b>42,456</b>	<b>10,395,881</b>	<b>42,800</b>

On 14 January 2022, the Bank entered into a US\$10,000,000 New Phnom Penh International Airport Guarantee Bond Agreement with Cambodia Airport Investment Co., Ltd. (the bond issuer) and Overseas Cambodian Investment Corporation Ltd (the bond guarantor).

The bond has a term of 3 years with maturity on 17 January 2025 and bears interest rate 5.50% per annum.

The movement of ECL allowance on investment in corporate bond during the year were as follows:

本行于2022年1月14日与柬埔寨机场投资有限公司(债券发行人)和柬埔寨海外投资有限公司(债券担保人)签署了10,000,000 美元的新金边国际机场担保债券协议。

该债券期限为3年，于2025年1月17日到期，年利率为5.50%。

减值损失准备的变动情况列示如下:

		2023		2022	
		US\$	KHR'm (Note 3.3)	US\$	KHR'm (Note 3.3)
At 1 January	1月1日	128,503	529	-	-
Recognised in profit or loss (Note 24)	计入损益 (注24)	2,631	11	128,503	525
Currency translation differences	货币折算差额	-	(4)	-	4
<b>At 31 December</b>	<b>12月31日</b>	<b>131,134</b>	<b>536</b>	<b>128,503</b>	<b>529</b>

## 14. PROPERTY AND EQUIPMENT | 固定资产

		Office Renovation 办公室装修	Office equipment 办公设备	IT equipment 资讯设备	Furniture and fixture 家具和固定装置	Vehicle 运输 工具	Construction in progress 在建工程	Total 合计	
		US\$	US\$	US\$	US\$	US\$	US\$	US\$	KHR'm (Note 3.3)
<b>Year 2023</b>	<b>2023年</b>								
<b>Cost</b>	<b>原价</b>								
At 1 January	1 月1 日	26,612	109,924	377,552	68,656	228,000	201,850	1,012,594	4,169
Addition	增加	3,361	1,090	9,295	-	-	449,902	463,648	1,906
Transfer	转为资产	3,960	-	647,792	-	-	(651,752)	-	-
Write off	注销	-	(130)	-	-	-	-	(130)	(1)
Currency translation differences	货币折算差额	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(44)
<b>At 31 December</b>	<b>12 月31 日</b>	<b>33,933</b>	<b>110,884</b>	<b>1,034,639</b>	<b>68,656</b>	<b>228,000</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1,476,112</b>	<b>6,030</b>
<b>Less: Accumulated depreciation</b>	<b>减: 累计折旧</b>								
At 1 January	1 月1 日	1,673	34,082	102,726	25,171	148,200	-	311,852	1,284
Depreciation for the year	折旧	6,121	22,010	141,538	13,731	45,600	-	229,000	941
Write off	注销	-	(98)	-	-	-	-	(98)	-
Currency translation differences	货币折算差额	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(16)
<b>At 31 December</b>	<b>12 月31 日</b>	<b>7,794</b>	<b>55,994</b>	<b>244,264</b>	<b>38,902</b>	<b>193,800</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>540,754</b>	<b>2,209</b>
<b>Carrying amount at 31 December</b>	<b>净值 12 月31 日</b>	<b>26,139</b>	<b>54,890</b>	<b>790,375</b>	<b>29,754</b>	<b>34,200</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>935,358</b>	<b>3,821</b>



		Office Renovation 办公室装修	Office equipment 办公设备	IT equipment 资讯设备	Furniture and fixture 家具和固定装置	Vehicle 运输 工具	Construction in progress 在建工程	Total 合计	
		US\$	US\$	US\$	US\$	US\$	US\$	US\$	KHR'm (Note 3.3)
<b>Year 2022</b>	<b>2022年</b>								
<b>Cost</b>	<b>原价</b>								
At 1 January	1 月1 日	2,774	108,004	313,291	66,274	228,000	3,400	721,743	2,940
Addition	增加	2,000	1,920	20,978	2,382	-	266,642	293,922	1,201
Transfer	转为资产	21,838	-	46,354	-	-	(68,192)	-	-
Write off	注销	-	-	(3,071)	-	-	-	(3,071)	(13)
Currency translation differences	货币折算差额	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	41
<b>At 31 December</b>	<b>12 月31 日</b>	<b>26,612</b>	<b>109,924</b>	<b>377,552</b>	<b>68,656</b>	<b>228,000</b>	<b>201,850</b>	<b>1,012,594</b>	<b>4,169</b>
<b>Less: Accumulated depreciation</b>	<b>减: 累计折旧</b>								
At 1 January	1 月1 日	324	12,298	37,093	11,772	102,600	-	164,087	668
Depreciation for the year	折旧	1,349	21,784	66,423	13,399	45,600	-	148,555	607
Write off	注销	-	-	(790)	-	-	-	(790)	(3)
Currency translation differences	货币折算差额	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12
<b>At 31 December</b>	<b>12 月31 日</b>	<b>1,673</b>	<b>34,082</b>	<b>102,726</b>	<b>25,171</b>	<b>148,200</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>311,852</b>	<b>1,284</b>
<b>Carrying amount at 31 December</b>	<b>净值 12 月31 日</b>	<b>24,939</b>	<b>75,842</b>	<b>274,826</b>	<b>43,485</b>	<b>79,800</b>	<b>201,850</b>	<b>700,742</b>	<b>2,885</b>

## 15. RIGHT-OF-USE ASSETS | 使用权资产

		31 December 2023		31 December 2022	
		US\$	KHR'm (Note 3.3)	US\$	KHR'm (Note 3.3)
<b>Office space</b>	<b>办公室</b>				
<b>Cost</b>	<b>原价</b>				
At 1 January	1 月1 日	1,323,312	5,448	1,323,312	5,391
Currency translation differences	货币折算差额	-	(42)	-	57
<b>At 31 December</b>	<b>12 月31 日</b>	<b>1,323,312</b>	<b>5,406</b>	<b>1,323,312</b>	<b>5,448</b>
<b>Less: Accumulated amortisation</b>	<b>减: 累计折旧</b>				
At 1 January	1 月1 日	483,518	1,991	178,138	726
Amortisation for the year	折旧	305,380	1,255	305,380	1,248
Currency translation differences	货币折算差额	-	(23)	-	17
<b>At 31 December</b>	<b>12 月31 日</b>	<b>788,898</b>	<b>3,223</b>	<b>483,518</b>	<b>1,991</b>
<b>Carrying amount at 31 December</b>	<b>净值 12 月31 日</b>	<b>534,414</b>	<b>2,183</b>	<b>839,794</b>	<b>3,457</b>

## 16. INTANGIBLE ASSETS | 无形资产

		Computer software 电脑软件	Work in progress 在建工程	Total 合计	
		US\$	US\$	US\$	KHR'm (Note 3.3)
<b>Year 2023</b>	<b>2023年</b>				
<b>Cost</b>	<b>原价</b>				
At 1 January	1 月1 日	560,261	225,192	785,453	3,234
Addition	增加	-	618,237	618,237	2,541
Transfer	转为资产	843,429	(843,429)	-	-
Currency translation differences	货币折算差额	-	-	-	(41)
<b>At 31 December</b>	<b>12 月31 日</b>	<b>1,403,690</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1,403,690</b>	<b>5,734</b>
<b>Less: Accumulated amortization</b>	<b>减: 累计折旧</b>				
At 1 January	1 月1 日	39,090	-	39,090	161
Amortisation for the year	和摊销	105,874	-	105,874	435
Currency translation differences	货币折算差额	-	-	-	(4)
<b>At 31 December</b>	<b>12 月31 日</b>	<b>144,964</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>144,964</b>	<b>592</b>
<b>Carrying amount at 31 December</b>	<b>净值 12 月31 日</b>	<b>1,258,726</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1,258,726</b>	<b>5,142</b>
<b>Year 2022</b>	<b>2022年</b>				
<b>Cost</b>	<b>原价</b>				
At 1 January	1 月1 日	-	480,000	480,000	1,956
Addition	增加	-	305,453	305,453	1,249
Transfer	转为资产	560,261	(560,261)	-	-
Currency translation differences	货币折算差额	-	-	-	29
<b>At 31 December</b>	<b>12 月31 日</b>	<b>560,261</b>	<b>225,192</b>	<b>785,453</b>	<b>3,234</b>
<b>Less: Accumulated depreciation</b>	<b>减: 累计折旧</b>				
At 1 January	1 月1 日	-	-	-	-
Depreciation charge	摊销	39,090	-	39,090	160
Currency translation differences	货币折算差额	-	-	-	1
<b>At 31 December</b>	<b>12 月31 日</b>	<b>39,090</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>39,090</b>	<b>161</b>
<b>Carrying amount at 31 December</b>	<b>净值 12 月31 日</b>	<b>521,171</b>	<b>225,192</b>	<b>746,363</b>	<b>3,073</b>

## 17. DEPOSITS FROM CUSTOMERS | 客户存款

		31 December 2023		31 December 2022	
		US\$	KHR'm (Note 3.3)	US\$	KHR'm (Note 3.3)
Current account	支存	397,628	1,624	420,368	1,731
Savings account	活存	95,836,886	391,494	54,786,577	225,556
Fixed deposit	定存	447,426	1,828	120,000	494
<b>Total principal</b>	<b>本金总额</b>	<b>96,681,940</b>	<b>394,946</b>	<b>55,326,945</b>	<b>227,781</b>
Accrued interest payables	应计利息	19,752	80	9,223	38
<b>Total gross amounts</b>	<b>账面总额</b>	<b>96,701,692</b>	<b>395,026</b>	<b>55,336,168</b>	<b>227,819</b>

The total gross amounts above are analysed as follows: 以上账面总额分析列示如下:

		31 December 2023		31 December 2022	
		US\$	KHR'm (Note 3.3)	US\$	KHR'm (Note 3.3)
<b>a. By currency</b>	<b>a. 货币分析:</b>				
US Dollar	美元	96,677,136	394,926	55,188,533	227,211
Khmer Riel	柬币	24,556	100	147,635	608
		<b>96,701,692</b>	<b>395,026</b>	<b>55,336,168</b>	<b>227,819</b>
<b>b. By maturity</b>	<b>b. 账龄分析:</b>				
Within 1 month	1个月以内	96,245,565	393,163	55,214,680	227,319
> 1 to 3 months	> 1 至 3 月	223,123	911	-	-
> 6 to 12 months	> 6 至 12 月	233,004	952	121,488	500
		<b>96,701,692</b>	<b>395,026</b>	<b>55,336,168</b>	<b>227,819</b>
<b>c. By residency</b>	<b>c. 居民分析:</b>				
Resident	居民	55,988,321	228,712	11,791,148	48,544
Non-resident	非居民	40,713,371	166,314	43,545,020	179,275
		<b>96,701,692</b>	<b>395,026</b>	<b>55,336,168</b>	<b>227,819</b>
<b>d. By relationship</b>	<b>d. 关系分析:</b>				
Non-related parties	非关系人	63,565,938	259,666	34,625,399	142,553
Related parties (Note 29.2)	关系人(注29.2)	33,135,754	135,360	20,710,769	85,266
		<b>96,701,692</b>	<b>395,026</b>	<b>55,336,168</b>	<b>227,819</b>
<b>e. By interest rate (per annum)</b>	<b>e. 利率分析</b>				
Current account	支存	0.00%		0.00%	
Savings account	活存	0.10% to 0.20%		0.10% to 0.20%	
Fixed deposit	定存	0.75% to 4.50%		0.75% to 4.50%	

## 18. LEASE LIABILITIES | 租赁负债

		31 December 2023			31 December 2022		
		Contractual cash flow 合同现金流量 US\$	Finance charge 利息费用 US\$	Carrying amount 账面净额 US\$	Contractual cash flow 合同现金流量 US\$	Finance charge 利息费用 US\$	Carrying amount 账面净额 US\$
Matured in	将到期:						
Year 1	第 1 年	360,000	(32,996)	327,004	360,000	(58,069)	301,931
Year 2	第 2 年	270,000	(7,046)	262,954	360,000	(32,996)	327,004
Year 3	第 3 年	-	-	-	270,000	(7,046)	262,954
Year 4	第 4 年	-	-	-	-	-	-
Year 5	第 5 年	-	-	-	-	-	-
After year 5	5年以上	-	-	-	-	-	-
		<b>630,000</b>	<b>(40,042)</b>	<b>589,958</b>	<b>990,000</b>	<b>(98,111)</b>	<b>891,889</b>
In KHR'm equivalent (Note 3.3)	约当于 KHR'm (注 3.3)	<b>2,574</b>	<b>(164)</b>	<b>2,410</b>	<b>4,076</b>	<b>(404)</b>	<b>3,672</b>

		2023		2022	
		US\$	KHR'm (Note 3.3)	US\$	KHR'm (Note 3.3)
Movements of lease liabilities:	租赁负债的变动:				
At 1 January	1 月 1 日	891,889	3,672	1,170,670	4,770
Interest expense	利息费用	58,069	239	81,219	332
Interest paid	利息支付	(58,069)	(239)	(81,219)	(332)
Principal portion of lease payments	偿还租赁负债的本金	(301,931)	(1,241)	(278,781)	(1,139)
Currency translation differences	货币折算差额	-	(21)	-	41
<b>At 31 December</b>	<b>12 月 31 日</b>	<b>589,958</b>	<b>2,410</b>	<b>891,889</b>	<b>3,672</b>
Amounts recognised in profit or loss:	计入损益表:				
Interest expense on lease liabilities	租赁负债的利息费用	58,069	239	81,219	332
Leases of short-term and low-value assets	短期和低价值资产租赁	9,449	39	8,068	33
<b>Total charge to profit or loss</b>	<b>计入损益总额</b>	<b>67,518</b>	<b>278</b>	<b>89,287</b>	<b>365</b>
Amounts recognised in statement of cash flows	计入现金流量表				
Total lease payments	租赁付款总额	360,000	1,480	360,000	1,471
Lease of short-term or low value assets	短期和低价值资产租赁	9,449	39	8,068	33
<b>Total cash outflow for leases</b>	<b>租赁现金流出总额</b>	<b>369,449</b>	<b>1,519</b>	<b>368,068</b>	<b>1,504</b>



## 19. PROVISION FOR OFF-BALANCE SHEET ITEMS | 表外预期信用损失

The movement of ECL allowance on off-balance sheet items (see Note 28.1) during the year were as follows:  
表外(注28.1)的预期信用损失变动情况列示如下:

		2023		2022	
		US\$	KHR'm (Note 3.3)	US\$	KHR'm (Note 3.3)
At 1 January	1 月 1 日	588	2	1,056	4
Recognised in profit or loss (Note 24)	计入损益 (注24)	4,382	18	(468)	(2)
<b>At 31 December</b>	<b>12 月 31 日</b>	<b>4,970</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>588</b>	<b>2</b>

## 20. SHARE CAPITAL | 实收资本

31 December 2022 and 2023					
		Ownership %	No. of Shares	Amount US\$	Amount KHR'm (Note 3.3)
		持股比例	持股数	金额 US\$	金额 KHR'm
1. Neak Oknha Ly Kunthai	李坤泰公爵	51%	51,000	51,000,000	204,000
2. Mr. Chen Cheng Ku	陈政谷先生	7%	7,000	7,000,000	28,000
3. Mr. Chen Ching Feng	陈庆峯先生	7%	7,000	7,000,000	28,000
4. Mr. Huang Jui Cheng	黄睿承先生	7%	7,000	7,000,000	28,000
5. Mr. Wei Chien Hua	魏建华先生	7%	7,000	7,000,000	28,000
6. Mr. Hsiao Ching Yang	萧清阳先生	7%	7,000	7,000,000	28,000
7. Mr. Hsieh Chin Mu	谢金木先生	7%	7,000	7,000,000	28,000
8. Mr. Chien Kun Cheng	简焜钰先生	7%	7,000	7,000,000	28,000
		<b>100%</b>	<b>100,000</b>	<b>100,000,000</b>	<b>400,000</b>

The par value of the share is US\$1,000 per share. All the registered and issued shares of 100,000 have been fully paid up. The registered capital in US\$ was translated into KHR using the historical exchange rate of US\$1 equal to KHR4,000.

股票面值为每股 1,000 美元。发行的 100,000 股已全部缴足。美元注册资本按照历史汇率 1 美元约当于 4,000 柬币。

## 21. REGULATORY RESERVES | 法定保留盈余

Regulatory reserves represented the variance between impairment loss on financial instruments in accordance with CIFRSs and the regulatory provision in accordance with the requirement of the National Bank of Cambodia.

As at 31 December 2023, the Bank transferred from retained earnings to regulatory reserves as follows:

法定保留盈余是按照CIFRSs规定的金融工具减值损失与按照央行要求的管制规定之间的差异。

截至2023年12月31日，本行从未分配利润转入法定保留盈余如下：

		Deposits with other banks 存放同业	Loans to customers 客户贷款	Investment securities 投资证券	Off- balance sheet item 表外项目	Total 合计
		US\$	US\$	US\$	US\$	US\$
<b>At 31 December 2023</b>	<b>2023 年12 月31 日</b>					
Allowance per NBC	按央行计提	1,131,128	344,057	105,244	39,763	1,620,192
Less: Allowances per CIFRS 9	减: 按CIFRS 9 计提	681,593	214,608	131,134	4,970	1,032,305
<b>Regulatory reserve (A)</b>	<b>法定保留盈余 (A)</b>	<b>449,535</b>	<b>129,449</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>34,793</b>	<b>613,777</b>
<b>At 31 December 2022</b>	<b>2022 年12 月31 日</b>					
Allowance per NBC	按央行计提	1,023,287	218,707	105,245	5,000	1,352,239
Less: Allowances per CIFRS 9	减: 按CIFRS 9 计提	588,132	51,396	128,503	588	768,619
<b>Regulatory reserve (B)</b>	<b>法定保留盈余 (B)</b>	<b>435,155</b>	<b>167,311</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>4,412</b>	<b>606,878</b>
Transfer from retained earnings to regulatory reserves (A - B)   从未分配利润转入法定保留盈余(A - B)						<b>6,899</b>
In KHR'm equivalent (Note 3.3)   约当于 KHR'm (注 3.3)						<b>28</b>

## 22. INTEREST INCOME | 利息收入

		2023		2022	
		US\$	KHR'm (Note 3.3)	US\$	KHR'm (Note 3.3)
Loans to customers	客户贷款	2,187,658	8,991	1,020,012	4,169
Deposits with the NBC	存放央银	126,058	518	36,734	150
Deposits with other banks	存放同业	6,592,095	27,093	3,688,779	15,076
Investment securities	投资证券	550,000	2,261	524,384	2,143
		<b>9,455,811</b>	<b>38,863</b>	<b>5,269,909</b>	<b>21,538</b>

## 23. INTEREST EXPENSE | 利息费用

		2023		2022	
		US\$	KHR'm (Note 3.3)	US\$	KHR'm (Note 3.3)
Deposits from customers	客户存款	132,776	545	67,295	275
Lease liabilities	租赁负债	58,069	239	81,219	332
		<b>190,845</b>	<b>784</b>	<b>148,514</b>	<b>607</b>

## 24. IMPAIRMENT LOSSES ON FINANCIAL INSTRUMENT | 金融工具信用减值损失

		2023		2022	
		US\$	KHR'm (Note 3.3)	US\$	KHR'm (Note 3.3)
Deposits with other banks	存放同业	93,461	384	116,528	476
Loans to customers	客户贷款	163,212	671	45,919	188
Off-balance sheet items	表外项目	4,382	18	(468)	(2)
Investment securities	投资证券	2,631	11	128,503	525
		<b>263,686</b>	<b>1,084</b>	<b>290,482</b>	<b>1,187</b>

## 25. PERSONNEL EXPENSES | 薪资费用

		2023		2022	
		US\$	KHR'm (Note 3.3)	US\$	KHR'm (Note 3.3)
Salaries and wages	工资	995,165	4,090	884,175	3,614
Board's fees (Note 29.3)	董事酬劳 (注29.3)	360,000	1,480	360,000	1,471
Bonus and incentive expenses	奖金	152,460	626	108,866	445
Seniority payment	工龄奖	60,511	249	52,311	214
Allowances	津贴	21,098	87	23,790	97
Training	培训	837	3	12,665	52
Others	其他	66,719	274	63,247	258
		<b>1,656,790</b>	<b>6,809</b>	<b>1,505,054</b>	<b>6,151</b>

## 26. OTHER OPERATING EXPENSES | 其他管理费用

		2023		2022	
		US\$	KHR'm (Note 3.3)	US\$	KHR'm (Note 3.3)
Rental and utilities expense	租赁、水电费	186,931	768	64,982	266
Other tax expense	其他税费	174,714	718	172,225	704
Professional fee (*)	专业费用 (*)	94,062	387	83,630	342
Marketing expense	营销费用	81,479	335	38,407	157
License fees	执照费	65,842	271	65,168	266
Repairs and maintenance expense	修理维护费用	52,668	216	32,251	132
Travel and entertainment expense	差旅和娱乐费用	41,833	172	12,633	52
Communication expense	通讯费用	40,218	165	37,949	155
Office supplies expense	办公用品费用	26,722	110	21,583	88
Registration expense	注册费用	1,230	5	2,243	9
Other expense	其他	3,179	13	64,078	261
		<b>768,878</b>	<b>3,160</b>	<b>595,149</b>	<b>2,432</b>

(\*) The professional fee includes audit fees payable to the auditor amounting to US\$38,500 inclusive of VAT for fiscal year ended 31 December 2023 (2022: US\$34,100 inclusive of VAT).

(\*) 专业费用包括截至 2023 年 12 月 31 日财年应付给审计师的审计费，金额含增值税为 38,500 美元，（2022 年：34,100 美元，含增值税）。

## 27. INCOME TAX | 所得税

In accordance with Cambodian Law on Taxation, the Bank has an obligation to pay corporate income tax of either the tax on income at the rate of 20% of taxable income or the minimum tax at 1% of annual turnover, whichever is higher.

根据柬埔寨税法，本行有义务按应税收入的 20% 的税率缴纳企业所得税，或按年营业额的 1% 的最低税率缴纳企业所得税，以较高者为准。

### 27.1. Income tax expense | 所得税费用

		2023		2022	
		US\$	KHR'm (Note 3.3)	US\$	KHR'm (Note 3.3)
Current income tax	当期所得税	1,254,082	5,154	569,219	2,326
Under-provisioning for prior years	调整以前年度所得税	12,723	52	-	-
		<b>1,266,805</b>	<b>5,206</b>	<b>569,219</b>	<b>2,326</b>
Deferred tax	递延所得税	9,371	39	(77,429)	(316)
		<b>1,276,176</b>	<b>5,245</b>	<b>491,790</b>	<b>2,010</b>

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

本行实际所得税费用与按法定税率计算的所得税费用不同，主要调节事项列示如下：

		2023		2022	
		%	US\$ (Note 3.3)	%	US\$ (Note 3.3)
Profit before income tax   税前利润			<b>6,000,674</b>		<b>2,242,520</b>
Income tax at statutory tax rate   按法定税率		20	1,200,135	20	448,504
Non-deductible expense   不可抵扣项目		1	63,318	2	43,286
Under-provisioning for prior years   调整以前年度所得税		-	12,723	-	-
Income tax expense   所得税费用		<b>21</b>	<b>1,276,176</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>491,790</b>

### 27.2. Current income tax liabilities | 应付所得税

The movements of current income tax liabilities during the year were as follows: | 应付所得税的变动情况列示如下：

		2023		2022	
		US\$	KHR'm (Note 3.3)	US\$	KHR'm (Note 3.3)
At 1 January	1 月1 日	522,896	2,153	169,991	693
Current income tax expense	当期所得税	1,254,082	5,154	569,219	2,326
Under-provisioning for prior years	调整以前年度所得税	12,723	52	-	-
Income tax paid	支付所得税	(621,046)	(2,552)	(216,314)	(884)
Currency translation differences	货币折算差额	-	(33)	-	18
At 31 December	12 月31 日	<b>1,168,655</b>	<b>4,774</b>	<b>522,896</b>	<b>2,153</b>



## 27.3. Deferred tax asset, net | 递延所得税资产, 净值

		31 December 2023		31 December 2022	
		US\$	KHR'm (Note 3.3)	US\$	KHR'm (Note 3.3)
Deferred tax assets	递延所得税资产	359,818	1,469	368,592	1,517
Deferred tax liabilities	递延所得税负债	(209,784)	(856)	(209,187)	(861)
<b>Net deferred tax assets</b>	<b>递延所得税资产, 净值</b>	<b>150,034</b>	<b>613</b>	<b>159,405</b>	<b>656</b>

The movements of net deferred tax assets during the year were followings: | 递延所得税变动情况列示如下:

		2023		2022	
		US\$	KHR'm (Note 3.3)	US\$	KHR'm (Note 3.3)
At 1 January	1 月1 日	159,405	656	81,976	334
Recognised in profit or loss	计入损益	(9,371)	(39)	77,429	316
Currency translation differences	货币折算差额	-	(4)	-	6
<b>At 31 December</b>	<b>12 月31 日</b>	<b>150,034</b>	<b>613</b>	<b>159,405</b>	<b>656</b>

The deferred tax assets and liabilities are attributable to the followings: | 递延所得税资产和负债归因于:

		31 December 2023		31 December 2022	
		US\$	KHR'm (Note 3.3)	US\$	KHR'm (Note 3.3)
<b>Deferred tax assets</b>	<b>递延所得税资产</b>				
Impairment losses	减值损失	206,461	843	153,724	633
Lease liabilities	租赁负债	117,992	482	178,378	734
Unearned revenue	递延收入	35,365	144	36,490	150
		<b>359,818</b>	<b>1,469</b>	<b>368,592</b>	<b>1,517</b>
<b>Deferred tax liabilities</b>	<b>递延所得税负债</b>				
Right-of-use assets	使用权资产	(106,884)	(436)	(167,960)	(691)
Depreciation and amortisation	折旧和摊销	(88,471)	(361)	(41,227)	(170)
Unrealised exchange gain/loss	未实现汇兑损益	(14,429)	(59)	-	-
		<b>(209,784)</b>	<b>(856)</b>	<b>(209,187)</b>	<b>(861)</b>
		<b>150,034</b>	<b>613</b>	<b>159,405</b>	<b>656</b>

## 27.4. Tax contingency | 税务或有事项

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

税务数额是根据报告日颁布的税收法规的现行解释计算的。管理层定期评估在纳税申报单中所采取的立场，在这种情况下，适用的税收法规受到解释。在适当的情况下，本协定根据预计应付给税务机关的数额制定规定。

但是，本规定可能会定期变更，最终的纳税义务将在税务机关检查后确定。如果这些事项的最终纳税结果与最初记录的金额不同，这种差异将影响作出决定期间的税收负债和余额。

## 28. COMMITMENTS | 承诺

### 28.1. Credit commitments | 信用承诺

		31 December 2023		31 December 2022	
		US\$	KHR'm (Note 3.3)	US\$	KHR'm (Note 3.3)
Undrawn loan commitment	贷款承诺	3,976,285	16,243	500,000	2,059
Less: ECL allowance (Note 19)	减: 减值损失准备 (注19)	(4,970)	(20)	(588)	(2)
<b>Net amounts</b>	<b>净值</b>	<b>3,971,315</b>	<b>16,223</b>	<b>499,412</b>	<b>2,057</b>

### 28.2. Lease commitments | 租赁承诺

The lease commitment from the short-term leases and leases of low-value assets, which are exempted from lease liability recognition, is not material so the lease commitments are not disclosed.

免于确认租赁负债的短期租赁和低价值资产租赁的租赁承诺并不重大，因此不披露租赁承诺。

### 28.3. Capital commitments | 资本性承诺

		31 December 2023		31 December 2022	
		US\$	KHR'm (Note 3.3)	US\$	KHR'm (Note 3.3)
Purchasing intangible assets	购买无形资产	248,270	1,014	990,488	4,077
Purchasing property and equipment	购买固定资产	-	-	461,649	1,901
		<b>248,270</b>	<b>1,014</b>	<b>1,452,137</b>	<b>5,978</b>

## 29. RELATED PARTY BALANCES AND TRANSACTIONS | 关系人余额的和交易

The Bank is owned by a number of individual shareholders (Note 20). | 本行是由多名的个人股东拥有 (注20)。

### 29.1. List of related parties | 关系人名单

<b>Individual 个人</b>	Shareholders, board of directors and key management personnel (including their close family members)	股东、董事会和关键管理人员（包括其关系密切的家庭成员）。
<b>Related companies 关联公司</b>	All entities under the same common control from shareholders and board of directors.	所有受股东和董事持有共同控制。
<b>Key management personnel 关键管理人员</b>	The key managements are those persons having the authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the activities of the Bank either directly or indirectly. The key management personnel of the Bank include all Directors of the Bank, Chief Executive Officer, and Deputy Chief Executive Officer of the Bank and designated level in each department (including their close family members).	关键管理人员是指有权和负责直接或间接规划、指导和控制本行活动的人员。本行关键管理人员包括本行全体董事、总经理、副总经理及各部门指定级别人员（包括其近亲属）。

## 29.2. Balance with related parties | 关系人余额

		Related Companies 关联公司	Shareholders and directors 股东和董事	Key management personnel 关键管理人员	Total 合计	
		US\$	US\$	US\$	US\$	KHR'm (Note 3.3)
<b>31 December 2023</b>	<b>2023 年12月31 日</b>					
Loans to customers (*)	客户贷款(*)	-	-	410,282	410,282	1,676
Prepaid expense	预付费用	30,736	-	-	30,736	127
Security deposit	定金	-	30,000	-	30,000	123
Deposits from customers (*) (Note 17)	客户存款(*) (注17)	19,584,374	13,545,917	5,463	33,135,754	135,360
Lease liabilities (Note 18)	租赁负债 (注18)	-	589,958	-	589,958	2,410
Other liabilities	其他负债	111,874	-	-	111,874	457
<b>31 December 2022</b>	<b>2022 年12月31 日</b>					
Loans to customers (*)	客户贷款(*)	-	-	269,490	269,490	1,109
Prepaid expense	预付费用	13,785	-	-	13,785	57
Security deposit	定金	-	30,000	-	30,000	124
Deposits from customers (*) (Note 17)	客户存款(*) (注17)	45,509	20,661,787	3,473	20,710,769	85,266
Lease liabilities (Note 18)	租赁负债 (注18)	-	891,889	-	891,889	3,672

(\*) The loans and deposits to related parties are disclosed at principal with accrued interest amounts.

关系人贷款和存款按本金及应计利息金额披露。.

## 29.3. Transactions with related parties | 关系人交易

		Related Companies 关联公司	Shareholders and directors 股东和董事	Key management personnel 关键管理人员	Total 合计	
		US\$	US\$	US\$	US\$	KHR'm (Note 3.3)
<b>Year 2023</b>	<b>2023 年</b>					
Interest incomes	利息收入	-	-	21,016	21,016	87
Interest expense	利息费用	16,478	84,109	7	100,594	414
Remuneration	酬劳	-	360,000	562,687	922,687	3,792
Capital expenditure	资产支出	7,321	-	-	7,321	30
Insurance expenses	保险费用	24,334	-	-	24,334	100
Other expense	其他费用	176,407	-	-	176,407	725
Lease payment	租金支付	-	360,000	-	360,000	1,480
<b>Year 2022</b>	<b>2022 年</b>					
Interest incomes	利息收入	-	-	8,429	8,429	34
Interest expense	利息费用	92	100,141	27	100,260	410
Remuneration	酬劳	-	360,000	571,755	931,755	3,808
Capital expenditure	资产支出	23,838	-	-	23,838	97
Insurance expenses	保险费用	20,721	-	-	20,721	85
Other expense	其他费用	5,743	-	-	5,743	23
Lease payment	租金支付	-	360,000	-	360,000	1,471

### 30. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS | 现金及约当现金

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

在现金流量表中, 现金及约当现金包括以下项目:

		31 December 2023		31 December 2022	
		US\$	KHR'm (Note 3.3)	US\$	KHR'm (Note 3.3)
Cash on hand	库存现金	4,141,288	16,917	1,007,938	4,150
Deposits with the NBC	存放央行	28,954,354	118,279	7,204,887	29,663
Deposits with other banks (*)	存放同业(*)	10,542,641	43,067	7,244,947	29,827
		<b>43,638,283</b>	<b>178,263</b>	<b>15,457,772</b>	<b>63,640</b>

(\*) Included in the deposits with other banks is the term deposit with other banks, with original term up to 3 months amounting to US\$3,958,384 (2022: US\$2,000,000).

(\*) 存放同业中包括存放其他银行的定期存款, 原期限最长为3个月, 金额 US\$ 3,958,384 (2022年: US\$ 2,000,000)。

### 31. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT | 金融风险管理

The Bank embraces risk management as an integral part of the Bank's business, operations and decision-making process. In ensuring that the Bank achieves optimum returns whilst operating within a sound business environment, the risk management teams are involved at the early stage of the risk-taking process by providing independent inputs, including relevant valuations, credit evaluations, new product assessments and quantification of capital requirements. These inputs enable the business units to assess the risk-vs-reward of their propositions, thus enabling risk to be priced appropriately in relation to the return.

本行将风险管理作为其业务、运营和决策过程的一个组成部分。为了确保世行在良好的商业环境下实现最佳回报, 风险管理团队在风险承担过程的早期阶段就参与其中, 提供独立的投入, 包括相关估值、信贷评估、新产品评估和资本要求的量化。这些输入使业务单位能够评估其主张的风险与回报, 从而使风险能够根据回报适当地定价。

Generally, the objectives of the Bank's risk management activities are to:

- identify the various risk exposures and capital requirements;
- ensure risk-taking activities are consistent with risk policies and the aggregated risk position are within the risk appetite as approved by the Board; and
- create shareholders' value through sound risk management framework.

一般而言, 本行风险管理活动的目标是:

- 识别各种风险敞口和资本要求;
- 确保风险承担活动符合风险政策, 并确保综合风险状况在董事会批准的风险偏好范围内;并
- 通过完善的风险管理框架为股东创造价值。

The Bank holds the following financial assets and financial liabilities, which measured at amortised cost:

本行持有下列以摊余成本计量的金融资产和金融负债:



		31 December 2023		31 December 2022	
		US\$	KHR'm (Note 3.3)	US\$	KHR'm (Note 3.3)
<b>Financial assets</b>	<b>金融资产</b>				
Cash on hand	库存现金	4,141,288	16,917	1,007,938	4,150
Deposits with the NBC	存放央行	28,954,354	118,279	7,204,887	29,663
Deposits with other banks	存放同业	112,431,199	459,281	101,740,623	418,866
Statutory deposits with the NBC	法定存放央行	18,400,734	75,167	14,199,174	58,458
Loans to customers	客户贷款	27,795,985	113,547	21,592,566	88,897
Investment securities	投资证券	10,393,250	42,456	10,395,881	42,800
Other assets	其他资产	31,400	128	31,400	129
		<b>202,148,210</b>	<b>825,775</b>	<b>156,172,469</b>	<b>642,963</b>
<b>Financial liabilities</b>	<b>金融负债</b>				
Customer deposits	客户存款	96,701,692	395,026	55,336,168	227,819
Other liabilities	其他负债	274,885	1,124	143,797	592
Lease liabilities	租赁负债	589,958	2,410	891,889	3,672
Provision for off-balance sheet items	表外预期信用损失	4,970	20	588	2
		<b>97,571,505</b>	<b>398,580</b>	<b>56,372,442</b>	<b>232,085</b>

The Bank has exposure to the following risks from financial instruments: | 本行面临以下金融工具的风险:

- **Credit risk 信用风险**
- **Market risk 市场风险**
- **Liquidity risk 流动性风险**

This note presents information about the Bank's exposure to each of the above risks, the Bank's objectives, policies and processes for measuring and managing risk, and the Bank's management of capital.

本注释明介绍了本行对上述每一种风险的敞口情况、本行衡量和管理风险的目标、政策和流程，以及本行的资本管理情况。

### Functional and governance structure

The Bank's Board has overall responsibility for the establishment and oversight of the Bank's risk management framework. The Board has established the Compliance and Risk Management Committee, which is responsible for developing and monitoring the Bank's risk management policies.

### 功能和治理结构

本行董事会全面负责建立和监督本行的风险管理框架。董事会设立了合规与风险管理委员会，负责制定和监督本行的风险管理政策。

The Bank's risk management policies are established to identify and analyse the risks faced by the Bank, to set appropriate risk limits and controls, and to monitor risks and adherence to limits. The risk management policies and systems are reviewed regularly to reflect changes in market conditions and the Bank's activities. The Bank, through its training and management standards and procedures, aims to develop a disciplined and constructive control environment in which all employees understand their roles and obligations.

本行的风险管理政策是为了识别和分析本行面临的风险，设定适当的风险限制和控制措施，并监测风险和遵守限制的情况。定期审查风险管理政策和制度，以反映市场情况和本行活动的变化。本行通过其培训和管理标准及程序，旨在建立一个有纪律和建设性的控制环境，使所有员工都了解自己的角色和义务。

The Bank's Audit Committee oversees how management monitors compliance with the Bank's risk management policies and procedures, and reviews the adequacy of the risk management framework in relation to the risks faced by the Bank. The Bank's Audit Committee is assisted in its oversight role by Internal Audit. Internal Audit undertakes both regular and ad hoc reviews of risk management controls and procedures, the results of which are reported to the Bank's Audit Committee.

### 31.1. Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk of suffering financial loss, should any of the Bank's customers or market counterparties fail to fulfil their contractual obligations to the Bank. Credit risk arises from deposits with the National Bank of Cambodia and other banks, loans and advances, other financial assets, and credit commitments and financial guarantee contract. Credit exposure arises principally in lending activities.

#### Measurement

For loans to customers and credit commitments, the estimation of credit exposure for risk management purposes requires the use of models, as the exposure varies with changes in market conditions, expected cash flows and the passage of time. The assessment of credit risk of a portfolio of assets entails further estimations as to the likelihood of default occurring, of the associated loss ratios and of default correlations between counterparties. The Bank measures credit risk using Probability of Default (PD), Exposure at Default (EAD) and Loss Given Default (LGD) for the purposes of measuring ECL under CIFRS 9.

Deposits with the National Bank of Cambodia and other banks are considered to be low credit risk. The credit ratings of these assets are monitored for credit deterioration. Measurement for impairment is limited to 12-month expected credit loss. Other financial assets at amortised cost are monitored for its credit rating deterioration, and the measurement of impairment follows three-stage approach.

The lending activities are guided by the Bank's credit policy to ensure that the overall objectives in the area of lending are achieved, i.e., that the loan portfolio is strong and healthy, and credit risks are well diversified. The credit policy documents the lending policy, collateral policy, and credit approval processes, including the Bank's own internal credit risk rating system, and procedures implemented to ensure compliance with the NBC Guidelines.

本行审计委员会监督管理层如何监督本行风险管理政策和程序的遵守情况，并就本行面临的风险审查风险管理框架的充分性。本行审计委员会的监督作用由内部审计协助。内部审计对风险管理控制和程序进行定期和特别审查，审查结果向本行审计委员会报告。

### 31.1 信用风险

信用风险是指如果本行的任何客户或市场交易对手未能履行其对银行的合同义务而遭受财务损失的风险。信用风险来自于在央行和其他银行的存款、贷款和预付款、其他金融资产以及信用承诺和金融担保合同。信贷风险主要来自贷款活动。

#### 计量

对于客户贷款和信用承诺，出于风险管理目的的信用风险敞口估计需要使用模型，因为风险敞口随着市场条件、预期现金流量和时间的变化而变化。评估资产组合的信用风险需要进一步估计违约发生的可能性、相关的损失率以及交易对手之间的违约相关性。世行使用违约概率(PD)、违约风险敞口(EAD)和违约损失(LGD)来衡量信用风险，以衡量 CIFRS 9 下的预期信用损失。

在央行和其他银行的存款被认为是低信用风险。这些资产的信用评级受到监控，以防信用恶化。减值计量仅限于12个月的预期信贷损失。对其他按摊余成本计算的金融资产的信用等级恶化情况进行监测，减值计量采用三阶段法。

贷款活动以本行信贷政策为指导，以确保实现贷款领域的总体目标，即贷款组合强劲而健康，信贷风险分散。信贷政策记录了贷款政策、抵押品政策和信贷审批流程，包括本行自己的内部信用风险评级系统，以及为确保遵守央行指南而实施的程序。

The Bank has established the Credit Policy which is designed to govern the Bank's risk undertaking activities. Extension of credit is governed by credit programs that set out the plan for a particular product or portfolio, including the target market, terms and conditions, documentation and procedures under which a credit product will be offered and measured.

Credit risk ratings are reviewed and updated on an annual basis, and in events of (i) change of loan terms and conditions including extension; (ii) repayment irregularities or delinquencies and (iii) adverse information relating to the borrower or transaction.

### Risk limit control and mitigation

The Bank employs 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 to customers, which is common practice. The Bank implements guidelines on the acceptability of specific classes of collateral. The principal collateral types to secure for loans to customers are:

- Hypothec/mortgages over residential and business properties (land, buildings and other properties); and
- Cash in the form of fixed and margin deposits.

本行制定了信贷政策，用以管理银行的风险承担活动。信贷的扩展受信贷计划的约束，该计划为特定产品或投资组合制定了计划，包括目标市场、条款和条件、文件和程序，信贷产品将在此基础上提供和衡量。

信用风险评级每年进行审查和更新，如果发生以下情况：(i)贷款条款和条件发生变化，包括延期；(ii)还款违规或违约；(iii)与借款人或交易有关的不利信息。

### 风险限制控制和缓解

本行采用系列政策和做法来降低信贷风险。其中最传统的做法是以抵押品的形式向客户提供贷款，这是一种常见的做法。本行执行有关接受特定类别抵押品的指引。向客户提供贷款的主要抵押品类型有：

- 住宅和商业财产(土地、建筑物和其他财产)的质押/抵押；和
- 定期和保证金存款形式的现金。

## (a) Concentration of risk

The following table presents the Bank's maximum exposure to credit risk of on-balance sheet and off-balance sheet financial instruments, without taking into account of any collateral held or other credit enhancements. For on-balance sheet assets, the exposure to credit risk equals their carrying amount. For contingent liabilities, the maximum exposure to credit risk is the maximum amount that the Bank would have to pay if the obligations of the instruments issued are called upon. For credit commitments, the maximum exposure to credit risk is the full amount of the undrawn credit facilities granted to customers.

## (a) 风险集中

下表列出了本行在不考虑任何抵押品或其他信用增强的情况下，对表内和表外金融工具的最大信用风险敞口。对于表内资产，其信用风险敞口等于其账面净值。对于或有负债，最大信用风险敞口是银行在要求偿还所发行票据的义务时必须支付的最大金额。对于信贷承诺，最大的信用风险敞口是授予客户的未提取信贷额度的全部金额。

		31 December 2023					31 December 2022				
		Maximum credit exposure 最大信用风险敞口		Subject to collateral / credit enhancement 附属于抵押品/ 信用增级			Maximum credit exposure 最大信用风险敞口		Subject to collateral / credit enhancement 附属于抵押品/ 信用增级		
		US\$	KHR'm (Note 3.3)	Full 全部 %	Partial 部分 %	None 无 %	US\$	KHR'm (Note 3.3)	Full 全部 %	Partial 部分 %	None 无 %
<b>On-balance sheet item</b>	<b>表内项目:</b>										
Cash on hand	库存现金	4,141,288	16,917	-	-	100%	1,007,938	4,150	-	-	100%
Deposits with the NBC	存放央行	28,954,354	118,279	-	-	100%	7,204,887	29,663	-	-	100%
Deposits with other banks	存放同业	112,431,199	459,281	-	-	100%	101,740,623	418,866	-	-	100%
Statutory deposits with the NBC	法定存放央行	18,400,734	75,167	-	-	100%	14,199,174	58,458	-	-	100%
Loans to customers	客户贷款	27,795,985	113,547	100%	-	-	21,592,566	88,897	100%	-	-
Investment securities	投资证券	10,393,250	42,456	-	-	100%	10,395,881	42,800	-	-	100%
Other assets	其他资产	31,400	128	-	-	100%	31,400	129	-	-	100%
<b>Off-balance sheet item</b>	<b>表外项目:</b>										
Undrawn loan commitment	贷款承诺	3,976,285	16,243	100%	-	-	500,000	2,059	100%	-	-
		<b>206,124,495</b>	<b>842,018</b>	<b>15%</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>85%</b>	<b>156,672,469</b>	<b>645,022</b>	<b>14%</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>86%</b>



The above table represents a worst-case scenario of credit risk exposure to the Bank, since collateral held and/or other credit enhancement attached were not taken into account. The exposures set out above are based on net carrying amounts.

Deposits with other banks are held with local banks and management has done proper risk assessment and believe there will be no material loss from these local banks.

#### (b) Credit quality of financial asset

Pursuant to the NBC guideline Prakas B7-017-344, the Bank have defined each credit grading according to its credit quality of loans to customers as follows:

上表列示了本行未考虑任何抵质押品的最大信用风险敞口。最大信用风险以账面净额列示。

存放同业均存放于本地银行，管理层已进行适当的风险评估，并相信该等本地银行不会遭受重大损失。

#### (b) 金融资产的信用质量

根据央行的通令 Prakas No. B7-017-344，本行分类信用等级根据客户贷款的信用质量根据以下定义：

<b>Normal / Standard</b> 正常	Outstanding facility is repaid on timely manner and is not in doubt for the future repayment. Repayment is steadily made according with the contractual terms and the facility does not exhibit any potential weaknesses in repayment capability, business, cash flow and financial position of the counterparty.	未偿还的贷款及时偿还，未来还款没有疑问。还款按照合同条款稳步进行，融资在还款能力、业务、现金流和交易对手的财务状况方面没有任何潜在的弱点。
<b>Special mention</b> 关注	A facility in this class is currently protected and may not be past due but it exhibits potential weaknesses that may adversely affect repayment of the counterparty at the future date, if not corrected in a timely manner, and close attention by the Bank.  Weaknesses include but are not limited to a declining trend in the business operations of the counterparty or in its financial position, and adverse economic and market conditions that all might affect its profitability and its future repayment capacity, or deteriorating conditions on the collateral. This class has clearly its own rational and should not be used as a compromise between Normal and Substandard.	这类贷款目前受到保护，可能不会逾期，但如果不及时纠正并受到银行的密切关注，可能会对交易对手未来的还款产生不利影响。  弱点包括但不限于交易对手的业务运营或财务状况的下降趋势，不利的经济和市场条件，这些都可能影响其盈利能力和未来的偿还能力，或抵押品条件的恶化。这个等级显然有其自身的合理性，不应作为正常与次级的折衷。
<b>Substandard</b> 次级	A facility ranked in this class exhibits noticeable weaknesses and is not adequately protected by the current business or financial position and repayment capacity of the counterparty. In essence, the primary source of repayment is not sufficient to service the debt, not taking into account the income from secondary sources such as the realisation of the collateral.	排名在这一类的贷款工具显示出明显的弱点，并且没有受到交易对手当前业务或财务状况和偿还能力的充分保护。从本质上讲，主要的还款来源不足以偿还债务，不考虑来自次要来源的收入，如抵押品的变现。
<b>Doubtful</b> 可疑	A facility classified in this category exhibits more severe weaknesses than one classified 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.	被列为这一类的贷款比被列为次级的贷款显示出更严重的弱点，因此其根据现有事实、条件或附带价值的全部收集是非常值得怀疑或不可能的。损失的可能性很高，尽管具体的损失金额目前仍未确定。

<b>Loss 损失</b>	A facility is classified as Loss when it is not collectable, and little or nothing can be done to recover the outstanding amount from the counterparty. 当一笔贷款无法收回，而且很难或根本无法从交易对手那里收回未偿还的金额时，它就被归类为损失。
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The credit quality of financial instruments other than loans, advances and financing are determined based on the ratings of counterparties as defined equivalent ratings of other international rating agencies as defined below:

除贷款、垫款和融资以外的金融工具的信用质量是根据交易对手的评级(定义为其他国际评级机构的等效评级)的定义如下:

<b>Sovereign 主权</b>	Refers to financial assets issued by the NBC /government or guarantee by the NBC/government. 指央行/政府发行或央行/政府担保的金融资产。
<b>Investment grade 投资级</b>	Refers to the credit quality of the financial assets that the issuer is able to meet payment obligation and exposure bondholder to low credit risk of default. 指发行人能够履行偿付义务的金融资产的信用质量，使债券持有人面临较低的违约信用风险。
<b>Non-investment grade 非投资等级</b>	Refers to low credit quality of the financial assets that are highly exposed to default risk. 指信用质量较低的、暴露于违约风险较高的金融资产。
<b>No rating 没有信用评级</b>	Refers to financial assets which are currently not assigned with ratings due to unavailability of ratings models. 指由于缺乏评级模型而目前未被赋予评级的金融资产。
<b>Credit impaired 信用受损</b>	Refers to the financial assets that are being impaired. 指正在减值的金融资产。

### Recognition of ECL | 预期信用损失的计量

The Bank applies a three-stage approach based on the change in credit quality since initial recognition: 根据初始确认以来信贷质量的变化，本行采用三阶段方法:

<b>Three-stage approach 三个阶段</b>	<b>Stage 1 Performing 第一阶段 履约贷款</b>	<b>Stage 2 Under performing 第二阶段 违约贷款</b>	<b>Stage 3 Nonperforming 第二阶段 违约贷款</b>
Recognition of ECL 预期信用损失的计量	12-month ECL 12个月预期信用损失	Lifetime ECL 整个存续期预期信用损失	
Criterion 预期信用损失的计量	No significant increase in credit risk 信用风险无显著增加	Significant increased credit risk 信用风险显著增加	Credit impaired assets 信用风险显著增加
Basic calculation of profit revenue 收入的基本计算	On gross carrying amount 按账面总额计算		On net carrying amount 按账面净值计算

The Bank measures ECL by using the general 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 financial assets. At each reporting date, the Bank will assess credit risk of each account as compared to the risk level at origination date.

本行采用一般方法衡量预期信用损失。一般方法是通过评估信用风险，根据分期标准将客户划分为三个不同的阶段。第一阶段将计算12个月预期信用损失，而第二阶段和第三阶段金融资产将计算整个存续期预期信用损失。在每个报告日，本行将评估每个账户的信用风险，并将其与开立日的风险水平进行比较。

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

下表是信用风险状况和预期信用损失分期计算周期的摘要：

Stage 阶段	Credit risk status 信用风险状况	Grade 等级	DPD		Default indicator 违约指示器
			Short term facility (1 year or less) 短期 (1年或更短)	Long term facility (More than 1 year) 长期 (1年以上)	
1	No significant increase in credit risk 信用风险无显著增加	Normal/Standard 正常	$0 \leq \text{DPD} \leq 14$	$0 \leq \text{DPD} \leq 29$	Performing 履约贷款
2	Significant increased credit risk 信用风险显著增加	Special mention 关注	$15 \leq \text{DPD} \leq 30$	$30 \leq \text{DPD} \leq 89$	Underperforming 违约贷款
3	Credit impaired assets 已发生信用减值资产	Substandard 次级	$31 \leq \text{DPD} \leq 60$	$90 \leq \text{DPD} \leq 179$	Nonperforming 不良贷款
		Doubtful 可疑	$61 \leq \text{DPD} \leq 90$	$180 \leq \text{DPD} \leq 359$	
		Loss 损失	$\text{DPD} \geq 91$	$\text{DPD} \geq 360$	

The Bank will use the day past due (“DPD”) information and the NBC’s classification for staging criteria. Also, 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.

#### Incorporation of forward-looking information

The Bank incorporates forward-looking information into both the assessment of whether the credit risk of an instrument has increased significantly since its initial recognition and the measurement of ECL.

External information considered includes economic data and forecasts published by governmental bodies and monetary authorities in the countries where the Bank operates, supranational organisations such as the International Monetary Fund, and selected private-sector and academic forecasters.

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

The following table shows an analysis of the credit exposure by stages, together with the ECL allowance:

本行将使用逾期天数(“DPD”)信息和NBC的分级作为分期标准。此外，本行将在今后资料更容易获得时纳入信用评分或更具前瞻性的因素。实行信用评分制度后，如果风险等级比初始风险等级下降两级以上，则必须将账户分类到第二阶段。

#### 纳入前瞻性信息

本行将前瞻性信息纳入对一项工具的信用风险自最初确认以来是否显著增加的评估和对预期信用损失的计量。

考虑的外部信息包括本行行务所在国的政府机构和货币当局、国际货币基金组织(IMF)等超国家组织以及选定的私营部门和学术预测机构发布的经济数据和预测。

本根据各国情况确定并记录了每种金融工具组合的信贷风险和信贷损失的主要驱动因素，并通过对历史数据的分析，估计了宏观经济变量与信贷风险和信贷损失之间的关系。

分阶段信用风险分析以及预期信用损失准备列示如下：

		31 December 2023				31 December 2022			
ANALYSIS OF CREDIT QUALITY		Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
		US\$	US\$	US\$	US\$	US\$	US\$	US\$	US\$
<b>Deposits with other banks:</b>	<b>存放同业:</b>								
Sovereign	主权	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Investment grade	投资级	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-investment grade	非投资等级	66,411	-	-	66,411	11,514	-	-	11,514
No rating	没有信用评级	113,046,381	-	-	113,046,381	102,317,241	-	-	102,317,241
Credit impaired	信用受损	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Gross carrying amount</b>	<b>账面总额</b>	<b>113,112,792</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>113,112,792</b>	<b>102,328,755</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>102,328,755</b>
Loss allowance (ECL)	预期信用损失	(681,593)	-	-	(681,593)	(588,132)	-	-	(588,132)
<b>Net carrying amount (US\$)</b>	<b>账面净值 (US\$)</b>	<b>112,431,199</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>112,431,199</b>	<b>101,740,623</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>101,740,623</b>
<b>In KHR'm equivalent (Note 3.3)</b>	<b>约当于 KHR' m (注 3.3)</b>	<b>459,281</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>459,281</b>	<b>418,866</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>418,866</b>
<b>Loans to customers:</b>	<b>客户贷款:</b>								
Standard	正常	25,004,408	-	-	25,004,408	21,643,962	-	-	21,643,962
Special mention	关注	-	-	3,006,185	3,006,185	-	-	-	-
Substandard	次级	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Doubtful	可疑	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Loss	损失	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Gross carrying amount</b>	<b>账面总额</b>	<b>25,004,408</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>3,006,185</b>	<b>28,010,593</b>	<b>21,643,962</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>21,643,962</b>
Loss allowance (ECL)	预期信用损失	(63,322)	-	(151,286)	(214,608)	(51,396)	-	-	(51,396)
<b>Net carrying amount (US\$)</b>	<b>账面净值 (US\$)</b>	<b>24,941,086</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>2,854,899</b>	<b>27,795,985</b>	<b>21,592,566</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>21,592,566</b>
<b>In KHR'm equivalent (Note 3.3)</b>	<b>约当于 KHR' m (注 3.3)</b>	<b>101,884</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>11,662</b>	<b>113,547</b>	<b>88,897</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>88,897</b>



ANALYSIS OF CREDIT QUALITY	信用质量分析	31 December 2023				31 December 2022			
		Stage 1 US\$	Stage 2 US\$	Stage 3 US\$	Total US\$	Stage 1 US\$	Stage 2 US\$	Stage 3 US\$	Total US\$
<b>Investment securities</b>	<b>投资证券</b>								
Sovereign	主权	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Investment grade	投资级	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-investment grade	非投资等级	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
No rating	没有信用评级	10,524,384	-	-	10,524,384	10,524,384	-	-	10,524,384
Credit impaired	信用受损	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Gross carrying amount</b>	<b>账面总额</b>	<b>10,524,384</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>10,524,384</b>	<b>10,524,384</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>10,524,384</b>
Loss allowance (ECL)	预期信用损失	(131,134)	-	-	(131,134)	(128,503)	-	-	(128,503)
<b>Net carrying amount (US\$)</b>	<b>账面净值 (US\$)</b>	<b>10,393,250</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>10,393,250</b>	<b>10,395,881</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>10,395,881</b>
<b>In KHR'm equivalent (Note 3.3)</b>	<b>约当于 KHR' m (注 3.3)</b>	<b>42,456</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>42,456</b>	<b>42,800</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>42,800</b>
<b>Off-balance sheet items</b>	<b>表外项目</b>								
Standard	正常	3,976,285	-	-	3,976,285	500,000	-	-	500,000
Special mention	关注	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Substandard	次级	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Doubtful	可疑	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Loss	损失	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Gross carrying amount</b>	<b>账面总额</b>	<b>3,976,285</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>3,976,285</b>	<b>500,000</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>500,000</b>
Loss allowance (ECL)	预期信用损失	(4,970)	-	-	(4,970)	(588)	-	-	(588)
<b>Net carrying amount (US\$)</b>	<b>账面净值 (US\$)</b>	<b>3,971,315</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>3,971,315</b>	<b>499,412</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>499,412</b>
<b>In KHR'm equivalent (Note 3.3)</b>	<b>约当于 KHR' m (注 3.3)</b>	<b>16,223</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>16,223</b>	<b>2,056</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>2,056</b>

## (c) Amounts arising from ECL | 预期信用损失产生的金额

The following table shows reconciliation from the opening to the closing balance of the loss allowance of:  
信用损失准备期初至期末余额的变动列示如下：

ANALYSIS OF ECL MOVEMENT	预期信用损失的变动分析	2023				2022			
		Stage 1 US\$	Stage 2 US\$	Stage 3 US\$	Total US\$	Stage 1 US\$	Stage 2 US\$	Stage 3 US\$	Total US\$
<b>Deposits with other banks:</b>	<b>存放同业:</b>								
At 1 January	1 月 1 日	588,132	-	-	588,132	471,604	-	-	471,604
Derecognition during the year	核销	(583,709)	-	-	(583,709)	(455,445)	-	-	(455,445)
Remeasurement of loss allowance	重新计量	1,320	-	-	1,320	(11,741)	-	-	(11,741)
New financial assets originated	产生的新金融资产	675,850	-	-	675,850	583,714	-	-	583,714
<b>At 31 December (US\$)</b>	<b>12 月 31 日 (US\$)</b>	<b>681,593</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>681,593</b>	<b>588,132</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>588,132</b>
<b>In KHR'm equivalent (Note 3.3)</b>	<b>约当于 KHR' m (注 3.3)</b>	<b>2,784</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>2,784</b>	<b>2,421</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>2,421</b>
<b>Loans to customers:</b>	<b>客户贷款:</b>								
At 1 January	1 月 1 日	51,396	-	-	51,396	5,477	-	-	5,477
Derecognition during the year	核销	(20,337)	-	-	(20,337)	-	-	-	-
Transfer between stage	阶段转换	(5,882)	-	5,882	-	-	-	-	-
Remeasurement of loss allowance	重新计量	(268)	-	145,404	145,136	11,456	-	-	11,456
New financial assets originated	产生的新金融资产	38,413	-	-	38,413	34,463	-	-	34,463
<b>At 31 December (US\$)</b>	<b>12 月 31 日 (US\$)</b>	<b>63,322</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>151,286</b>	<b>214,608</b>	<b>51,396</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>51,396</b>
<b>In KHR'm equivalent (Note 3.3)</b>	<b>约当于 KHR' m (注 3.3)</b>	<b>259</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>618</b>	<b>877</b>	<b>212</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>212</b>

ANALYSIS OF ECL MOVEMENT	预期信用损失的变动分析	2023				2022			
		Stage 1 US\$	Stage 2 US\$	Stage 3 US\$	Total US\$	Stage 1 US\$	Stage 2 US\$	Stage 3 US\$	Total US\$
<b>Investment securities</b>	<b>投资证券</b>								
At 1 January	1 月 1 日	128,503	-	-	128,503	-	-	-	-
Remeasurement of loss allowance	重新计量	2,631	-	-	2,631	-	-	-	-
New financial assets originated	产生的新金融资产	-	-	-	-	128,503	-	-	128,503
<b>At 31 December (US\$)</b>	<b>12 月 31 日 (US\$)</b>	<b>131,134</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>131,134</b>	<b>128,503</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>128,503</b>
<b>In KHR'm equivalent (Note 3.3)</b>	<b>约当于 KHR' m (注 3.3)</b>	<b>536</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>536</b>	<b>529</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>529</b>
<b>Off balance sheet items</b>	<b>表外项目</b>								
At 1 January	1 月 1 日	588	-	-	588	1,056	-	-	1,056
Remeasurement of loss allowance	重新计量	(588)	-	-	(588)	(468)	-	-	(468)
New financial assets originated	产生的新金融资产	4,970	-	-	4,970	-	-	-	-
<b>At 31 December (US\$)</b>	<b>12 月 31 日 (US\$)</b>	<b>4,970</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>4,970</b>	<b>588</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>588</b>
<b>In KHR'm equivalent (Note 3.3)</b>	<b>约当于 KHR' m (注 3.3)</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>2</b>

### 31.2. Market risk

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

The Bank does not use derivative financial instruments such as foreign exchange contracts and interest rate swaps to hedge its risk exposure.

#### (a) Price risk

The Bank is not exposed to a securities price risk because it does not have any investment held and classified on the statement of financial position at fair value.

#### (b) Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk refers to the volatility in net interest income as a result of changes in the levels of interest rate and shifts in the composition of the assets and liabilities. Interest rate risk is managed through close monitoring of returns on investment, market pricing and cost of funds. The potential reduction in net interest income from an unfavourable interest rate movement is regularly monitored against the risk tolerance limits set.

The table below summarises the Bank's exposure to interest rate risk including the Bank's interest rate gap position. The table indicates the periods in which the financial instruments reprice or mature, whichever is earlier. The instruments are mature in short-term and the interest rates are fixed and so they are subject to low interest rate risk.

### 31.2. 市场风险

本行承担市场风险，指金融工具的公允价值或未来现金流量因市场价格变动而发生波动的风险。市场风险产生于利率、货币和股票产品的未平仓头寸，所有这些产品都受到一般和特定市场波动以及市场利率或价格波动水平变化的影响，例如利率、信用利差、外汇汇率和股票价格。

本行不利用外汇合约、利率掉期等衍生金融工具对冲风险。

#### (a) 价格风险

本行不面临证券价格风险，因为本行没有持有任何按公允价值计入财务状况表的投资。

#### (b) 利率风险

利率风险是指由于利率水平的变化和资产负债构成的变化而导致的净利息收入的波动。利率风险是通过密切监测投资回报、市场定价和资金成本来管理的。根据所设定的风险承受限额，定期监测不利利率变动可能导致净利息收入减少的情况。

下表总结了本行的利率风险敞口，包括本行的利率缺口状况。该表显示金融工具重新定价或到期的期间，以较早者为准。这些工具是短期到期的，利率是固定的，因此它们面临低利率风险。



		Within 1 month	>1 to 3 months	>3 to 6 months	>6 to 12 months	>1 to 5 years	> 5 years	Non-interest bearing	Total
		US\$	US\$	US\$	US\$	US\$	US\$	US\$	US\$
<b>31 December 2023</b>	<b>2023 年12 月31 日</b>								
<b>Financial assets</b>	<b>金融资产</b>								
Cash on hand	库存现金	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,141,288	4,141,288
Deposits with the NBC	存放央行	-	-	-	-	-	-	28,954,354	28,954,354
Deposits with other banks	存放同业	8,628,607	19,842,078	26,516,009	57,351,061	-	-	93,444	112,431,199
Statutory deposits with the NBC	法定存放央行	-	-	-	-	-	10,000,000	8,400,734	18,400,734
Loans to customers	客户贷款	231,382	233,134	412,297	1,304,488	13,071,099	12,543,585	-	27,795,985
Investment securities	投资证券	517,850	-	-	-	9,875,400	-	-	10,393,250
Other assets	其他资产	-	-	-	-	-	-	31,400	31,400
		<b>9,377,839</b>	<b>20,075,212</b>	<b>26,928,306</b>	<b>58,655,549</b>	<b>22,946,499</b>	<b>22,543,585</b>	<b>41,621,220</b>	<b>202,148,210</b>
<b>Financial liabilities</b>	<b>金融负债</b>								
Deposits from customers	客户存款	95,847,936	223,123	-	233,005	-	-	397,628	96,701,692
Other liabilities	其他负债	-	-	-	-	-	-	274,885	274,885
Lease liabilities	租赁负债	26,264	53,057	80,920	166,763	262,954	-	-	589,958
Provision for off-balance sheet items	表外减值损失准备	4,970	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,970
		<b>95,879,170</b>	<b>276,180</b>	<b>80,920</b>	<b>399,768</b>	<b>262,954</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>672,513</b>	<b>97,571,505</b>
<b>Interest maturity gap (US\$)</b>	<b>利率风险敞口 (US\$)</b>	<b>(86,501,331)</b>	<b>19,799,032</b>	<b>26,847,386</b>	<b>58,255,781</b>	<b>22,683,545</b>	<b>22,543,585</b>	<b>40,948,707</b>	<b>104,576,705</b>
<b>In KHR'm equivalent (Note 3.3)</b>	<b>约当于 KHR'm (注 3.3)</b>	<b>(353,358)</b>	<b>80,879</b>	<b>109,672</b>	<b>237,975</b>	<b>92,662</b>	<b>92,091</b>	<b>167,274</b>	<b>427,195</b>

		Within 1 month	>1 to 3 months	>3 to 6 months	>6 to 12 months	>1 to 5 years	> 5 years	Non-interest bearing	Total
		US\$	US\$	US\$	US\$	US\$	US\$	US\$	US\$
<b>31 December 2022</b>	<b>2022 年12 月31 日</b>								
<b>Financial assets</b>	<b>金融资产</b>								
Cash on hand	库存现金	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,007,938	1,007,938
Deposits with the NBC	存放央行	-	-	-	-	-	-	7,204,887	7,204,887
Deposits with other banks	存放同业	2,432,403	12,388,383	41,044,824	41,067,881	-	-	4,807,132	101,740,623
Statutory deposits with the NBC	法定存放央行	-	-	-	-	-	10,000,000	4,199,174	14,199,174
Loans to customers	客户贷款	270,019	465,826	777,867	1,677,222	8,608,897	9,792,735	-	21,592,566
Investment securities	投资证券	517,981	-	-	-	9,877,900	-	-	10,395,881
Other assets	其他资产	-	-	-	-	-	-	31,400	31,400
		<b>3,220,403</b>	<b>12,854,209</b>	<b>41,822,691</b>	<b>42,745,103</b>	<b>18,486,797</b>	<b>19,792,735</b>	<b>17,250,531</b>	<b>156,172,469</b>
<b>Financial liabilities</b>	<b>金融负债</b>								
Deposits from customers	客户存款	54,795,800	-	-	120,000	-	-	420,368	55,336,168
Other liabilities	其他负债	-	-	-	-	-	-	143,797	143,797
Lease liabilities	租赁负债	24,251	48,989	74,715	153,976	589,958	-	-	891,889
Provision for off-balance sheet items	表外减值损失准备	588	-	-	-	-	-	-	588
		<b>54,820,639</b>	<b>48,989</b>	<b>74,715</b>	<b>273,976</b>	<b>589,958</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>564,165</b>	<b>56,372,442</b>
<b>Interest maturity gap (US\$)</b>	<b>利率到期缺口 (US\$)</b>	<b>(51,600,236)</b>	<b>12,805,220</b>	<b>41,747,976</b>	<b>42,471,127</b>	<b>17,896,839</b>	<b>19,792,735</b>	<b>16,686,366</b>	<b>99,800,027</b>
<b>In KHR'm equivalent (Note 3.3)</b>	<b>约当于 KHR'm (注 3.3)</b>	<b>(212,438)</b>	<b>52,719</b>	<b>171,876</b>	<b>174,854</b>	<b>73,681</b>	<b>81,487</b>	<b>68,698</b>	<b>410,877</b>

The Bank did not have variable rate instruments. Therefore, no cash flow sensitivity analysis was prepared or presented.

本行没有可变利率工具。因此，没有准备或提出现金流量敏感性分析。

## (c) Foreign exchange risk

Foreign currency exchange risk is the risk that the value of financial instruments will fluctuate due to changes in foreign exchange rates. The Bank's policy is to maintain foreign currency exposure within acceptable limits and within existing regulatory guidelines.

The table below summarises the Bank's exposure to foreign currency exchange rate risk. Included in the table are and Bank's financial instruments at their carrying amounts by currency in US\$ equivalent.

## (c) 外汇风险

外汇风险是指金融工具的价值因外汇汇率变动而发生波动的风险。本行的政策是将外汇风险维持在可接受的限度内并符合现有的监管准则。

下表按货币列示了本行受外汇汇率变动影响的风险敞口。表中包括本行按其账面净值折算成美元等值货币的金融工具。

		US\$ equivalents as at 31 December 2023			US\$ equivalents as at 31 December 2022		
		USD	KHR	Total	USD	KHR	Total
<b>Financial assets</b>	<b>金融资产</b>						
Cash on hand	库存现金	3,899,716	241,572	4,141,288	800,160	207,778	1,007,938
Deposits with the NBC	存放央行	27,548,577	1,405,777	28,954,354	6,767,520	437,367	7,204,887
Deposits with other banks	存放同业	109,098,486	3,332,713	112,431,199	99,095,735	2,644,888	101,740,623
Statutory deposits with the NBC	法定存放央行	18,200,000	200,734	18,400,734	14,000,000	199,174	14,199,174
Loans to customers	客户贷款	24,270,830	3,525,155	27,795,985	18,065,631	3,526,935	21,592,566
Investment securities	投资证券	10,393,250	-	10,393,250	10,395,881	-	10,395,881
Other assets	其他资产	31,400	-	31,400	31,400	-	31,400
		<b>193,442,259</b>	<b>8,705,951</b>	<b>202,148,210</b>	<b>149,156,327</b>	<b>7,016,142</b>	<b>156,172,469</b>
<b>Financial liabilities</b>	<b>金融负债</b>						
Deposits from customers	客户存款	96,677,136	24,556	96,701,692	55,188,534	147,634	55,336,168
Other liabilities	其他负债	274,885	-	274,885	143,797	-	143,797
Lease liabilities	租赁负债	589,958	-	589,958	891,889	-	891,889
Provision for off-balance sheet items	表外减值损失准备	4,970	-	4,970	588	-	588
		<b>97,546,949</b>	<b>24,556</b>	<b>97,571,505</b>	<b>56,224,808</b>	<b>147,634</b>	<b>56,372,442</b>
<b>Net position gap (US\$)</b>	<b>货币敞口净额(US\$)</b>	<b>95,895,310</b>	<b>8,681,395</b>	<b>104,576,705</b>	<b>92,931,519</b>	<b>6,868,508</b>	<b>99,800,027</b>
<b>In KHR'm equivalent (Note 3.3)</b>	<b>约当于 KHR' m (注 3.3)</b>	<b>391,732</b>	<b>35,463</b>	<b>427,195</b>	<b>382,598</b>	<b>28,279</b>	<b>410,877</b>

Sensitivity analysis

The table below indicates the currencies to which the Bank had significant exposure at the end of the reported periods on its net position gap. The analysis calculates the effect of a reasonably possible movement of the currency rate on the profit or loss and other component of equity. As the Bank does not adapt currency hedge as of current reporting date, there would be no impact on the change in fair value of currency swaps and forward foreign exchange contracts used as cash flow hedges; thus impact on other component of equity is nil.

A negative amount in the table reflects a potential net reduction in the Bank’s profit, while a positive amount reflects a net potential increase.

敏感性分析

下表列示了本行主要币种外汇风险敞口的汇率敏感性分析。该分析计算货币汇率合理可能的变动对损益和股东权益的其他组成部分的影响。截至本报告日，本行尚未实施货币套期，因此不会对用作现金流量套期的货币掉期和远期外汇合约的公允价值变动产生影响； 因此对股东权益的其他组成部分的影响为零。

负数表示可能减少本行净利润，正数表示可能增加本行净利润。

For KHR Currency: Possible outcome in US\$ | 柬币: 可能的结果（美元）

Impact on net profit after tax | 影响净利润

2023		2022	
Increase by 1% 增加1%	Decrease by 1% 减少1%	Increase by 1% 增加1%	Decrease by 1% 减少1%
(69,110)	70,314	(53,922)	55,537



### 31.3. Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk of the Bank being unable to meet its payment obligations associated with its financial liabilities when they fall due and to replace funds when they are withdrawn. The Bank is not exposed to significant risk in respect of liquidity as the Bank does not incur significant financial liability and there is still cash surplus maintained in the banks. Financial liabilities are mainly deposits from customers, accruals and other payables which are short-term in nature.

The Bank evaluates its ability to meet its obligations on an ongoing basis. The Bank maintains prudent liquidity risk management, i.e. sufficient cash and cash equivalents to meet working capital requirements and to meet capital expenditure requirements.

The table below summarises the Bank's assets and liabilities based on remaining contractual maturities. The expected cash flows of these assets and liabilities could vary significantly from what is shown in the table. For example, deposits from customers are not all expected to be withdrawn immediately. Analysis of the assets and liabilities of the Bank by relevant maturity based on the remaining year at the reporting date to the contractual or estimated maturity dates is as follow:

### 31.3. 流动性风险

流动性风险是指本行在其金融负债到期时无法履行与其相关的支付义务，以及在资金被提取时无法替换资金的风险。本行在流动资金方面不会面临重大风险，因为本行没有招致重大的金融负债，而且银行仍有现金盈余。金融负债主要是客户存款、应计款项和其他短期应付款。

本行持续评估其履行义务的能力。本行保持审慎的流动性风险管理，即拥有足够的现金和现金等价物以满足营运资金需求和资本支出需求。

下表根据剩余合同到期日总结了本行的资产和负债。这些资产和负债的预期现金流量可能与表中显示的有很大差异。例如，客户的存款并不是全部都能立即提取。根据报告日至合同或估计到期日的剩余年度，按相关到期日对银行的资产和负债进行分析如下：

31 December 2023

2023 年12 月31 日

## Financial assets

## 金融资产

		Carrying amount	Gross nominal inflow/ (outflow)	Within 1 month	>1 to 3 months	>3 to 6 months	>6 to 12 months	>1 to 5 years	> 5 years
		US\$	US\$	US\$	US\$	US\$	US\$	US\$	US\$
Cash on hand	库存现金	4,141,288	4,141,288	4,141,288	-	-	-	-	-
Deposits with the NBC	存放央行	28,954,354	28,954,354	28,954,354	-	-	-	-	-
Deposits with other Banks	存放同业	112,431,199	117,481,475	8,734,258	20,127,967	27,404,000	61,215,250	-	-
Loans to customers	客户贷款	27,795,985	39,153,198	320,570	605,340	965,856	2,413,586	19,372,869	15,474,977
Investment securities	投资证券	10,393,250	11,100,000	550,000	-	-	-	10,550,000	-
Other assets	其他资产	31,400	31,400	-	-	-	-	31,400	-
		<b>183,747,476</b>	<b>200,861,715</b>	<b>42,700,470</b>	<b>20,733,307</b>	<b>28,369,856</b>	<b>63,628,836</b>	<b>29,954,269</b>	<b>15,474,977</b>

## Financial liabilities

## 金融负债

Deposits from customers	客户存款	(96,701,692)	(96,712,603)	(96,245,565)	(225,489)	-	(241,549)	-	-
Other liabilities	其他负债	(274,885)	(274,885)	(274,885)	-	-	-	-	-
Lease liabilities	租赁负债	(589,958)	(630,000)	(30,000)	(60,000)	(90,000)	(180,000)	(270,000)	-
		<b>(97,566,535)</b>	<b>(97,617,488)</b>	<b>(96,550,450)</b>	<b>(285,489)</b>	<b>(90,000)</b>	<b>(421,549)</b>	<b>(270,000)</b>	<b>-</b>

Liquidity gap (US\$)

流动性净额 (US\$)

In KHR'm equivalent (Note 3.3)

约当于 KHR'm (注 3.3)

<b>86,180,941</b>	<b>103,244,227</b>	<b>(53,849,980)</b>	<b>20,447,818</b>	<b>28,279,856</b>	<b>63,207,287</b>	<b>29,684,269</b>	<b>15,474,977</b>
<b>352,049</b>	<b>421,752</b>	<b>(219,977)</b>	<b>83,529</b>	<b>115,523</b>	<b>258,202</b>	<b>121,260</b>	<b>63,215</b>

31 December 2022

2022 年12 月31 日

## Financial assets

## 金融资产

		Carrying amount US\$	Gross nominal inflow/ (outflow) US\$	Within 1 month US\$	>1 to 3 months US\$	>3 to 6 months US\$	>6 to 12 months US\$	>1 to 5 years US\$	> 5 years US\$
Cash on hand	库存现金d	1,007,938	1,007,938	1,007,938	-	-	-	-	-
Deposits with the NBC	存放央行	7,204,887	7,204,887	7,204,887	-	-	-	-	-
Deposits with other Banks	存放同业	101,740,623	105,621,914	7,247,402	12,508,000	42,051,740	43,814,773	-	-
Loans to customers	客户贷款	21,592,566	29,420,687	357,300	745,754	1,185,423	2,442,714	12,862,713	11,826,783
Investment securities	投资证券	10,395,881	11,650,000	550,000	-	-	-	11,100,000	-
Other assets	其他资产	31,400	31,400	31,400	-	-	-	-	-
		<b>141,973,295</b>	<b>154,936,826</b>	<b>16,398,927</b>	<b>13,253,754</b>	<b>43,237,163</b>	<b>46,257,487</b>	<b>23,962,713</b>	<b>11,826,783</b>

## Financial liabilities

## 金融负债

Deposits from customers	客户存款	(55,336,168)	(55,341,568)	(55,216,168)	-	-	(125,400)	-	-
Other liabilities	其他负债	(143,797)	(143,797)	(143,797)	-	-	-	-	-
Lease liabilities	租赁负债	(891,889)	(990,000)	(30,000)	(60,000)	(90,000)	(180,000)	(630,000)	-
		<b>(56,371,854)</b>	<b>(56,475,365)</b>	<b>(55,389,965)</b>	<b>(60,000)</b>	<b>(90,000)</b>	<b>(305,400)</b>	<b>(630,000)</b>	<b>-</b>

Liquidity gap (US\$)

流动性净额 (US\$)

In KHR'm equivalent (Note 3.3)

约当于 KHR'm (注 3.3)

		<b>85,601,441</b>	<b>98,461,461</b>	<b>(38,991,038)</b>	<b>13,193,754</b>	<b>43,147,163</b>	<b>45,952,087</b>	<b>23,332,713</b>	<b>11,826,783</b>
		<b>352,421</b>	<b>405,366</b>	<b>(160,526)</b>	<b>54,319</b>	<b>177,637</b>	<b>189,185</b>	<b>96,061</b>	<b>48,691</b>

### 31.4. Fair value of financial assets and liabilities

#### (a) Financial instruments measured at fair value

The Bank did not have financial instruments measured at fair value.

#### (b) Financial instruments not measured at fair value

Financial instruments comprise financial assets, financial liabilities and off-balance sheet instruments. 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 Bank has access at that date. The information presented herein represents the estimates of fair values as at the financial position date.

Quoted and observable market prices, where available, are used as the measure of fair values of the financial instruments. Where such quoted and observable market prices are not available, fair values are estimated based on a range of methodologies and assumptions regarding risk characteristics of various financial instruments, discount rates, estimates of future cash flows and other factors.

Fair value information for non-financial assets and liabilities are excluded as they do not fall within the scope of CIFRS 7, Financial Instruments Disclosures which requires the fair value information to be disclosed. These include investment in subsidiaries and property and equipment.

The fair values of the Bank's financial instruments such as cash and short-term funds, balances with the NBC, balances with other banks, deposits from banks and other financial institutions, other assets, other liabilities and short-term borrowings are not materially sensitive to shifts in market profit rate because of the limited term to maturity of these instruments. As such, the carrying value of these financial assets and liabilities at financial position date approximate their fair values.

As at the reporting date, the fair values of financial instruments of the Bank approximate their carrying amounts.

The estimated fair values are based on the following methodologies and assumptions:

### 31.4. 以公允价值计量的金融资产和金融负债

#### (a) 以公允价值计量的金融工具

本行没有以公允价值计量的金融工具。

#### (b) 非以公允价值计量的金融工具

金融工具包括金融资产、金融负债和表外工具。公允价值，是指市场参与者在计量日发生的有序交易中，出售一项资产所能收到或者转移一项负债所需支付的价格。金融工具不存在活跃市场的，本行参考最有利市场。本报所列信息为截至财务状况日公允价值的估计。

报价和可观察的市场价格(如有)被用作衡量金融工具的公允价值。在无法获得此类报价和可观察市场价格的情况下，公允价值是根据各种金融工具的风险特征、折现率、对未来现金流量的估计和其他因素的一系列方法和假设来估计的。

非金融资产和负债的公允价值信息不属于要求披露公允价值信息的CIFRS 7 - 金融工具披露的范围，因此被排除在外。这些包括子公司投资和财产和固定资产。

本行金融工具的公允价值，如现金和短期资金、存放央行的余额、存放同业的余额、来自银行和其他金融机构的存款、其他资产、其他负债和短期借款，由于这些工具的期限有限，对市场利润率的变化不敏感。因此，这些金融资产和负债在财务状况日的账面净值接近其公允价值。

截至报告日，本行金融工具的公允价值与其账面净值相近。

估计的公允价值基于以下方法和假设：

### *Deposits with the NBC and other banks*

The carrying amounts of deposits with National Bank of Cambodia and other banks approximate their fair values, since these accounts consist mostly of current, savings and short-term deposits.

### *Loans to customers*

For fixed rate loans with remaining period to maturity of less than one year, the carrying amounts are generally reasonable estimates of their fair values.

For fixed rate loans with remaining period to maturity of one year and above, fair values are estimated by discounting the estimated future cash flows using a current lending rate as the prevailing market rates of loans with similar credit risks and maturities have been assessed as insignificantly different to the contractual lending rates. As a result, the fair value of non-current loans to customers is approximate to their carrying value as reporting date.

### *Deposits from banks and non-bank customers*

The fair value of deposits from banks and non-bank customers with maturities of less than one year approximate their carrying amount due to the relatively short maturity of these instruments. The fair value of deposits from banks and non-bank customers with remaining maturities of more than one year are expected to approximate their carrying amount due to the Bank offered similar interest rate of the instrument with similar maturities and terms.

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

### *Other financial assets and other financial 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 and have a short duration.

### *存放央行和存放同业*

存放在央行和其他银行的账面净值与其公允价值相近，因为这些账户主要包括支存、活存、和短期存款。

### *客户贷款*

对于剩余期限少于一年的固定利率贷款，其账面净值一般为其公允价值的合理估计。

对于剩余期限为一年及以上的固定利率贷款，由于具有类似信用风险和期限的贷款的现行市场利率被评估为差异不显著，因此公允价值通过使用当前贷款利率对预计未来现金流量进行折现来估计。因此，客户非流动贷款的公允价值与其报告日的账面价值近似。

### *银行及非银行客户的存款*

期限在一年以内的银行及非银行客户存款的公允价值与其账面净值接近，因为这些工具的期限相对较短。剩余期限超过一年的银行及非银行客户存款的公允价值预计与其账面净值接近，因为本行对具有相似期限和条款的工具提供相似的利率。

无规定期限的存款（包括无息存款、即期应付存款）的估计公允价值为报告日应付金额。

### *其他金融资产和其他金融负债*

其他金融资产和其他金融负债的账面净值假定与其公允价值相近，因为这些项目对市场利率变动不具有重大敏感性且期限较短。



## 32. Capital management

### 32.1. Regulatory capital

The Bank's objectives when managing capital, which is a broader concept than the 'equity' on the face of the balance sheet, are:

- To comply with the capital requirements set by the NBC;
- To safeguard the Bank's ability to continue as a going concern so that it can continue to provide returns for shareholders and benefits for other stakeholders; and
- To maintain a strong capital base to support the development of the business.

The NBC requires all licensed commercial banks to (i) fulfil the minimum capital requirements, and (ii) comply with solvency, liquidity and other requirements.

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

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

Subsequently, on 9 January 2023, the NBC issued a circular on the implementation of Prakas on Capital Buffer in Banking and Financial Institutions, which the institution shall rebuild the capital conservation buffer ratio by 1.25% and 2.5% by 30 June 2023 and 31 December 2023, respectively. For the countercyclical capital buffer, the institution shall keep at level of 0%.

On 23 November 2023, the NBC issued new Letter No. B7-023-2621 allowing Banking and Financial Institutions to continue rebuild the capital conservation buffer ratio by 1.25% until 31 December 2024.

## 32. 资本管理

### 32.1. 资本净额

本行管理资本的目标（比资产负债表上的“权益”更广泛的概念）是：

- 遵守央行规定的资本要求；
- 保障本行持续经营的能力，从而持续为股东提供回报，为其他利益相关者带来利益；和
- 维持强大的资本基础以支持业务发展。

央行要求所有商业银行 (i) 满足最低资本要求，(ii) 遵守偿付能力、流动性和其他要求。

2018 年 2 月 22 日，央行发布了关于银行和金融机构资本缓冲的通令。根据该通令第 22 条，该机构应在 2019 年 1 月 1 日之前遵守与资本保存缓冲相关的规定，至少达到保存缓冲的 50%，并在 2020 年 1 月 1 日之前完全遵守。

2018 年 3 月 7 日，央行发布了关于实施《银行和金融机构资本缓冲通知》的通知，该通知将逆周期资本缓冲确定为 0%，直至发布新公告。

随后，于 2023 年 1 月 9 日，央行发布了关于在银行和金融机构实施资本缓冲通令的通知，该机构应在 2023 年 6 月 30 日和 2023 年 12 月 31 日之前将资本保留缓冲比率重建分别为 1.25% 和 2.5%。机构逆周期资本缓冲保持在 0% 水平。

2023 年 11 月 23 日，央行发布了新通告 B7-023-2621，允许银行和金融机构在 2024 年 12 月 31 日之前继续将资本保留缓冲比率重建 1.25%。

The below table summarises the composition of the regulatory capital:  
资本净额列示如下:

		31 December	
		2023	2022
		US\$	US\$
<b>Tier 1 capital</b>	<b>一级资本</b>		
Share capital	实收资本	100,000,000	100,000,000
Add: Audited net profit for the last financial year	加: 净利润	4,724,498	1,750,730
Add: Retained earnings/(Less: accumulated losses)	加: 未分配利润	1,188,343	(592,254)
Less: Intangible assets	减: 无形资产	(1,258,726)	(746,363)
Less: Loans to related parties - gross	减: 贷款给关系人 - 账面总额	(410,282)	(269,490)
<b>Total Tier 1 capital</b>	<b>一级资本合计</b>	<b>104,243,833</b>	<b>100,142,623</b>
<b>Tier 2 complementary capital</b>	<b>二级资本</b>		
General provision	贷款一般损失准备	1,529,421	1,352,239
<b>Total Tier 2 capital</b>	<b>二级资本合计</b>	<b>1,529,421</b>	<b>1,352,239</b>
<b>Total regulatory capital</b>	<b>资本净额</b>	<b>105,773,254</b>	<b>101,494,862</b>
<b>In KHR'm equivalent (Note 3.3)</b>	<b>约当于 KHR'm (注 3.3)</b>	<b>432,084</b>	<b>417,855</b>

### 32.2. Capital allocation

The allocation of capital between specific operations and activities is, to a large extent, driven by optimisation of the return achieved on the capital allocated. The amount of capital allocated to each operation or activity is based primarily upon the regulatory capital.

### 32.2. 资本配置

具体业务和活动之间的资本配置在很大程度上是由所分配资本的回报优化驱动的。分配给每项业务或活动的资本金额主要取决于资本净额。



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