

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022



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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

TO THE SHAREHOLDERS AND THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF MAHATHUEN LEASING PUBLIC COMPANY

Our opinion

In our opinion, the financial statements of Mahathuen Leasing Public Company (the Company) for the year ended 31 December 2022 are prepared, in all material respects, in accordance with accounting policies described in Note 2 to the financial statements.

What we have audited

The Company's financial statements comprise:

- the statement of financial position as at 31 December 2022;
- the statement of income for the year then ended;
- the statement of changes in equity for the year then ended;
- the statement of cash flows for the year then ended; and
- the notes to the financial statements, which include significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (ISAs). Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements section of our report.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Independence

We are independent of the Company in accordance with the International Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (Including International Independence Standards) issued by the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants (IESBA Code). We have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with IESBA Code.

Emphasis of Matter - Basis of accounting

We draw attention to Note 2 to the financial statements, which describes the basis of accounting. The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the Company's accounting policies which the accounting basic used in the preparation of the financial statements may differ from International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS). The readers should therefore be aware that the accompanying financial statements are not intended to present the financial position and its financial performance and cash flows in accordance with IFRS. Our opinion is not modified in respect to this matter.



Key audit matters

Key audit matters are those matter that, in our professional judgement, were of most significance in our audit of the financial statements of the current period. We determine one key audit matter: Allowance for doubtful accounts. The matter was addressed in the context of our audit of the financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on this matter.

Key audit matter	How our audit addressed the key audit matter
Allowance for doubtful accounts As of 31 December 2022, the customer portfolio was LAK 100 billion and represented 91.95% of the total asset. The Company has set an allowance for doubtful accounts for the customer portfolio of LAK 6.1 billion which represented 6.11% of the customer portfolio. The Company has a policy to assess the collectability of outstanding of the customer portfolio and set up an appropriate allowance for doubtful accounts. Management focused on the customer portfolio that overdue which hadn't been collected after the period ended and assessed the allowance based on the	We performed the following procedures: understanding policies and process, methods and assumptions used to develop the estimate of the allowance for doubtful accounts, and write offs and verifying that the accounting policies were consistent with prior period, obtaining a detailed analysis supporting the allowance for doubtful accounts, agreeing balances and testing mathematical accuracy, assessing the reasonableness of notification number 512/BoL used in the
notification 512/BoL from Bank of Lao PDR (BoL) in which inline to the historical payment and expectations regarding the collectability of the customer portfolio. We focused on this area due to the significance of the	 detailed analysis supporting the allowance for doubtful accounts, testing the reliability of the customer portfolio detailed listing that would be used to assess the allowance for doubtful
customer portfolio and because allowance for doubtful accounts was an accounting estimate. The estimates were based on the regulation from BoL.	 obtaining the movement schedule of the allowance for doubtful accounts including opening balance, write-offs, additional provision recognized and closing balance, agreeing balances and testing mathematical accuracy,

From those procedure performed, we found that management's judgements and assumptions regarding allowance for doubtful account is reasonable based on the supporting evidence.

potential

amounts.

considering whether any extent of writeoffs occurring during the period and determining whether there were unusually high volumes that might indicate the

for additional

uncollectible



Other Information

The directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the annual report, but does not included the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. The annual is expected to be made available to us after the date of the auditor's report.

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

In connection with our audit of the financial statement, our responsibility is to read the other information identified above when it becomes available and, in doing so, consider whether the other information in materially with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

When we read the annual report, if we conclude that there is a material misstatement therein, we are required to communicate the matter to the audit committee.

Responsibilities of directors and audit committee for the financial statements

Directors are responsible for the preparation and presentation of the financial statements in accordance with accounting policies described in Note 2 to the financial statements, and for such internal control as directors 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, directors are responsible for assessing the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless directors either intends to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

The audit committee assists the director in discharging their responsibilities for overseeing the Company's financial reporting process.

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

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



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

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether
 due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and
 obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.
 The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one
 resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions,
 misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit
 procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing
 an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by director.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of director's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.

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

We also provide the audit committee with a statement that we have complied with relevant ethical requirements regarding independence, and to communicate with them all relationships and other matters that may reasonably be thought to bear on our independence, and where applicable, actions taken to eliminate threats or safeguards applied.



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

For PricewaterhouseCoopers (Lao) Sole Company Limited.

นธรรมที่เมื่อสุด มธรรมที่เมื่อสุดเมื่อ (ออา) จำนักสัดาอ Sole Company Limited Dog Dog

By Apisit Thiengtrongpinyo Partner

Vientiane Capital, Lao PDR Date: 21 February 2023

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2022

		2022	2021
	Notes	LAK	LAK
Assets			
Current assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	3	6,679,159,473	13,057,187,126
Current portion of finance lease receivables	O	0,079,109,473	13,037,107,120
and instalment loan receivables, net	4	56,170,138,344	47,696,091,192
Asset held for sale, net	5	261,652,873	262,786,334
Other current assets	6	676,742,783	503,095,189
Total current assets	0 -	63,787,693,473	
rotal carrent assets	20	63,767,693,473	61,519,159,841
Non- current assets			
Restricted cash reserved for borrowing			
guarantee	7	2,000,000,000	_
Cash deposit at Bank of Lao PDR	8	2,000,002,700	2,000,002,700
Finance lease receivables and instalment		_,,,	2,000,002,700
loan receivables, net	4	40,436,766,879	32,091,186,121
Property plant and equipment, net	9	649,599,179	939,382,351
Intangible assets, net	10	129,298,349	205,780,698
Other non-current asset	1.5	57,683,513	174,497,244
Total non-current assets	_	45,273,350,620	35,410,849,114
and the supplement of the supp	_	.5,2.5,000,020	00,710,070,114
Total assets	-	109,061,044,093	96,930,008,955
	_		

พr. Manop Tririthvilai เการ์ Chief Executive Officer

Date: 21 February 2023

Miss Sureeporn Suwanchairob Acting Chief Financial Officer

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2022

	Notes	2022 LAK	2021 LAK
Liabilities and equity			
Current liabilities			
Trade and other payables	11	3,586,598,484	4,580,752,344
Income tax payable		2,541,872,732	2,041,935,197
Borrowings - current portion	12	22,429,331,514	-
Other current liabilities	82	46,335,134	44,011,600
Total current liabilities	_	28,604,137,864	6,666,699,141
Non-current liabilities			
Borrowings	12	9,330,019,783	17,894,400,000
Other non-current liabilities		207,575,000	217,250,000
Total non-current liabilities	-	9,537,594,783	18,111,650,000
Total liabilities	÷	38,141,732,647	24,778,349,141
Equity			
Share capital	14	40,000,000,000	40,000,000,000
Share premium		12,832,667,550	12,832,667,550
Retained earnings			100 mm
Appropriated Legal Reserve	15	4,890,597,270	4,785,832,107
Unappropriated		13,196,046,626	14,533,160,157
Total equity	-	70,919,311,446	72,151,659,814
Total liabilities and equity	=	109,061,044,093	96,930,008,955

Mr. Manop Tririthvilai
Chief Executive Officer

MAHATHUEN LEASING

Date: 21 February 2023

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Miss Sureeporn Suwanchairob Acting Chief Financial Officer

STATEMENT OF INCOME FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

	Notes	2022 LAK	2021 LAK
Revenue from interest - finance lease and installment loans, net		31,447,152,868 31,447,152,868	26,137,465,817 26,137,465,817
Other income Administrative expenses Doubtful accounts and bad debt expenses Net loss on foreign exchange rate Operating profit	18 19	2,278,238,198 (15,234,317,361) (1,533,508,205) (9,685,056,881) 7,272,508,619	1,313,706,358 (13,644,173,357) (1,334,475,241) (1,611,858,554) 10,860,665,023
Finance expense Profit before income tax expenses		(3,582,984,255) 3,689,524,364	(1,969,624,570) 8,891,040,453
Income tax expenses	20	(2,641,872,732)	(1,299,442,584)
Net profit for the year		1,047,651,632	7,591,597,869
Earnings (loss) per share Basic earnings (loss) per share	16	2.62	18.98

Mr. Manop Tririthvilai Chief Executive Officer

Date: 21 February 2023

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Miss Sureeporn Suwanchairob Acting Chief Financial Officer

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

				Retained	earnings	
	Note	Share capital	Share Premium	Appropriated Legal Reserve	Unappropriated	Total
	Note	LAK	LAK	LAK	LAK	LAK
As at 1 January 2021		40,000,000,000	12,832,667,550	4,026,672,320	13,900,722,075	70,760,061,945
Profit for the year			-		7,591,597,869	7,591,597,869
Appropriation of legal reserve		-	-	759,159,787	(759, 159, 787)	-
Dividends paid	17		•	-	(6,200,000,000)	(6,200,000,000)
As at 31 December 2021		40,000,000,000	12,832,667,550	4,785,832,107	14,533,160,157	72,151,659,814
As at 1 January 2022		40,000,000,000	12,832,667,550	4,785,832,107	14,533,160,157	72,151,659,814
Profit for the year		-	-		1,047,651,632	1,047,651,632
Appropriation of legal reserve			-	104,765,163	(104,765,163)	-
Dividends paid	17			-	(2,280,000,000)	(2,280,000,000)
As at 31 December 2022		40,000,000,000	12,832,667,550	4,890,597,270	13,196,046,626	70,919,311,446

Mr. Manop Tririthvilai
Chief Executive Officer

Date: 21 February 2023

Miss Sureeporn Suwanchairob

Acting Chief Financial Officer

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

		2022	2021
	Notes	LAK	LAK
Cash flow from operating activities:			
Profit before income tax expense		3,689,524,364	8,891,040,453
Adjustments to reconcile net profit to net cash		3,003,324,304	0,031,040,433
Bad debts and doubtful accounts		1,533,508,205	1,334,475,241
Amortisation of deferred commission expenses		3,701,505,513	3,852,211,867
Loss from write-off of property, plant and equipment	9	132,252	4,394,735
Impairment loss of asset held for sale	3	(8,750,000)	5,000,000
Depreciation and amortisation	9, 10	530,705,258	514,758,170
Finance expense	3, 10	3,582,984,255	1,969,624,570
Unrealisation loss on exchange rate		9,530,339,018	1,447,413,093
Operating gain before working capital changes		22,559,948,865	18,018,918,129
operating gain before working capital changes		22,000,040,000	10,010,010,120
Changes in working capital:			
Finance lease receivables		(18,408,519,569)	(8,302,002,387)
Asset held for sale		9,883,461	(80,215,474)
Other current and non-current assets		(56,833,863)	(343,010,836)
Trade and other payables		(994, 153, 860)	505,816,297
Other current liabilities		(29,705,781)	384,687,136
Other non-current liabilities		(9,675,000)	76,875,000
Cash generated from operation		3,070,944,253	10,261,067,864
Commission expense paid		(3,495,398,560)	(3,937,700,000)
Interest paid		(3,551,952,082)	(2,337,173,874)
Income tax paid		(2,141,935,197)	(980,000,000)
Net cash (used in) generated from operating activities		(6,118,341,587)	3,006,193,990

Mr. Manop Tririthvilai
Chief Executive Officer

Date: 21 February 2023

Miss Sureeporn Suwanchairob Acting Chief Financial Officer

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

	Notes	2022 LAK	2021 LAK
Cash flows from investing activities:			
Acquisitions of property plant and equipment	9	(164,571,987)	(397,464,907)
Acquisitions of intangible asset	10	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	(169,451,000)
Restricted cash reserved for borrowing guarantee	7	(2,000,000,000)	W W W
Net cash used in investing activities		(2,164,571,987)	(566,915,907)
Cash flows from financing activities: Proceeds from borrowings Repayment of borrowings	12 12	5,000,000,000 (995,848,703)	4,083,200,000
Repayment of liability under a finance lease agreement	47	- (2.202.202.202)	(78,339,545)
Dividends paid Net cash from (used in) financing activities	17	(2,280,000,000) 1,724,151,297	(6,200,000,000) (2,195,139,545)
Net (decrease)/increase in cash and cash equivalents Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning		(6,558,762,277)	244,138,538
of the year		13,057,187,126	12,404,353,323
Exchange gains on cash and cash equivalents		180,734,624	408,695,265
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	3	6,679,159,473	13,057,187,126

Mr. Manop Tririthvilai ของ

Date: 21 February 2023

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Miss Sureeporn Suwanchairob Acting Chief Financial Officer

NOTE TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

1 General information

Mahathuen Leasing Public Company (the Company) is a listed company in the Lao Securities Exchange and incorporated and resident in Lao PDR. The Company was incorporate and registered with the Ministry of Industry and Commerce on 2 September 2011. The Company commenced the operation after obtaining a license issued by Bank of the Lao PDR (BOL) on 11 June 2012.

On 13 June 2018 the Company was approved for offering its shares initial public offering by Lao Securities and Commission Office (LSCO).

The Company's head office is located at 628, Phonphanao Village, KM5, Kaisonphomvihan Road, Xaysettha District, Vientiane capital, Lao PDR.

The principal activities of the Company are to retail finance business through providing credit lines for individual customers to buy motorcycle and tractors.

The financial statements were authorised by the Board of Directors on 21 February 2023.

2 Summary of significant accounting policies

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the Company's accounting policies which the significant accounting policies are as follows:

2.1 Basis of preparation

The accompanying financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the Company's principal accounting policies as described below and have been prepared generally of the historical cost convention.

According to the Accounting Law no. 47/NA issued on 26 December 2013, Public Interest Enterprises (PIEs) are required to apply IFRS. However, Ministry of Finance has issued announcement No. 1137/MoF issued on 27 April 2020 and from Lao Securities and Exchange Commission Office (LSCO) dated 25 May 2020, which provided options for PIEs to prepare action plan for adoption IFRS until 31 December 2025 and 1 January 2026 onward, all listed companies must fully adopt IFRS. The management is presently preparing action plan for implementation IFRS in accordance with the announcement.

Therefore, the accounting principles applied may materially differ from International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS).

The preparation of financial statements requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported assets and liabilities, the disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the revenues and expenses in the reported periods. Although these estimates are based on management's knowledge of current events and actions, actual results may materially differ from those estimates.

NOTE TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

2 Summary of significant accounting policies (Continued)

2.2 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash on hand, deposits held at call with banks and bank deposits with maturities of three months or less from the date of acquisition, excluding restricted cash deposits.

2.3 Finance lease and instalment loan receivables

Finance lease and instalment loan receivables are amounts due from customers for providing credit lines for individual customers to buy motorcycle and tractors in the ordinary course of business, which includes unearned interest income and commission expenses which directly relate to the contract.

Finance lease and instalment loan receivables presented at cost less allowance for doubtful accounts (Note 2.4)

2.4 Allowance for doubtful accounts and bad debts

The Company's management estimate the allowance for doubtful debt base on the notification number 512/BoL from Bank of Lao PDR (BoL). Bad debts are written off during the year in which they are identified and recognized in the statement of income. A bad debt recovery is recorded by reducing bad debt and doubtful account expenses in the statement of income.

2.5 Asset held for sale

Asset held for sale is the asset seized from the lessee or borrower and is stated at cost less the expenses necessary to make the sale and allowance for diminution in value of assets. The allowance estimates base on management experience and historical data.

2.6 Leasehold improvements and equipment

Leasehold improvements and equipment are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses.

The cost of an item of leasehold improvements and equipment comprises its purchase price, import duties and non-refundable purchase taxes (after deducting trade discounts) and any costs directly attributable to bringing the asset to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management.

The cost of replacing parts of leasehold improvements and equipment is included in the carrying amount of the asset when it is probable that future economic benefits will flow to the Company and the carrying amount of those replaced parts is derecognized.

NOTE TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

2. Summary of significant accounting policies (Continued)

2.6 Leasehold improvements and equipment (Continued)

Repairs and maintenance are charged to the statement of income during the accounting period in which they are incurred.

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

Leasehold improvements5 yearsOffice furniture and fixtures5 yearsOffice equipment3 - 5 yearsVehicles5 years

Whenever there is any indicator showing a permanent decrease in the amount of equipment such as evidence of obsolescence or physical damage of an asset, significant changes in the manner in which an asset is used or is expected to be used, the Company shall recognize loss on decrease in value of equipment in the statement of income where the carrying amount of an asset is higher than the recoverable amount. The recoverable amount of an asset is the higher of its fair value less costs to sell and its value in use.

2.7 Intangible asset

Intangible asset represents the acquired computer software which is capitalized as intangible asset on the basis of the cost incurred to acquire and bring into use the specific software. Amortization is calculated on a straight-line basis over its estimated useful life of 5 years.

Cost associated with maintaining the computer software is recognized as an expense as incurred.

Expenditure which enhances or extends the performance of the computer software beyond its original specifications is recognized as a capital improvement and added to the original cost of the software.

2.8 Premium on ordinary shares

Premium on ordinary shares is recognized when the Company receives money from the initial public offering and the amount has been calculated from the difference between the initial public offer price and par value less cost of underwriting.

2.9 Revenue and expense recognition

Revenue from interest-bearing finance leases and instalment loans is recognized on an accrual basis which is calculated by using the effective interest rate method.

Processing fee and service income are recognized when services are rendered.

Penalty fee (late payment charge) is recognized upon receipt.

Other income and expenses are recognized on an accrual basis.

NOTE TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

3 Summary of significant accounting policies (Continued)

2.10 Lease - where the Company is the lessor

Lease transferring a significant portion of the risks and rewards of ownership to the lessee is classified as a finance lease.

When assets are leased out under a finance lease, the net investment value in the lease is recognized as a receivable. The difference between the gross receivable and the net investment value of the receivable is recognized as an unearned interest income. Interest income from finance leases is recognized as described in Note 2.9.

2.11 Leases - where the Company is the lessee

Operating lease

Leases not transferring a significant portion of the risks and rewards of ownership to the lessee are classified as operating leases. Payments made under operating leases are charged to the statement of income on a straight-line basis over the periods of the leases.

Finance lease

Lease in which substantially all the risk and reward of ownership, except legal title that is transferred to the Company is accounted for as a finance lease. The Company capitalized the asset and recorded the liabilities in the statements of financial position of the lessee in the amount at the lower of the estimated present value of the underlying lease payments or at the fair value of the leased asset at the contractual date. The leased assets are depreciated using the straight-line method over their estimated useful lives. Financial charge is calculated by the effective interest rate method over the terms of the contracts.

Financial charge and depreciation are recognized as expenses in the statement of income.

2.12 Foreign currency transactions

Foreign currency transactions are translated into LAK using the exchange rates prevailing at the date of the transaction.

At the end of each reporting period, foreign currency monetary assets and liabilities are retranslated by using the exchange rate at the closing rate. Non-monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are carried at cost using the exchange rate at the date of the transaction.

Gains and losses resulting from the settlement of foreign currency transactions and from the retranslation of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are recognized in the statement of income.

NOTE TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

2 Summary of significant accounting policies (Continued)

2.13 Income tax expense

Income tax expense is recorded based on tax paid and accrued for the year.

2.14 Basic earnings per share

Basic earnings per share are calculated by dividing net profit for the year by the weighted average of the ordinary shares issued and paid up during the year. In case of a capital increase, the number of shares is weighted according to the time of the registration of the paid-up share capital increase.

3 Cash and cash equivalents

	2022 LAK	2021 LAK
Cash on hand	25,884,159	41,035,623
Cash at banks	6,653,275,314	13,016,151,503
Total	6,679,159,473	13,057,187,126

Deposits held at call with banks represent cash deposited in three different currencies being Lao Kip (LAK), Thai Baht and US Dollars with local reputable banks and foreign bank branches.

NOTE TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

4 Finance lease receivables and instalment loan receivables, net

Finance lease receivables and instalment loan receivables as at December 31, consist of the following:

	2022 LAK	2021 LAK
Current		
Current portion of finance lease receivables	1,304,674,924	1,142,390,791
Current portion of installment loan receivables	59,089,032,739	49,443,374,420
	60,393,707,663	50,585,765,211
Add Initial direct cost	1,260,729,026	1,366,237,006
Less allowance for doubtful accounts	(5,484,298,345)	(4,255,911,025)
	56,170,138,344	47,696,091,192
Non-current		
Finance lease receivables	480,170,540	323,369,606
Installment loan receivables	39,411,368,189	31,017,898,812
-	39,891,538,729	31,341,268,418
Add Initial direct cost	1,193,117,636	1,293,716,612
Less allowance for doubtful accounts	(647,889,486)	(543,798,909)
	40,436,766,879	32,091,186,121
Total	96,606,905,223	79,787,277,313

As at 31 December, Finance lease and instalment loan receivables aged as follows:

	2022 LAK	2021 LAK
Not yet due 1 – 3 months	82,651,207,657 10,670,660,205	59,043,910,017 16,691,343,418
4 – 5 months 6 – 12 months	840,975,684 1,726,930,204	1,812,386,831 1,394,089,145
Over 12 months	4,395,472,642 100,285,246,392	2,985,304,218 81,927,033,629
Add Initial direct cost	2,453,846,662	2,656,953,618
Less Allowance for doubtful accounts Total	(6,132,187,831) 96,606,905,223	(4,799,709,934) 79,787,277,313

NOTE TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

5	Asset	held	for sa	le,	net

6

2022 LAK	2021 LAK
281,652,873	291,536,334
(20,000,000)	(28,750,000)
261,652,873	262,786,334
2022	2021
LAK	LAK
535,837,453	449,969,869
25,873,630	42,757,320
115,031,700	10,368,000
	281,652,873 (20,000,000) 261,652,873 2022 LAK 535,837,453 25,873,630

7 Restricted cash reserved for borrowing guarantee

Restricted cash present fixed deposit of LAK 1,500 million and minimum LAK 500 million of current account are the guaranteed reserve for the borrowing with local bank through the borrowing contract period (note 12).

676,742,783

503,095,189

8 Cash deposit at Bank of Lao PDR

Restricted cash deposit of LAK 2,000 million is the mandatory reserve with Bank of the Lao P.D.R. which is at 5% of total registered share capital of LAK 40,000 million. Such cash cannot be used for day-to-day operations, it can only be refunded if the Company permanently closes its business.

NOTE TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

9 Property plant and equipment, net

	Leasehold improvements LAK	Office furniture and fixtures	Office equipment LAK	Vehicles LAK	Total LAK
At 31 December 2021					
Cost	603,110,638	506,135,282	778,445,700	1,929,974,036	3,817,665,656
Less: Accumulated depreciation	(501,892,446)	(362,466,185)	(571,424,264)	(1,442,500,410)	(2,878,283,305)
Net book amount	101,218,192	143,669,097	207,021,436	487,473,626	939,382,351
Year ended 31 December 2022					
Opening net book amount	101,218,192	143,669,097	207,021,436	487,473,626	939,382,351
Additions	-	39,470,900	125,101,087	-	164,571,987
Disposal		(3)	(132,249)	-	(132,252)
Depreciation charge	(91,337,241)	(72,421,684)	(112,012,966)	(178,451,016)	(454,222,907)
Closing net book amount	9,880,951	110,718,310	219,977,308	309,022,610	649,599,179
					*
At 31 December 2022					
Cost	603,110,638	544,540,581	899,550,890	1,929,974,036	3,977,176,145
Less: Accumulated depreciation	(593,229,687)	(433,822,271)	(679,573,582)	_(1,620,951,426)	(3,327,576,966)
Net book amount	9,880,951	110,718,310	219,977,308	309,022,610	649,599,179

NOTE TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

9 Property plant and equipment, net (Continued)

	Leasehold improvements LAK	Office furniture and fixtures LAK	Office equipment LAK	Vehicles LAK	Total LAK
At 31 December 2020					
Cost	625,233,708	545,811,347	794,893,146	1,680,232,218	3,646,170,419
Less: Accumulated depreciation	(421,239,199)	(337,729,540)	(601,749,166)	_(1,248,071,466)	(2,608,789,371)
Net book amount	203,994,509	208,081,807	193,143,980	432,160,752	1,037,381,048
	:				
Year ended 31 December 2021					
Opening net book amount	203,994,509	208,081,807	193,143,980	432,160,752	1,037,381,048
Additions	=	17,973,664	129,749,425	249,741,818	397,464,907
Disposal	(125,015)	(1,932,055)	(2,337,665)		(4,394,735)
Depreciation charge	(102,651,302)	(80,454,319)	(113,534,304)	(194,428,944)	(491,068,869)
Closing net book amount	101,218,192	143,669,097	207,021,436	487,473,626	939,382,351
At 31 December 2021					
Cost	603,110,638	506,135,282	778,445,700	1,929,974,036	3,817,665,656
Less: Accumulated depreciation	(501,892,446)	(362,466,185)	(571,424,264)	(1,442,500,410)	(2,878,283,305)
Net book amount	101,218,192	143,669,097	207,021,436	487,473,626	939,382,351

NOTE TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

10	Intangible assets, net		
		2022 LAK	2021 LAK
	As at 1 January		
	Opening net book amount at 1 January	205,780,698	60,019,000
	Additions		169,451,000
	Less: amortization	(76,482,349)	(23,689,302)
	Net book amount as at 31 December	129,298,349	205,780,698
	Cost	271,963,727	271,963,727
	Less: Accumulated amortization	(142,665,378)	(66,183,029)
	Net book amount as at 31 December	129,298,349	205,780,698
11	Trade and other payables		
		2022 LAK	2021 LAK
	Trade payables Accrued expenses	2,497,004,000 1,007,722,293	2,727,309,000 1,451,698,670
	Trade payables – related parties (Note 21)	-	313,206,000
	Other payables – related parties (Note 21)	-	38,750,000
	Other tax payables	81,872,191 3,586,598,484	49,788,674 4,580,752,344
		3,366,396,464	4,360,732,344
12	Borrowings		
		2022	2021
		LAK	LAK
	Opening balance	17,894,400,000	11,936,400,000
	Addition	5,000,000,000	4,083,200,000
	Repayment	(995,848,703)	-1
	Loss on exchange rate	9,860,800,000	1,874,800,000
	Ending balance	31,759,351,297	17,894,400,000

The Company entered into a loan agreement with a financial institution in February 2020. The available term-loan facility in an aggregate amount of USD 3 million with interest rate 1.2% per annum and the repayment period of borrowing is 3 years start from each drawdown date.

The borrowing was guaranteed by major shareholder which is Mahathun Holding Company Limited.

NOTE TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

12 Borrowings (Continued)

On 31 March 2022, the Company entered into Contract for Credit Facilities with reputation local bank amounting LAK 5 billion with term 3 years and interest 9% per annum, interest and principal repayment on monthly, start from 8 May 2022 to 8 April 2025. This borrowing is secured by the fix deposit and current bank account balance through the contract period (note 7).

13 Net loss on foreign exchange rate

During the year, Lao Kip (LAK) was depreciating when compare with US Dollars. Therefore, there was significant unrealise loss on exchange rate from borrowing in US Dollar (note 12)

14 Share capital

	Number of Shares (Shares)	Ordinary Shares (LAK)	Shares Premium (LAK)	Total (LAK)
As at 1 January 2021 Issue of shares	400,000,000	40,000,000,000	12,832,667,550	40,000,000,000
At 31 December 2021	400,000,000	40,000,000,000	12,832,667,550	40,000,000,000
As at 1 January 2022 Issue of shares As at 31	400,000,000	40,000,000,000	12,832,667,550	40,000,000,000
December 2022	400,000,000	40,000,000,000	12,832,667,550	40,000,000,000

The total number of authorised ordinary shares is 400 million shares with par value of LAK 100 per share, totally LAK 40,000 million. As at 31 December 2022, all issued shares were fully paid up.

15 Legal reserved

	2022	2021
	LAK	LAK
At 1 January	4,785,832,107	4,026,672,320
Appropriation during the year	104,765,163	759,159,787
At 31 December	4,890,597,270	4,785,832,107

Legal reserve is set-up in accordance with the requirements of the Lao Enterprise Law. It is requires that at least 10% of the annual net profit, after deducted accummulatived loss (if any) is set aside as legal reserve until that reserve reaches 50% of authorized share capital.

NOTE TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

16 Basic earnings per share

Basic earnings per share is calculated by dividing the net profit attributable to shareholders by the weighted average number of ordinary shares in issue during the year, adjusted by the impact from change in par value of shares for comparative purpose as follows:

-	2022	2021
Net profit attributable to ordinary shareholders (LAK) Weighted average number of ordinary shares	1,047,651,632	7,591,597,869
in issue (shares)	400,000,000	400,000,000
Basic earnings per share (LAK)	2.62	18.98

17 Dividends

At the Annual General Shareholder's Meeting for the year 2020 on 27 April 2021, shareholders approved the payment of annual dividend from net profit 12 months period ended 31 December 2020 at LAK 155 per share, totalling LAK 6,200 million and appropriate its net income to legal reserve amounting LAK 774,478,318.

At the Annual General Shareholder's Meeting for the year 2021 on 28 April 2022, shareholders approved the payment of annual dividend from net profit 12 months period ended 31 December 2021 at LAK 5.7 per share, totalling LAK 2,800 million and appropriate its net income to legal reserve amounting LAK 759,159,787.

18 Other income

Other income consists of the following:

	2022 LAK	2021 LAK
Penalty - customers Net gain on sale of assets held for sale	1,348,875,256	1,073,589,183
(note 19)	200,677,272	1 22
Others	728,685,670	240,117,175
	2,278,238,198	1,313,706,358

NOTE TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

19 Administrative expenses

	2022 LAK	2021 LAK
Staff costs	9,003,515,455	8,429,963,871
Remuneration of managements	856,000,000	805,000,000
Utility expenses	719,021,774	635,603,652
Net loss on sale of assets held for sale (*)	45 ±0	949,090,695
Depreciation and amortization	530,705,258	519,152,905
Other expenses	4,125,074,874	2,305,362,234
	15,234,317,361	13,644,173,357

(*) This was present the net gain/loss on sale of assets held for sale and the current year it was gain. Therefore, net gain on sale of asset held for sale of 2022 was presented under other income in note 18

20 Income tax expenses

The Company has been granted the privileges under the Tax Law of Lao PDR by reducing 5% of the profit tax rate from the normal rate for four years from the date of registration on the Lao Securities Exchange (The date of registration of the Company is 13 June 2018).

According to the tax law no. 259 effective on 1 January 2020, the Company calculated Profit taxes on its net taxable income at the rate of 13% after considering the non-deductible income and expenses was in accordance with the Lao Tax Law. This rate is valid until the year ended 31 December 2021 and the rate 20% is applicable from 1 January 2022 onward.

In Lao PDR, income tax returns are regularly reviewed in detail by the relevant authorities. In addition, tax issues raised in the reviews may require substantive judgements and interpretation by the parties concerned.

The reviews could therefore potentially result additional tax payments or refunds being necessary which may be significant. This would result in the payment or refund being recognised as income tax adjustment in the year in which the reviews are completed.

For the year ended 31 December 2022, the Company recognized income tax expense in statement of income of LAK 2,641 million (2021: LAK 1,299 million)

NOTE TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

21 Related-party transactions

a) Transactions with related parties

Transactions with related parties for the year are as follows:

	2022 LAK	2021 LAK
Purchases of goods and services from:		
Mahathun Holding Co., Ltd.		
Guarantee expense	2,989,992,039	1,793,954,174
•	2,989,992,039	1,793,954,174
Other related parties*		
Purchase of leasing assets	4,818,439,000	6,024,348,000
Commission expense	241,750,000	331,750,000
Other expense	68,250,000	119,048,000
	5,128,439,000	6,475,146,000

^{*} Other related parties represent the transaction between the Company and the supplier whose owner is one Board of Director of the Company. The Board of directors resigned on 28 April 2022. According to the related party regulation issued by LSCO dated 26 October 2016, that supplier is not considered as a related party. Therefore, the transaction above presents the transaction during 1 January – 28 April 2022.

b) Outstanding balances arising from sales/purchases of goods/services

	2022 LAK	2021 LAK
Payables:		
Other related parties*		
Trade payable	-	313,206,000
Other payable	_	38,750,000
Total	_	351,956,000

^{*}According to a) above therefore 29 April 2022 onward transaction and outstanding balance from this supplier will present under trade payables.

NOTE TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

21 Related-party transactions (Continued)

c) Key management compensation

Managements remuneration for the year consists of the following:

	2022	2021
	LAK	LAK
Short-term benefits	856,000,000	805,000,000

22 Commitments

Operating lease commitments

The Company has commitment under long-term lease for office space.

Operating lease commitment contracted but not recognised as liabilities is as follow:

	2022 LAK	2021 LAK
Within one year Over 1 year but nit over 5 years Over 5 years	188,093,204 1,482,771,482	126,981,858 1,340,322,412 31,006,070
	1,670,864,686	1,498,310,340

23 Subsequent events

There have been no significant post balance sheet events that would significantly impact the figures in the Company's financial statements.