PHOUSY CONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT PUBLIC COMPANY



FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

31 DECEMBER 2020

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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

TO THE SHAREHOLDERS AND BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF PHOUSY CONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT PUBLIC COMPANY

Our opinion

In our opinion, the financial statements of Phousy Construction and Development Public Company (the Company) are prepared, in all material respects, in accordance with the 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 2020;
- 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 the 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 basis used in the preparation of these financial statements may differ from International Financial Reporting Standard (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.

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Key audit Matter

Key audit matters are those matters 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 account receivables. 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 the matter.

Key audit matter	How our audit addressed the key audit matter
Allowance for doubtful account receivables *Refer to Note 2.4 'Accounting policies – Trade and other receivables' and Note 6 ' Trade and other receivables' to the financial statements.* As at 31 December 2020, trade receivables – Government of Lao PDR (GoL), who is only one customer of the Company, has balance amounted LAK 312,270 million less allowance for doubtful account receivables of LAK 304,903 million which represents 49 % the total assets in the financial statements, as resulting in net book value of LAK 7,367 million. The payment term depends on annual budget of GoL. During the year, GoL has limited their budget as a result payment during the year just LAK 6,303 million until reporting date. This affects to the working capital. Currently, the Company has in process of negotiating new payment terms with GoL. Management considers to set up an allowance based on the recoverable amount for conservative purpose. The recoverable amount was estimated by reference to the aging profile, historical payment pattern. We focus on this area as the trade accounts receivable was significant to the financial statements, and the allowance was based on management's judgement in evaluating the situation and condition of trade accounts receivable to consider the collectability of the Company.	Our key procedures include the following: • Inquired management about the method used as well as the assumptions made and understood the management's process and policy for setting up allowance for doubtful accounts; • Tested the accuracy of aging of trade receivables at year end on a sample basis; • Checked supporting documents such us certification of work completion that accepted by GoL to ensure that GoL has accepted the progress of work; • Assessed the recoverability of the unsettled recoverable on samples basis through our evaluation of management's assessment with reference to the credit profile of the customer, historical payment pattern of the customer, publicly availability information and latest correspondence with the customer and to reconsider if any additional provision should be made; and • Tested subsequent settlements of trade receivables after balance sheet date on sample basis, if any. Based upon the above procedures performed, we satisfied ourselves that management had taken reasonable judgements that were materially supported by the available evidence in respect of the relevant receivable balances. We did not encounter any issues through these audit procedures that indicated that provisioning in respect of trade receivables was inappropriate.

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Other information

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

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information identified above when it becomes available 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.

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 the directors and audit committee for the financial statements

The 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 the directors determine 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, the 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 the directors either intend to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

The audit committee assists the directors 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.

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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 the directors.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of the directors' 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

By: Apisit Thiengtrongpinyo
Partner

Vientiane, Lao PDR
Date 15 March 2021

Phousy Construction and Development Public Company

Statement of financial position
As at 31 December 2020

Assets	Notes	2020 Million LAK	2019 Million LAK
Current assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	5	88	195
Trade and other receivables, net	6	138,017	181,442
Inventories		320	318
Other current assets	7	10,676	7,698
Total current assets		**149,101**	**189,653**
Non- current assets			
Property plant and equipment, net	8	470,366	474,530
Long-term loan to related party	9	861	861
Total Non-current assets		**471,227**	**475,391**
Total assets		**620,328**	**665,044**
Liabilities and equity			
Liabilities			
Current liabilities			
Trade and other payables	10	47,973	45,743
Current portion of long-term borrowings - financial institutions	11	38,422	38,422
Current portion of long-term borrowings - related parties	11	8,000	4,200
Profit tax payable	12	12,971	8,486
Other current liabilities	13	52,834	46,323
Total current liabilities		**160,200**	**143,174**
Non-current liabilities			
Long-term borrowings – related parties	11	8,000	11,800
Total Non-current liabilities		**8,000**	**11,800**
Total liabilities		**168,200**	**154,974**
Equity			
Authorised share capital	14	582,000	582,000
Share premium	14	12,540	12,540
Retained earnings/(Accumulated loss)			
Appropriated legal reserve	15	11,572	11,572
Unappropriated		(153,984)	(96,042)
Total equity		**452,128**	**510,070**
Total liabilities and equity		**620,328**	**665,044**

Mr. Sitha PHOMMACHITH
Managing Director
Date: 15 March 2021

Mr. Anolay SIHARATH
Chief Financial Officer
Date: 15 March 2021

The accompanying notes on pages 9 to 23 from an integral part of these financial statements.

Phousy Construction and Development Public Company

Statement of income
For the year ended 31 December 2020

	Notes	2020 Million LAK	2019 Million LAK
Revenue from construction		2,647	5,590
Cost of construction		(5,149)	(7,603)
Gross profit		**(2,502)**	**(2,013)**
Other income		2,995	4,109
Impairment (loss)/gain, net		(40,754)	1,941
Administrative expenses		(2,727)	(3,361)
Foreign exchange loss		(2,220)	(796)
Interest expenses	18	(8,091)	(8,521)
Loss before income tax expenses		**(53,299)**	**(8,641)**
Profit tax expenses	19	(4,643)	(149)
Loss for the year		**(57,942)**	**(8,790)**
Earnings per share			
Basic earnings (loss) per share	20	(99.56)	(15.10)

Mr. Sitha PHOMMACHITH
Managing Director
Date: 15 March 2021

Mr. Anolay SIHARATH
Chief Financial Officer
Date: 15 March 2021

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Phousy Construction and Development Public Company

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

	Note	Share capital (Note 14) Million LAK	Share premium (Note 14) Million LAK	Retained earnings/(Accumulated loss) Legal reserve (Note 15) Million LAK	Unappropriated Million LAK	Total Million LAK
Balance 1 January 2020		582,000	12,540	11,572	(96,042)	510,070
Loss for the year		-	-	-	(57,942)	(57,942)
Balance 31 December 2020		**582,000**	**12,540**	**11,572**	**(153,984)**	**452,128**
Balance 1 January 2019		582,000	12,540	11,572	(87,252)	518,860
Loss for the year		-	-	-	(8,790)	(8,790)
Balance 31 December 2019		**582,000**	**12,540**	**11,572**	**(96,042)**	**510,070**

Mr. Sitha PHOMMACHITH
Managing Director
Date: 15 March 2021

Mr. Anolay SIHARATH
Chief Financial Officer
Date: 15 March 2021

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Phousy Construction and Development Public Company

Statement of cash flows
For the year ended 31 December 2020

	Notes	2020 Million LAK	2019 Million LAK
Cash flows from operating activities:			
Loss before income tax for the year		(53,299)	(8,641)
Adjustments:			
Foreign exchange loss		2,257	-
Depreciation charges	8	4,164	4,190
Amortisation charges		-	5
Interest expense	18	8,091	8,521
Impairment (loss)/gain, net		41,821	(1,941)
Operating loss before working capital changes		**3,034**	**2,134**
Changes in working capital:			
- Trade and other receivables		1,604	6,087
- Inventories		(2)	5
- Other current assets		(2,977)	(3,625)
- Trade and other accounts payable		(28)	(2,408)
- Other current liabilities		(400)	5,489
Cash generated from operations		1,231	7,682
Income tax paid		(159)	(143)
Net cash generate from operating activities		**1,072**	**7,539**
Cash flows from investing activities :			
Purchases of property plant and equipment		-	(8)
Net cash used in investing activities		**-**	**(8)**
Cash flows from financing activities :			
Proceeds from borrowings	11	3,200	10,515
Repayments of borrowings	11	(3,200)	(9,600)
Interest paid		(1,179)	(8,305)
Net cash from financing activities		**(1,179)**	**(7,390)**
Net (decrease)/increase in cash and cash equivalents		(107)	141
Cash and cash equivalent at the beginning of the year	5	195	54
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalent		-	-
Cash and cash equivalent at the end of the year	5	**88**	**195**

Mr. Sitha PHOMMACHITH
Managing Director
Date: 15 March 2021

Mr. Anolay SIHARATH
Chief Financial Officer
Date: 15 March 2021

The accompanying notes on pages 9 to 23 from an integral part of these financial statements.

1. General information

Phousy Construction and Development Public Company is a public company. The address of the Company's registered office is at Continental Plaza Hotel, Nongbuathong-Tai Village, Sikhottabong District, Vientiane Capital, Lao PDR.

The principal businesses of the Company are construct, repair and maintenance road, bridge and others. There is only one customer which is Government of Lao PDR (GoL).

The Company was listed on the Lao Securities Exchange (LSX) market on 10 October 2017.

These financial statements were authorised for issue by managing director on 15 March 2021.

2. Accounting policies

The principal accounting policies applied in the preparation of the financial statements are set out below:

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 under 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 Financial Reporting Standard (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 within four-year period. The management is presently preparing action plan for implementation IFRS in accordance with the announcement.

The accounting principles applied may materially differ from IFRS. These areas of significant differences are, for example leases, revenue, borrowing cost, employee benefit, the effects of changes in foreign exchange rate, income tax and deferred income tax.

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.

Going concern assumption

The Company incurred a net loss of LAK 57,942 million during the financial year ended 31 December 2020 (2019: Loss LAK 8,790 million). According to the delay of payments from customer, the Company is in the negotiation process for new payment schedule but no solution as at reporting date.

2. Accounting policies (Continued)

2.1 Basis of preparation (Continued)

Going concern assumption (Continued)

The related party and major shareholder issued letter of support to the Company by accepts responsibility of providing and undertakes to provide sufficient financial assistance and postpone payment schedule to Company as and when it is needed to enable the Company to continue its operations and fulfil all of its financial obligations now and in the future until the Company will have sufficient financial position. Therefore, these financial statements are prepared on going concern basis.

2.2 Foreign currency transactions

Items included in the financial statements are recorded using Lao Kip ("LAK").

Foreign currency transactions are translated into LAK using the exchange rates prevailing at the dates of the transactions. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currency are translated into LAK at the exchange rates prevailing at the balance sheet dates. Gains and losses resulting from the settlement of foreign currency transactions and from the translation of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are recognised in the statement of income.

2.3 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include cash in hand, deposits held at call with banks, other short-term highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less and bank overdrafts. In the statement of financial position, bank overdrafts are shown within borrowings in current liabilities, if any.

2.4 Trade and other receivables

Trade accounts receivable are carried at the original invoice amount and subsequently measured at the remaining amount less any allowance for doubtful receivables based on a review of all outstanding amounts at the year-end. Management consider provision for allowance for doubtful account when the outstanding balance is over 3 years.

No provision made on outstanding balances of loan to related parties, trade and receivables and other receivables from related parties.

2.5 Inventories

Inventories are stated at the lower of the purchase cost and net realisable value. The cost is determined using the weighted average method. The purchase cost comprises both the purchase price and costs directly attributable to the acquisition of the inventory, such as import duties and transportation charges, less all attributable discounts, allowances or rebates from suppliers. Net realisable value is the price at which the inventories can be realised in the normal course of business after allowing for the costs of realisation. Allowance is made, where necessary, for obsolete, slow-moving and defective inventories.

2. Accounting policies (Continued)

2.6 Property, plant and equipment

All other property, plant and equipment are stated at historical cost less accumulated depreciation. Historical cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to the acquisition of the items.

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

Land is not depreciated. Depreciation on other assets is calculated using the straight-line method to their residual values over their estimated useful lives, as follows:

Asset types	Years
Building	10
Vehicle	10
Office equipment	5
Furniture and fixture	5

Gains or losses on disposals are determined by comparing the proceeds with the carrying amount and are recognised within 'Other (losses)/gains – net' in statement of income.

2.7 Borrowings

Borrowings are recognised initially at cash proceed received.

Borrowings are classified as current liabilities unless the Company has an unconditional right to defer settlement of the liability for at least 12 months after the balance sheet date.

All borrowing costs are recognised in statement of income in the period in which they are incurred.

2.8 Revenue recognition

Revenue comprises the invoice value net of rebates and discounts, if any. Revenue from the construction and services are recognised when the goods or services are transferred or delivered and accepted by the buyer.

Other income is recognised on the following basis:

- Interest income is recognised on a time-proportion basis, taking into account the principal outstanding and interest rate over the period to maturity, when it is determined that such income will be accrued to the Company.
- Other income is recognised on an accrual basis.

2. Accounting policies (Continued)

2.9 Taxation

The Company records corporate income tax on an accrual basis. The Company does not recognise corporate income tax payable or receivable in future periods for temporary differences. Currently there are vary tax practices in Lao PDR. Income tax expenses are recognised based on the operating result for the year after adjustments for non-deductible expenses and other transactions under the related Lao Tax Law at the relevant tax rate or revenue from sale or service multiplied with pre-determined profit rate and profit tax rate. According to the practice of tax payment between the Company and tax authority, profit tax is calculated by base on second option (Note 19).

In Lao PDR, income tax returns are reviewed in details by the relevant authorities on a regular basis. Tax issues raised during the reviews may require judgments and interpretations by the relevant authority. Tax reviews may result in additional tax payments or refunds as necessary. Such additional payment or refund is recognised as income tax expenses in the year in which the reviews are completed.

2.10 Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the Company has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of past events, it is probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation, and the amount has been reliably estimated, except for the provision for employee benefits as described in Note 2.11.

2.11 Employee benefits

According to the Lao Labor Law, when staff retire and meet the certain criteria as mentioned in Lao Labor Law. Therefore, the Company has obligation to pay to the staff for retirement expenses.

Provisions for employee benefits are not accrued in each year. The liability recognised in the statement of financial position and related expenses are recognised in the income statement based on actual amount due at the time of employees retire.

3. Significant events during the current year.

The outbreak of Coronavirus Disease 2019 ("COVID-19") in early 2020, with a significant number of infections. Measures taken by various governments to contain the virus have affected economic activity. The Company have taken a number of measures to monitor and prevent the effects of the COVID-19 virus such safety and health measures for our people (like social distancing and working from home) and securing the supply of materials that are essential to our operating process.

At this stage, the impact on our business and results is limited. the Company will continue to follow the various national institutes policies and advice and in parallel will do our utmost to continue our operations in the best and safest way possible without risking the health of our people.

3. Significant events during the current year (Continued)

From 4 May 2020, the Government implement the modified the lock down of the country, most of the business units are allowed to continue the operation. Thus, management believed and also ensures that there is not significant impact to the financial statements of the Company for the year ended 31 December 2020.

The management is now paying close attention to the development of the COVID-19 situation, evaluating its impact on the operation while strategising effective solutions.

4. Critical accounting estimates, assumptions and judgements

Estimates, assumptions and judgements are continually evaluated and are based on historical experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances.

The Company 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 financial year are outlined below.

4.1 Impairment of trade receivables

In determining an allowance for doubtful accounts, the Company make judgement and estimates based upon, among other things, past collection history, aging profile of outstanding debts.

4.2 Impairment of property plant and equipment

The Company has assessed the recoverable amount of those assets based on fair value less cost to sell. The fair value was determined from market price of equivalent assets. Any result provision for impairment will recognise in statements of income.

5. Cash and cash equivalents

	2020 Million LAK	2019 Million LAK
Cash on hand	18	145
Deposits held at call with financial institutions	70	50
	88	**195**

Cash on hand includes petty cash for day to day operation.

Deposits held at call with financial institutions represents cash deposited with reputable local banks in currencies, US dollars, Thai baht and Lao kip in current accounts with none interest.

6. Trade and other receivables, net

	2020 Million LAK	2019 Million LAK
Trade account receivables	312,270	315,662
Less: Allowance for doubtful debt	(304,903)	(264,149)
Trade accounts receivable, net (a)	7,367	51,513
Amount due from Phousy Group (Note 21) b)	68,987	64,491
Short-term loan to Phousy Group (Note 21) b)	61,260	65,035
Other receivable	403	403
	138,017	**181,442**

(a) The outstanding trade receivable balance as at 31 December is aged as follows:

	2020 Million LAK	2019 Million LAK
Not yet due	-	-
Overdue:		
0-3 months	2,912	1,042
3-6 months	-	569
6-12 months	544	-
Over 1 year	-	-
Over 2 years	-	48,576
Over 3 years	308,814	265,475
Trade and other receivables, net	312,270	315,662
Less Allowance for doubtful debts*	(304,903)	(264,149)
	7,367	**51,513**

*The Company has only one customer, Government of Laos (GoL), which will consider provision for doubtful account in some certain criteria. Although there was no default payment from GoL in the past however, management considered to set up allowance for doubtful account 100% for outstanding balance over 3 years for conservative.

7. Other current assets

	2020 Million LAK	2019 Million LAK
Interest receivable from related party*	10,411	7,417
Advances to supplier	206	206
Advances to staff	39	47
Prepayment	20	28
	10,676	**7,698**

* Interest receivable from related party – related from loan to Phousy Group in Note 6.

8. Property, plant and equipment, net

	Land	Building	Motor vehicles	Furniture and fixture	Computer and office equipment	Total
	Million LAK	Million LAK	Million LAK	Million LAK	Million LAK	Million LAK
At 31 December 2019						
Cost	466,000	18	34,852	1,061	448	502,379
Less Accumulated depreciation	-	(10)	(25,138)	(980)	(422)	(26,550)
Provision for impairment	-	-	(1,299)	-	-	(1,299)
Net book amount	**466,000**	**8**	**8,415**	**81**	**26**	**474,530**
Opening net book amount	**466,000**	**8**	**8,415**	**81**	**26**	**474,530**
Depreciation charge (Note 17)	-	(2)	(4,096)	(53)	(13)	(4,164)
Closing net book amount	**466,000**	**6**	**4,319**	**28**	**13**	**470,366**
At 31 December 2020						
Cost	466,000	18	34,852	1,061	448	502,379
Less Accumulated depreciation	-	(12)	(29,234)	(1,033)	(435)	(30,714)
Provision for impairment	-	-	(1,299)	-	-	(1,299)
Net book amount	**466,000**	**6**	**4,319**	**28**	**13**	**470,366**

Land LAK 48,968 million are secured for borrowings (Note 11).

9. Long-term loan to related party

	2020 Million LAK	2019 Million LAK
Loan to:		
-Related party (Note 21) b)	861	861

10. Trade and other payables

	2020 Million LAK	2019 Million LAK
Trade payable - third party	12,851	19,101
Other payable - related party (Note 21) b)	35,122	26,642
	47,973	**45,743**

11. Borrowings, net

	2020 Million LAK	2019 Million LAK
Financial institution	38,422	38,422
Related parties (Note 21) b)	16,000	16,000
	54,422	**54,422**

	2020 Million LAK	2019 Million LAK
Current	46,422	42,622
Non-current	8,000	11,800
	54,422	**54,422**

11. Borrowings, net (continued)

The movement in borrowings can be analysed as follows:

	2020 Million LAK	2019 Million LAK
Opening balance 1 January	54,422	53,507
Additions during the year	3,200	10,515
Repayments of borrowings during the year	(3,200)	(9,600)
As at 31 December	**54,422**	**54,422**

Borrowing from financial institution and related parties.

The Company signed a borrowing agreement amount LAK 36,000 million and LAK 5,000 million with local financial institution for working capital for road construction with interest rate of 17 % and 13 % respectively per annum since year 2015. This borrowing is guaranteed by land of the Company (Note 8) and land of related parties. The Company is required to repay principal within 3 years after the first drawdown on annually and interest is payable on monthly.

As at reporting date, the Company is in negotiation process for new term and condition of payment with lender and the lenders do not take any action to the Company according to this default.

During the year 2020 the Company took additional loan amount LAK 3,200 million from related parties (Note 21) interest rate 10 % per annum.

The aging analysis of these borrowings is as follows:

	2020 Million LAK	2019 Million LAK
Less than one year	46,422	42,622
More than one year but not over 5 years	8,000	11,800
Over 5 years	-	-
	54,422	**54,422**

12. Profit tax payable

According to the profit tax payment practice between tax authority and the Company, profit tax is calculated by assessed taxes at pre-determined profit rates multiplied by profit tax rate and revenue from construction. The profit tax will off-set when Government of Laos make payment to the Company.

As at 31 December 2020, profit tax payable presented profit tax payable from construction revenue during the year and before 2020.

13. Other current liabilities

	2020 Million LAK	2019 Million LAK
VAT payable	29,991	30,300
Interest payable from related parties	567	134
Interest payable from financial institutions	17,592	11,138
Dividend payable	1,863	1,863
Advance received from sub-contractor	875	982
Advance received from Government	893	893
Accrued salary	141	211
Others	912	802
	52,834	**46,323**

14. Share capital and premium on share capital

	Number of shares Million Shares	Ordinary shares Million LAK	Share Premium Million LAK	Total Million LAK
At 1 January 2019	582	582,000	12,540	594,540
Issued of shares	-	-	-	-
At 31 December 2019	**582**	**582,000**	**12,540**	**594,540**
At 1 January 2020	582	582,000	12,540	594,540
Issued of shares	-	-	-	-
At 31 December 2020	**582**	**582,000**	**12,540**	**594,540**

As at 31 December 2020, the Company has share 582,000,000 shares with a par value of LAK 1,000 per share and issued shares were fully paid.

The Company incurred premium on share LAK 12,540 million when list in Lao Securities Exchange in 2017.

15. Legal reserve

	2020 Million LAK	2019 Million LAK
Opening balance	11,572	11,572
Addition during the year	-	-
	11,572	**11,572**

The legal reserve is set up in accordance with the requirement of the Enterprise Law of the Lao PDR, which requires that at least 10% of the annual net profit be set aside as a legal reserve until such reserve reaches 50% of the authorised share capital.

16. Dividend

2020:

At the Annual General Meeting of Shareholders, held on 29 May 2020, the shareholders approved no dividend payments for the year 2019 because of the business operating result loss.

2019:

At the Annual General Meeting of Shareholders, held on 28 February 2020, the shareholders approved no dividend payments for the year 2018 because of the business operating result loss.

17. Expenses by nature

	2020 Million LAK	2019 Million LAK
Allowance for doubtful account expenses	40,754	-
Depreciation charge (Note 8)	4,164	4,190
Staff cost	2,014	2,983
Other expenses	912	1,603
Supplies	177	1,386
Consulting expenses	374	423
Travelling cost	169	287
Repairs and maintenance expenses	66	87
Amortisation charges	-	5
	48,630	**10,964**

18. Interest expenses

	2020 Million LAK	2019 Million LAK
Interest expenses from borrowing		
- financial institutions	6,455	6,996
- related parties (Note 21) a)	1,636	1,525
	8,091	**8,521**

19. Profit tax expense

According to the profit tax payment practice between tax authority and the Company as described in (Note 12), profit tax expense presented profit tax from construction revenue during the year but GoL do not make payment.

During the year 2020, new Income Tax Law No.67/NA date 18 June 2019 was effective on 1 January 2020 onward and the Company is subject to pay profit tax at rate 20% and deemed profit margin 15% of business revenue.

20. Basic earnings (loss) per share

Basic earnings (loss) per share is calculated by dividing the net profit attributable to shareholders of the Company by the weighted average number of ordinary shares in issue during the year.

	2020	2019
Weighted average number of ordinary shares (million shares)	582	582
Net (Loss) for the year attributable to shareholders (million LAK)	(57,942)	(8,790)
Basic earnings (loss) per share (LAK)	**(99.56)**	**(15.10)**

21. Related party transactions

Enterprises and individuals that directly, or indirectly through one or more intermediaries, control, or are controlled by, or are under common control with, the Company, including holding companies, subsidiaries and fellow subsidiaries are related parties of the Company. Associates and individuals owning, directly or indirectly, an interest in the voting power of the Company that gives them significant influence over the enterprise, key management personnel, including directors and officers of the Company and close members of the family of these individuals and companies associated with these individuals also constitute related parties.

In considering each possible related party relationship, attention is directed to the substance of the relationship, and not merely the legal form.

21. Related party transactions (Continued)

As at 31 December 2020, the Company is controlled by the Phommachith family, who own 86% of the Company's shares (2019: 86%). The remaining 14% of the share are widely held. The Company's ultimate controlling party is Mr. Sithong Phommachith. He is management of Phousy Group Sole Company Limited (Phousy Group).

Significant related party transactions during the year can be summarised as follows:

a) Purchases of goods or services and others

	2020 Million LAK	2019 Million LAK
Interest income from Phousy Group	2,994	3,436
Interest expense (Note 18)	1,636	1,525
Fuel expenses	182	784
Rental	180	180

b) Outstanding balances with related parties

	2020 Million LAK	2019 Million LAK
Amounts due from related parties (Note 6) (1)	68,987	64,491
Short-term loan to Phousy Group (Note 6) (2)	61,260	65,035
Long-term loan to related party (Note 9)	861	861
Other payable - related parties (Note 10)	35,122	26,642
Long-term borrowings (Note 11) (3)	16,000	16,000

(1) This is consisting of amounts due from Phousy Group Sole Company Limited, with no interest and call on demand.

(2) On 27 December 2017, the Company entered into short-term loan agreement LAK 86,531 million with Phousy Group for investment in development of new town project at Luang Prabang with interest rate 5% per annum, no collateral.

(3) Movement of borrowings can be analysis as below:

	2020 Million LAK	2019 Million LAK
Opening balance	16,000	15,085
Additions	3,200	10,515
Repayments	(3,200)	(9,600)
Ending balance	**16,000**	**16,000**

21. Related party transactions (Continued)

b) Outstanding balances with related parties (Continued)

(3) Movement of borrowings can be analysis as below: (Continued)

Borrowings from related parties with interest average 9.75% per annum to 11.13% per annum and using for operating in the Company. The repayment term is 1 to 4 years, on annual basis, start from 2017 to 2022.

Borrowings are denominated in Lao Kip (LAK) and aging analysis of these borrowings is as follows:

	2020 Million LAK	2019 Million LAK
Less than one year	8,000	4,200
More than one year but not over 5 years	8,000	11,800
Over 5 years	-	-
	16,000	**16,000**

22. Commitments and significant agreements

	2020 Million LAK	2019 Million LAK
Office rental commitment (1)	1,080	1,260
Advisory service	-	266
	1,080	**1,526**

(1) The Company leases land and offices under non-cancellable operating lease agreements. The lease term is 10 years, and the majority of lease agreements are renewable at the end of the lease period at an agreed date.