Audited financial statements in accordance with Cambodian Accounting Standards and Regulations and Guidelines of the National Bank of Cambodia

as at 31 December 2015 and for the year then ended

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### REPORT OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS

The Board of Directors of Sathapana Limited ("the Company") is pleased to present its report and the Company's financial statements as at and for the year ended 31 December 2015.

#### THE COMPANY

The Company is a micro-finance institution operating under the Cambodian Law on Commercial Enterprises and the supervision of the National Bank of Cambodia ("NBC"), pursuant to the Law on Banking and Financial Institution of Cambodia. The Company was granted an indefinite life microfinance license from the NBC effective from 19 April 2006. On 22 January 2009, the Company received a license from the NBC to conduct a deposit-taking business. On 11 February 2014, the Company received another 3-year license to conduct money exchange business.

The Company's registered office address is located at No. 831C, Monivong Blvd, SangkatPhsarDoeumthkov, Khan Chamkarmon, Phnom Penh, Cambodia.

The principal activities of the Company are as follows:

- · Provide micro, small, and medium loans
- Offer deposit-taking services
- · Provide local money transfer services
- Offer ATM Services.

### **RESULTS OF OPERATIONS**

The financial results of the Company for the year are as follows:

	2015 US\$	2014 US\$
Profit before income tax Income tax expense	23,663,795 (4,723,134)	13,222,567 (2,652,770)
Income after income tax	18,940,661	10,569,797
Income after income tax - KHR'000	76,709,677	43,071,922

#### DIVIDENDS

On 6 May 2015, the shareholders approved the declaration and payment of cash dividends amounting to US\$2,642,449 during the year (2014: US\$1,523,019).

# RESERVES AND PROVISIONS

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

REPORT OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS (continued)

### BAD AND DOUBTFUL LOANS

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

At the date of this report, the Board of Directors is not aware of any circumstances which would render the amount written off for bad loans or the amount of the provision for bad and doubtful loans in the financial statements of the Company inadequate to any material extent.

#### **CURRENT ASSETS**

Before the financial statements of the Company were drawn up, the Board of Directors took reasonable steps to ascertain that any current assets, other than loans, which were unlikely to be realized in the ordinary course of business at their value as shown in the accounting records of the Company, have been written down to an amount which they might be expected to realize.

At the date of this report, the Board of Directors is not aware of any circumstances which would render the values attributed to the current assets in the financial statements of the Company misleading or inappropriate in any material respect.

#### **VALUATION METHODS**

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

## CONTINGENT AND OTHER LIABILITIES

At the date of this report, there is:

- No charge on the assets of the Company which has arisen since the end of the financial year which secures the liabilities of any other person; and
- No contingent liability in respect of the Company that has arisen since the end of the financial year other than in the ordinary course of business.

No contingent or other liabilities of the Company have become enforceable, or is likely to become enforceable within the period of 12 months after the end of the financial year which, in the opinion of the Board of Directors, will or may have a material effect on the ability of the Company to meet its obligations as and when they become due.

## CHANGE OF CIRCUMSTANCES

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

REPORT OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS (continued)

### ITEMS OF UNUSUAL NATURE

The results of the operations of the Company for the financial year were not, in the opinion of the Board of Directors, 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 financial year and the date of this report any item, transaction or event of a material and unusual nature likely, in the opinion of the Board of Directors, to affect substantially the results of the operations of the Company for the current financial year in which this report is made.

#### EVENTS SINCE THE BALANCE SHEET DATE

There had been no significant events occurring after the reporting period which require adjustments of disclosure to be made in the financial statements.

#### THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS

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

Dr. Han Chang-Woo

Mr. Han Yu

Mr. Han Ken

Oknha Dr. Bun Mony H.E. Shinohara Katsuhiro

Mr. Yabe Yoshikazu

Mr. Fujii Takashi Dr. Yang Saing Koma

Mr. Hun Monivann

Chairman (Non-executive)

Non-executive Director

Non-executive Director

Executive Director and Chief Executive Officer

Independent and Non-executive Director

Non-executive Director

Non-executive Director

Independent and Non-executive Director Independent and Non-executive Director

### **AUDITOR**

Ernst & Young (Cambodia) Ltd. is the auditor of the Company.

#### DIRECTORS' INTERESTS

No members of the Board of Directors hold a controlling interest in the equity of the Company.

## **DIRECTORS' BENEFITS**

During and at the end of the year, no arrangement existed, to which the Company was a party, with the object of enabling directors of the Company to acquire benefits by means of the acquisition of shares in or debentures of the Company or any other corporate body.

No director of the Company has received or become entitled to receive any benefit by reason of a contract made by the Company or with a firm which the director is a member, or with a company which the director has a material financial interest.

REPORT OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS (continued)

# STATEMENT OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITY IN RESPECT OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The Board of Directors is responsible for ensuring that the financial statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Company as at 31 December 2015, and its financial performance and cash flows for the year then ended. The Board of Directors oversees preparation of these financial statements by management who is required to:

- Adopt appropriate accounting policies which are supported by reasonable and prudent judgments and estimates and then apply them consistently;
- Comply with Cambodian Accounting Standards, and relevant regulations and guidelines issued by the NBC or, if there has been any departure in the interest of fair presentation, ensure this has been appropriately disclosed, explained and quantified in the financial statements:
- Maintain adequate accounting records and an effective system of internal controls;
- Prepare the financial statements on a going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to assume that the Company will continue operations in the foreseeable future; and
- Set overall policies for the Company, ratify all decisions and actions that have a material effect on the operations and performance of the Company, and ensure they have been properly reflected in the financial statements.

Management is responsible for ensuring that proper accounting records are kept which disclose, with reasonable accuracy at any time, the financial position of the Company and to ensure that the accounting records comply with the applicable accounting system. It is also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the Company and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

The Board of Directors confirms that the Company has complied with these requirements in preparing the financial statements.

## APPROVAL OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

We hereby approve the accompanying financial statements which give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Company as at 31 December 2015, and its financial performance and cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with Cambodian Accounting Standards and relevant regulations and guidelines issued by the NBC.

On behalf of the Board of Directors:

Dr. Han Chang-Woo Chairman

Phnom Penh, Kingdom of Cambodia

Date: 0 5 FEB 2016



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Reference: 61072955-18015138

#### INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

#### To: The Shareholders of Sathapana Limited

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of Sathapana Limited ("the Company"), which comprise the balance sheet as at 31 December 2015, and the income statement, statement of changes in equity and statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

## Management's responsibility for the financial statements

Management is responsible for the preparation of financial statements that give a true and fair view in accordance with Cambodian Accounting Standards and relevant regulations and guidelines issued by the National Bank of Cambodia, and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

## Auditors' responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with Cambodian International Standards on Auditing. Those standards require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditors' judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditors consider internal control relevant to the Company's preparation of financial statements that give a true and fair view 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. An audit also includes evaluation the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements.

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

# Opinion

In our opinion, the financial statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Company as at 31 December 2015, and its financial performance and cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with Cambodian Accounting Standards and relevant regulations and guidelines issued by the National Bank of Cambodia.



#### Emphasis of matter

Without modifying our opinion, we draw attention to Note 1 to the financial statements that presents the merger of the operations of the Company and its immediate parent company, Maruhan Japan Bank Plc ("MJB"). On 29 May 2015, the Company received approval in principle from the NBC on the merger subject to certain conditions that should be complied upon by the Company and MJB within six months after the approval. On 13 November 2015, the management of the Company and MJB submitted all pertinent documents required by the NBC which are under pending approvals from the relevant regulatory bodies. According to the merger plan, MJB's assets and liabilities will be transferred to the Company at the merger date which will continue to fulfill all rights and obligations of MJB. Accordingly, these financial statements have been prepared on a going concern assumption basis.



Dai Xuan Nguyen Partner

Ernst & Young (Cambodia) Ltd.
Certified Public Accountants
Registered Auditors

Phnom Penh, Kingdom of Cambodia

5 February 2016

BALANCE SHEET as at 31 December 2015

		20	15	20	2014	
	Notes	US\$	KHR'000 equivalent (Note 2.3.1)	US\$	KHR'000 equivalent (Note 2.3.1)	
			,	(As resi	tated – Note 16)	
ASSETS						
Cash on hand Balances with the National	4	14,050,134	56,903,043	6,969,731	28,401,654	
Bank of Cambodia	3	28,781,703	116,565,897	26,312,275	107,222,521	
Balances with other banks	4	7,767,064	31,456,609	6,309,967	25,713,116	
Loans to customers	5	470,335,542	1,904,858,945	310,289,536	1,264,429,859	
Property and equipment	6	5,358,748	21,702,929	3,843,846	15,663,672	
Software	7	198,904	805,561	397,809	1,621,072	
Other investment	8	25,000	101,250	25,000	101,875	
Deferred tax asset	14	1,413,581	5,725,003	966,085	3,936,796	
Other assets	9	11,157,335	45,187,207	7,421,708	30,243,460	
TOTAL ASSETS	•	539,088,011	2,183,306,444	362,535,957	1,477,334,025	
LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY						
LIABILITIES						
Deposits from customers	10	259,870,588	1,052,475,881	166,096,268	676,842,292	
Borrowings	11	160,867,551	651,513,582	116,164,535	473,370,480	
Subordinated debts	12	40,313,217	163,268,529	25,313,217	103,151,359	
Provident fund	13	5,371,180	21,753,279	3,749,258	15,278,226	
Income tax payable	14	4,411,045	17,864,732	2,482,746	10,117,190	
Other liabilities	15	7,434,546	30,109,911	4,208,261	17,148,664	
Total liabilities	-	478,268,127	1,936,985,914	318,014,285	1,295,908,211	
SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY						
Share capital	16	18,201,060	73,714,293	18,201,060	74,169,320	
Share premium	. •	174,964	708,604	174,964	712,978	
Retained earnings		42,443,860	171,897,633	26,145,648	106,543,516	
Total shareholders' equity	_	60,819,884	246,320,530	44,521,672	181,425,814	
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND						
SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY	=	539,088,011	2,183,306,444	362,535,957	1,477,334,025	

INCOME STATEMENT for the year ended 31 December 2015

		20	15	2014		
	Notes	US\$	KHR'000 equivalent (Note 2.3.1)	US\$	KHR'000 equivalent (Note 2.3.1)	
Operating income						
Interest income	17	82,153,480	332,721,594	50,385,123	205,319,376	
Interest expense	18	(30,196,976)	(122,297,753)	(16,649,251)	(67,845,698)	
Net interest income		51,956,504	210,423,841	33,735,872	137,473,678	
Net fees and commissions Other income	19	1,043,806 178,032	4,227,414 721,030	727,296 103,245	2,963,731 420,723	
Total operating income		53,178,342	215,372,285	34,566,413	140,858,132	
Provision for losses on loans to customers Other operating expenses	5 20	(743,299) (28,771,248)	(3,010,361) (116,523,554)	(615,923) (20,727,923)	(2,509,886) (84,466,286)	
Profit before income tax		23,663,795	95,838,370	13,222,567	53,881,960	
Income tax expense	14	(4,723,134)	(19,128,693)	(2,652,770)	(10,810,038)	
Net income for the year	=	18,940,661	76,709,677	10,569,797	43,071,922	

# STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY for the year ended 31 December 2015

	Share capital US\$ (As resta	Share premium US\$ ted – Note 16)	Retained earnings US\$	Total US\$
Balance as at 1 January 2015 Net income for the year Dividends declared	18,201,060 - -	174,964 - -	26,145,648 18,940,661 (2,642,449)	44,521,672 18,940,661 (2,642,449)
Balance as at 31 December 2015	18,201,060	174,964	42,443,860	60,819,884
KHR'000 equivalent (Note 2.3.1)	73,714,293	708,604	171,897,633	246,620,530
Balance as at 1 January 2014 Capital contribution Net income for the year Dividends declared	9,100,530 9,100,530 - -	174,960 4 -	17,098,870 - 10,569,797 (1,523,019)	26,374,360 9,100,534 10,569,797 (1,523,019)
Balance as at 31 December 2014	18,201,060	174,964	26,145,648	44,521,672
KHR'000 equivalent (Note 2.3.1)	74,169,320	712,978	106,543,516	181,425,814

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS for the year ended 31 December 2015

		20	15	2014		
	Notes	US\$	KHR'000 equivalent (Note 2.3.1)	US\$	KHR'000 equivalent (Note 2.3.1)	
Operating activities Profit before income tax Adjustments for:		23,663,795	95,838,370	13,222,567	53,881,960	
Depreciation and amortization Property and equipment and	20	2,577,919	10,440,572	1,921,334	7,829,436	
software written off Gain on disposals of property and		9,676	39,188	26,136	106,504	
equipment		(33,738)	(136,639)	(1,313)	(5,350)	
Income tax paid	14	(3,242,331)	(13,131,441)	(1,722,313)	(7,018,425)	
Cash generated from operating activities		22,975,321	93,050,050	13,446,411	54,794,125	
Increase in operating assets and liabilities:  Balances with the National Bank		(7,000,000)	(22.274.240)	(7.050.052)	(22,420,000)	
of Cambodia Loans to customers		(7,968,200) (160,046,006)	(32,271,210) (648,186,324)	(7,958,053) (129,444,183)	(32,429,066) (527,485,046)	
Other assets		(3,735,627)	(15,129,289)	(2,757,042)	(11,234,946)	
Deposits from customers Provident fund		93,774,320 1,621,922	379,785,996 6,568,784	85,509,999 1,121,551	348,453,246 4,570,320	
Other liabilities		3,226,285	13,066,454	1,449,150	5,905,286	
Net cash used in operating activities		(50,151,985)	(203,115,539)	(38,632,167)	(157,426,081)	
Investing activities Acquisition of property and equipment Acquisition of software Proceeds from disposal of property	6 7	(3,942,483)	(15,967,056)	(1,679,775) (463,694)	(6,845,083) (1,889,553)	
and equipment		72,629	294,147	9,317	37,967	
Net cash used in investing activities		(3,869,854)	(15,672,909)	(2,134,152)	(8,696,669)	
Financing activities Proceeds from borrowings Proceeds from subordinated debt Repayment of borrowings Dividends paid Capital contribution	11 12 11	87,249,506 15,000,000 (42,546,490) (2,642,449)	353,360,499 60,750,000 (172,313,285) (10,701,918)	65,700,000 14,000,000 (33,719,325) (1,523,019) 9,100,534	267,727,500 57,050,000 (137,406,249) (6,206,302) 37,084,676	
Net cash generated from financing activities		57,060,567	231,095,296	53,558,190	218,249,625	
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents		3,038,728	12,306,848	12,791,871	52,126,875	
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year Foreign exchange difference		24,564,160	100,098,953 (614,104)	11,772,289	47,030,296 941,782	
Cash and cash equivalents at end of the year	4	27,602,888	111,791,697	24,564,160	100,098,953	

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS as at 31 December 2015 and for the year then ended

#### 1. CORPORATE INFORMATION

Sathapana Limited ("the Company") is a licensed micro-finance institution ("MFI") incorporated and registered in the Kingdom of Cambodia.

#### Establishment and operations

The Company was incorporated in the Kingdom of Cambodia with the Ministry of Commerce ("MoC") on 19 February 2003 as a result of the Memorandum and Articles of Association signed on 27 December 2002 between Cambodia Community Building ("CCB"), a local Non-governmental Organization established in 1996, and the Company's staff. The Company obtained its license to operate as a MFI from the National Bank of Cambodia ("NBC") on 23 April 2003. Under the microfinance license, the Company is authorized to grant credit and offer saving services to poor and low-income households and small enterprise operating in the Kingdom of Cambodia.

The NBC granted the Company microfinance license with an indefinite life from 19 April 2006. On 22 January 2009, the Company received a license from the NBC to conduct a deposit-taking business. On 11 February 2014, the Company received another 3-year license to conduct money exchange business.

The principal activities of the Company are as follows:

- Provide micro, small, and medium loans
- Offer deposit-taking services
- Provide local money transfer services
- Offer ATM services.

#### Paid-up capital

The paid-up capital of the Company as at 31 December 2015 was US\$18,201,060 (2014: US\$18,201,060).

#### **Board of Directors**

The members of the Board of Directors during the year and at the date of the financial statements are:

Dr. Han Chang-Woo Chairman (Non-executive)
Mr. Han Yu Non-executive Director
Mr. Han Ken Non-executive Director

Oknha Dr. Bun Mony Executive Director and Chief Executive Officer H.E. Shinohara Katsuhiro Independent and Non-executive Director

Mr. Yabe Yoshikazu Non-executive Director Mr. Fujii Takashi Non-executive Director

Dr. Yang Saing Koma Independent and Non-executive Director Mr. Hun Monivann Independent and Non-executive Director

#### Location

The registered office of the Company is located at No. 831C, Monivong Boulevard, Sangkat Phsar Doeumthkov, Khan Chamkarmorn, Phnom Penh, Kingdom of Cambodia. The Company operates its businesses in 25 provinces with a network of 96 branches.

#### **Employees**

As at 31 December 2015, the Company had a total of 3,123 employees (2014: 2,469 employees).

The financial statements were authorized for issue by the Board of Directors on 5 February 2016.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued) as at 31 December 2015 and for the year then ended

### 1. CORPORATE INFORMATION (continued)

#### Merger with MARUHAN Japan Bank Plc

On 13 January 2015, the Board of Directors of the Company and MARUHAN Japan Bank Plc ("MJB") agreed to merge the operations of the two entities. On 27 January 2015, the Board of Directors and management of the Company and MJB entered and signed a memorandum of understanding for the said merger.

On 29 May 2015, the Company received approval in principle from the NBC on the merger subject to certain conditions that should be complied upon by the Company and MJB within six months after the approval. On 13 November 2015, the management of the Company and MJB submitted all pertinent documents required by the NBC. To date, the Company is yet to obtain necessary approvals from the relevant regulatory bodies.

### 2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

#### 2.1 Basis of preparation

The financial statements have been prepared based on the historical cost basis. The Company maintains records and prepares financial statements in United States dollar ("US\$") in accordance with NBC Prakas No. B7-07-164 dated 13 December 2007 on *Using Language, Currency Unit and Exchange Rate for Accounting Records and Reports*.

The financial statements of the Company have been prepared in compliance with Cambodian Accounting Standards ("CAS") and relevant regulations and guidelines issued by the NBC.

Transactions in currencies other than US\$ are translated into US\$ at the exchange rate ruling at the date of the transaction. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in currencies other than US\$ at the balance sheet date are translated into US\$ at the rates of exchange ruling at that date. Exchange differences arising on translation are recognized in the income statement.

# 2.1.1 Fiscal year

The Company's fiscal year starts on 1 January and ends on 31 December.

#### 2.1.2 Presentation of financial statements

The accompanying financial statements, including their utilization, are not designed for those who are not informed about the Kingdom of Cambodia's accounting principles, procedures and practices and furthermore are not intended to present the financial position and results of operations and cash flows in accordance with accounting principles and practices generally accepted in countries other than the Kingdom of Cambodia.

The accounting policies set out below have been consistently applied by the Company during the year.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued) as at 31 December 2015 and for the year then ended

### 2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

## 2.2 Significant accounting judgments and estimates (continued)

In applying the Company's accounting policies, management has used its judgment and made estimates in determining the amounts recognized in the financial statements, as follows:

### 2.2.1 Going concern assumption

As disclosed in Note 1, the Company and MARUHAN Japan Bank Plc ("MJB") have submitted the application for merge of their operations to the NBC. According to the merger plan, MJB's assets and liabilities will be transferred to the Company at the merger date which will continue to fulfill all rights and obligations of MJB. Accordingly, these financial statements have been prepared on a going concern assumption basis.

## 2.2.2 Estimated useful lives of property and equipment

The useful life of each item of property and equipment is estimated based on the period over which the asset is expected to be available for use. Such estimation is based on a collective assessment of similar businesses, internal technical evaluation and experience with similar assets. The estimated useful life of each asset is reviewed periodically and updated if expectations differ from previous estimates due to physical wear and tear, technical or commercial obsolescence and legal or other limits on the use of the asset. It is possible, however, that future results of operations could be materially affected by changes in the amounts and timing of recorded expenses brought about by changes in the factors mentioned above. A reduction in the estimated useful life of any item of property and equipment would increase the recorded operating expenses and decrease the carrying value of these nonfinancial assets. There is no change in the estimated useful lives of property and equipment during the year.

#### 2.2.3 Operating leases

The Company has entered into property leases as a lessee for its office premises. The Company has determined that the lesser retained all the significant risks and rewards of ownership over this property based on the indicators of operating lease treatment. In determining whether or not there is an indication of operating lease treatment, the Company considers the following factors: retention of ownership title to the leased property, and period of lease contract relative to the estimated useful economic life of the leased property, bearer of executory costs, among others.

### 2.2.4 Impairment losses on loans to customers

When preparing the financial statements, the quality of loans to customers is reviewed and assessed to determine their classification and level of impairment losses, as more fully disclosed in Note 2.3.8.1.

## 2.2.5 Impairment of non-financial assets

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

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued) as at 31 December 2015 and for the year then ended

### 2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

## 2.2 Significant accounting judgments and estimates (continued)

## 2.2.6 Recognition of deferred tax assets

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

The Company's estimates of future taxable income indicate that temporary differences will be realized in the future. As such, the Company recognized deferred tax assets as at 31 December 2015 amounting to US\$ 1.41 million (KHR 5.73 billion) as disclosed in Note 14 (2014: US\$ 0.97 million or KHR 3.94 billion).

## 2.3 Summary of significant accounting policies

## 2.3.1 Foreign currency translation

The Company's functional and presentation currency is US\$.

The financial statements are translated in Khmer Riel ("KHR") based on the closing exchange rate of KHR4,050 per US\$1 ruling at the reporting date (2014: KHR4,075: US\$1), as announced by the NBC. Such translation should not be construed as a representation that KHR amounts represent, or have been or could be, converted into KHR at that or any other rate. All values in KHR are rounded to the nearest thousand ("KHR'000"), except as otherwise indicated.

## 2.3.2 Impairment of financial assets

The Company assesses at each balance sheet date whether there is any objective evidence that a financial asset or a group of financial assets is impaired. A financial asset or a group of financial assets) is deemed to be impaired if, and only if, there is objective evidence of impairment as a result of one or more events that has occurred after the initial recognition of the asset (an incurred "loss event") and that loss event (or events) has an impact on the estimated future cash flows of the financial assets or the group of financial assets that can be reliably estimated.

Evidence of impairment for loans to customers may include indications that a borrower or group of borrowers is experiencing significant financial difficulty, default or delinquency in interest or principal payments, the probability that they will enter bankruptcy or other financial reorganization and where observable data indicate that there is a measurable decrease in the estimated future cash flows, such as changes in arrears or economic conditions that correlate with defaults. There is however a mandatory credit classification and minimum provisioning that the Company has to follow to meet the requirement of the NBC, as disclosed in Note 2.3.8.1.

#### 2.3.3 Offsetting financial instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and the net amount reported in the balance sheet if, and only if, there is a currently enforceable legal right to offset the recognized amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis, or to realize the asset and settle the liability simultaneously. This is not generally the case with master netting agreements, and the related assets and liabilities are presented gross in the balance sheet.

#### 2.3.4 Operating leases

Payments made under operating leases are recognized in the income statement on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued) as at 31 December 2015 and for the year then ended

### 2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

#### 2.3 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

### 2.3.5 Cash and cash equivalents

For cash flow statement purposes, cash and cash equivalents consist of cash and bank balances, demand deposits and short-term highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less when purchased, and that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

#### 2.3.6 Balances with the National Bank of Cambodia

Statutory deposit is maintained with the NBC in compliance with the Cambodian Law on Banking and Financial Institutions and is determined at defined percentage of minimum share capital.

#### 2.3.7 Balances with other banks

Balances with other banks are carried at cost.

#### 2.3.8 Loans to customers

Loans to customers are stated in the balance sheet at the amount of principal less any amounts written off and allowance for losses on loans.

Loans are written off when there is no realistic prospect of recovery. Recoveries of loans to customers previously written off, or provided for, decrease the amount of the provision for losses on loans to customers in the income statement.

Loans classified as substandard, doubtful or loss are considered non-performing.

### 2.3.8.1 Loan classification and allowance for losses on loans to customers

The Company follows the mandatory credit classification and provisioning as required by Prakas No. B7-02-186 dated 13 September 2002. The Prakas requires licensed MFIs to classify their loan portfolio into four classes based on number of days past due of principal and/or interest repayment. The mandatory level of specific provisioning is provided depending on the loan classification, regardless of the assets (except cash) pledged as collateral, as follows:

Classification	Number of days past due	Rate of provision
Loans (term of up to one year)		
<ul><li>Standard</li><li>Substandard</li><li>Doubtful</li><li>Loss</li></ul>	Nil to 29 days 30 to 59 days 60 to 89 days 90 days or more	0% 10% 30% 100%
Loans (term of more than one year)		
<ul><li>Standard</li><li>Substandard</li><li>Doubtful</li><li>Loss</li></ul>	Nil to 29 days 30 to179 days 180 to 359 days 360 days or more	0% 10% 30% 100%

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued) as at 31 December 2015 and for the year then ended

### 2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

## 2.3. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

### 2.3.8.1 Loan classification and allowance for losses on loans to customers (continued)

In addition to the above mandatory level of specific provisioning, the Company provides, as a matter of policy, an additional general provision for bad and doubtful loans as follows:

- 0.2% on outstanding performing loans;
- 90% on substandard loans; and
- 70% on doubtful loans.

The specific provision is calculated as a percentage of the loan outstanding at the time the loan is classified, excluding accrued interest, and is charged as an expense. Interest accrued from non-performing loans is recorded as interest in suspense in balance sheet.

Loans are written off to the income statement when the loans remain unpaid after 360 days. Loans written off are removed from the outstanding loan portfolio and from the provision for bad and doubtful loans.

#### Overdue loans

In accordance with NBC Prakas B7-00-51K dated 17 February 2000, overdue loans are defined as the total outstanding principal where principal or interest are past due unless the payment terms on interest or principal have been adjusted. In general, loans are not allowed to be restructured. However, on certain rare cases, loans are allowed to be restructured once per cycle. The maximum additional extension of the term is up to 5 months and 50% of the original amount only.

The provision will be calculated as percentage of the loan amount outstanding at the time the loan is classified, excluding accrued interest. The provision shall be recorded in the Company's accounts and charged to the income statement for the month during which the corresponding loan has been classified below standard. Analysis of overdue loans is set out in Note 5.

# 2.3.9 Property and equipment

Property and equipment are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses, if any. The cost of a property and equipment item comprises its purchase price and any directly attributable costs of bringing the asset to its working condition and location for its intended use. Where an item of property and equipment comprises major components having different estimated useful lives, the components are accounted for as separate items of property and equipment.

Subsequent expenditure relating to an item of property and equipment that has already been recognized is 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 Company. All other subsequent expenditure is recognized as an expense in the year in which it is incurred.

Gain or loss arising from the retirement or disposal of an item of property and equipment is determined as the difference between the estimated net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the assets and is recognized in profit or loss on the date of retirement or disposal.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued) as at 31 December 2015 and for the year then ended

### 2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

## 2.3. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

## 2.3.9 Property and equipment (continued)

Depreciation is calculated on declining basis over the estimated useful life of the asset as follows:

Computers2 yearsMotor vehicles4 yearsOffice furniture and equipment4 years

Leasehold improvements Shorter of the expected useful life and

duration of the lease term

Construction in progress is not depreciated until such time as the relevant assets are completed and put into operational use.

Fully depreciated assets are retained in the financial statements until they are no longer in use or no further charge for depreciation is made in respect of these assets.

If there is any indication that there has been a significant change in depreciation or amortization rate, useful life or residual value of an asset, the depreciation of that asset is revised prospectively to reflect the new expectations.

#### 2.3.10 Software

Software is stated at cost less accumulated amortization and accumulated impairment losses, if any. It is amortized on a declining balance method at the rate of 50% per annum. If there is an indication that there has been a significant change in amortization rate, useful life or residual value of software, the amortization is revised prospectively to reflect the new expectations.

Work in progress is not depreciated until such time as the relevant assets are completed and put into operational use.

#### 2.3.11 Other assets

Other assets are carried at estimated realizable value. An estimate is made for doubtful receivables based on a review of outstanding amounts at the reporting date.

#### 2.3.12 Deposits from customers

Deposits from customers are stated at placement value.

# 2.3.13 Borrowings

Borrowings are stated at the amount of the principal outstanding. Fees paid on the establishment of borrowing facilities are capitalized and amortized over the term of the borrowings using straight-line method.

#### 2.3.14 Subordinated debts

Subordinated debts are long-term debts that are subordinated to all other liabilities of the Company. These are treated as part of the Company's liabilities and included in the Company's net worth computation under the NBC's guidelines. Foreign exchange differences on subordinated debts are taken through the income statement.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued) as at 31 December 2015 and for the year then ended

### 2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

## 2.3. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

### 2.3.15 Provident fund

The Company provides its employees with benefits under the provident fund policy. Employees who complete the probationary year have an option to participate in the provident fund scheme. The fund is sourced from the following:

- Employees may contribute up to 5% of their monthly salary, and the Company contributes twice that amount. This contribution is charged to the income statement.
- The Company contributes interest on the cumulative balance of the provident fund computed at 6.5% per annum. This contribution is charged to the income statement.

The provident fund will be paid to employees (who have contributed to the fund) upon their retirement, resignation or termination of employment. The employee's contribution and interest are paid in full accordingly, while the Company/s contribution is paid in accordance with the following conditions:

Years of service (*)	Percentage of contribution by the Company
Equal to or less than 1 year	-
More than 1 year	20%
More than 2 years	40%
More than 3 years	60%
More than 4 years	80%
More than 5 years	100%

## (\*) Years of service are exclusive of the probationary year.

Those who have been terminated due to serious misconduct are only entitled to his/her contribution plus interest, regardless of how long they have been employed by the Company.

## 2.3.16 Provisions

Provisions are recognized when the Company has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event, and it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made on the amount of the obligation.

### 2.3.17 Recognition of income or expense

Revenue is recognized to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the revenue can be reliably measured. The following specific recognition criteria must also be met before revenue is recognized:

#### (i) Interest income or expense

Interest income from loans to customers, and balances with the NBC and other banks is recognized on an accrual basis, except for loans to customers that have been classified as substandard, doubtful or loss. Interest accruing to these loans shall instead be credited to an interest in suspense account.

Interest expense is recognized on an accrual basis.

### (ii) Fee and commission income

The Company earns fee and commission income from a diverse range of services it provides to its customers, mainly from loan and deposits processing.

Loan administrative fee income is recognized as income when the loan is disbursed to customers. The loan fee is based on a percentage of the loan principal.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued) as at 31 December 2015 and for the year then ended

### 2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

#### 2.3. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

## 2.3.18 Related parties

Parties are considered to be related if the Company has the ability, directly or indirectly, to control the other party or exercise significant influence over the other party in making financial and operating decisions, or vice-versa, or where the Company and the party are subject to common control or significant influence. Related parties may be individuals or corporate entities and include close family members of any individual considered to be a related party.

Related parties, as defined in Article 49 and 50 of the Cambodian Law on Banking and Financial Institutions, include the following:

- (a) any person holding directly or indirectly at least ten percent (10%) of the capital or voting rights;
- (b) any company of which the Company directly or indirectly holds at least 10% of the capital or voting rights;
- (c) any individual who participates in the administration, direction, management or internal control; and
- (d) the external auditors.

## 2.3.19 Income tax

#### Current tax

Current tax assets and liabilities for the current and prior periods are measured at the amounts expected to be recovered from or paid to the taxation authorities. The tax rates and tax laws used to compute the amount are those that are enacted at the balance sheet date.

#### Deferred tax

Deferred tax is provided using the balance sheet liability method on temporary differences at the balance sheet date between the tax base of assets and liabilities and their carrying amount for financial reporting purposes.

Deferred tax liabilities are recognized for all taxable temporary differences, except where the deferred tax liability arises from the initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction which at the time of the transaction affects neither the accounting profit nor taxable profit or loss

Deferred tax assets are recognized for all deductible temporary differences to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which these differences can be utilized, except where the deferred tax arises from the initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction which at the time of the transaction affects neither the accounting profit nor taxable profit or loss.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each balance sheet date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available to allow all or part of the assets to be recovered. Unrecognized deferred income tax assets are re-assessed at each balance sheet date and are recognized to the extent that it has become probable that future taxable profit will allow the deferred tax assets to be recovered.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued) as at 31 December 2015 and for the year then ended

### 3. BALANCES WITH THE NATIONAL BANK OF CAMBODIA

	201	15	2014		
	US\$	KHR'000 equivalent (Note 2.3.1)	US\$	KHR'000 equivalent (Note 2.3.1)	
Current accounts Capital guarantee Reserve requirement	5,785,690 1,820,106 21,175,907	23,432,045 7,371,429 85,762,423	11,284,462 1,820,106 13,207,707	45,984,183 7,416,932 53,821,406	
	28,781,703	116,565,897	26,312,275	107,222,521	

Under Prakas No. B7-00-06 on the Licensing of MFIs dated 11 January 2000, the Company is required to maintain a capital guarantee deposit equivalent to 10% of registered capital with the NBC. This deposit is not available for use in the Company's day-to-day operations but is refundable when the Company voluntarily ceases to operate the business in Cambodia.

The capital guarantee deposit earns annual interest at 0.11% in 2015 (2014: 0.08%) whereas the current accounts do not earn interest.

The reserve requirement represents the minimum reserve requirement which is calculated at 8% of the total deposits from customers as required by Prakas B7-07-163 on Licensing of Microfinance Deposit Taking Institutions. The reserve requirement fluctuates depending on the level of deposits from customers and it does not earn interest.

#### 4. BALANCES WITH OTHER BANKS

KHR'000 equivalent (Note 2.3.1)	US\$	KHR'000 equivalent (Note 2.3.1)
18,579,059	2,396,952	9,767,580
12,877,550	3,913,015 6 309 967	15,945,536 <b>25,713,116</b>
	<del></del>	31,456,609 6,309,967

The savings accounts earn annual interest at 0.05% to 0.10% in 2015 (2014: 0.05% - 0.10%) whereas the current accounts earn interest at 0.5% in 2015 (2015: 0.5%).

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

	201	15	201	14
	US\$	KHR'000 equivalent (Note 2.3.1)	US\$	KHR'000 equivalent (Note 2.3.1)
Cash on hand Balances with the NBC –	14,050,134	56,903,043	6,969,731	28,401,654
current account	5,785,690	23,432,045	11,284,462	45,984,183
Balances with other banks	7,767,064	31,456,609	6,309,967	25,713,116
	27,602,888	111,791,697	24,564,160	100,098,953

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued) as at 31 December 2015 and for the year then ended

## 5. LOANS TO CUSTOMERS

Loans to customers are categorized as follows:

_	20	15	2014		
	US\$	KHR'000 equivalent (Note 2.3.1)	US\$	KHR'000 equivalent (Note 2.3.1)	
Group loans	136,986	554,793	359,941	1,466,760	
Individual loans	471,881,745	1,911,121,067	311,033,600	1,267,461,920	
Gross loans to customers	472,018,731	1,911,675,860	311,393,541	1,268,928,680	
Allowance for losses on loans to customers					
Specific	(199,389)	(807,525)	(112,937)	(460,218)	
General	(1,483,800)	(6,009,390)	(991,068)	(4,038,603)	
Allowance at end of year	(1,683,189)	(6,816,915)	(1,104,005)	(4,498,821)	
Loans to customers - net	470,335,542	1,904,858,945	310,289,536	1,264,429,859	

Movements of allowance for losses on loans to customers:

	201	5	201	4
	US\$	KHR'000 equivalent (Note 2.3.1)	US\$	KHR'000 equivalent (Note 2.3.1)
At beginning of year Provision during the year Write offs during the year Foreign exchange	1,104,005 743,299 (165,827)	4,498,821 3,010,361 (671,599)	744,417 615,923 (254,953)	2,973,947 2,509,886 (1,038,933)
difference	1,712	(20,668)	(1,382)	53,921
At end of year	1,683,189	6,816,915	1,104,005	4,498,821

Further analyses of loans to customers are set out below.

# (a) Grading of loans to customers:

	20	)15	20	)14
	US\$	KHR'000 equivalent (Note 2.3.1)	US\$	KHR'000 equivalent (Note 2.3.1)
Standard loans Substandard loans Doubtful loans Loss loans	471,278,098 423,049 229,286 88,298	1,908,676,297 1,713,348 928,608 357,607	310,911,359 328,876 104,652 48,654	1,266,963,788 1,340,170 426,457 198,265
Total gross loans	472,018,731	1,911,675,860	311,393,541	1,268,928,680

- (b) All of the Company loans to customers are secured. Refer to Note 23.1 on Credit risk for analysis of standard loans quality.
- (c) For an analysis of loan portfolio by maturity, refer to Note 23.3 on Liquidity analysis.

(e)

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued) as at 31 December 2015 and for the year then ended

# 5. LOANS TO CUSTOMERS (continued)

(d) Analyses of loan portfolio by residency, relationship, currency and industry sector are as follows:

	20	)15	20	014
	US\$	KHR'000	US\$	KHR'000
		equivalent		equivalent
		(Note 2.3.1)		(Note 2.3.1)
Residence status: Residents	472 018 731	1,911,675,860	311 393 541	1,268,928,680
	472,010,701	1,011,010,000	011,000,011	1,200,020,000
Relationship:	4 400 004	4 005 400	004.400	0.700.000
Related parties	1,193,934 470,824,797	4,835,433 1,906,840,427	684,188 310,709,353	2,788,066 1,266,140,614
Non-related parties		-		
	472,018,731	1,911,675,860	311,393,541	1,268,928,680
Currency:				
US\$	438,853,622	1,777,357,169	289,745,495	1,180,712,893
KHR	28,775,652	116,541,391	21,648,046	88,215,787
THB	4,389,457	17,777,300		
	472,018,731	1,911,675,860	311,393,541	1,268,928,680
Industry sector:				
Agriculture Trade and	139,827,704	566,302,201	97,437,319	397,057,076
commerce	171,880,901	696,117,649	83,270,985	339,329,265
Services	80,798,388	327,233,471	50,754,903	206,826,229
Household	78,851,999	319,350,596	45,038,570	183,532,173
Construction	491,423	1,990,263	31,479,841	128,280,351
Others	168,316	681,680	3,411,923	13,903,586
	472,018,731	1,911,675,860	311,393,541	1,268,928,680
Annual interest rates are	as follows:			
		2015		2014
External customers Staff loans		14.4%-36% 8.0%		14.4% - 42.0% 8.0%

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued) as at 31 December 2015 and for the year then ended

# 6. PROPERTY AND EQUIPMENT

	Office furniture and equipment US\$	Computers US\$	Motor vehicles US\$	Leasehold improvements US\$	Construction in progress US\$	Total US\$
Cost						
As at 1 January 2015 Additions Disposal Written off Transfer	2,753,953 646,917 (4,451) (35,885)	2,843,099 1,129,303 (20,281) (26,053) 424,241	3,169,869 1,713,424 (185,760) (1,520)	584,138 154,690 - - -	424,242 298,149 - - (424,241)	9,775,301 3,942,483 (210,492) (63,458)
As at 31 December 2015	3,360,534	4,350,309	4,696,013	738,828	298,150	13,443,834
Accumulated depreciation						
As at 1 January 2015 Depreciation Disposal Written off	1,558,556 459,405 (3,411) (27,047)	2,260,814 1,067,670 (20,120) (25,474)	1,832,186 755,552 (148,070) (1,261)	279,899 96,387 -	- - - -	5,931,455 2,379,014 (171,601) (53,782)
As at 31 December 2015	1,987,503	3,282,890	2,438,407	376,286		8,085,086
Net book value As at 31 December 2015	1,373,031	1,067,419	2,257,606	362,542	298,150	5,358,748
As at 31 December 2014	1,195,397	582,285	1,337,683	304,239	424,242	3,843,846
KHR'000 equivalent (Note 2.3.1)						
As at 31 December 2015	5,560,776	4,323,047	9,143,304	1,468,295	1,207,508	21,702,929
As at 31 December 2014	4,871,243	2,372,811	5,451,058	1,239,774	1,728,786	15,663,672

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued) as at 31 December 2015 and for the year then ended

## 7. SOFTWARE

	US\$
Cost	
As at 1 January 2015	1,797,328
As at 31 December 2015	1,797,328
Accumulated amortization	
As at 1 January 2015 Amortization	1,399,519 198,905
As at 31 December 2015	1,598,424
Net book value	
As at 31 December 2015	198,904
As at 31 December 2014	397,809
KHR'000 equivalent (Note 2.3.1)	
As at 31 December 2015	805,561
As at 31 December 2014	1,621,072

## 8. OTHER INVESTMENT

This is an equity interest in Cambodian Microfinance Association amounting to US\$25,000. Fair value could not be reliably determined due to the unpredictable nature of future cash flow and the lack of suitable methods of arriving at a reliable fair value. This investment is carried at original cost.

#### 9. OTHER ASSETS

	201	15	20	14
	US\$	KHR'000 equivalent (Note 2.3.1)	US\$	KHR'000 equivalent (Note 2.3.1)
Prepayments and deposits Interest receivable	5,704,254 5,453,081	23,102,229 22,084,978	3,728,306 3,693,402	15,192,847 15,050,613
	11,157,335	45,187,207	7,421,708	30,243,460

Prepayments pertain mainly to prepaid expenses for transaction fees on borrowings and rent which are being amortized over the economic usage period ranging from 24 to 36 months for transaction fees and 2 to 24 months for rent.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued) as at 31 December 2015 and for the year then ended

## 10. DEPOSITS FROM CUSTOMERS

	20	15	2014		
	US\$	KHR'000 equivalent (Note 2.3.1)	US\$	KHR'000 equivalent (Note 2.3.1)	
Savings deposits Term deposits	33,438,845 226,431,743	135,427,322 917,048,559	26,216,014 139,880,254	106,830,257 570,012,035	
	259,870,588	1,052,475,881	166,096,268	676,842,292	

Further analyses on deposits from customers follow:

# (a) By type of customer:

	20	2015		114
	US\$	KHR'000 equivalent (Note 2.3.1)	US\$	KHR'000 equivalent (Note 2.3.1)
Savings deposits Individual Private sector	31,939,577 1,499,268	129,355,287 6,072,035	26,169,831 46,183	106,642,061 188,196
	1,499,200	0,072,033	40,103	100,190
Term deposits	004 000 000	045 000 540	400 057 450	500 400 444
Individual	201,292,232	815,233,540	130,657,458	532,429,141
Private sector	25,139,511	101,815,019	9,222,796	37,582,894
	259,870,588	1,052,475,881	166,096,268	676,842,292

# (b) By residency status:

	20	)15	2014		
	US\$	KHR'000 equivalent (Note 2.3.1)	US\$	KHR'000 equivalent (Note 2.3.1)	
Resident Non-resident	256,503,418 3,367,170	1,038,838,843 13,637,038	133,858,677 32,237,591	545,474,108 131,368,184	
	259,870,588	1,052,475,881	166,096,268	676,842,292	

# (c) By currency:

	20	)15	201	14
	US\$	KHR'000 equivalent (Note 2.3.1)	US\$	KHR'000 equivalent (Note 2.3.1)
US\$	213,898,592	866,289,298	139,469,516	568,338,276
KHR	44,998,662	182,244,581	26,626,752	108,504,016
THB	973,334	3,942,002	<u>-</u> _	-
	259,870,588	1,052,475,881	166,096,268	676,842,292

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued) as at 31 December 2015 and for the year then ended

# 10. **DEPOSITS FROM CUSTOMERS** (continued)

# (d) By relationship:

20	15	2014	
US\$	KHR'000 equivalent (Note 2.3.1)	US\$	KHR'000 equivalent (Note 2.3.1)
3,298,433 256,572,155	13,358,654 1,039,117,227	1,677,589 164,418,679	6,836,176 670,006,116
259,870,588	1,052,475,881	166,096,268	676,842,292
20	015	201	14
US\$	KHR'000 equivalent (Note 2.3.1)	US\$	KHR'000 equivalent (Note 2.3.1)
37,503,135	151,887,697	41,944,490	170,923,795
17,724,268	71,783,285	30,981,136	126,248,130
	<del></del>		379,670,367
259,870,588	1,052,475,881	166,096,268	676,842,292
um:			
	2015		2014
	0% 3.5%-4.5%		0% 3.5%-4.5%
	4.0% 4.5% - 7.5% 5.0% - 9.5% 4.5% - 7.5%		4.0% 4.5% - 7.5% 5.0% - 9.50%
	US\$ 3,298,433 256,572,155 259,870,588  US\$	equivalent (Note 2.3.1)  3,298,433	US\$ KHR'000 equivalent (Note 2.3.1)  3,298,433

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued) as at 31 December 2015 and for the year then ended

# 11. BORROWINGS

The borrowings of the Company are unsecured and broken down as follows:

	20	15	2014	
	US\$	KHR'000 equivalent (Note 2.3.1)	US\$	KHR'000 equivalent (Note 2.3.1)
Related party:				
MJB	442,155	1,790,728	634,315	2,584,834
Non-related parties: Nederlandse Financierings – Maatschappij voor Ontwikkelingslanden N.V ('FMO") Symbiotics DEG Micro-Finance Enhancement ResponsAbility SICAV ICBC Norfund Triodos - Doen Blue Orchard Cathay United Bank (Cambodia) Corporation Limited NMI Maruhan Investment Asia Hatton National Bank Plc ABA Bank UCB ACLEDA Bank DWM Funds S.C.A	45,000,000 17,996,049 12,500,000 15,000,000 15,000,000 4,200,000 5,250,000 3,333,334 2,896,013 4,000,000 10,000,000 4,750,000 2,500,000 5,000,000 2,000,000	182,250,000 72,883,998 50,625,000 60,750,000 44,550,000 17,010,000 21,262,500 13,500,003 11,728,853 16,200,000 40,500,000 19,237,500 10,125,000 20,250,000 8,100,000	25,656,851 17,481,227 15,000,000 10,000,000 10,000,000 7,000,000 5,250,000 4,666,667 4,475,475 4,000,000	104,551,667 71,236,000 61,125,000 40,750,000 36,675,000 28,525,000 21,393,750 19,016,668 18,237,561 16,300,000
	160,867,551	651,513,582	116,164,535	473,370,480
(a) By currency:				
	20	15	20	14
	US\$	KHR'000 equivalent (Note 2.3.1)	US\$	KHR'000 equivalent (Note 2.3.1)
US\$	156,371,502	633,304,584	113,026,457	460,582,813
KHR	4,496,049	18,208,998	3,138,078	12,787,667
	160,867,551	651,513,582	116,164,535	473,370,480
(b) By interest rates:				
		2015		2014
US\$ KHR	9.	4.72% - 11% .17% - 10.50%		.21% - 10.50% .00% - 10.50%

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued) as at 31 December 2015 and for the year then ended

### 11. BORROWINGS (continued)

#### (c) By maturity:

	201	15	20	14
	US\$	KHR'000 equivalent (Note 2.3.1)	US\$	KHR'000 equivalent (Note 2.3.1)
Within one month More than 1 month to	2,080,353	8,425,430	-	-
3 months More than 3 months	9,491,014	38,438,607	9,581,119	39,043,058
to 12 months More than 1 year to 5	43,127,772	174,667,477	32,230,441	131,339,048
years Over 5 years	106,168,412	429,982,068	71,852,975 2,500,000	292,800,874 10,187,500
	160,867,551	651,513,582	116,164,535	473,370,480

As at 31 December 2015, the Company breached the financial covenant with FMO and DEG to maintain a liquidity coverage ratio ("LCR") of 100%. Calculated LCR of the Company is 86%. On 12 January 2016, the Company informed the creditors of the breach and requested for a waiver of the LCR for the quarter ended 31 December 2015.

On 20 January 2016, DEG acknowledged the waiver request of the Company.

As at the date of the report, the FMO is yet approved the waiver request of the Company. The management believes that approval of the waiver request will be secured from the creditors.

### 12. SUBORDINATED DEBTS

	2015		201	14
	US\$	KHR'000 equivalent (Note 2.3.1)	US\$	KHR'000 equivalent (Note 2.3.1)
Maruhan (Cambodia)				
Corporation	15,000,000	60,750,000	-	-
DEG	10,000,000	40,500,000	10,000,000	40,750,000
Maruhan Japan Bank Plc.	8,000,000	32,400,000	8,000,000	32,600,000
Maruhan Investment Asia	5,000,000	20,250,000	5,000,000	20,375,000
Triodos - Doen	1,313,217	5,318,529	1,313,217	5,351,359
DWM Funds S.C.A	1,000,000	4,050,000	1,000,000	4,075,000
-	40,313,217	163,268,529	25,313,217	103,151,359

# Maruhan (Cambodia) Corporation

On 6 April 2014, the NBC approved the Company's subordinated debt from Maruhan (Cambodia) Corporation ("MCC") amounting to US\$15,000,000. The Company drew down US\$15,000,000 on 28 January 2015. This subordinated has a seven-year term maturing on 28 January 2022 and bears a fixed interest at 7.00% per annum.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued) as at 31 December 2015 and for the year then ended

## 12. SUBORDINATED DEBTS (continued)

#### **DEG**

On 31 December 2015, the NBC approved the Company's subordinated debt from DEG amounting to US\$10,000,000. This subordinated has a seven-year term maturing on 15 December 2021 and bears a fixed interest at 10.65% per annum.

#### Maruhan Japan Bank Plc.

On 21 December 2012, the NBC approved the Company's subordinated debt from MJB amounting to US\$4,000,000 which was transferred out from the borrowings with MJB. This subordinated debt bears interest at 10% per annum and matures within 8 years after the disbursement date. On 24 November 2014, NBC approved another subordinated debt from MJB amounting to US\$4,000,000 at the interest of 9% per annum and matures within 6 years after disbursement date.

#### **Maruhan Investment Asia**

On 10 October 2013, the NBC approved the Company's subordinated debt from Maruhan Investment Asia ("MIA") amounting to US\$5,000,000. The Company drew down US\$5,000,000 on 12 August 2013. This subordinated debt has a seven-year term maturing on 12 August 2020 and bears gross interest at 10.4651% per annum.

#### **DWM Funds S.C.A**

On 29 October 2008, the NBC approved the Company's subordinated debt from DWM amounting to US\$1,000,000. The Company drew down US\$400,000 in 2009 and another US\$600,000 in 2010. This subordinated debt has an eight-year term maturing on 31 October 2016 and bears gross interest at 12.7907% per annum.

On 6 January 2011, the NBC approved the Company's another subordinated debt from DWM amounting to US\$1,000,000. this subordinated debt bears gross interest rate at 11.05% per annum and matures within 7 years after the disbursement date. This subordinated debt was subsequently converted into the Company's share capital on 24 October 2011 which was approved by the NBC on 11 August 2011.

Share of DWM were subsequently sold and transferred to MJB in 2012.

#### **Triodos - Doen**

On 19 December 2007, the NBC approved the Company's subordinated debt from Triodos – Doen amounting to US\$1,000,000 and Triodos Fair Share Fund, amounting to US\$1,000,000. This subordinated debt has a 10-year term maturing on 1 January 2018 and bears interest at 11.6279% per annum for the first five years, and gross interest at 12-month LIBOR plus 6% (subject to a minimum gross interest rate charge at 12.2093%) for the remaining period from 1 January 2013.

On 6 January 2011, the NBC approved the Company's another subordinated debt from Triodos – Doen amounting to US\$500,000. This subordinated debt bears gross interest at 11.0466% per annum and matures on 1 January 2018. The subordinated debts from Triodos – Doen amounting to US\$900,000 and US\$286,783 were converted into the Company's share capital on 12 October 2011 and 1 December 2011, respectively, which were approved by the NBC on 11 August 2011. These shares of Triodos – Doen were subsequently sold and transferred to MJB in 2012.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued) as at 31 December 2015 and for the year then ended

### 13. PROVIDENT FUND

	201	15	2014	
	US\$	KHR'000 equivalent (Note 2.3.1)	US\$	KHR'000 equivalent (Note 2.3.1)
Balance at beginning of year Additions during the year:	3,749,258	15,278,226	2,627,707	10,497,688
Employer contribution	1,003,670	4,064,863	728,045	2,966,783
Employee contribution	531,141	2,151,121	397,164	1,618,443
Interest	258,601	1,047,334	178,951	729,225
Paid during the year	(171,490)	(694,535)	(182,609)	(744,132)
Foreign exchange difference	<u> </u>	(93,730)		210,119
Balance at end of year	5,371,180	21,753,279	3,749,258	15,278,126

## 14. INCOME TAX

The Company's tax returns are subject to examination by the General Department of Taxation ("GDT"). Because the application of tax laws and regulations to many types of transactions is susceptible to varying interpretations, the amounts reported in the financial statements could change at a later date upon final determination by the GDT.

### Applicable tax rates

In accordance with Cambodian tax law, the Company has the obligation to pay tax on profit ("ToP") at the rate of 20% of taxable income or minimum tax at 1% of turnover inclusive of all taxes except value-added tax, whichever is higher.

#### 14.1 Income tax expense

Income tax expense comprises:

	201	2015		2014	
	US\$	KHR'000 equivalent (Note 2.3.1)	US\$	KHR'000 equivalent (Note 2.3.1)	
Current income tax Deferred tax income	5,170,630 (447,496)	20,941,052 (1,812,359)	2,943,115 (290,345)	11,993,194 (1,183,156)	
	4,723,134	19,128,693	2,652,770	10,810,038	

Movements of income tax payable follow:

	2015		2014	
	US\$	KHR'000 equivalent (Note 2.3.1)	US\$	KHR'000 equivalent (Note 2.3.1)
Balance at beginning of year Income tax expense Income tax paid Foreign exchange difference	2,482,746 5,170,630 (3,242,331)	10,117,190 20,941,052 (13,131,441) (62,069)	1,261,944 2,943,115 (1,722,313)	5,041,468 11,993,194 (7,018,425) 100,953
Balance at end of year	4,411,045	17,864,732	2,482,746	10,117,190

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued) as at 31 December 2015 and for the year then ended

# 14. **INCOME TAX** (continued)

# 14.1 Income tax expense (continued)

The reconciliation of income tax expense shown in profit or loss is as follows:

	2015		2014	
	US\$	KHR'000 equivalent (Note 2.3.1)	US\$	KHR'000 equivalent (Note 2.3.1)
Profit before income tax	23,663,798	95,838,382	13,222,567	53,881,960
Income tax expense at applicable tax rate of 20% Permanent differences	4,732,760 (9,626)	19,167,676 (38,983)	2,644,513 8,257	10,776,392 33,646
Effective income tax	4,723,134	19,128,693	2,652,770	10,810,038

## 14.2 Deferred income tax

Details of deferred income tax recognized during the year follow:

	20	)15	2014	
	US\$	KHR'000 equivalent (Note 2.3.1)	US\$	KHR'000 equivalent (Note 2.3.1)
Accruals Allowance for loan losses Property and equipment Unearned income Unrealized loss on foreign	957,329 296,760 48,133 31,536	3,877,183 1,201,878 194,939 127,721	687,321 198,214 36,241 34,161	2,800,831 807,720 147,682 139,207
exchange	79,823	323,283	10,148	41,356
	1,413,581	5,725,003	966,085	3,936,796

# 15. OTHER LIABILITIES

	20	15	2014	
	US\$	KHR'000 equivalent (Note 2.3.1)	US\$	KHR'000 equivalent (Note 2.3.1)
Interest payable Personnel and other related costs Taxes payable Unearned income Accounts payable Accrued expenses	5,492,172 1,050,503 405,642 157,682 128,715 199,832	22,243,297 4,254,537 1,642,850 638,612 521,296 809,319	2,825,217 753,776 321,177 170,806 52,761 84,524	11,512,759 3,071,637 1,308,796 696,034 215,002 344,436
Accided expenses	7,434,546	30,109,911	4,208,261	17,148,664

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued) as at 31 December 2015 and for the year then ended

### 16. SHARE CAPITAL

Details of shareholding are as follows:

	2015		2014	
	US\$	KHR'000 equivalent (Note 2.3.1)	US\$	KHR'000 equivalent (Note 2.3.1) (As restated)
MJB CCB	17,309,200 891,860	70,102,260 3,612,033	17,309,200 891,860	70,534,990 3,634,330
	18,201,060	73,714,293	18,201,060	74,169,320

The total authorized number of shares is 1,820,106 shares with par value of US\$10 per share. All shares are issued and fully paid.

## Restatement of corresponding figures

The financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2014 were restated to correct the details of the shareholding and to conform with the memorandum and by-laws of the Company.

#### Dividend declaration

On 6 May 2015, the shareholders approved the declaration and payment of dividends amounting to US\$2,642,449 during the period (2014: US\$1,523,019).

## 17. INTEREST INCOME

	20	2015		2014	
	US\$	KHR'000 equivalent (Note 2.3.1)	US\$	KHR'000 equivalent (Note 2.3.1)	
Loans to customers Balances with other banks Balances with the NBC	82,146,090 5,659 1,731	332,691,665 22,918 7,011	50,375,676 8,212 1,235	205,280,880 33,463 5,033	
	82,153,480	332,721,594	50,385,123	205,319,376	

## 18. INTEREST EXPENSE

		2014	
US\$	KHR'000 equivalent (Note 2.3.1)	US\$	KHR'000 equivalent (Note 2.3.1)
15,103,504 11,156,457 3,657,076 279,939	61,169,191 45,183,651 14,811,158 1,133,753	8,086,843 7,033,600 1,333,158 195,650	32,953,885 28,661,920 5,432,619 797,274 <b>67,845,698</b>
	15,103,504 11,156,457 3,657,076	equivalent (Note 2.3.1) 15,103,504 61,169,191 11,156,457 45,183,651 3,657,076 14,811,158 279,939 1,133,753	equivalent (Note 2.3.1)  15,103,504 61,169,191 8,086,843 11,156,457 45,183,651 7,033,600 3,657,076 14,811,158 1,333,158 279,939 1,133,753 195,650

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued) as at 31 December 2015 and for the year then ended

## 19. NET FEES AND COMMISSIONS

	20	15	2014	
	US\$	KHR'000 equivalent (Note 2.3.1)	US\$	KHR'000 equivalent (Note 2.3.1)
Fees and commissions on loans Remittance fees Other fees and commissions	1,569,025 95,020 9,508	6,354,551 384,831 38,507	995,640 66,711 6,204	4,057,233 271,847 25,281
	1,673,553	6,777,889	1,068,555	4,354,361
Fees and commissions on borrowings	(629,747) <b>1,043,806</b>	(2,550,475) <b>4,227,414</b>	(341,259) <b>727,296</b>	(1,390,630) <b>2,963,731</b>
borrowings	, ,			

## 20. OTHER OPERATING EXPENSES

	20	15	2014	
	US\$	KHR'000	US\$	KHR'000
		equivalent		equivalent
		(Note 2.3.1)		(Note 2.3.1)
Personnel and other related				
costs	17,424,587	70,569,577	12,398,274	50,522,967
Depreciation and amortization	2,577,919	10,440,572	1,921,318	7,829,371
Office rental	2,389,370	9,676,949	1,892,141	7,710,475
Marketing and advertising	1,399,987	5,669,947	945,910	3,854,583
Stationeries and printing	1,062,968	4,305,020	544,790	2,220,019
Motor vehicle expenses	526,314	2,131,572	542,711	2,211,547
Utilities	577,075	2,337,154	460,853	1,877,976
Communication	468,881	1,898,968	393,284	1,602,632
Repairs and maintenance	403,997	1,636,188	280,233	1,141,949
Security	346,546	1,403,511	260,755	1,062,577
Transportation	278,109	1,126,341	199,929	814,711
Bank charges	124,582	504,557	109,877	447,749
Professional fees	197,204	798,676	84,574	344,639
Other expenses	993,709	4,024,522	693,274	2,825,091
•	28,771,248	116,523,554	20,727,923	84,466,286

Others include Board of Directors' fees, donations, dues and membership, insurance, license fees, and non-capitalised fixed assets

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued) as at 31 December 2015 and for the year then ended

## 21. COMMITMENTS

The Company leases office premises under an operating lease arrangement with minimum lease commitments as follows:

	20	15	2014		
	US\$	KHR'000 equivalent (Note 2.3.1)	US\$	KHR'000 equivalent (Note 2.3.1)	
Within one year More than 1 year to 5 years More than 5 years	2,370,291 7,492,299 3,920,686	9,599,679 30,343,811 15,878,778	1,971,251 5,784,523 2,278,605	8,032,848 23,571,932 9,285,315	
·	13,783,276	55,822,268	10,034,379	40,890,095	

## 22. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS AND BALANCES

Significant transactions with related parties during the year were as follows:

Related party	Transaction	20	)15	2014		
, total a party		US\$	KHR'000 equivalent (Note 2.3.1)	US\$	KHR'000 equivalent (Note 2.3.1)	
MJB	Dividends declared Borrowing Subordinated debt Repayments of borrowing Interest expense Deposit	2,512,968 - - 192,160 817,799 1,414,381	10,177,520 - - 778,248 3,312,088 5,728,243	1,448,391 500,000 4,000,000 642,160 494,337 548,464	5,902,193 2,037,500 16,300,000 2,616,802 2,014,423 2,234,991	
Board of Directors	Remuneration Fee and related expenses	353,000 133,863	1,429,650 542,145	291,936 77,176	1,189,639 314,491	

Balances with related parties at the reporting year were as follows:

Related party	Transaction	20	15	2014		
, ,		US\$	KHR'000 equivalent (Note 2.3.1)	US\$	KHR'000 equivalent (Note 2.3.1)	
MJB	Borrowing	442,155	1,790,728	634,315	2,584,834	
	Subordinated debt	8,000,000	32,400,000	8,000,000	32,600,000	
	Deposit	2,735,661	11,079,427	1,321,280	5,384,215	
Senior	Deposit	562,772	2,279,227	356,309	1,451,958	
management	Loan	1,193,934	4,835,433	684,188	2,788,064	

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued) as at 31 December 2015 and for the year then ended

#### 23. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT

The Company's activities are exposed to a variety of financial risks: credit risk, market risk (including currency risk, interest rate risk and price risk), and liquidity risk. Taking risk is core to the financial business, and operational risks are an inevitable consequence of being in business.

In the absence of a derivative market in Cambodia, the Company does not use derivative financial instruments such as foreign exchange contract and interest rate swaps to manage its risk exposure.

The Company intends to comply with the NBC's regulations for financial risk management purposes. The Company however recognizes that international best practices on risk management are yet to be fully implemented. The Board of Directors has established an asset and liability management committee and risk management committee to formulate broad parameters of acceptable risk for the Company and monitor the activities against these parameters.

The Company holds the following financial assets and liabilities:

_	20	015	2014		
	US\$	KHR'000 equivalent	US\$	KHR'000 equivalent	
		(Note 2.3.1)		(Note 2.3.1)	
Financial assets					
Cash on hand	14,050,134	56,903,043	6,969,731	28,401,654	
Balances with the NBC	5,785,690	23,432,045	11,284,462	45,984,183	
Balances with other banks	7,767,064	31,456,609	6,309,967	25,713,116	
Loans to customers	470,335,542	1,904,858,945	310,289,536	1,264,429,859	
Other investment	25,000	101,250	25,000	101,875	
Other assets	5,453,080	22,084,974	3,693,402	15,050,613	
Total financial assets	503,416,510	2,038,836,866	338,572,098	1,379,681,300	
Financial lightlities					
Financial liabilities Deposits from customers	259,870,588	1,052,475,881	166,096,268	676,842,292	
Borrowings	160,867,551	651,513,582	116,164,535	473,370,480	
Subordinated debts	40,313,217	163,268,529	25,313,217	103,151,359	
Provident fund	5,371,180	21,753,279	3,749,258	15,278,226	
Other liabilities	6,871,222	27,828,449	3,716,278	15,143,833	
outer habilities					
Total financial liabilities	473,293,758	1,916,839,720	315,039,556	1,283,786,190	

#### Capital Management

The primary objectives of the Company's capital management are to ensure that it complies with externally imposed capital requirements and it maintains strong financial position and healthy capital ratios to support its business and to maximize shareholders' value.

The Company manages its capital structure and makes adjustments to it in the light of changes in economic conditions and the risk characteristics of its activities. In order to maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Company may adjust the amount of dividend payment to shareholders, return capital structure, or issue capital securities. No changes were made in the objectives, policies and processes from previous years.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued) as at 31 December 2015 and for the year then ended

### 23. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

Capital Management (continued)

As at 31 December 2015, the Company is compliant with the solvency ratio prescribed by the NBC at 15%, as shown in the table below:

	31 Decen	nber 2015	31 December 2014		
	US\$	KHR'000 equivalent (Note 2.3.1)	US\$	KHR'000 equivalent (Note 2.3.1)	
Tier I capital Tier II capital	59,625,950 40,313,217	241,485,098 163,268,529	43,837,484 25,313,217	178,637,747 103,151,359	
Net worth	99,939,167	404,753,627	69,150,701	281,789,106	
Total risk-weighted assets	495,129,085	2,005,272,794	328,620,855	1,339,129,984	
Solvency ratio	20%	20%	21%	21%	

Net worth and risk-weighted assets are computed based on NBC regulations. Management believes the Company has complied with all externally imposed capital requirements.

#### 23.1 Credit risk

The Company takes on exposure to credit risk, which is the risk that counterparty will cause a financial loss to the Company by failing to discharge an obligation. Credit risk is the most important risk for the Company's business. Credit exposure arises principally in lending activities that lead to loans to customers. The credit risk management is carried out by the credit department.

## (a) Credit risk measurement

The Company assesses the probability of default of individual counterparties in accordance with its credit policy, procedures and practices. Credit committee is responsible for determining the risk rating policies.

# (b) Risk limit control and mitigation policy

The Company operates and provides loans to individuals within the Kingdom of Cambodia. The Company manages limits and controls the concentration of credit risk whenever it is identified. Large exposure is defined by the NBC as overall credit exposure to any single beneficiary which exceeds 2% for individual loan and 3% for group loan of the Company's net worth under the conditions of Prakas No. B7-07-163 of the NBC.

#### (c) Impairment and provisioning policy

The Company is required to follow the mandatory credit classification and provisioning in accordance with the relevant Prakas, as disclosed in Note 2.3.8.1.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued) as at 31 December 2015 and for the year then ended

### 23. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

#### 23.1 Credit risk (continued)

### (d) Loans to customers

Loans to customers are summarized as follows:

	20	15	20	114
	US\$	KHR'000 equivalent (Note 2.3.1)	US\$	KHR'000 equivalent (Note 2.3.1)
Loans to customers neither past due nor impaired (i) Loans to customers past	470,905,999	1,907,169,296	310,873,510	1,266,809,553
due but not impaired (ii)	376,048	1,522,994	37,849	154,233
Loans to customers individually impaired (iii)	736,684	2,983,570	482,182	1,964,894
Loans to customers, gross	472,018,731	1,911,675,860	311,393,541	1,268,928,680

For purposes of loan provisioning, expected recovery from collateral (except cash) is not taken into consideration based on NBC's requirement.

(i) Loans to customers neither past due nor impaired

Loans to customers not past due are not considered impaired, unless other information is available to indicate the contrary.

(ii) Loans to customers past due but not impaired

Loans to customers less than 30 days past due are not considered impaired, unless other information is available to indicate the contrary.

(iii) Loans to customers individually impaired

In accordance with Prakas No. B7-02-186 dated 13 September 2002 on the classification and provisioning for bad and doubtful debts, loans and advances past due more than 30 days are considered impaired and a minimum level of specific provision for impairment is made depending on the classification concerned, unless other information is available to indicate the contrary.

#### 23.2 Market risk

The Company 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.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued) as at 31 December 2015 and for the year then ended

### 23. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

#### 23.2 Market risk (continued)

## (i) Foreign exchange risk

The Company operates in the Kingdom of Cambodia and transacts in US\$, KHR, and THB.

Foreign exchange risk arises from future commercial transactions and recognized assets and liabilities denominated in a currency that is not the Company's functional currency.

As at 31 December 2015, balances in monetary assets and liabilities denominated in currencies other than US\$ are not significant. Therefore, no sensitivity analysis for foreign currency exchange risk was presented.

#### (ii) Price risk

The Company is not exposed to securities price risk because it does not hold any investment classified on the balance sheet either as available for sale or at fair value through profit or loss.

#### (iii) Interest rate risk

Cash flow interest rate risk is the risk that the future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. Fair value interest rate risk is the risk that the value of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. Interest margins may increase as a result of changes and may reduce losses in the event that unexpected movements arise. The management of the Company at this stage does not have a policy to set limits on the level of mismatch of interest rate re-pricing that may be undertaken; however, the management regularly monitors the mismatch.

Interest rate risk arises from the possibility that changes in interest rates will affect future profitability or the fair values of financial instruments. The Company is exposed to interest rate risk as a result of mismatches of interest rate re-pricing of assets and liabilities. The Company manages this risk by matching the re-pricing of assets and liabilities through risk management strategies.

The Company has no financial assets and liabilities with floating interest rates. Balance with the NBC, and other banks earn fixed interest rates for the period of the deposit and placement and loans to customers earns fixed interest rate based on outstanding balance over the agreed terms.

### 23.3 Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company is unable to meet its payment obligations associated with its financial liabilities when they fall due and to replace funds when they are withdrawn. The consequence of this may be the failure to meet obligations to repay depositors and fulfill commitments to lend.

The management monitors balance sheet liquidity and manages the concentration and profile of debt maturities. Monitoring and reporting take the form of the daily cash position and projection for the next day, week and month respectively, as these are key periods for liquidity management. Management monitors the movements of the main depositors and projection of their withdrawals.

The table next page is an analysis of the assets and liabilities of the Company by relevant maturity based on the remaining period at the balance sheet date to the contractual or estimated maturity dates.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued) as at 31 December 2015 and for the year then ended

# 23. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

# 23.3 Liquidity risk (continued)

	Up to 1 month US\$	>1 to 3 months US\$	>3 to 12 months US\$	>1 to 5 years US\$	Over 5 years US\$	No fixed maturity date US\$	Total US\$
As at 31 December 2015							
Financial assets							
Cash on hand Balances with the NBC Balances with other banks Loans to customers Other investments Other assets	14,050,134 5,785,690 7,767,064 15,938,425 - 5,453,080	- - - 42,852,828 - -	- - - 151,033,710 - -	- - 261,457,084 - -	- - - 25,000	- - - - -	14,050,134 5,785,690 7,767,064 471,282,047 25,000 5,453,080
Total financial assets	48,994,393	42,852,828	151,033,710	261,457,084	25,000	<u>-</u>	504,363,015
Financial liabilities							
Deposits from customers Borrowings Subordinated debts Provident fund Other liabilities	56,825,473 2,131,312 - 427,685 4,441,092	59,206,153 10,615,658 309,363 855,373 2,031,404	149,577,057 49,336,282 3,983,721 3,849,179 398,726	1,754,121 116,918,798 43,597,674 238,943	6,955,708 - -	- - - -	267,362,804 179,002,050 54,846,466 5,371,180 6,871,222
Total financial liabilities	63,825,562	73,017,951	207,144,965	162,509,536	6,955,708		513,453,722
Net liquidity surplus (gap) - US\$	(14,831,169)	(30,165,123)	(56,111,255)	98,947,548	(6,930,708)		(9,090,707)
KHR'000 equivalent (Note 2.3.1)	(60,066,234)	(122,168,748)	(277,250,583)	400,737,569	(28,069,367)		(36,817,363)

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued) as at 31 December 2015 and for the year then ended

# 23. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

# 23.3. Liquidity risk (continued)

	Up to 1 month US\$	>1 to 3 months US\$	>3 to 12 months US\$	>1 to 5 years US\$	Over 5 years US\$	No fixed maturity date US\$	Total US\$
As at 31 December 2014							
Financial assets							
Cash on hand Balances with the NBC Balances with other banks Loans to customers Other investments Other assets	6,969,731 11,284,462 6,309,967 11,694,815 - 3,693,402	- - 30,558,739 - -	- - - 110,557,776 - -	- - - 158,100,029 - -	- - - 25,000 -	- - - -	6,969,731 11,284,462 6,309,967 310,911,359 25,000 3,693,402
Total financial assets	39,952,377	30,558,739	110,557,776	158,100,029	25,000		339,193,921
Financial liabilities							
Deposits from customers Borrowings Subordinated debts Provident fund Other liabilities	41,272,885 1,263,649 - 290,840 1,921,223	32,039,117 8,953,240 236,694 581,678 1,503,104	97,040,375 36,883,072 2,152,832 2,617,551 253,451	716,630 81,334,760 17,304,673 259,189 38,500	2,638,713 18,635,447 -	- - - -	171,069,007 131,073,434 38,329,646 3,749,258 3,716,278
Total financial liabilities	44,748,597	43,313,833	138,947,281	99,653,752	21,274,160	-	347,937,623
Net liquidity surplus (gap) - US\$	(4,796,220)	(12,755,094)	(28,389,505)	58,446,277	(21,249,160)	-	(8,743,702)
KHR'000 equivalent (Note 2.3.1)	(19,544,595)	(51,977,008)	(115,687,233)	238,168,579	(86,590,327)	<u> </u>	(35,630,584)

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued) as at 31 December 2015 and for the year then ended

### 23. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

#### 23.4 Fair value of financial assets and liabilities

Fair value represents the amount at which an asset could be exchanged or a liability settled on an arms-length basis. As verifiable market prices are not available, market prices are not available for a significant proportion of the Company's financial assets and liabilities. Fair values, therefore, have been based on management assumptions according to the profile of the asset and liability base. In the opinion of the management, the carrying amounts of the financial assets and liabilities included in the balance sheet are a reasonable estimation of their fair values. In making this assessment, the management assumes that loans to customers are mainly held to maturity with fair values equal to the book value of loans to customers adjusted for provision for loan losses, if any.

#### 24. SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

There were no significant events which occurred after the reporting date that would require adjustments or disclosures to be made in the financial statements.

#### 25. TAX CONTINGENCY

The taxation system in Cambodia is relatively new and is characterized by numerous taxes and frequently changing legislation, which is often unclear, contradictory and subject to interpretation. Often, differing interpretations exist among numerous taxation authorities and jurisdictions. Taxes are subject to review and investigation by a number of authorities, who are enabled by law to impose severe fines, penalties and interest charges. These facts may create tax risks in Cambodia substantially more significant than in other countries. Management believes that it has adequately provided for tax liabilities based on its interpretation of tax legislation. However, the relevant authorities may have differing interpretations and the effects since the incorporation of the Company could be significant.