**INTEAN POALROATH RONGROEURNG LTD.** (Registration No.00017643)

REPORT OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS AND AUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

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#### REPORT OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS

The Board of Directors presents its report together with the audited financial statements of Intean Poalroath Rongroeurng Ltd. (the "Company") for the year ended 31 December 2017.

### PRINCIPAL ACTIVITY

The Company is principally engaged in the provision of micro-finance services. Those services comprise granting credit for poor and low income households and small enterprise operating in the Kingdom of Cambodia.

### **RESULTS AND DIVIDENDS**

The financial performance of the Company for the year ended 31 December 2017 was set out in the income statement on page 9 of the financial statements.

No dividend was declared or paid during the year (2016: US\$1,300,000).

#### RESERVES AND PROVISIONS

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

### SHARE CAPITAL

During the year, there was no changes in the registered and paid-up capital of the Company.

### BAD AND DOUBTFUL LOANS

Before the Company's financial statements was drawn up, the Board of Directors took reasonable steps to ascertain that appropriate action had been taken in relation to the writing off of bad loans or making allowance for bad and doubtful loans. The Board of Directors has satisfied itself that all known bad loans have been written off and that adequate allowance has been made for bad and doubtful loans.

At the date of this report and based on the best of knowledge, the Board of Directors is not aware of any circumstances which would render the amount of the allowance for bad and doubtful loans in the financial statements of the Company inadequate to any material extent.

#### **ASSETS**

Before the Company's financial statements was drawn up, the Board of Directors took reasonable steps to ensure that any assets, which were unlikely to be realised in the ordinary course of business at their value as shown in the accounting records of the Company, had been written down to an amount which they might be expected to realise.

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

#### **VALUATION METHODS**

At the date of this report and based on the best of knowledge, 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 Company's financial statements misleading or inappropriate in any material respect.

#### CONTINGENT AND OTHER LIABILITIES

At the date of this report, there is:

- i) no charge on the assets of the Company which has arisen since the end of the year which secures the liabilities of any other person; and
- ii) no contingent liability in respect of the Company that has arisen since the end of the year other than in the ordinary course of its business operations.

No contingent or other liability of the Company has become enforceable, or is likely to become enforceable after the end of the 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 in any material respect.

### ITEMS OF AN UNUSUAL NATURE

The Company's financial performance for the year ended 31 December 2017 was not, in the opinion of the Board of Directors, materially affected by any items, transactions or events of a material and unusual nature.

There has not arisen in the interval between the end of the year and the date of this report any item, transaction or event of a material and unusual nature likely, in the opinion of Board of Directors, to substantially affect the financial performance of the Company for the year in which this report is made.

### SIGNIFICANT EVENTS

No significant events occurred after the balance sheet date requiring disclosure or adjustment other than those already disclosed in the accompanying notes to the financial statements if any.

#### THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS

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

•	Oknha Phou Puy	Chairman
•	Mr. Mak Sarun	Director
•	Mr. Min Kimsan	Director
	Mr. Hsu Ming Yee	Independent director
•	Mr. Chan Sophal	Independent director
•	Mr. Mao Savin	Independent director
•	Mrs. Pok Nivilay	Independent director

#### **DIRECTORS' INTERESTS**

The Directors who held office at the end of the year and their interests in the shares of the Company were as follows:

	<b>31 December 2017</b>		31 Dece	mber 2016
	Holding %	Number of shares of US\$119 each	Holding %	Number of shares of US\$119 each
Oknha Phou Puy	100%	25,955	100%	25,955

### **DIRECTORS' BENEFITS**

During and at the end of the year, no arrangement existed to which the Company is a party with the objective of enabling Directors of the Company to acquire benefits by means of the share purchase option.

Since the end of the previous financial year, no Director of the Company has received or become entitled to receive any benefit by reason of a contract made by the Company other than as disclosed in the financial statements.

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

The Board of Directors is responsible to ascertain that the financial statements are properly drawn up, so as to present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Company as at 31 December 2017, and its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended. In preparing these financial statements, the Board of Directors is required to:

- i) adopt appropriate accounting policies which are supported by reasonable and prudent judgements and estimates and then apply them consistently;
- ii) comply with the disclosure requirements of Cambodian Accounting Standards and relevant accounting regulations and guidelines issued by the National Bank of Cambodia;
- iii) maintain adequate accounting records and an effective system of internal controls;
- iv) prepare the financial statements on a going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to assume that the Company will continue operations in the foreseeable future; and
- v) effectively control and direct the Company and is involved in all material decisions affecting the operations and performance and ascertain that such have been properly reflected in the financial statements.

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

## STATEMENT OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS

The accompanying financial statements, which present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Company as at 31 December 2017, and its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with Cambodian Accounting Standards and relevant accounting regulations and guidelines issued by the National Bank of Cambodia, and at the date of this statement, there are reasonable grounds to believe that the Company will be able to pay its debts as and when they fall due.

On behalf of the Board of Directors,

Oknha Phou Puy

Phnom Penh, Kingdom of Cambodia

Date: 27 April 2018

# Deloitte.

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### **INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT**

To the Shareholder of Intean Poalroath Rongroeurng Ltd.

### **Opinion**

We have audited the financial statements of Intean Poalroath Rongroeurng Ltd. (the "Company"), which comprise the balance sheet as at 31 December 2017, and the income statement, the statement of changes in shareholder's equity and the statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies as set out on pages 8 to 49.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Intean Poalroath Rongroeurng Ltd. as at 31 December 2017, and its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with Cambodian Accounting Standards and relevant accounting regulations and guidelines issued by the National Bank of Cambodia.

### **Basis for opinion**

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

### Information Other than the Financial Statements and Auditor's Report Thereon

Management is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the Report of the Board of Directors set out on pages 1 to 4.

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

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.



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## Responsibilities of Management and the Board of Directors for the Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with Cambodian Accounting Standards and relevant accounting 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.

In preparing the financial statements, management is 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 management either intends to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

The Board of Directors are responsible 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 CISAs will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

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

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

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

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

For Deloitte (Cambodia) Co., Ltd.

Ung Kimsopheaktra

Director

Phnom Penh, Kingdom of Cambodia

Date: 27 April 2018

## BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2017

		31 December 2017		31 December 2016	
	Note	US\$	Riel'000	US\$	Riel'000
ASSETS					
Cash on hand	4	106,956	431,781	86,372	348,684
Balances with the NBC	5	156,193	630,551	155,688	628,512
Balances with other banks	6	1,064,544	4,297,564	1,580,967	6,382,364
Loans to customers	7	8,774,571	35,422,943	11,115,868	44,874,759
Other assets	8	253,569	1,023,658	408,142	1,647,669
Property and equipment	9	72,987	294,649	67,058	270,713
Intangible assets	10	2,091	8,441	16,564	66,869
Profit tax credit	20(a)	22,227	89,730	22,227	89,730
Deferred tax assets	20(b)	53,171	214,651	72,960	294,540
Total assets		10,506,309	42,413,968	13,525,846	54,603,840
LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDER'S EQUITY	,				
LIABILITIES					
Borrowings	11	3,188,755	12,873,004	6,297,150	25,421,595
Other liabilities	12	126,022	508,749	261,998	1,057,686
Provision for severance pay	13	150,363	607,015	140,708	568,038
Current income tax liabilities	20(c)	46,668	188,399	165,263	667,167
Total liabilities		3,511,808	14,177,167	6,865,119	27,714,486
SHAREHOLDER'S EQUITY					
Share capital	14	3,088,645	12,468,860	3,088,645	12,468,860
Retained earnings		3,905,856	15,767,941	3,572,082	14,420,494
Total shareholder's equity		6,994,501	28,236,801	6,660,727	26,889,354
Total liabilities and					
shareholder's equity		10,506,309	42,413,968	13,525,846	54,603,840

## INCOME STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

		Year ended		Year ended	
		<b>31 December 2017</b>		<b>31 December 2016</b>	
	Note	US\$	Riel'000	US\$	Riel'000
Interest income	15	2,267,048	9,152,073	2,861,928	11,553,603
Interest expense	16	(564,748)	(2,279,888)	(615,897)	(2,486,376)
Net interest income		1,702,300	6,872,185	2,246,031	9,067,227
Other operating income	17	330,071	1,332,497	61,029	246,374
Operating income		2,032,371	8,204,682	2,307,060	9,313,601
Personnel expenses	18	(674,684)	(2,723,699)	(672,743)	(2,715,863)
Depreciation and amortisation		(52,116)	(210,392)	(56,228)	(226,992)
Other operating expenses	19	(560,143)	(2,261,297)	(543,186)	(2,192,843)
Allowance for bad and doubtful loans	7	(322,139)	(1,300,475)	(108,088)	(436,351)
Profit before income tax		423,289	1,708,819	926,815	3,741,552
Income tax expense	20(d)	(89,515)	(361,372)	(255,072)	(1,029,726)
Profit for the year		333,774	1,347,447	671,743	2,711,826

## STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN SHAREHOLDER'S EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

	Share capital US\$	Retained earnings US\$	Total US\$
Balance as at 1 January 2016 Profit for the year Dividend paid	3,088,645	4,200,339 671,743 (1,300,000)	7,288,984 671,743 (1,300,000)
Balance as at 31 December 2016	3,088,645	3,572,082	6,660,727
In Riel'000 equivalent	12,468,860	14,420,494	26,889,354
Balance as at 1 January 2017 Profit for the year	3,088,645	3,572,082 333,774	6,660,727 333,774
Balance as at 31 December 2017	3,088,645	3,905,856	6,994,501
In Riel'000 equivalent	12,468,860	15,767,941	28,236,801

## STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

		Year ended			Year ended 31 December 2016	
	Note	US\$	<u>nber 2017</u> Riel'000	US\$	Riel'000	
	11010	<u> </u>	- Kici GGG	<u> </u>	Kiel 000	
Cash flows from operating activities						
Profit before income tax  Adjustments for:		423,289	1,708,819	926,815	3,741,552	
Interest income Interest expense		(2,267,048) 564,748	2,279,888	(2,861,928) 615,897	(11,553,603) 2,486,376	
Depreciation and amortisation Loss on assets written off Exchange difference on berrowings		52,116 545 71,624	210,392 2,200 289,144	8,636	226,992 34,864	
Exchange difference on borrowings Allowance for bad and doubtful loans		322,139	1,300,475	3,413 108,088	13,778 436,351	
Provision for severance pay Changes in working capital	13	30,666	123,799	35,482	143,241	
Loans to customers Other assets		2,019,158 (28,585)	8,151,341 (115,398)	(2,003,675) 140,712	(8,088,836) 568,054	
Other liabilities		(73,715)	(297,587)	•	(272,376)	
		1,114,937	4,501,000	(3,037,802)	(12,263,607)	
Interest received Interest paid		2,450,206 (627,009)	9,891,482 (2,531,235)	2,826,352 (577,718)	11,409,983 (2,332,248)	
Income tax paid	20	(188,321)	(760,252)	(200,472)	(809,305)	
Severance paid	13	(21,011)	(84,822)	(32,301)	(130,399)	
Net cash generated from/(used in) operating activities		2,728,802	11,016,173	<u>(1,021,941)</u>	(4,125,576)	
Cash flows from investing activities						
Purchases of property and equipment	9	(44,117)	(178,100)	(29,829)	(120,420)	
Net cash used in investing activities		(44,117)	(178,100)	(29,829)	(120,420)	
Cash flows from financing activities						
Proceeds from borrowings Repayments of borrowings Dividend paid		(3,180,019)	(12,837,737)	2,081,061 (399,285) (1,300,000)	8,401,243 (1,611,914) (5,248,100)	
Net cash (used in)/generated from financing activities		(3,180,019)	(12,837,737)	381,776	1,541,229	
Net decrease in cash and cash equivalents		(495,334)	(1,999,664)	(669,994)	(2,704,767)	
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of the year Currency translation differences		1,656,095 	6,685,656 	2,326,089	9,420,660 (30,237)	
Cash and cash equivalents at end of the year	21	1,160,761	4,685,992	1,656,095	6,685,656	

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

#### 1. BACKGROUND INFORMATION

Intean Poalroath Rongroeurng Ltd. ("IPR" or the "Company"), formerly known as a credit unit of the Federation of the Cambodian Rice Millers Association, is engaged in the provision of micro financing activities in five branches located in Phnom Penh, Takeo, Battambang and Phnom Proek (Battambang), Banteay Meanchey and Pursat.

The Company was incorporated with the Ministry of Commerce on 19 July 2005. The Company obtained its licence from the National Bank of Cambodia (the "NBC") to operate as a microfinance institution on 18 August 2005. The Company obtained a permanent microfinance licence from the NBC on 24 June 2008.

The principal activity of the Company is to provide credit services to improve the living standard in terms of rural development through its head office in Phnom Penh and its branches in 4 provinces of Takeo, Pursat, Battambang and Banteay Meanchey.

The Company's registered office is located at No. 779A, St. Kampuchea Krom (128), Sangkat Teuk Laak I, Khan Toul Kork, Phnom Penh, Kingdom of Cambodia.

The financial statements were authorised for issue by the Board of Directors on 27 April 2018.

#### 2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

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

## 2.1 Basis of preparation

The financial statements of the Company, which are expressed in United States dollars ("US\$"), are prepared under the historical cost convention and drawn up in accordance with Cambodian Accounting Standards ("CAS") and relevant accounting regulations and guidelines issued by the NBC.

The accounting principles applied may differ from generally accepted accounting principles adopted in other countries and jurisdictions. The accompanying financial statements are therefore not intended to present the financial position, financial performance and cash flows in accordance with jurisdictions other than the Kingdom of Cambodia. Consequently, these financial statements are only addressed to those who are informed about Cambodian accounting principles, procedures and practices.

The preparation of financial statements in accordance with CAS and relevant accounting regulations and guidelines issued by the NBC requires the use of estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Although these estimates are based on management's best knowledge of current events and actions, actual results ultimately may differ from those estimates. The areas involving a higher degree of judgment or complexity, or areas where assumptions and estimates are significant to the financial statements are disclosed in Note 3.

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

### 2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

### 2.2 Financial reporting framework

On 28 August 2009, the National Accounting Council ("NAC") of the Ministry of Economy and Finance ("MoEF") announced the adoption of Cambodian International Financial Reporting Standards ("CIFRS") which are based on all standards published by International Accounting Standard Board including other interpretation and amendment. Public accountable entities shall prepare their financial statements in accordance with CIFRS for accounting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2012.

The NAC of the MoEF through Circular No. 086 MoEF.NAC dated 30 July 2012 approves banks and financial institutions to delay adoption of CIFRS until the periods beginning on or after 1 January 2016. On 24 March 2016, the NAC issued a Notification No. 058 MoEF.NAC to banks and financial institutions on the delay in adoption of CIFRS until the periods beginning on or after 1 January 2019, following the request of the NBC dated 16 November 2016.

The current accounting standards used are different to CIFRS in many areas. Hence, the adoption of CIFRS may have a significant impact on the financial statements of the Company. Management is still assessing the full impact of the change to CIFRS framework at the date of this report.

### 2.3 Basis of aggregation

The financial statements include the financial statements of the head office and its branches within the Kingdom of Cambodia. On aggregation, all significant inter-branch balances and transactions are eliminated in full.

#### 2.4 Foreign currency translation

### (i) Functional and presentation currency

Items included in the financial statements of the Company are measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which the Company operates ("the functional currency"). The management has determined the US\$ to be the Company's functional currency owing to the significant influence of the US\$ on its operations. The financial statements are presented in US\$, which is the Company's functional and presentation currency.

### (ii) Transactions and balances

Transactions in currencies other than US\$, the functional and presentation currency, are translated into US\$ at the exchange rates prevailing at the dates of transactions. Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of such transactions and from the translation at year-end exchange rates of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in currencies other than US\$, are recognised in the income statement.

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

### 2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

### **2.4 Foreign currency translation** (continued)

(iii)Presentation in Khmer Riel

In compliance with the Law on Accounting and Auditing date 11 April 2016, a translation of the financial statements from US\$ to Khmer Riel is required.

Translations of US\$ into Khmer Riel are included in the financial statements solely for compliance with the Prakas No. B7-07-164 dated 13 December 2007 of the NBC relating to the preparation and presentation of financial statements and have been made using the prescribed official exchange rate of US\$ 1 to Riel 4,037 (2016: US\$ 1 to Riel 4,037) published by the NBC.

The financial statements expressed in Khmer Riel are unaudited and should not be construed as representation that the US\$ amounts have been, could have been, or could in the future be, converted into Khmer Riel at this or any other exchange rate.

### 2.5 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents includes cash on hand, unrestricted balances with the NBC, and balances with other banks, and other short-term highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less where the Company has full ability to withdraw for general purpose whenever needed and is subject to insignificant change in value.

### 2.6 Loans to customers

Loans to customers are stated in the balance sheet at the amount of principal outstanding less any amounts written off and specific and general allowance for bad and doubtful loans.

Loans are written off when there is no realistic prospect of recovery.

### 2.7 Allowance for bad and doubtful loans

The adequacy of the allowance for bad and doubtful loans is evaluated monthly by management.

The Company follows the mandatory credit classification and provisioning as required by Prakas B7-02-186 dated 13 September 2002. The Prakas requires microfinance institutions to classify their loan portfolio into the following four classes based on number of days past due of principal and/or interest repayment and ensure that the minimum mandatory level of specific provisioning is provided depending on loan classification, regardless of the assets (except cash) pledged as collateral, as follows:

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

### 2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

### **2.7 Allowance for bad and doubtful loans** (continued)

Classification  Short term loan (one year or loss)	Number of days past due	Specific allowance
Short-term loan (one year or less) Standard	0 - 29 days	0%
Sub-standard	30 - 59 days	10%
Doubtful	60 - 89 days	30%
Loss	90 days or more	100%
Long-term loan (more than one year)		
Standard	0 - 29 days	0%
Sub-standard	30 - 179 days	10%
Doubtful	180 - 359 days	30%
Loss	360 days or more	100%

In addition to the specific provisions above, an additional general provision is made at the rate of 1% (2016: 1%) of outstanding standard loans as at 31 December 2017 which is based on the Company's experience and industry prospects. Management believes that this more reasonably reflects the allowance necessary to absorb risks relating to problems in the macroeconomic environment, natural disasters, and widespread deterioration in rural household income, which would render customers incapable of reimbursing their outstanding loans.

During the year, the NBC issued a new Prakas No. B7-017-344, dated on 1 December 2017, on Credit Risk Grading and Impairment Provisioning, which requires banks and financial institutions to provide impairment provisioning for short-term and long-term facilities based on new number of days past due. On 16 February 2018, the NBC issued a Circulation No. B7-018-001, allowing banks and financial institutions to continue to implement the old Prakas No. B7-02-186 on assets classification and provisioning for the financial year 2017 if they are not ready to implement the new Prakas. As at 31 December 2017, the Company continued to implement the old Prakas on assets classification and provisioning.

Loans are written off when they are considered uncollectible. Recoveries of loans previously written off or provided for decrease the amount of the provision for bad and doubtful loans in the income statement.

### 2.8 Provision for severance pay

The Company provides its employees with benefits under severance pay which is calculated on a pro-rata basis at the rate of one-month salary for every year worked.

Upon resignation or retirement, an employee who has worked for the Company for three years or more is entitled to a lump sum payment of the amount accrued for the individual employee.

The severance funds are maintained in current accounts under the name of the Company and the withdrawal can only be made upon resignation or retirement.

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

### 2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

### 2.9 Property and equipment

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

Subsequent costs are included in the asset's carrying amount or recognised as a separate asset, as appropriate, only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Company and the cost of the item can be measured reliably.

The carrying amount of the replaced part is derecognised. All other repairs and maintenance are charged to the income statement during the financial year in which they are incurred.

Depreciation of property and equipment is charged to the income statement based on the straight-line method. The estimated useful lives range as follows:

	Years
Buildings	20
Leasehold improvements	4
Computers and office equipment	4
Furniture and fixtures	4
Motor vehicles	5

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

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

Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing the proceeds with the carrying amount and are recognised in the income statement.

## 2.10 Intangible assets

Intangible assets, which comprise acquired computer software licenses and related costs, are stated at cost less accumulated amortisation and impairment loss. Acquired computer software licenses are capitalised on the basis of the cost incurred to acquire the specific software and bring it to use. These costs are amortised at 25% per annum using straight-line method.

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

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

### 2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

### 2.11 Impairment of non-financial assets

Assets that are subject to amortisation or depreciation are reviewed for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable. An impairment loss is recognised for the amount by which the asset's carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's fair value less costs to sell and value in use. For the purposes of assessing impairment, assets are grouped at the lowest levels for which there are separately identified cash flows (cash-generating units).

Any impairment loss is charged to income statement in the year in which it arises. Reversal of impairment loss is recognised in the income statement to the extent that the asset's carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation and amortisation, had no impairment loss been recognised.

### 2.12 Borrowings

Borrowings are recognised initially at cost and subsequently stated at the amount of the principal outstanding. Fees paid on the establishment of borrowing facilities are charged to income statement.

## 2.13 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.

When there are a number of similar obligations, the likelihood that an outflow will be required in settlement is determined by considering the class of obligations as a whole. A provision is recognised even if the likelihood of an outflow with respect to any one item included in the same class of obligations may be small.

### 2.14 Current and deferred income tax

The current income tax, recognised in the income statement, is calculated on the basis of the tax laws enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date in the Kingdom of Cambodia where the Company operates and generates taxable income.

Deferred tax is provided using the balance sheet liability method, providing for temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the amounts used for taxation purposes. The amount of deferred tax provided is based on the expected manner of realisation or settlement of the carrying amount of assets and liabilities, based on laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset if there is a legally enforceable right to offset current tax liabilities and assets and they relate to income taxes levied by the same tax authority on the same taxable entity.

A deferred tax asset is recognised only to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which temporary difference can be utilised. Deferred tax assets are reviewed at each reporting date and are reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that the related tax benefit will be realised.

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

### 2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

### 2.15 Interest income and expense recognition

Interest income earned on loans is recognised on an accrual basis taking into consideration the principal amount of loans outstanding. When a loan becomes non-performing (past due 30 days or more), the recording of interest as income is suspended until it is realised on a cash basis.

Interest expenses on borrowings are recognised on an accrual basis.

### 2.16 Other operating income

Loan processing fee income is recognised as other income when the loan is disbursed to customers. The loan processing fee income is calculated using the principal and fee rate.

#### 2.17 Leases

Leases in which a significant portion of the risks and rewards of ownership are retained by the lessor are classified as operating leases. Payments made under operating leases (net of any incentives received from the lessor) are charged to the income statement on a straight-line basis over the period of the lease.

### 2.18 Rounding of amounts

Amounts in the financial statements have been rounded off to the nearest dollar and thousand Khmer Riel ("Riel'000") for US\$ and Riel amounts, respectively.

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

### 3. 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, assumptions and judgements concerning the future. The resulting accounting estimates will, by definition, seldom equal the related actual results. The estimates, assumptions and judgements that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year are discussed below.

## (i) Key sources of estimation uncertainty

### a) Allowance for bad and doubtful loans

The Company is required to follow the mandatory credit classification and provisioning in accordance with Prakas No. B7-02-186 dated 13 September 2002 of the NBC. The NBC requires microfinance institutions to classify their loan portfolios into four classes, and a minimum mandatory level of provision is made depending on the classification concerned. For the purpose of loan classification, the Company is required to take into account the borrower's historical payment experience and financial condition.

In addition to the required provision, an additional provision for loan losses is made at the rate of 1% (2016: 1%) of all outstanding loans, which is based on the Company's experience and industry prospects.

### b) Taxes

The taxation system in Cambodia is characterised by numerous taxes and frequently changing legislation, which is often unclear, contradictory and subject to interpretation. Taxes are subject to review and investigation by a number of authorities, which are empowered by law to impose fines, penalties and interest charges.

These factors may create potential tax exposures for the Company. Directors believe that they have understood relevant tax regulations and adequately provided for tax liabilities based on their interpretation of the current tax legislation. However, where the final tax outcome of these matters is different from the amounts that were initially recorded, such differences will impact the income tax and deferred tax provisions in the period in which such determination is made.

#### (ii) Critical judgments in applying accounting policies

There are no critical judgements made by the Management in the process of applying the Company's accounting policies that have the most significant effect on the amount recognised in these financial statements apart from those involving estimates, which are dealt with above.

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

### 4. CASH ON HAND

	31 Decemb	<b>31 December 2017</b>		mber 2017 31 Decem		ber 2016
	US\$	Riel '000	US\$	Riel '000		
Head office (Phnom Penh) Provincial branches	29,908	120,739	11,064	44,665		
Takeo	7,620	30,762	20,004	80,756		
Pursat	12,369	49,934	17,580	70,970		
Phnom Proek	10,642	42,962	11,422	46,111		
Battambang	37,707	152,223	16,976	68,532		
Banteay Meanchey	8,710	35,161	9,326	37,650		
		_		_		
	106,956	431,781	86,372	348,684		

### 5. BALANCES WITH THE NBC

	31 Decemb	<b>31 December 2017</b>		er 2016
	US\$	Riel'000	US\$	Riel'000
Current account Statutory capital deposit*	1,761 154,432	7,109 623,442	1,256 154,432	5,070 623,442
	156,193	630,551	155,688	628,512

<sup>\*</sup> In compliance with Prakas B7-06-209 dated 13 September 2006 on the Licensed Microfinance Institutions, the Company is required to maintain a statutory capital deposit with the NBC of 5% of paid-up capital. This deposit is refundable should the Company voluntarily liquidate.

The statutory capital deposit in US\$ earns interest from 0.20% to 0.22% per annum (2016: 0.20% to 0.22%). The interest payment is settled semi-annually.

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

### 6. BALANCES WITH OTHER BANKS

	<b>31 December 2017</b>		2017 31 December 2	
	US\$	Riel '000	US\$	Riel '000
Local banks:				
Current accounts	1,052,044	4,247,102	499,233	2,015,404
Savings accounts	-	-	1,069,234	4,316,497
Term deposits	12,500	50,462	12,500	50,463
			· ·	
	1,064,544	4,297,564	1,580,967	6,382,364

Annual interest rates on the balances with other banks are summarised as follows:

	31 December 2017	31 December 2016		
Current accounts	0% - 0.50%	0%		
Savings accounts	0% - 0.25%	0.15% - 0.25%		
Term deposits	2.50%	3.25%		

## 7. LOANS TO CUSTOMERS

	31 December 2017		31 December 2017 31 De		31 Decem	ber 2016
	US\$	Riel '000	US\$	Riel '000		
Individual loans	9,042,029	36,502,671	11,302,221	45,627,066		
Allowance for bad and doubtful loans						
Specific	(181,495)	(732,695)	(75,444)	(304,567)		
General	(85,963)	(347,033)	(110,909)	(447,740)		
	(267,458)	(1,079,728)	(186,353)	(752,307)		
	8,774,571	35,422,943	11,115,868	44,874,759		

The movements in allowance for bad and doubtful loans to customers were as follows:

	<b>31 December 2017</b>		31 Decemb	er 2016
	US\$	Riel '000	US\$	Riel '000
At the beginning of year	186,353	752,307	168,733	683,369
Allowance during the year	322,139	1,300,475	108,088	436,351
Written off during the year Exchange difference	(239,963) (1,071)	(968,731) (4,323)	(90,884) 416	(366,899) (514)
Exchange difference	(1,0/1)	(4,323)	710	(314)
At the end of year	267,458	1,079,728	186,353	752,307

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

## 7. LOANS TO CUSTOMERS (continued)

Loans to customers are analysed as follows:

## (a) By maturity:

	<b>31 December 2017</b>		7 31 December 20	
	US\$	Riel'000	US\$	Riel'000
No later than 1 month Later than 1 month and no later	165,882	669,666	525,052	2,119,635
than 3 months  Later than 3 months and no later	94,907	383,140	2,364,546	9,545,672
than 12 months	1,530,767	6,179,706	1,614,064	6,515,976
Later than 12 months	7,250,473	29,270,159	6,798,559	27,445,783
	9,042,029	36,502,671	11,302,221	45,627,066

### (b) By currency:

	31 December 2017		31 December 2016	
	US\$	Riel'000	US\$	Riel'000
US Dollars Thai Baht Khmer Riel	7,291,199 1,076,315 674,515	29,434,570 4,345,084 2,723,017	9,333,187 1,366,101 602,933	37,678,076 5,514,950 2,434,040
	9,042,029	36,502,671	11,302,221	45,627,066

On 1 December 2016, the NBC issued a Prakas No. B7-016-334 on Provision of Credit in National Currency of Banking and Financial Institutions, required all institutions to have loans in national currency (Riel) at least 10% of the total loan portfolio. The Company is required to fully implement this requirement by 31 December 2019.

### (c) By economic sector:

	<b>31 December 2017</b>		31 December 2017 31 December	
	US\$	Riel'000	US\$	Riel'000
Agriculture Service Others	6,669,854 210,270 2,161,905	26,926,201 848,860 8,727,610	10,744,912 416,320 140,989	43,377,210 1,680,684 569,172
	9,042,029	36,502,671	11,302,221	45,627,066

### (d) By residents:

	31 December 2017		31 December 2016	
	US\$	Riel '000	US\$	Riel '000
Residents	9,042,029	36,502,671	11,302,221	45,627,066

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

## 7. LOANS TO CUSTOMERS (continued)

## (e) By relationship:

	<b>31 December 2017</b>		31 December 2016	
	US\$	Riel '000	US\$	Riel '000
External customers	8,980,511	36,254,323	11,222,008	45,303,246
Related parties	10,094	40,749	-	-
Staff loans	51,424	207,599	80,213	323,820
	9,042,029	36,502,671	11,302,221	45,627,066

## (f) By performance:

	31 December 2017		31 Decem	ber 2016
	US\$	Riel'000	US\$	Riel'000
Unsecured loans*				
Standard loans	8,599,620	34,716,665	11,090,908	44,773,996
Sub-standard loans	128,582	519,086	113,122	456,674
Doubtful loans	200,940	811,195	48,656	196,424
Loss loans	112,887	455,725	49,535	199,972
	9,042,029	36,502,671	11,302,221	45,627,066

<sup>\*</sup> Unsecured loans represent the uncollateralised loans and loans secured by soft title deeds which is not issued by cadastral departments.

## (g) By location:

	31 Decem	31 December 2017		ber 2016
	US\$	Riel'000	US\$	Riel'000
Phnom Penh	61,518	248,348	80,213	323,820
Phnom Proek	1,747,902	7,056,280	1,548,714	6,252,158
Pursat	1,496,283	6,040,494	2,059,671	8,314,892
Takeo	1,212,028	4,892,957	1,465,467	5,916,090
Battambang	3,739,564	15,096,620	5,378,327	21,712,306
Banteay Meanchey	784,734	3,167,972	769,829	3,107,800
				·
	9,042,029	36,502,671	11,302,221	45,627,066

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

## 7. LOANS TO CUSTOMERS (continued)

## (h) By interest rate (per annum)

## (i) By relationship

	31 December 2017	31 December 2016
External customers	17.40% - 36.00%	20.4% - 36.0%
Related parties	12.00%	_
Staff loans	12.00%	15.6%
(ii) By currencies		
	31 December 2017	31 December 2016

 US Dollars
 12.00% - 33.60%
 15.60% - 36.00%

 Thai Baht
 17.40% - 33.60%
 25.00% - 34.80%

 Khmer Riel
 17.40% - 36.00%
 25.20% - 36.00%

The higher than statutory interest rate ceiling limits as of 31 December 2017 represent interest rates on loans disbursed prior to the effective date of the new regulation on 1 April 2017.

### 8. OTHER ASSETS

	<b>31 December 2017</b>		31 December 2017 31 Decemb		ber 2016
	US\$	Riel'000	US\$	Riel'000	
Accrued interest receivable	190,268	768,112	373,426	1,507,521	
Prepayments	30,474	123,024	31,903	128,792	
Staff advances	30,100	121,514	-	-	
Other receivables	2,727	11,008	2,813	11,356	
	253,569	1,023,658	408,142	1,647,669	

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

## 9. PROPERTY AND EQUIPMENT

-	Leasehold improvements US\$	Computers and office equipment US\$	Furniture and fixtures US\$	Motor vehicles US\$	Total US\$
Cost					
At 1 January 2017	9,093	89,988	62,780	9,125	170,986
Additions	-	23,558	6,436	14,123	44,117
Write-off	-	(12,663)	(5,169)	-	(17,832)
At 31 December 2017	9,093	100,883	64,047	23,248	197,271
Accumulated depreciation					
At 1 January 2017	(3,400)	(58,419)	(35,569)	(6,540)	(103,928)
Depreciation charge	(2,136)	(18,575)	(12,518)	(4,414)	(37,643)
Written-off	-	12,796	4,491	- · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	17,287
At 31 December 2017	(5,536)	(64,198)	(43,596)	(10,954)	(124,284)
Net book value	3,557	36,685	20,451	12,294	72,987
In Riel'000 equivalent	14,360	148,097	82,561	49,631	294,649

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

## **9. PROPERTY AND EQUIPMENT** (continued)

	Buildings US\$	Leasehold improvements US\$	Computers and office equipment US\$	Furniture and fixtures US\$	Motor vehicles US\$	Total US\$
Cost						
At 1 January 2016	22,485	6,020	73,617	53,178	9,125	164,425
Additions	-	3,073	16,371	10,385	-	29,829
Written-off	(22,485)	-	-	(783)	-	(23,268)
At 31 December 2016		9,093	89,988	62,780	9,125	170,986
Accumulated depreciation						
At 1 January 2016	(11,992)	(1,505)	(43,036)	(24,686)	(4,715)	(85,934)
Depreciation charge	(1,874)	(1,895)	(15,383)	(11,649)	(1,825)	(32,626)
Written-off	13,866	-	-	` <sup>′</sup> 766	-	14,632
At 31 December 2016		(3,400)	(58,419)	(35,569)	(6,540)	(103,928)
Net book value		5,693	31,569	27,211	2,585	67,058
In Riel'000 equivalent		22,983	127,444	109,851	10,436	270,713

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

## 10. INTANGIBLE ASSETS

	Computer software US\$	Total US\$
Cost		
At 1 January 2017 Written-off	94,422 (87,672)	94,422 (87,672)
At 31 December 2017	6,750	6,750
Accumulated amortisation At 1 January 2017 Amortisation charge Written-off	(77,858) (14,473) 87,672	(77,858) (14,473) 87,672
At 31 December 2017	(4,659)	(4,659)
Net book value	2,091	2,091
In Riel'000 equivalent	8,441	8,441
Cost At 1 January 2016 Additions	94,422 	94,422 -
At 31 December 2016	94,422	94,422
Accumulated depreciation At 1 January 2016 Amortisation charge	(54,252) (23,606)	(54,252) (23,606)
At 31 December 2016	(77,858)	(77,858)
Net book value	16,564	16,564
In Riel'000 equivalent	66,869	66,869

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

### 11. BORROWINGS

	<b>31 December 2017</b>		<b>31 December 2016</b>	
	US\$	Riel'000	US\$	Riel'000
Hivos-Triodos Fonds	850,000	3,431,450	2,000,000	8,074,000
Triple Jump	-	_	1,500,850	6,058,932
Luxembourg Microfinance				
Development Fund	664,479	2,682,502	798,572	3,223,835
Triple Jump B.V	524,275	2,116,498	521,061	2,103,523
Mr. Hsu Ming-Yee (note 22b)	500,000	2,018,500	500,000	2,018,500
OikoCredit	400,000	1,614,800	500,000	2,018,500
Phillip Bank	250,001	1,009,254	416,667	1,682,085
Mr. Mak Sarun (note 22b)	<u> </u>	_	60,000	242,220
	3,188,755	12,873,004	6,297,150	25,421,595

The above borrowings are analysed as follows:

## (a) By maturity:

	31 December 2017		31 December 2016	
	US\$	Riel'000	US\$	Riel'000
No later than 1 year Later than 1 year and no later than 5 years	2,014,479	8,132,452	1,500,850	6,058,931
	1,174,276	4,740,552	4,796,300	19,362,664
	3,188,755	12,873,004	6,297,150	25,421,595

## (b) By currency:

	31 Decem	31 December 2017		ber 2016
	US\$	Riel'000	US\$	Riel'000
US Dollars Thai Baht	2,500,001 688,754	10,092,504 2,780,500	5,477,517 819,633	22,112,736 3,308,859
	3,188,755	12,873,004	6,297,150	25,421,595

## (c) By interest rate (per annum):

	31 December 2017	31 December 2016
US Dollars	9.30% - 11.05%	9.30% to 11.05%
Thai Baht	13.37% - 13.95%	13.37% to 13.95%

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

### 12. OTHER LIABILITIES

	31 Decemi	<b>31 December 2017</b>		oer 2016
	US\$	Riel '000	US\$	Riel '000
Deferred interest income	53,218	214,841	105,963	427,773
Accrued interest payable	54,557	220,247	116,818	471,594
Other tax payables	9,139	36,894	15,336	61,911
Other payables	9,108	36,767	23,881	96,408
				_
	126,022	508,749	261,998	1,057,686

### 13. PROVISION FOR SEVERANCE PAY

	<b>31 December 2017</b>		<b>31 December 2016</b>	
	US\$	Riel'000	US\$	Riel'000
At the beginning of year	140,708	568,038	137,527	556,984
Charges during the year	30,666	123,799	35,482	143,241
Payments made during the year	(21,011)	(84,822)	(32,301)	(130,399)
Translation difference		<u> </u>		(1,788)
At the end of year	150,363	607,015	140,708	568,038

## 14. SHARE CAPITAL

	31 December 2017		31 December 2016	
	US\$	Riel'000	US\$	Riel'000
Registered, issued and fully paid 25,955 shares of US\$119 each				
Oknha Phou Puy (100%)	3,088,645	12,468,860	3,088,645	12,468,860

### 15. INTEREST INCOME

		Year ended 31 December 2017		ended ber 2016
	US\$	Riel'000	US\$	Riel'000
Interest income from: Loans to customers Balances with other banks	2,250,751 16,297	9,086,282 65,791	2,856,904 5,024	11,533,321 20,282
	2,267,048	9,152,073	2,861,928	11,553,603

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

### **16. INTEREST EXPENSE**

	Year e	Year ended 31 December 2017		Year ended	
	31 Decem			ber 2016	
	US\$	Riel'000	US\$	Riel'000	
Interest on borrowings	564,748	2,279,888	615,897	2,486,376	

## 17. OTHER OPERATING INCOME

		Year ended 31 December 2017		Year ended 31 December 2016	
	US\$	Riel'000	US\$	Riel'000	
Recovery of loans written off Other income	32,250	130,193	8,661	34,964	
Foreign exchange gains	240,009 57,812	968,916 233,388	38,045 14,323	153,588 57,822	
	330,071	1,332,497	61,029	246,374	

### 18. PERSONNEL EXPENSES

		Year ended 31 December 2017		Year ended 31 December 2016	
	US\$	Riel'000	US\$	Riel'000	
Salaries and wages Severance pay Training expenses Other employee benefits	627,110 30,666 1,443 15,465	2,531,643 123,799 5,825 62,432	610,847 35,482 5,928 20,486	2,465,989 143,241 23,931 82,702	
	674,684	2,723,699	672,743	2,715,863	

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

### 19. OTHER OPERATING EXPENSES

	Year ended 31 December 2017		Year ended 31 December 2016	
	US\$	Riel'000	US\$	Riel'000
	450.040		445.065	4== 000
Director fees	150,812	608,828	117,365	473,803
Rental expenses	101,095	408,121	96,208	388,391
Professional fee	66,878	269,986	63,252	255,350
Fuel and vehicle operating				
expenses	52,376	211,442	51,401	207,506
Travel and transportation expenses	28,273	114,138	25,335	102,277
Printing and stationery expenses	26,001	104,966	26,348	106,367
Communication expenses	21,205	85,605	21,929	88,527
Utility expenses	18,164	73,328	18,604	75,104
Penalties	15,999	64,588	10,364	41,839
Bank charges	10,825	43,701	6,972	28,146
Entertainment expenses	8,875	35,828	5,735	23,152
Low value assets	6,738	27,201	8,122	32,789
Insurance expenses	5,361	21,642	5,467	22,070
Subscription fees	4,000	16,148	5,609	22,644
Marketing and advertisement				
expenses	2,718	10,973	3,808	15,373
Repairs and maintenance expenses	1,380	5,571	390	1,574
Loss on assets written-off	545	2,200	8,636	34,864
Fees and commission on borrowing	_	· -	20,478	82,670
Rebate expenses	_	_	367	1,482
Other expenses	38,898	157,031	46,796	188,915
·				
-	560,143	2,261,297	543,186	2,192,843

#### 20. TAXATION

## (a) Profit tax credit

Profit tax credit represents the overpayment of income tax expense. The amount will be utilised against future tax payable upon approval from the General Department of Taxation. The management believes that they are able to recover it.

### (b) Deferred tax assets, net

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to offset current tax assets against current tax liabilities and when deferred taxes relate to the same fiscal authority. The offset amounts were as follows:

	31 Decem	31 December 2017		31 December 2016	
	US\$	Riel'000	US\$	Riel'000	
Deferred tax assets Deferred tax liabilities	61,978 (8,807)	250,205 (35,554)	73,878 (918)	298,246 (3,706)	
	53,171	214,651	72,960	294,540	

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

## **20. TAXATION** (continued)

## **(b) Deferred tax assets, net** (continued)

The movement in deferred tax assets was as follow:

	31 December 2017		<b>31 December 2016</b>	
	US\$	Riel'000	US\$	Riel'000
Balance at beginning of year Charged to income statement Translation difference	73,878 (11,900) 	298,246 (48,040) -	92,438 (18,560) -	376,685 (74,927) (3,512)
Balance at end of year	61,978	250,205	73,878	298,246

The movement in deferred tax liabilities was as follow:

	<b>31 December 2017</b>		<b>31 December 2016</b>	
	US\$	Riel'000	US\$	Riel'000
Balance at beginning of year (Charged)/credited to income	(918)	(3,706)	(3,423)	(13,863)
statement Translation difference	(7,889) 	(31,848)	2,505 	10,113 44
Balance at end of year	(8,807)	(35,554)	(918)	(3,706)

The movement in net deferred tax assets is as follow:

	31 December 2017		<b>31 December 2016</b>	
	US\$	Riel'000	US\$	Riel'000
Balance at beginning of year Charged to income statement Currency translation differences	72,960 (19,789) 	294,540 (79,889) -	89,015 (16,055)	360,511 (64,814) (1,157)
Balance at end of year	53,171	214,651	72,960	294,540

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

## **20. TAXATION** (continued)

## (b) Deferred tax assets, net (continued)

Deferred tax assets/(liabilities) are attributable to the following:

	<b>31 December 2017</b>		<b>31 December 2016</b>	
	US\$	Riel'000	US\$	Riel'000
Severance pay and bonuses Deferred interest income Allowance for bad and doubtful	30,073 10,644	121,405 42,970	31,106 21,193	125,576 85,556
loans Unrealised exchange gain	19,764 (8,807)	79,787 (35,554)	24,444 (2,865)	98,680 (11,566)
Property and equipment and intangible assets	1,497	6,043	(918)	(3,706)
	53,171	214,651	72,960	294,540

## (c) Current income tax liabilities

	<b>31 December 2017</b>		31 December 2016	
	US\$	Riel'000	US\$	Riel'000
Balance at beginning of year Income tax expense (note 20 (d)) Income tax paid	165,263 69,726 (188,321)	667,167 281,484 (760,252)	168,326 188,036 (200,472)	681,720 759,101 (809,305)
Under provision in respect of prior year Translation difference	<u> </u>	- -	9,373	37,840 (2,189)
Balance at end of year	46,668	188,399	165,263	667,167

## (d) Income tax expense

	Year ended 31 December 2017		Year ended 31 December 2016	
	US\$	Riel'000	US\$	Riel'000
Current tax:				
Current tax on profit for the year	69,726	281,484	188,036	759,101
Profit tax credit written down	-	-	41,608	167,971
Adjustment in respect of prior year	-	<u> </u>	9,373	37,840
	69,726	281,484	239,017	964,912
Deferred tax:				
Deferred tax	19,789	79,888	16,055	64,814
<u>-</u>	89,515	361,372	255,072	1,029,726

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

## **20. TAXATION** (continued)

Reconciliation between income tax expense and accounting profit:

	Year ended		Year ended	
	31 Decem	ber 2017	<b>31 December 2016</b>	
	US\$	Riel'000	US\$	Riel'000
Profit before income tax	423,289	1,708,819	926,815	3,741,552
Tax calculated at a rate of 20% Expenses not deductible for tax	84,658	341,764	185,363	748,310
purpose	7,384	29,809	3,875	15,643
Profit tax credit written down Recognition of previously unrecognised deductible	· -	-	41,608	167,971
temporary difference	(2,527)	(10,201)	14,853	59,963
Adjustment in respect of prior year			9,373	37,839
	89,515	361,372	255,072	1,029,726

## 21. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

	<b>31 December 2017</b>		<b>31 December 2016</b>	
	US\$	Riel '000	US\$	Riel '000
Cash on hand Balances with NBC - current	106,956	431,781	86,372	348,684
account	1,761	7,109	1,256	5,070
Balances with banks matured not later than 3 months	1,052,044	4,247,102	1,568,467	6,331,902
	1,160,761	4,685,992	1,656,095	6,685,656

### 22. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

Transactions with directors and key management personnel are considered related party transactions.

## (a) Transactions with related parties

	Year ended 31 December 2017		Year ended 31 December 2016	
	US\$	Riel'000	US\$	Riel'000
Interest paid to directors during the year (note 22b)	49,328	199,137	56,425	227,788

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

# 22. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS (continued)

# (a) Transactions with related parties (continued)

	Year ei 31 Decemb		Year ended 31 December 2016		
	US\$	Riel'000	US\$	Riel'000	
Interest income from key					
management during the year	11,760	47,475	<u> </u>	_	

# (b) Balance with related parties

	31 Decem	ber 2017	<b>31 December 2016</b>		
	US\$	Riel'000	US\$	Riel'000	
Amount due to:					
Mr. Hsu Ming-Yee (*) Mr. Mak Sarun (**)	500,000	2,018,500	500,000 60,000	2,018,500 242,220	
MI. Mak Saluli (**)			00,000	242,220	
	500,000	2,018,500	560,000	2,260,720	
Amount due from: Key management	10,094	40,749	_	_	
Rey management	10,094	40,749			
Staff advance: Key management	30,100	121,514	<u>-</u> _		

<sup>\*</sup> This represents the borrowing from Mr. Hsu Ming-Yee (director) and his relatives. The first loan amounting to US\$180,000 was obtained on 01 July 2015 with interest rate of 10.47% per annum, and the second loan amounting to US\$320,000 was obtained on 01 September 2015 with interest rate of 10.59% per annum. The interest is repayable monthly and the principal is payable on maturities which are three years from the disbursement dates.

# (c) Key management compensation

Key management refer to those who make critical decisions in relation to the strategic direction of the Company (including their close family members).

For the year ended 31 December 2017, the amount of US\$150,812 (2016: US\$117,365) was paid to Board of Directors as remuneration for their roles of the Company.

The total salary and other benefits paid to key management personnel during the year 2017 amounted to US\$197,746 (2016: US\$144,914).

<sup>\*\*</sup> This represent the borrowing from Mr. Mak Sarun (director). The loan amounting to US\$60,000 was obtained on 01 June 2016 with interest rate of 10.59% per annum. The interest is repayable monthly and the principal is payable on maturity which is four years from the disbursement date.

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

### 23. COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES

### **Operating lease commitments**

The Company leases various offices under cancellable operating lease agreements. The Company is required to give a three-month notice for the termination of these agreements. The lease expenses are charged as rental expenses in the income statement during the year.

### 24. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT

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

The Company does not use derivative financial instruments such as foreign exchange contract and interest rate swap to manage its risk exposure.

The financial assets and liabilities held by the Company were as follows:

	31 Decem	ber 2017	31 December 2016		
	US\$	Riel '000	US\$	Riel '000	
Financial assets					
Cash on hand	106,956	431,781	86,372	348,684	
Balances with the NBC	156,193	630,551	155,688	628,512	
Balances with other banks	1,064,544	4,297,564	1,580,967	6,382,364	
Loans to customers	8,774,571	35,422,943	11,115,868	44,874,759	
Other assets	190,268	768,112	373,426	1,507,521	
Total financial assets	10,292,532	41,550,951	13,312,321	53,741,840	
Financial liabilities					
Borrowings	3,188,755	12,873,004	6,297,150	25,421,595	
Other liabilities	63,665	257,014	140,699	568,002	
Total financial liabilities	3,252,420	13,130,018	6,437,849	25,989,597	
Net financial assets	7,040,112	28,420,933	6,874,472	27,752,243	

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

# 24. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

#### 24.1 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 exposures arise principally in lending activities that lead to loans to customers. Credit risks are managed and studied by the credit assessment team before loans are disbursed to customers.

The lending activities are guided by the Company's credit policy to ensure that the overall objectives in the area of lending are achieved; i.e., that the loan portfolio is strong and healthy and credit risks are well diversified. The credit policy documents the lending policy, collateral policy, and credit approval processes and procedures implemented to ensure compliance with the NBC's guidelines.

# (a) Credit risk management

The Company is exposed to credit risk primarily with respect to loans and balances with banks. Such risks are monitored on a revolving basis and subject to annual follow-up visits. Exposure to credit risk is managed through regular analysis of the ability of borrowers and potential borrowers to meet interest and capital repayment obligations and by changing these lending limits where appropriate. Loans are also provided to those borrowers that are deemed profitable.

The Board of Directors approves accounts opening with banks that are financially sound.

### (b) Risk limit control and mitigation policies

The Company employs a range of policies and practices to mitigate credit risk. The most traditional of these is the taking of security in the form of soft title deed collateral for loans to customers, which is common practice. The Company implements guidelines on the acceptability of specific classes of collateral or credit risk mitigation. The principal collateral type to secure for loans to customers is soft title deed collateral over residential properties (land, buildings and other properties).

# (c) Impairment and provisioning policies

The Company is required to follow the mandatory credit classification and provisioning in accordance with Prakas B7-02-186 dated 13 September 2002 on loan classification and provisioning. The NBC requires microfinance institutions to classify their loan portfolio into four classes and ensure that the minimum mandatory level of specific allowance is made depending on the classification concerned and regardless of the assets (except for cash) pledged as collateral.

In addition to the specific allowance above, an additional general allowance is made at the rate of 1% (2016: 1%) of outstanding standard loans as at 31 December 2017 which is based on the Company's experience and industry prospects.

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

## 24. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

# **25.1 Credit risk** (continued)

# (d) Maximum exposure to credit risk before collateral held or other credit enhancements

Management believes that the Company's maximum exposure to credit risk is limited to the carrying amount of the followings less allowance for bad and doubtful loans.

	31 Decem	ber 2017	<b>31 December 2016</b>		
	US\$	Riel'000	US\$	Riel'000	
Credit exposure relating to on- balance sheet assets:					
Balances with other banks	1,064,544	4,297,564	1,580,967	6,382,364	
Loans to customers - net	8,774,571	35,422,943	11,115,868	44,874,759	
Other assets	190,268	768,112	373,426	1,507,521	
	10,029,383	40,488,619	13,070,261	52,764,644	

The above table represents a worst case scenario of credit risk exposure to the Company at 31 December 2017 and 31 December 2016, without taking account of any collateral held or other credit enhancement attached. For on-balance sheet assets, the exposures set out above are based on net carrying amounts.

As shown above, 87% of total maximum exposure is derived from loans to customers (2016: 85%).

Management is confident in its ability to continue to control and sustain minimal exposure of credit risk to the Company resulting from its loans to customers on the following basis:

- 92% of the loans to customers are considered to be neither past due nor impaired (2016: 98%); and
- The Company has introduced a strict selection and collection process for granting loans to customers.

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

## 24. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

### **24.1 Credit risk** (continued)

### (e) Loans to customers

	31 Decem	ber 2017	<b>31 December 2016</b>		
	US\$	Riel'000	US\$	Riel'000	
Loans to customers neither past due nor impaired (i)	8,315,606	33,570,101	11,031,687	44,534,920	
Loans to customers past due but not impaired (ii)  Loans to customers individually	275,373	1,111,681	54,515	220,077	
impaired (iii)	451,050	1,820,889	216,019	872,069	
Gross amount	9,042,029	36,502,671	11,302,221	45,627,066	
Less:					
Specific allowance (iv)	(181,495)	(732,695)	(75,444)	(304,567)	
General allowance	(85,963)	(347,033)	(110,909)	(447,740)	
Net loans to customers	8,774,572	35,422,943	11,115,868	44,874,759	

For the purpose of loan provisioning, expected recovery from collaterals (except cash) is not taken into consideration. This is in accordance with the NBC's requirement. The total allowance for bad and doubtful loans is US\$267,458 which represents allowance as required by Prakas B7-02-186 dated 13 September 2002 and 1% general allowance for mandatory outstanding balance of standard loans.

It is not practical to obtain fair value of collateral due to costs of obtaining such information outweigh the potential benefits. The Company's policy is to fund up to 50% of the collateral value.

### (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. Gross amount loans to customers that were past due but not impaired were as follows:

	31 Decem	ber 2017	<b>31 December 2016</b>		
	US\$	Riel'000	US\$	Riel'000	
Past due less than 30 days	275,373	1,111,681	54,515	220,077	

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

## 24. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

## **24.1 Credit risk** (continued)

# (e) Loans to customers (continued)

### (iii) Loans to customers individually impaired

The classification and provisioning for bad and doubtful debts, loans to customers of 30 days or more past due are considered impaired and the minimum level of specific allowance for impairment is made depending on the classification concerned, unless other information is available to indicate the contrary.

Gross amount of loans to customers individually impaired were as follows:

	31 Decem	ber 2017	31 December 2016		
	US\$	Riel'000	US\$	Riel'000	
Past due 30-59 days	33,247	134,218	38,295	154,597	
Past due 60-89 days	22,087	89,165	23,579	95,188	
Past due 90 days or more	395,716	1,597,506	154,145	622,284	
	451,050	1,820,889	216,019	872,069	

### (iv) Specific allowance for bad and doubtful loans

Specific allowance is provided in accordance with its accounting policies and the NBC's requirements. Loan ageing analysis is the basis for the loan provisioning. For the purpose of loan provisioning, the expected recovery from collateral (except cash) is not taken into consideration in accordance with the NBC's requirements.

### (v) Loans to customers renegotiated

Restructuring activities include extended payment arrangements, modification and deferral of payments. Following restructuring, the loan is still kept in its current classification unless there is strong evidence of improvement in the customer's financial condition.

There were no renegotiated loans to customers at 31 December 2017 (2016: nil).

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

## 24. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

# 24.1 Credit risk (continued)

### (f) Repossessed collateral

The Company did not obtain any assets by taking possession of collateral held as security during the year ended 31 December 2017 (2016: nil).

## (g) Concentration of financial assets with credit risk exposure

### (i) Geographical sector

All loans provided and all other assets are located in Cambodia only.

### (ii) Industry sector

The following table breaks down the Company's main credit exposure at their carrying amounts, as categorised by the industry sectors of the counterparties.

-	Agriculture US\$	Services US\$	Financial institution s US\$	Other categories US\$	Total US\$	Total Riel '000
As at 31 December 2017						
Balances with other banks	_	_	1,064,544	_	1,064,544	4,297,564
Loans to customers (*)	6,669,854	210,270	-	2,161,905	9,042,029	36,502,671
Other assets	156,111	1,780	-	32,377	190,268	768,112
<del>-</del>				-		
-	6,825,965	212,050	1,064,544	2,194,282	10,296,841	41,568,347
As at 31 December 2016 Balances with other						
banks	_	_	1,580,967	-	1,580,967	6,382,364
Loans to customers (*)	10,744,912	416,320	-	140,989	11,302,221	45,627,066
Other assets	366,010	4,646		2,770	373,426	1,507,521
=	11,110,922	420,966	1,580,967	143,759	13,256,614	53,516,951

<sup>(\*)</sup> Excluding allowance for bad and doubtful loans

### 24.2 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.

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

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

## 24. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

# **24.2 Market risk** (continued)

### (i) Foreign exchange risk

The Company operates in Cambodia and transacts in US\$, Khmer Riel, and Thai Baht and is exposed to currency risks, primarily with respect to Khmer Riel and Thai Baht.

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

Management monitors its foreign exchange risk against functional currency. However, the Company does not hedge its foreign exchange risk exposure arising from future commercial transactions and recognised assets and liabilities by using forward contracts as they considered that the foreign exchange risk was not significant.

The table below summarises the Company's exposure to foreign currency exchange rate risk at 31 December 2017 and 31 December 2016. Included in the table are the Company's financial instruments at carrying amount by currency in US\$ equivalent.

No sensitivity analysis is presented for foreign currency Riel and Baht as the impact is insignificant.

	(US	Total		
	US\$	ТНВ	Riel	US\$
31 December 2017		_		
Financial assets				
Cash on hand	71,110	5,513	30,333	106,956
Balances with the NBC	156,193	-	-	156,193
Balances with other banks	810,562	81,160	172,822	1,064,544
Loans to customers	7,053,482	1,059,692	661,397	8,774,571
Other assets	140,613	36,744	12,911	190,268
Total financial assets	8,231,960	1,183,109	877,463	10,292,532
Financial liabilities				
Borrowings	2,500,001	688,754	_	3,188,755
Accruals and other liabilities	32,512	31,073	80	63,665
Total financial liabilities	2,532,513	719,827	80	3,252,420
Net financial asset position	5,699,447	463,282	877,383	7,040,112
Riel'000 equivalent	23,008,668	1,870,269	3,541,996	28,420,933

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

## 24. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

### **24.2 Market risk** (continued)

### (i) Foreign exchange risk (continued)

	(US	Total		
	US\$	ТНВ	Riel	US\$
31 December 2016		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	-	
Financial assets				
Cash on hand	55,350	5,186	25,836	86,372
Balances with the NBC	155,688	-	-	155,688
Balances with other banks	1,153,308	50,317	377,342	1,580,967
Loans to customers	9,184,801	1,351,757	579,310	11,115,868
Other assets	262,935	91,467	19,024	373,426
Total financial assets	10,812,082	1,498,727	1,001,512	13,312,321
Financial liabilities				
Borrowings	5,477,517	819,633	_	6,297,150
Accruals and other liabilities	105,336	34,711	652	140,699
Total financial liabilities	5,582,853	854,344	652	6,437,849
Net financial asset position	5,229,229	644,383	1,000,860	6,874,472
Riel'000 equivalent	21,110,397	2,601,374	4,040,472	27,752,243

# (ii) Price risk

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

# (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 but 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 reprising that may be undertaken; however, the management regularly monitors the mismatch.

The table below summarises the Company's exposure to interest rate risks. It includes the Company's financial instruments at carrying amounts, categorised by the earlier of contractual re-pricing or maturity dates.

No sensitivity analysis is presented for interest rate risk as the fluctuation of interest rates of loan to customers and borrowings are fixed as agreed in contracts.

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

# 24. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

# 24.2 Market risk (continued)

(iii) Interest rate risk (continued)

The interest rate risk exposure of financial assets and financial liabilities are as follows:

	Less than 1 month US\$	1 month to 3 months US\$	3 months to 1 year US\$	1 year to 5 years US\$	Over 5 years US\$	Non interest bearing US\$	Total US\$
As at 31 December 2017 Assets							
Cash on hand	-	-	-	-	-	106,956	106,956
Balances with the NBC	-	-	-	-	154,432	1,761	156,193
Balances with other banks	-	-	12,500	-	· -	1,052,044	1,064,544
Loans to customers (*)	165,882	94,907	1,530,767	7,250,473	-	-	9,042,029
Other assets	190,268	-	-	-	-	-	190,268
Total financial assets	356,150	94,907	1,543,267	7,250,473	154,432	1,160,761	10,559,990
Liabilities							
Borrowings	425,000	589,479	1,000,000	1,174,276	-	-	3,188,755
Other liabilities	54,557	-	-	-	-	9,108	63,665
Total financial liabilities	479,557	589,479	1,000,000	1,174,276	-	9,108	3,252,420
Total interest re-pricing gap	(123,407)	(494,572)	543,267	6,076,197	154,432	1,151,653	7,307,570
Riel'000 equivalent	(498,194)	(1,996,587)	2,193,169	24,529,607	623,442	4,649,223	29,500,660

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

# 25. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

# 25.2 Market risk (continued)

(iii) Interest rate risk (continued)

	Less than 1 month US\$	1 month to 3 months US\$	3 months to 1 year US\$	1 year to 5 years US\$	Over 5 years US\$	Non interest bearing US\$	Total US\$
As at 31 December 2016							
Assets Cash on hand	_	_	_	_	_	86,372	86,372
Balances with the NBC	-	_	_	_	154,432	1,256	155,688
Balances with other banks	1,069,234	-	12,500	_	, _	499,233	1,580,967
Loans to customers (*)	525,052	2,364,546	1,614,064	6,798,559	-	-	11,302,221
Other assets	373,426		<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>		373,426
Total financial assets	1,967,712	2,364,546	1,626,564	6,798,559	154,432	586,861	13,498,674
Liabilities							
Borrowings	-	-	1,500,850	4,796,300	_	-	6,297,150
Other liabilities	116,818	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u> </u>	<u>-</u>	23,881	140,699
Total financial liabilities	116,818		1,500,850	4,796,300		23,881	6,437,849
Total interest re-pricing gap	1,850,894	2,364,546	125,714	2,002,259	154,432	562,980	7,060,825
Riel'000 equivalent	7,472,059	9,545,672	507,507	8,083,120	623,442	2,272,750	28,504,550

<sup>(\*)</sup> Excluding allowance for bad and doubtful loans

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

## 24. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

## 24.3 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 may be the failure to meet obligations to repay depositors and fulfil commitments to lend.

## (a) Liquidity risk management process

The management monitors balance sheet liquidity and manages the concentration and profile of debt maturities. Monitoring and reporting takes the form of the reviewing of the daily cash position and projections for the next week and month, as these are key periods for liquidity management. The management monitors the amount of cash collected and the projection of its disbursement.

# (b) Funding approach

The Company's main sources of liquidity arise from the shareholder's paid-up capital and borrowings. The sources of liquidity are reviewed regularly through management's review of the maturity of borrowings.

## (c) Non-derivative cash flows

The table on the following page presents the cash flows payable of the Company under non-derivative financial liabilities by remaining contractual maturities at the balance sheet date. The amounts disclosed in the table are the contractual undiscounted cash flows, whereas the Company manages the inherent liquidity risk based on expected undiscounted cash flows.

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

# 24. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

# **24.3 Liquidity risk** (continued)

## (c) Non-derivative cash flows (continued)

	Less than 1 month US\$	1 to 3 months US\$	3 to 12 months US\$	1 to 5 years US\$	Over 5 years US\$	Total US\$
As at 31 December 2017 Financial liabilities	<u> </u>					
Borrowings Other liabilities	431,382 9,108	636,269 -	1,484,908 -	912,275 -	-	3,464,834 9,108
Total financial liabilities by remaining contractual						
maturities	440,490	636,269	1,484,908	912,275		3,473,942
Riel'000 equivalent	1,778,258	2,568,618	5,994,574	3,682,854		14,024,304
As at 31 December 2016 Financial liabilities						
Borrowings	25,165	237,381	514,882	7,318,704	-	8,096,132
Other liabilities	23,881					23,881
Total financial liabilities by remaining contractual maturities	49,046	237,381	514,882	7,318,704		8,120,013
Riel'000 equivalent	197,999	958,307	2,078,579	29,545,608		32,780,493

The Company performs maturity analysis for financial liabilities that shows the remaining contractual maturities. However, the Company monitors the assets held to manage liquidity risk by performing weekly cash flows projection at all branches and monthly cash flows projection at head office. Where there is an anticipated shortage of cash flow, the management will consider below actions:

- Negotiate with lenders to renew the borrowing;
- Delay disbursing loans to customers temporarily;
- Seek for new borrowing; and/or
- Inject more capital from shareholder.

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

### 24. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

## 24.4 Fair value of financial assets and liabilities

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

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

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.

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

As at the balance sheet date, the fair values of financial instruments of the Company approximate their carrying amounts.

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

### i. Balances with the National Bank of Cambodia

Balances with the NBC include non-interest bearing current accounts and term deposits. The fair value of balances with NBC approximates the carrying amount.

#### ii. Balances with other banks

Balances with other banks include non-interest bearing current accounts, savings deposits and short-term deposits. The fair value of balances with banks approximates the carrying amount.

### iii. Loans to customers

Loans to customers are net of allowance for bad and doubtful loans and their carrying value approximates fair value. The allowance for bad and doubtful loans is made under the requirements of the NBC's Prakas and the Company's loan provisioning policy.

### iv. Borrowings

The fair value of fixed interest-bearing borrowings is not quoted in an active market. Their value approximates the carrying amount.

### v. Other assets and liabilities

The carrying amounts of other assets and liabilities are assumed to approximate their fair values as these are not materially sensitive to the shift in market interest.

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

### 24. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

# 24.5 Capital risk management

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

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

On 22 March 2016, the NBC issued a new Prakas No. B7-16-117, requiring microfinance institutions to have a minimum registered capital of at least Riel 6 billion (approximately US\$1.5 million). The microfinance institutions are required to fulfil this requirement within two years from the date of this Prakas.

The NBC requires all commercial banks and financial institutions to: i) adhere to the minimum capital requirement; ii) maintain net worth at least equal to the minimum capital amount; and iii) comply with solvency and liquidity ratios.

As at 31 December 2017, the Company has the registered capital amounting to US\$3,088,645 (equivalent to Riel 12 billion).

### 25. CURRENT AND NON-CURRENT

Management presents the financial statements based on liquidity. Information about short-term and long-term of financial assets and liabilities are disclosed in the financial risk management section. Property and equipment, intangible assets, profit tax credit and deferred tax assets are non-current assets. Provision for severance pay and current income tax liabilities are current liabilities.

### 26. COMPARATIVE INFORMATION

Certain corresponding figures have been reclassified to conform to current year presentation of the financial statements.

### 27. EVENTS AFTER REPORTING DATE

On 16 February 2018, the NBC issued a Circular No. B7-018-001 on the Implementation of Prakas on Credit Risk Grading and Impairment Provisioning, which clarifies the classification and impairment provisioning for short-term credit facilities as follows, among other clarifications:

Classification	Number of past due days	Allowance	
Normal	14 days or less	1%	
Special mention	15 days - 30 days	3%	
Substandard	31 days – 60 days	20%	
Doubtful	61 days – 90 days	50%	
Loss	91 days or more	100%	

In addition, banks and financial institutions shall provide allowance on off-balance sheet items per detailed instructions in the Circular. The Circular is effective from 16 February 2018.