

សំរឹទ្ធិសំអ SAMRITHISAK

ដើម្បីអាជីវកម្មឈានមុខគេជានិច្ច





www.samrithisak.com

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## SAMRITHISAK – VISION AND MISSION



## SAMRITHISAK – OVERVIEW

Founded in 2010, SAMRITHISAK Microfinance limited, under an initiative concept of Mr. Taing Ngoun and other 4 Cambodian investors.

Samrithisak provides full option of lending products to customers including long-term and short-term loan.



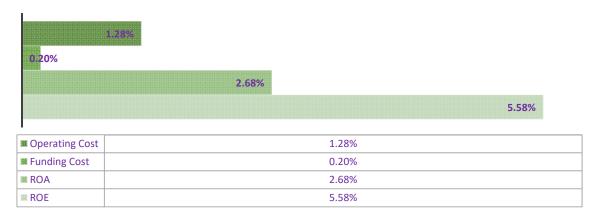
# Paid Up Capital



## FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

	2015	2016	2017	2018
Total Asset	8,522,722	11,630,093	14,757,321	24,709,247
Total Equity	3,570,318	3,987,857	6,784,457	12,510,670
		40.640.400	40.040.400	
Gross Loan Portfolio	7,711,700	10,648,492	13,319,408	23,022,427
Number of Client	1 247	1 050	2 707	2 077
Number of Client	1,247	1,859	2,797	2,877

## **Financial Hightligh**

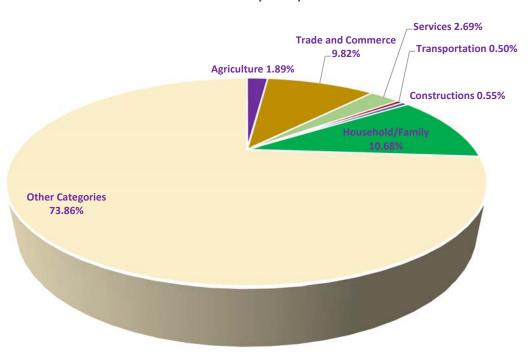


## **Profit and Loss statement**



## OPERATIONAL PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

## Loan Product by Prupose





## **KEY EXECUTIVES**

#### EXECUTIVE MANAGEMENT TEAM

#### \* Taing Ngoun

Appointed as Chief Executive Officer of SAMRITHISAK in 2010

#### \* Bun Zhicheav

Formerly served as Deputy Chief Executive Officer of SAMRITHISAK in 2010

#### \* Ouk Sovatheapheap

Appointed as General Manager of SAMRITHISAK in 2018.

#### **BOARD OF DIRECTOR**

#### \* Taing Hong

Appointed as Chairman of Board of Director in August 2017.

## \* Taing Ngoun

Appointed as Deputy Chairman of the Board of Director in August 2017.

#### \* Cheang Sivanlieng

Formerly served as Member of the Board in 2010.

### **BOAR OF DIRECTORS**

#### TAING HONG, Chairman

Mr. Taing Hong was a Chairman of the Board of Director of SAMRITHISAK Microfinance in 2017. He was born in 1969, Cambodia nationality. Since 1990, now a day, he was the successful investor. He a shareholder and member of board of director of Sporting Live Group Co., Ltd and Mekong Cleaner Group Co., Ltd. He obtained Bachelor of General Management.



### TAING NGOUN, Deputy Chairman & CEO

Mr. Taing Ngoun was a Chairman of the Board of Director of SAMRITHISAK Microfinance in 2017. He was born in 1969, Cambodia nationality. Since 1990, now a day, he was the successful investor. He a shareholder and member of board of director of Sporting Live Group Co., Ltd and Mekong Cleaner Group Co., Ltd. He obtained Bachelor of General Management

## CHEANG SIVANLIENG, Member

Mr. Cheang Sivanlieng was a member of the Board of Directors of SAMRITHISAK Microfinance in 2010. He was born in 1955, Cambodian nationality. Since 1990, now a day, he was the successful investor. He was a shareholder and chairman of board of director of Mekong Cleaner Group Co., Ltd and a member of board of director of Mekong Cleaner Group Co., Ltd. He obtained Bachelor of Business Management.

#### **EXECUTIVE TEAM**

## Mr. TAING NGOUN, CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER (CEO)



Mr. Taing Ngoun had worked for SAMRITHISAK in 2010 position as General Director. He obtained Bachelor of General Management at National University of Management in 2000. Before he had worked in SAMRITHISAK, he had been as member of board of director of Sporting Live Group Co., Ltd and Mekong Cleaner Group Co., Ltd in Cambodia.

### Mr. BUN ZHICHEAV, DEPUTY CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER (DCEO)

Mr. Bun Zhicheav had worked for SAMRITHISAK in 2010 position as Vice Director. He obtained Bachelor of Banking and Financial at BBU University and presently he is pursuing his Master' degree in General Management at BBU University. He participated in training courses related management. Before he had worked in SAMRITHISAK, he had been as Chief of Marketing of THIASARA Co., Ltd in 2004 in Cambodia.



#### Mr. OUK SOVATHEAPHEAP, GENERAL MANAGER

Mr. Ouk Sovatheapheap had worked for SAMRITHISAK MFI on September 05, 2017 as position of Head of Operation Department. He graduated Master Degree of Banking and Financial at BBU University Phnom Penh, Cambodia. Otherwise He participated in various training courses related management as Leadership, Effective of Credit Management, Effective of Branch Management, Strategic of Problem Solving, Human Resource Management and others. Before

he had worked in SAMRITHISAK MFI, he had been worked for PRASAC MFI for 12 years as following position: Regional Manager, Branch Manager and Credit Officer.

## SIENG KIMSENG, HEAD OF IT DEPARTMENT

be successful.

Mr. Sieng Kimseng joined SAMRITHISAK as Head of IT in December 2017. Before joining SAMRITHISAK, he worked for various MFIs as system consultant on core banking system, an IT Manager in the period of time from 2006 to 2017 and was a software project manager, computer programming lecturer at university in 2001 to 2006. He holds a bachelor's degree in Computer Science, and is

pursuing the master degree of computer science. He has attended numerous professional courses including Operacy course, corporate governance and leadership to

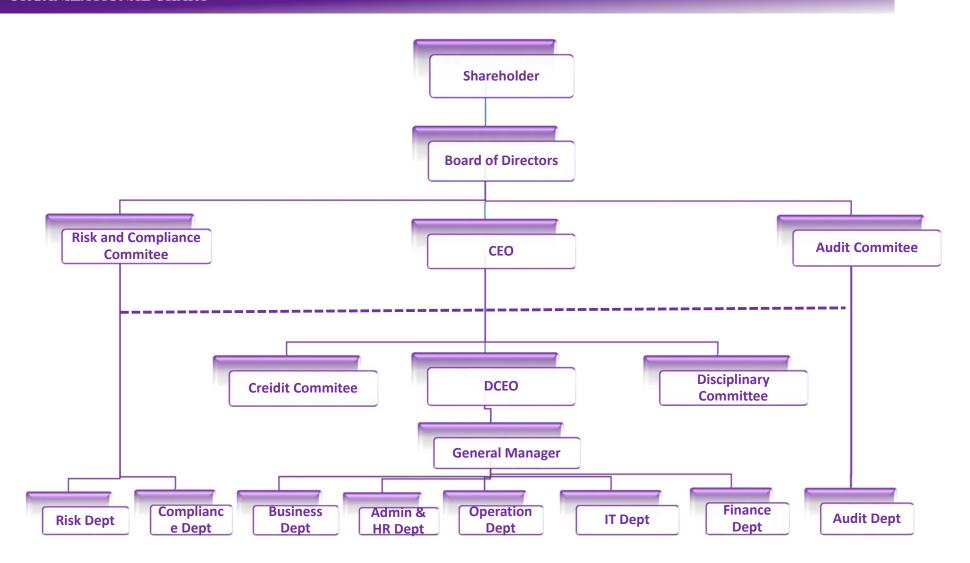
## TANN HOKHENG, HEAD OF INTERNAL AUDIT DEPARTMENT

Mr. Tann Hokheng is the Head of Internal Audit
Department at SAMRITHISAK. He joined SAMRITHISAK in
January 2018. Prior to this, he worked as Head of
Internal Audit Department at another MFI and
Specialized Bank in 2011 and as Senior Internal Auditor
for MFI in 2009. He is holding a bachelor's degree in
Accounting in National University of Management (NUM). He

has attended numerous professional courses including oversea training with CARD MFI and BANK at Philippine country and IT Assurance and Security Audit with Sunrise Institution and other microfinance-related courses. He is well conversed in English and Khmer.



## ORGANIZATIONAL CHART



## **COMPANY SUMMARY**

Name of Company : SAMRITHISAK Microfinance Limited

Business Type : Private Limited Company

Resister Number : Co-0485 KH/2010

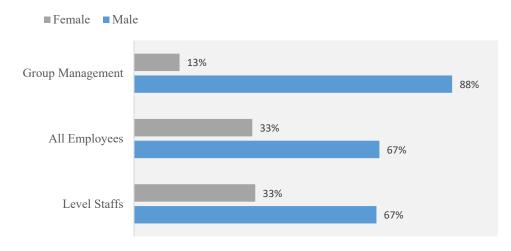
Registration Office: 502G - 502H, Monivong Boulevard, Sangkat Tonle Basac,

Khan Chamkarmorn, Phnom Penh, Kingdom of Cambodia

Auditor : PricewaterhouseCoopers (Cambodia) Ltd.

Employee : 206

## **Gender Diversity in 2018**



#### DIRECTORS' REPORT

The Board of Directors ("the Directors") is pleased to present its report and the audited financial statements of Samrithisak Microfinance Limited ("the Company") for the year ended 31 December 2018.

#### THE COMPANY

Samrithisak Microfinance Limited. (the Company) was incorporated as public limited company in the Kingdom of Cambodia under the registration number Co-0485 KH/2010 dated 04 March 2010 with the Ministry of Commerce. On 25 May 2010, the Company obtained license from the National Bank of Cambodia (the Central Bank) to operate as a micro-finance institution.

#### PRINCIPAL ACTIVITY

The principal activity of the Company is to provide micro finance services in order to contribute to the Cambodia socio-economic development with the purpose of upgrading living standards of people in the communities focusing on increasing income through the promotion of business activities of small and medium enterprises, trades, and rural agriculture using lending and saving services with rational interest so as to ensure long-term sustainability of the Company and its customers.

#### FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE

The financial performance of the Company for the year ended 31 December 2018 is set out in the income statement on page 8 of the financial statements.

#### **SHARE CAPITAL**

The registered and paid-up capital of the Company is disclosed in the Note 15 to the financial statements.

#### **BAD AND DOUBTFUL LOANS**

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

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

#### **ASSETS**

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

At the date of this report, the Directors are not aware of any circumstances that would render the values attributed to the assets in the financial statements of the Company misleading 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 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 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 within the period of 12 months after the end of the year that,

in the opinion of the 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 Directors are 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

There were no items, transactions or events of a material and unusual nature that,

in the opinion of the Directors, materially affected the financial performance of the

Company for the year ended 31 December 2018.

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 the Directors, to affect substantially the results of the operations of the

Company for the current year.

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:

Mr. Taing Hong

Chairman

Mr. Taing Ngoun

Vice President

Mr. Cheang Sivanlieng

Member

SAMRITHISAK-ANNUAL REPORT 2018

# DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITIES IN RESPECT OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The Directors are responsible to ensure 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 2018, and its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended. In preparing these financial statements, the Directors are required to:

adopt appropriate accounting policies which are supported by reasonable and prudent judgements and estimates and then apply them consistently;

comply with the disclosure requirements of the guidelines issued by the National Bank of Cambodia and Cambodian Accounting Standards or, if there have been any departures in the interest of true and fair presentation, ensure they have 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 by the Directors that have a material effect on the operations and performance of the Company, and ensure they have been properly reflected in the financial statements.

The Directors confirm that the Company has complied with these requirements in preparing the financial statements.

#### APPROVAL OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The accompanying financial statements, which present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Company as at 31 December 2018, and its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended, in accordance with

guidelines issued by the National Bank of Cambodia and Cambodian Accounting Standards were approved by the Board of Directors.



Phnom Penh, Kingdom of Cambodia

Date: 2 9 MAR 2019

#### INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Shareholders of Samrithisak Microfinance Limited

### Our opinion

In our opinion, the financial statements of Samrithisak Microfinance Limited ("the Company") present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position as at 31 December 2018, and of their financial performance and cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with the guidelines issued by the National Bank of Cambodia and Cambodian Accounting Standards.

#### What we have audited

The Company's financial statements comprise:

the balance sheet as at 31 December 2018;

the income statement for the year then ended;

the statement of changes in equity for the year then ended;

the cash flow statement for the year then ended; and

The notes to the financial statements, which include a summary of significant accounting policies

Basis for opinion

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

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

### Independence

We are independent of the Company in accordance with the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants' Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (IESBA Code) and the requirements of Kampuchea Institute of Certified Public Accountant and Auditors' Code of Ethics for Certified Public Accountants and Auditors (KICPAA Code). We have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the IESBA Code and ethical requirements of KICPAA Code.

#### Other information

Management is responsible for the other information. The other information obtained at the date of this auditor's report is directors' report and appendix notes on requirement with the Central Bank's Prakas but does not include the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon.

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 identified above and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

If, based on the work we have performed on the other information obtained prior to the date of this auditor's report, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Responsibilities of management and those charged with governance for the financial statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with guidelines issued by the National Bank of Cambodia and Cambodian Accounting Standards, 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.

Those charged with governance 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 judgment and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. We also:

Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.

Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control.

Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by 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.

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 PricewaterhouseCoopers (Cambodia) Ltd.



By Kuy Lim Partner

Phnom Penh, Kingdom of Cambodia

Date: 29 March 2019

### BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2018

		As at 31 December 2018		As at 31 D 20	
	Note	US\$	KHR'000	US\$	KHR'000
ASSETS					
Cash on hand	4	108,674	436,653	171,148	690,924
Cash wallet balance	5	164,191	659,719	107,882	435,519
Balances with the Central Bank	6	502,796	2,020,234	251,471	1,015,188
Balances with banks and other	U	302,170	2,020,234	231,471	1,013,100
financial institutions	7	108,025	434,044	316,370	1,277,186
Loans to customers	8	23,022,427	92,504,112	13,319,408	53,770,450
Other assets	9	250,262	1,005,553	146,660	592,066
Property and equipment	10	479,139	1,925,181	439,848	1,775,666
Intangible assets	11	3,246	13,042	4,534	18,304
Deferred tax assets	22	70,487	283,217	-	-
TOTAL ASSETS		24,709,247	99,281,755	14,757,321	59,575,303
LIABILITIES AND EQUITY					
LIABILITIES					
Borrowings	12	11,697,556	47,000,780	7.686.426	31,030,102
Other liabilities	13	175,145	703,733	223,454	902,084
Current income tax liabilities	22	233,809	939,445	62,984	254,266
Senior payment obligations	14	92,067	369,926		
TOTAL LIABILITIES		12,198,577	49,013,883	7,972,864	32,186,452
50,4174					
EQUITY	4-	10 000 000	10 100 000	<b>5</b> 000 000	00 405 000
Share capital	15	10,000,000	40,180,000	5,000,000	20,185,000
Retained earnings		2,510,670	10,087,872	1,784,457	7,203,851
TOTAL EQUITY		12,510,670	50,267,872	6,784,457	27,388,851
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND EQUITY		24,709,247	99,281,755	14,757,321	59,575,303

# INCOME STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

		For the year		For the year ended to 31 December 2017	
	Note	US\$	KHR'000	US\$	KHR'000
Interest income	16	3,042,606	12,225,191	1,980,062	7,993,510
Interest expense	17	(434,532)	(1,745,950)	(306,481)	(1,237,264)
Net interest income		2,608,074	10,479,241	1,673,581	6,756,246
Other operating income	18	535,162	2,150,281	251,652	
Operating income		3,143,236	12,629,521	1,925,233	7,772,165
Personnel expenses Depreciation and amortisation	19	(1,315,474)	(5,285,575)	(1,008,563)	(4,071,569)
charges General and administrative	20	(126,738)	(509,233)	(127,170)	(513,385)
expenses	21	(533,324)	(2,142,896)	(341,766)	(1,379,710)
Operating profit		1,167,700	4,691,817	447,734	1,807,501
Provision for impairment losses on loans, advances and					
financing	22	(244,768)	(983,478)	(66,626)	(268,969)
Profit before income tax		922,932	3,708,339	381,108	1,538,532
Income tax expense	23	(196,719)	(790,417)	(84,508)	(341,159)
Profit for the year		726,213	2,917,922	296,600	1,197,373

### CASH FLOW STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

Attributable to the owners of the Company			
Share	Retained	_	
capital	earnings	Total	
US\$	US\$	US\$	
2,500,000	1,487,857	3,987,857	
2,500,000	<u>-</u>	2,500,000	
-	296,600	296,600	
	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	· ·	
5,000,000	1,784,457	6,784,457	
	. ,		
20.185.000	7.203.851	27,388,851	
	7/200/001	27/000/007	
5,000,000	1,784,457	6,784,457	
5,000,000	-	5,000,000	
-	727,416	727,416	
	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		
10,000,000	2,511,873	12,511,873	
· · · · ·	· · ·	<u> </u>	
40,180,000	10,092,706	50,272,706	
	Share capital US\$  2,500,000 2,500,000 5,000,000 20,185,000 10,000,000	Share capital capital US\$         Retained earnings US\$           2,500,000 2,500,000 - 296,600         1,487,857 - 2,500,000 - 296,600           5,000,000 1,784,457         20,185,000 7,203,851           5,000,000 7,203,851         1,784,457 - 727,416           10,000,000 2,511,873	

		For the year ended		For the year ended	
		31 December	2018	to 31 December 2017	
	Note	US\$	KHR'000	US\$	KHR'000
Cook flow from an author cativities					
Cash flow from operating activities					
Profit before income tax		922,932	4,691,817	381,108	1,538,533
Adjustments for:					
Provision for bad and doubtful loans	7	244,768	983,478	66,626	268,969
Depreciation charge	19	123,492	496,191	122,636	495,082
Amortisation charge	19	3,246	13,042	4,534	18,303
Seniority payment obligations		92,067	369,925	-	-
Gain on disposal of property and					
equipment		-	-	(16,633)	(67,147)
Net interest income	15	(2,720,215)	(10,929,824)	(1,743,915)	(7,040,185)
		(1,333,710)	(5,358,849)	(1,185,644)	(4,786,444)
Changes in working capital:					
Loans to customers	7	(9,946,584)	(39,965,375)	(2,737,542)	(11,051,457)
Other assets		(13,322)	(53,528)	2,727	11,009
Other liabilities		11,036	44,343	(18,049)	(72,864)
Cash used in operations		(11,374,647)	(45,703,334)	(3,938,508)	(15,899,756)

# CASH FLOW STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

Interest income received Interest expense paid Income tax paid Net cash used in operating activities	21	3,064,467 (401,809) (96,381) (8,808,370)	12,313,028 (1,614,469) (387,259) (35,392,034)	2,041,626 (296,131) (116,430) (2,309,443)	8,242,043 (1,195,482) (470,028) (9,323,222)
Cash flows from investing activities Capital guarantee with the Central Bank Purchases of property and equipment Purchases of intangible assets Proceeds from disposals of property and	10 11	(250,000) (162,784) (1,958)	(1,004,500) (654,066) (7,867)	(125,000) (358,006) (5,046)	(504,625) (1,445,270) (20,371)
equipment				57,494	232,103
Net cash used in investing activities		(414,742)	(1,666,433)	(430,558)	(1,738,163)
Cash flows from financing activities Proceeds from additional paid-up capital Proceeds from borrowings Repayments of borrowings Net cash generated from financing activities		5,000,000 5,171,000 (1,159,870) 9,011,130	20,090,000 20,777,078 (4,660,358) 36,206,720	2,500,000 2,407,100 (2,016,332) 2,890,768	10,092,500 9,717,462 (8,139,932) 11,670,030
Net (decrease)/increase in cash and cash equivalents		(211,982)	(851,747)	150,767	608,644
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of the year Currency translation differences		596,871 -	2,409,567u (11,335)	446,104	1,800,922
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	22	384,889	1,546,485	596,871	2,409,567

#### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENED 31 DECEMBER 2018

#### 1. BACKGROUND INFORMATION

Samrithisak Microfinance Limited. (the Company) was incorporated as a public limited company in the Kingdom of Cambodia under the registration number Co-0485 KH/2010 dated 04 March 2010 with the Ministry of Commerce. On 25 May 2010, the Company obtained license from the National Bank of Cambodia (the Central Bank) to operate as a micro-finance institution.

The Company is principally engaged in providing micro financial services and other related financial services within the scope of micro-finance license in Cambodia.

The registered office of the Company is located #502G-502H, Preah Movivong Blvd, Sangkat Tonle Basak, Khan Chamkarmon, Phnom Penh, Kingdom of Cambodia.

The financial statements were authorised for issue by the Board of Directors on 29 March 2019.

#### 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 have been prepared in accordance with the guidelines issued by the National Bank of Cambodia and Cambodian Accounting Standards (CAS). In applying CAS, the Company also applies Cambodian Financial Reporting Standard (CFRS) CFRS 7: Financial Instruments: Disclosures. 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 and results of operations and cash flows in accordance with jurisdictions other than Cambodia. Consequently, these financial statements are addressed to only those who are informed about Cambodia accounting principles, procedures and practices.

The preparation of financial statements in accordance with the guidelines issued by the National Bank of Cambodia and CAS 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 event 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 to the financial statements.

#### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENED 31 DECEMBER 2018

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

## 2.2 Changes in financial reporting framework

On 28 August 2009, the National Accounting Council of the Ministry of Economy and Finance ("the National Accounting Council") announced the adoption of Cambodian International Financial Reporting Standards ("CIFRS") which are based on all standards published by the International Accounting Standard Board ("IASB"), including the related interpretations and amendments. Public accountable entities are required to prepare their financial statements in accordance with CIFRS for accounting year beginning on or after 01 January 2012.

Circular No. 058 MoEF.NAC dated 24 March 2016 issued by the National Accounting Council of the Ministry of Economy and Finance allowed banks and financial institutions to delay adoption of CIFRS until years beginning on or after 1 January 2019.

Circular No. 004 MoEF.NAC dated 3 January 2019 issued by the National Accounting Council regarding to the adoption of CIFRS for banks and financial institution by 1 January 2019. The Circular defined the definition of public accountable entity and non-public accountable entity. Any public accountable entities are required to adopt CIFRS, and non-public accountable entities are required to adopt either CIFRS or CIFRS for Small and Medium-sized Entities ("CIFRS for SMES").

The Company is defined as a non-public accountable entity, so it is required to adopt either CIFRS or CIFRS for SMEs on 1 January 2019.

CAS, the current accounting standard used, is different to CIFRS for SMEs in many areas. Hence, the adoption of CIFRS for SMEs will have some impacts on the financial statements of the Company.

#### 2.3 Foreign currency translation

#### (i) Functional and presentation currency

Items included in the financial statements are measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which the Company operates ('the functional currency'). The US\$ reflects the economic substance of underlying events and circumstances of the Company. The financial statements are therefore 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 the transactions. Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of such transactions and from the translation at the year-end exchange rate of monetary

#### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENED 31 DECEMBER 2018

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

## 2.3 Foreign currency translation (continued)

assets and liabilities denominated in currencies other than US\$ are recognised in the income statement.

#### (iii) Presentation in Khmer Riel

For the sole regulatory purpose of complying with Prakas No. B7-07-164 dated 13 December 2007 of the Central Bank, a translation into Khmer Riel ('KHR') is provided for the balance sheet, the income statement, the statement of changes in equity, the cash flow statement and the notes to the financial statements as at 31 December 2018 using the official exchange rate published by the Central Bank as at the reporting date, which was US\$1 equal to KHR 4,018 (31 December 2017: US\$1 to KHR 4,037). Such translation amounts are unaudited and should not be construed as representations that the US\$ amounts represent, or have been or could be converted into KHR at that or any other rate.

### 2.4 Cash and cash equivalents

For the purposes of the cash flow statement, cash and cash equivalents comprise balances with original maturity of three months or less from the date of acquisition, including cash on hand, the non-restricted balances with the Central Bank and balances with banks and other financial institutions.

#### 2.5 Loans to customers

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

Loans are written off when there is no realistic prospect of recovery. Recovery of previously written-off loans to customers is recognised in the income statement.

#### 2.6 Provision for financial facilities

The Company follows the mandatory financial facilities classification and provisioning as required by the Central Bank's Prakas No.B7-017-344 dated 1 December 2017 and Circular No. B7-018-001 Sor Ror Chor Nor dated 16 February 2018 on credit risk classification and provision on impairment for banks and financial institutions. Loans and advances, other financial products and off balance sheet financial commitments are classified into five classifications and the minimum regulatory provision is made depending on the classification concerned, regardless of the assets (except cash) pledged as collateral, unless other information is available to indicate worsening.

Provision for loans and advances are presented as reduction from loans and advances.

#### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENED 31 DECEMBER 2018

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

#### **2.6** Provision for financial facilities (continued)

Provision for balances and placements with other banks and financial institutions are presented as reduction from balances and placements with other banks and financial institutions.

The table below shows the classifications and minimum regulatory provisioning requirements:

New Pra	akas No. B7-017-344		Old Prak	as No. B7-02-18	6
Facility classification	Number of days past due	Provision	Asset classification	Number of days past due	Provision
Short term General provision:			Short term General provision:		
Normal Specific provision:	Less than 15 days	1%	Standard Specific provision:	0 - 30 days	0%
Special mention	15 days - 30 days	3%	Substandard	31 - 60 days	10%
Substandard	31 days - 60 days	20%	Doubtful	61 - 90 days	30%
Doubtful	61 days - 90 days	50%	Loss	Over 90 days	100%
Loss	91 days or more	100%			
Long term General provision:			Long term		
Normal Specific provision:	Less than 30 days	1%	Standard Specific provision:	0 - 30 days	0%
Special mention	30 days - 89 days	3%	Substandard	31 - 180 days	10%
Substandard	90 days - 179 days	20%	Doubtful	181 - 360 days	30%
Doubtful Loss	180 days - 359 days 360 days or more	50% 100%	Loss	Over 360 days	100%

The change in provision during the year followed the requirement of the Central Bank's Prakas so the impact of the change applies prospectively. If the Company applied the new regulatory provisioning requirement in the prior year, the additional provisions for financial facilities of US\$153,677 would have been recognised in the prior year.

#### 2.7 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.

#### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENED 31 DECEMBER 2018

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

## 2.7 Property and equipment (continued)

All other repairs and maintenance are charged to the income statement during the period in which they are incurred.

Depreciation of property and equipment is calculated on the declining balance method to write off the cost of each asset to its residual values over the shorter of its estimated useful life as follows:

Leasehold improvements	Useful lives Shorter of its lease period and its economic life	Depreciation method straight-line
Motor vehicles	4 years	declining balance
Office equipment	4 years	declining balance
IT and computer equipment	2 - 5 years	declining balance
Furniture and fixtures	4 years	declining balance
Other assets	5 years	declining balance

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.

#### 2.8 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 over their estimated useful lives of 5 years using straight-line method.

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

#### 2.9 Impairment of non-financial assets

Assets that have an indefinite useful life are not subject to amortisation and are tested annually for impairment. 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.

#### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENED 31 DECEMBER 2018

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

### 2.9 Impairment of non-financial assets (continued)

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.

Any impairment loss is charged to income statement in the period 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.

#### 2.10 Borrowings

Borrowings are recognised at cost and subsequently stated at the outstanding principal and interest amount.

#### 2.11 Senior payment obligations

The amended labour law dated 26 June 2018 and the ministerial Prakas No. 443 MLVT/Br.k dated 21 September 2018 introduced seniority payment obligations from 1 January 2019 and the payments are to be made every six month on 30 June and 31 December for unspecified duration employment contract (UDC). It also requires to back pay seniority payments up to 31 December 2018 for staff who had worked for the Company before 31 December 2018 and still continue working with the Company. The past seniority payment depends on each staff past services and shall not exceed six months of average gross salaries. It will be paid at 7.5 days every six month along side with new seniority payment.

The past seniority liability was recognised at the present value of defined obligation at the reporting period. The present value of the past seniority payment is determined by discounting the estimate future payments by references to current market interest rate in the industry.

#### 2.12 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.

#### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENED 31 DECEMBER 2018

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

#### 2.12 Provisions

Provisions are re-measured at the present value of the expenditures expected to be required to settle the obligation using a pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the obligation. The increase in the provision due to the passage of time is recognised as interest expense.

#### 2.13 Interest income and expense recognition

Interest income on loans to customers, balances with the Central Bank and balances with banks are recognised on an accrual basis. Where a loan becomes non-performing, the recording of interest income on loans to customers is suspended until it is realised on a cash basis.

Interest expenses on borrowings are recognised on an accrual basis.

#### 2.14 Fee and commission income

Fees and commissions represent for loan processing fees and administrative fees that are recognised as income when loan is disbursed. It also includes the operation fees which are charged monthly when the interest is paid by the customers.

#### 2.15 Operating leases

Operating 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.

#### 2.16 Current and deferred income tax

The current income tax charge is calculated on the basis of the tax law enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date in country where the Company operates and generates taxable income.

Deferred tax is provided using the 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. Deferred tax is measured at the tax rates expected to be applied to temporary differences when they reverse, 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.

#### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENED 31 DECEMBER 2018

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

#### 2.16 Current and deferred income tax (continued)

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.

#### 2.17 Related party transactions

Parties are considered to be related if one party 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 where the Company and the other party are subject to common control or significant influence. Related parties may be individuals or corporate entities and include closed family members of any individual considered to be a related party.

In accordance with the Law on Banking and Financial Institutions, related parties are defined as parties who hold, directly or indirectly, at least 10% of the capital of the Company or voting rights and include any individual who participates in the administration, direction, management or internal control of the Company.

# 3. CRITICAL ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES, ASSUMPTIONS AND JUDGEMENTS

The Company makes estimates, assumptions and judgements that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities. 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.

#### Impairment losses on financial facilities

The Company follows the mandatory financial facilities classification and provisioning as required by the Central Bank's Prakas No.B7-017-344 dated 1 December 2017 and Circular No. B7-018-001 Sor Ror Chor Nor dated 16 February 2018 on credit risk classification and provision on impairment for banks and financial institutions. Loans and advances, other financial products and off balance sheet financial commitments are classified into five classifications and the minimum regulatory provision is made depending on the classification concerned, regardless of the assets (except cash) pledged as collateral. The Directors believe that the loan aging (by past due days) as a basis to determine the loan classification is appropriate to determine the adequacy of its impairment losses on financial liabilities so as to follow this Prakas.

#### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENED 31 DECEMBER 2018

## Seniority payment obligations

The present value of the seniority payment obligations depends on a number of factors that are determined on a basis using a number of assumptions. The assumptions used in determining the ultimate cost for seniority payment obligations include the staff turnover and discount rate. Any changes in these assumptions will impact the carrying amount of seniority payment obligations.

#### Taxes

Taxes are calculated on the basis of current interpretation of the tax regulations enacted as at reporting date. The management periodically evaluates position taken in tax returns with respect to situations in which applicable tax regulation is subjected to interpretation. It establishes provisions where appropriate on the basis of amounts expected to be paid to the tax authorities.

However, these regulations are subject to periodic variation and the ultimate determination of tax liabilities will be made following inspection by the tax authorities. Where the final tax outcome of these matters is different from the amounts initially recorded, such differences will impact the taxes liabilities and balances in the period in which the determination is made.

#### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENED 31 DECEMBER 2018

### 4. CASH ON HAND

	As at 31 December 2018		As at 31 December 2017	
	US\$	KHR'000	US\$	KHR'000
Cash on hand	108,674	436,653	171,148	690,924
	108,674	436,653	171,148	690,924

The above amounts are analysed by currency as follows:

		As at 31 December 2018		As at 31 December 2017	
	US\$	KHR'000	US\$	KHR'000	
US Dollars Khmer Riel	105,219 3,455	422,770 13,883	171,148 <u>-</u>	690,924 -	
	108,674	436,653	171,148	690,924	

#### 5. CASH WALLET BALANCE

	As at 31 December 2018		As at 31 December 2017	
	US\$	KHR'000	US\$	KHR'000
WING (Cambodia) Limited Specialised Bank Asia Wei Luy Co., Ltd Asia Cash Express Plc.	11,602 80,824 71,765	46,617 324,751 288,352	7,578 96,331 3,973	30,592 388,888 16,039
	164,191	659,720	107,882	435,519

### 6. BALANCES WITH THE CENTRAL BANK

	As at 31 December 2018		As at 31 December 2017	
	US\$	KHR'000	US\$	KHR'000
Statutory capital deposit Current account	500,000 2,796	2,009,000 11,234	250,000 1,471	1,009,250 5,938
	502,796	2,020,234	251,471	1,015,188

#### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENED 31 DECEMBER 2018

## 6. BALANCES WITH THE CENTRAL BANK (continued)

## Statutory capital deposit

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 Central Bank of 5% of paid-up capital. This deposit is refundable should the Company voluntarily liquidate.

#### **Interest rates**

The statutory capital deposit in US\$ earns interest at 0.62% per annum (2017: 0.36% per annum). The interest payment is settled semi-annually.

#### 7. BALANCES WITH BANKS AND OTHER FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS

## By type

	As at 31 December 2018		As at 31 December 2017	
	US\$	KHR'000	US\$	KHR'000
Current accounts	109,228	438,878	316,370	1,277,186
Less: provision	(1,203)	(4,834)		
	108,025	434,044	316,370	1,277,186

## By banks and financial institutions

	As at 31 December 2018		As at 31 December 2017	
	US\$	KHR'000	US\$	KHR'000
Canadia Bank Plc PRASAC Microfinance Institution	80,558	323,682	39,756	160,495
Limited	12,327	49,530	47,394	191,330
Hattha Kaksekar Limited	8,248	33,140	210,022	847,859
RHB Indochina Bank Limited	2,313	9,294	17,150	69,235
ACLEDA Bank Plc	2,013	8,088	-	-
SHB Plc Phnom Penh Branch	1,699	6,827	1,390	5,611
Phnom Penh Commercial Bank				
Plc	977	3,926	-	-
Advanced Bank of Asia Limited	678	2,724	658	2,656
Amret Plc.	415	1,667		
	109,228	438,878	316,370	1,277,186

#### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENED 31 DECEMBER 2018

### 8. LOANS TO CUSTOMERS

	As at 31 Dec	ember 2018	As at 31 Dec	ember 2017
	US\$	KHR'000	US\$	KHR'000
Individual loans	23,282,714	93,549,945	13,410,511	54,138,233
	23,282,714	93,549,945	13,410,511	54,138,233
Provision for bad and doubtful loans Specific General	(231,683) (28,604)	(930,902) (114,931)	(91,103) 	(367,783)
	(260,287) 23,022,427	(1,045,833) 92,504,112	(91,103) 13,319,408	(367,783)

## a) Provision for bad and doubtful loans

	As at 31 December 2018		As at 31 December 2017	
	US\$	KHR'000	US\$	KHR'000
At beginning of year Provision during the year Written off	91,103 243,565 (74,381)	367,783 978,644 (300,594)	35,855 66,626 (11,378)	144,747 268,969 (45,933)
At end of year	260,287	1,045,833	91,103	367,783

Loans to customers are analysed as follows:

## b) By classification:

	As at 31 December 2018		As at 31 December 2017	
	US\$	KHR'000	US\$	KHR'000
Standard loans:		,		
Secured	22,083,001	88,729,498	11,728,984	47,349,908
Unsecured	1,085,276	4,360,639	1,471,768	5,941,527
Special mention loans:				
Secured	32,426	130,288	-	-
Unsecured	5,662	22,750	-	-
Substandard loans:				
Secured	39,045	156,883	66,840	269,833
Unsecured	2,185	8,779	4,564	18,425

#### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENED 31 DECEMBER 2018

Doubtful loans: Secured Unsecured	20,068 11,741	80,633 47,175	68,161 9,542	275,166 38,521
Loss loans: Secured Unsecured	1,371 1,939	5,509 7,791	44,675 15,977	180,353 64,500
	23,282,714	93,549,945	13,410,511	54,138,233

## 8. LOANS TO CUSTOMERS (continued)

## c) By maturity:

As at 31 December 2018		As at 31 December 2017	
US\$	KHR'000	US\$	KHR'000
642,737	2,582,517	413,923	1,671,007
11,716,619	47,077,375	12,017,614	48,515,108
10,923,358	43,890,053	978,974	3,952,118
23,282,714	93,549,945	13,410,511	54,138,233
	20 US\$ 642,737 11,716,619 10,923,358	2018 US\$ KHR'000  642,737 2,582,517 11,716,619 47,077,375 10,923,358 43,890,053	2018     20       US\$     KHR'000     US\$       642,737     2,582,517     413,923       11,716,619     47,077,375     12,017,614

## d) By industry:

	As at 31 December 2018		As at 31 December 2017	
	US\$	KHR'000	US\$	KHR'000
Household/Family Trade and commerce Services Agriculture Constructions Transportation Other categories	15,135,266 4,944,799 1,486,496 449,752 218,825 79,095 968,481	60,813,499 19,868,202 5,972,741 1,807,104 879,239 317,804 3,891,356	8,473,645 3,607,950 561,420 177,513 227,782 39,727 322,474	34,208,105 14,565,294 2,266,453 716,620 919,556 160,378 1,301,827
	23,282,714	93,549,945	13,410,511	54,138,233

#### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENED 31 DECEMBER 2018

## f) By relationship:

	As at 31 D 20°		As at 31 December 2017		
	US\$ KHR'000		US\$	KHR'000	
External customers Staff loans		91,702,452 1,847,493		53,657,915 480,318	
	23,282,714	93,549,945	13,410,511	54,138,233	

## g) By location:

		December 18	As at 31 December 2017		
	US\$ KHR'000		US\$	KHR'000	
PHNOM PENH KAMPONG SPEU KANDAL BATTAMBANG TAKEO SVAY RIENG KAMPOT	9,740,284 2,372,415 3,951,226 2,935,392 4,175,409 70,846 37,142	39,136,461 9,532,363 15,876,026 11,794,405 16,776,793 284,659 149,238	7,533,307 85,672 3,412,329 494,436 1,795,010 59,757 30,000	30,411,960 345,858 13,775,572 1,996,038 7,246,455 241,240 121,110	
	23,282,714	93,549,945	13,410,511	54,138,233	

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENED 31 DECEMBER 2018

## 8. LOANS TO CUSTOMERS (continued)

## h) By interest rate:

The annual interest rates during the year are as follows:

	As at 31 December 2018	As at 31 December 2017
External customers Staff	3% - 18% 0% - 14.4%	3% - 36% 0% - 14.4%

## i) By currency

	As at 31 E 20		As at 31 December 2017		
	US\$ KHR'000		US\$	KHR'000	
US Dollars Khmer Riel		90,491,431 3,058,514	13,410,511	54,138,233	
	23,282,714	93,549,945	13,410,511	54,138,233	

#### 9. OTHER ASSETS

	As at 31 D 20°		As at 31 December 2017		
	US\$	KHR'000	US\$	KHR'000	
Accrued interest receivable Deposits Prepayments Other receivables	199,307 14,800 10,135 26,020	800,816 59,466 40,722 104,549	109,027 14,000 1,098 22,535	440,142 56,518 4,433 90,973	
	250,262	1,005,553	146,660	592,066	

All other assets except deposit are recoverable within one year from the balance sheet date.

#### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENED 31 DECEMBER 2018

## 10. PROPERTY AND EQUIPMENT

				IT and comput		
	Leasehold		Office	er	furnitur	
	improvem	Motor	equipme	equipm	e and	
	ent	vehicles	nt	ent	fixtures	Total
	US\$	US\$	US\$	US\$	US\$	US\$
As at 31 December 2017						
Cost	215,911	219,455	65,335	89,235	36,650	626,586
Accumulated depreciation	(30,598)	(70,987)	(21,917)	(51,109)	(12,127)	(186,738)
Net book value	185,313	148,468	43,418	38,126	24,523	439,848
In KHR'000 equivalent	748,109	599,365	175,278	153,915	98,999	1,775,666
For the year ended 31 December 2018						
As at 1 January 2018	185,312	148,468	43,417	38,126	24,525	439,848
Additions	44,981	64,225	10,587	35,361	7,630	162,784
Depreciation charge	(10,883)	(53,174)	(14,235)	(36,465)	(8,735)	(123,492)
Closing net book value	219,410	159,519	39,769	37,022	23,420	479,140
As at 31 December 2018						
Cost	260,892	283,680	75,922	126,660	44,282	791,436
Accumulated depreciation	(41,482)	(124,161)	(36,153)	(89,639)	(20,862)	(312,297)
Net book value	219,410	159,519	39,769	37,021	23,420	479,139
In KHR'000 equivalent	881,589	640,947	159,792	148,750	94,102	1,925,181

#### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENED 31 DECEMBER 2018

### 11. INTANGIBLE ASSETS

	Computer software US\$	Total US\$
As at 31 December 2017 Cost Accumulated amortisation Net book value	13,091 (8,557) 4,534	13,091 (8,557) 4,534
In KHR' 000 equivalent	18,304	18,304
For the year ended 31 December 2018 As at 1 January 2018 Additions Amortisation charge Closing net book value	4,534 1,958 (3,246) 3,246	4,534 1,958 (3,246) 3,246
As at 31 December 2018 Cost Accumulated amortisation Net book value	15,049 (11,803) 3,246	15,049 (11,803) 3,246
In KHR' 000 equivalent	13,042	13,042

#### 12. BORROWINGS

	As at 31 D 20		As at 31 December 2017		
	US\$	KHR'000	US\$	KHR'000	
Borrowings from non-related					
parties (*)	1,565,156	6,288,797	751,926	3,035,525	
Borrowings from related parties	10,132,400	40,711,983	6,934,500	27,994,577	
	11,697,556	47,000,780	7,686,426	31,030,102	

<sup>(\*)</sup> This represents borrowings from banks, and individuals with a term from one to seven years, unsecured and interest rate ranging from 3% to 10% per annum.

#### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENED 31 DECEMBER 2018

## 12. BORROWINGS (continued)

The above borrowings are analysed as follows:

## (a) By maturity:

	As at 31 E 20		As at 31 December 2017		
	US\$	KHR'000	US\$	KHR'000	
Current Non-current		18,178,686 28,822,094	' '	8,005,226 23,024,876	
	11,697,556	47,000,780	7,686,426	31,030,102	

### (b) By currency:

	As at 31 E 20		As at 31 December 2017		
	US\$	KHR'000	US\$	KHR'000	
US Dollar Khmer Riel		44,192,552 2,808,228	7,686,426 -	31,030,102	
	11,697,556	47,000,780	7,686,426	31,030,102	

#### 13. OTHER LIABILITIES

	As at 31 December 2018		As at 31 December 2017		
	US\$	KHR'000	US\$	KHR'000	
Accrued interest payable	41,743	167,723	17,766	71,721	
Other tax payables	23,868	95,902	13,783	55,642	
Accrued performance incentive	16,009	64,324	133,617	539,412	
Accrued professional fee	15,400	61,877	9,020	36,414	
Other accrued expenses	77,377	310,901	49,268	198,895	
Others	748	3,006	-	-	
				_	
_	175,145	703,733	223,454	902,084	

All of these liabilities are expected to be settled within one year from balance sheet date.

#### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENED 31 DECEMBER 2018

#### 14. SENIORITY PAYMENT OBLIGATIONS

Total seniority payment obligation of US\$ 92,067 is accrued as at 31 December 2018 in accordance with the amended Labour Law, dated 26 June 2018, and the Prakas dated 21 September 2018 from the Ministry of Labour and Vocational Training.

#### 15. SHARE CAPITAL

The total authorised number of shares of the Company as at 31 December 2018 was 100,000 shares with a par value of US\$100 per share. All authorised shares have been issued are fully paid up.

		2018			2017	
	Number of shares	US\$	% of shareholding	Number of shares	US\$	% of shareholding
Shareholders						
Mr. Taing Ngoun	77,000	7,700,000	77%	27,000	2,700,000	54%
Mr. Taing Hong	16,500	1,650,000	17%	16,500	1,650,000	33%
Mr. Cheang Sivanlieng	5,500	550,000	6%	5,500	550,000	11%
Mr. Phoun Thitieng	500	50,000	1%	500	50,000	1%
Mr. Hun Sy Chav	500	50,000	1%	500	50,000	1%
Total	100,000	10,000,000	100%	50,000	5,000,000	100%
In KHR'000 equivalent		40,180,000			20,185,000	

During the year, the Company increased its share capital from US\$5,000,000 to \$10,000,000. The amended Memorandum and Articles of Association for changes in registered share capital to US\$10,000,000 represented by 100,000 shares were approved by the Ministry of Commerce and the Central Bank on 02 January 2018 and 20 March 2018 respectively.

#### 16. INTEREST INCOME

	For the year ended 31 December 2018		For the year ended to 31 December 2017	
	US\$	KHR'000	US\$	KHR'000
Interest income from: Loans to customers Balances with the Central Bank Balances with bank and other	3,038,982 3,022	12,210,630 12,142		7,801,640 191,870
financial institutions	602	2,419		
	3,042,606	12,225,191	1,980,062	7,993,510

#### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENED 31 DECEMBER 2018

### 17. INTEREST EXPENSE

	For the year ended 31 December 2018		For the year ended to 31 December 2017	
	US\$	KHR'000	US\$	KHR'000
Borrowings: Related parties (Note 24) Non-related parties	342,337 92,195	1,375,510 370,440	221,216 85,265	893,049 344,215
	434,532	1,745,950	306,481	1,237,264

### 18. FEE AND COMMISSION INCOME

	For the year ended 31 December 2018		For the year ended to 31 December 2017	
	US\$	KHR'000	US\$	KHR'000
Fee and commission income Penalty fee on loan prepayments Other fees	226,736 110,787 197,639	911,025 445,142 794,114	95,796 70,334 85,522	386,729 283,938 345,253
	535,162	2,150,281	251,652	1,015,919

#### 19. PERSONNEL EXPENSES

	For the year ended 31 December 2018		For the year ended to 31 December 2017	
	US\$	KHR'000	US\$	KHR'000
Salaries and wages Seniority payment expense Other employee benefits	1,124,340 92,067 99,067	4,517,598 369,925 398,052	907,121 - 101,442	3,662,048 - 409,521
	1,315,474	5,285,575	1,008,563	4,071,569

#### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENED 31 DECEMBER 2018

### 20. DEPRECIATION AND AMORTISATION EXPENSES

	For the year ended 31 December 2018		For the year ended to 31 December 2017		
	US\$	KHR'000	US\$	KHR'000	
Depreciation of property and					
equipment	123,492	496,191	122,636	495,082	
Amortisation of intangible asset	3,246	13,042	4,534	18,303	
	126,738	509,233	127,170	513,385	

### 21. GENERAL AND ADMINSTRATIVE EXPENSES

	2018		20	2017	
	US\$	KHR'000	US\$	KHR'000	
Office rental	74,007	297,360	58,137	234,699	
Staff entertainment	50,006	200,924	31,406	126,786	
Communication	42,544	170,942	29,363	118,538	
Repairs and Maintenance	41,102	165,148	12,980	52,400	
Professional fee	38,730	155,617	21,174	85,479	
Motor vehicles operating cost	37,072	148,955	23,236	93,804	
Low value tools and equipment	36,864	148,120	18,069	72,945	
Utilities expenses	31,907	128,202	25,196	101,716	
Office supplies and stationery	26,781	107,606	24,515	98,967	
Travel and entertainment	21,376	85,889	11,285	45,558	
License fee	19,837	79,705	11,561	46,672	
Other rental	19,435	78,090	9,693	39,131	
Board of director's remuneration	18,800	75,538	16,800	67,822	
Security expenses	13,419	53,918	3,560	14,372	
Bank charges	10,477	42,097	5,899	23,814	
Fee and commission on borrowing	9,236	37,110	21	85	
Others	41,731	167,675	38,871	156,922	
	533,324	2,142,896	341,766	1,379,710	

#### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENED 31 DECEMBER 2018

## 22. PROVISION FOR IMPAIRMENT LOSS ON LOANS, ADVANCES AND FINANCING

	2018		2017	
	US\$	KHR' 000	US\$	KHR' 000
Provision for loan losses (note 8) Provision for balances with banks and other financial	243,565	978,644	66,626	268,969
institutions (Note 7)	1,203	4,834		
_	244,768	983,478	66,626	268,969

#### 23. INCOME TAX EXPENSES

## (i) Income tax expenses

	2018		2017	
	US\$	KHR'000	US\$	KHR'000
Income tax expense: Current income tax Deferred income tax	267,206 (70,487)	1,073,634 (283,217)	84,508	341,159 -
	196,719	790,417	84,508	341,159

## Current income tax liabilities

	2018		2017	
	US\$	KHR'000	US\$	KHR'000
At the beginning of the year Income tax expense Income tax paid	62,984 267,206 (96,381)	254,266 1,073,634 (387,259) (1,196)	94,906 84,508 (116,430)	383,136 341,159 (470,029)
At the end of the year	233,809	939,445	62,984	254,266

#### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENED 31 DECEMBER 2018

## 23. INCOME TAX EXPENSES (continued)

## (iii) Reconciliation between accounting profit and income tax expense

	2018		2017	
	US\$	KHR'000	US\$	KHR'000
Profit before income tax	922,932	3,708,339	381,108	1,538,533
Tax calculated at a rate of 20% Tax effects of reconciling items: Expenses not deductibles for tax	184,586	741,668	76,222	307,708
purposes Tax incentive and allowances	12,133	48,749	11,038 (2,752)	44,561 (11,110)
	196,719	790,417	84,508	341,159

Under the Cambodian tax regulations, the Company is subject to 20% Income Tax.

### Deferred income tax

	2018		2017	
	US\$	Riel'000	US\$	Riel '000
Deferred tax assets Deferred tax liabilities	70,487 	283,217 -	- -	- -
Deferred tax assets - net	70,487	283,217	-	

The movements in deferred tax asset during the year are as follows:

	2018		2017	
	US\$	Riel'000	US\$	Riel '000
As at the beginning of the year Credited to profit or loss	- 70,487	- 283,217	- -	-
As at the end of the year	70,487	283,217		

#### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENED 31 DECEMBER 2018

## 23. INCOME TAX EXPENSES (continued) Deferred tax assets:

	General provisio n loan loss	Accelerated depreciatio n and amortisatio n US\$	Employee benefit obligation s US\$	Total US\$
For the year ended 31 December 2018 As at the beginning of the year				_
Credited to profit or loss	46,565	5,509	18,413	70,487
As at the end of the year	- 46,565	- 5,509	- 18,413	- 70,487
In Riel'000 equivalent	187,099	22,135	73,983	283,217

## 24. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

	2018		201	17
	US\$	KHR'000	US\$	KHR'000
Cash on hand	108,674	436,653	171,148	690,924
Cash wallet balance	164,191	659,720	107,882	435,519
Balances with the Central Bank – current account	2,796	11,234	1,471	5,938
Balances with banks and other financial institutions – current account	109,228	438,878	316,370	1,277,186
	384,889	1,546,485	596,871	2,409,567

### 25. RELATED PARTIES TRANSACTIONS

The related parties of, and their relationship with the Company are as follows:

Relationship Related party

Shareholders Mr. Taing Ngoun
Mr. Taing Hong
Mr. Cheang Sivanlieng
Mr. Phoun Thitieng
Mr. Hun Sy Chav

#### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENED 31 DECEMBER 2018

Close member of the	The close members of the shareholders' family whose
shareholders	shareholders have significant influence or control of the
	Company
Key management	All directors of the Company who make critical decisions in
personnel	relation to the strategic direction of the Company and
	senior management staff (including their close family
	members)

The Company entered into a number of transactions with related parties in the normal course of business. The volumes of related-party transactions, outstanding balances at the year end, and related expense and income for the year are as follows:

## Loans to key management personnel

	31 December 2018		31 December 2017	
	US\$	KHR'000	US\$	KHR'000
As at 1 January	24,981	100,375	2,159	8,716
Additions	95,000	381,710	26,400	106,577
Interest income	5,452	21,906	1,186	4,790
Repayments	(36,137)	(145,200)	(4,764)	(19,233)
Currency translation difference				
Ending balance	89,296	358,791	24,981	100,850

The loans bear interest rates ranging from 6% to 14.4% (2017: 3% to 12%) per annum. The principals and interest expense was paid monthly in arrears. The loans are unsecured.

### Borrowings from shareholders

	31 Decem	ber 2018	31 December 2017	
	US\$	US\$ KHR'000		KHR'000
As at 1 January	6,377,400	25,745,564	6,137,400	24,776,684
Additions	3,770,000	15,147,860	2,220,000	8,962,140
Interest expense	331,246	1,330,947	178,405	720,221
Repayments	(1,281,246)	(5,148,046)	(2,158,405)	(8,713,481)
Currency translation difference		(121,171)		
Ending balance	9,197,400	36,955,154	6,377,400	25,745,564

#### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENED 31 DECEMBER 2018

## 25. RELATED PARTIES TRANSACTIONS (continued)

#### b. Borrowings from close members of a shareholders (continued)

Borrowings from shareholders bear interest rates ranging from 3% to 6% (2017: 3% to 5%) per annum. Interest expense was paid monthly in arrears. The borrowings are unsecured.

### Borrowings from close members of a shareholders

	31 December 2017		31 Decem	ber 2016
	US\$	KHR'000	US\$	KHR'000
As at 1 January	304,100	1,227,653	201,000	811,437
Additions	760,000	3,053,680	304,100	1,227,652
Interest expense	2,420	9,724	42,296	170,750
Repayments	(346,520)	(1,392,317)	(243, 296)	(982,186)
Currency translation difference	-	(5,780)	-	-
Ending balance	720,000	2,892,960	304,100	1,227,653

Borrowings from shareholders bear interest rates ranging from 9% to 10% (2017: 10%) per annum. Interest expense was paid monthly in arrears. The borrowings are unsecured.

#### Borrowings from key management personnel

	31 December 2017		31 December 2010	
	US\$	KHR'000	US\$	KHR'000
As at 1 January	30,000	121,110	5,000	20,185
Additions	350,000	1,406,300	25,000	100,925
Interest expense	8,875	35,660	515	2,080
Repayments	(173,875)	(698,630)	(515)	(2,080)
Currency translation difference	-	(570)	-	-
			-	
Ending balance	215,000	863,870	30,000	121,110

Borrowings from shareholders bear interest rates ranging from 6% to 10% (2017: 10%) per annum. Interest expense was paid monthly in arrears. The borrowings are unsecured.

#### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENED 31 DECEMBER 2018

## d) Key management personnel compensation

	For the year ended		For the year ended			
	31 Decem	31 December 2018		31 December 2018 31 December 20		ber 2017
	US\$	US\$ KHR'000		KHR'000		
Salaries and other benefits	254.818	1,023,860	195,167	787.889		
Jaianes and other benefits	234,010	1,023,000	173,107	707,009		

#### 26. COMMITMENTS

The Company has operating leases of the Company's office. Where the Company is the lessee, the future minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases are as follows:

	As at 31 December 2018		As at 31 December 2017	
	US\$	KHR'000	US\$	KHR'000
Not later than one year Later than one year and not	72,675	292,008	61,850	249,688
later than five years	192,320	772,742	238,880	964,359
Later than five years	15,000	60,270	27,000	108,999
	279,995	1,125,020	327,730	1,323,046

#### 27. 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 are as follows:

		As at 31 December 2018		ecember 17
	US\$	KHR'000	US\$	KHR'000
Financial assets Cash on hand	108,674	436,652	171,148	690,924

#### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENED 31 DECEMBER 2018

#### 27. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

Balances with the Central Bank				
(*)	2,796	11,234	1,471	5,938
Balances with banks and other				
financial institutions	108,025	434,044	316,370	1,277,186
Cash wallet balance	164,191	659,719	107,882	435,520
Loans to customers	23,022,427	92,504,112	13,319,408	53,770,450
Other assets	214,107	860,282	123,027	496,660
Total financial assets	23,620,220	94,906,043	14,039,306	56,676,678
Financial liabilities				
Borrowings	11,697,556	47,000,780	7,686,426	31,030,102
Other liabilities	134,520	540,501	76,054	307,030
Total financial liabilities	11,832,076	47,541,281	7,762,480	31,337,132
Net financial assets	11,788,144	47,364,762	6,276,826	25,339,546

(\*) It excludes statutory capital deposit.

#### 27.1 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 Central Bank's quidelines.

#### (a) Credit risk measurement

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

#### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENED 31 DECEMBER 2018

#### 27. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

## (b) Risk limit control and mitigation policies

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.

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 collateral in exchange for loans to customers. The Company also assess the individual cash flow to ensure the repayment capacity.

## (c) Impairment and provisioning policies

The Company is required to follow the mandatory credit classification and provisioning in accordance with relevant Prakas, as stated in Note 2.6.

(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 loans less provisions for bad and doubtful loans.

As at 31 December A 2018		As at 31 Dec 2017		
US\$	KHR'000	US\$	KHR'000	
108,025	434,044	316,370	1,277,186	
164,191	659,719	107,882	435,520	
23,022,427	92,504,112	13,319,408	53,770,450	
214,107	860,282	123,027	496,660	
	_			
23,508,750	94,458,157	13,866,687	55,979,816	
	2018 US\$ 108,025 164,191 23,022,427 214,107	2018 US\$ KHR'000  108,025 434,044 164,191 659,719 23,022,427 92,504,112 214,107 860,282	2018 2017 US\$ KHR'000 US\$  108,025 434,044 316,370 164,191 659,719 107,882 23,022,427 92,504,112 13,319,408 214,107 860,282 123,027	

The above table represents a worst case scenario of credit risk exposure to the Company as at 31 December 2018, without taking account of any collateral held or other credit enhancement attached. The exposures set out above are based on net carrying amounts.

#### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENED 31 DECEMBER 2018

#### 27. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

## 27.1 Credit risk (continued)

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

As shown above, 98% (2017: 96%) of total maximum exposure is derived from loans to customers.

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:

97.39% (2017: 99%) of the loans in the portfolio are neither past due nor impaired, and the Company introduced an even more stringent selection and collection loans process.

Balances with banks and other financial institutions were held with local banks and other deposit-taking microfinance institutions and management has done proper risk assessment and believe there will be no material loss from these banks and financial institutions.

#### (e) Credit quality of financial assets

Loans to customers are summarised as follows:

	20	18	2017		
	US\$	KHR'000	US\$	KHR'000	
Loans to customers neither past due nor impaired Loans to customers past due but	22,673,900	91,103,730	13,239,943	53,449,650	
not impaired Loans to customers individually	494,817	1,988,175	29,993	121,082	
impaired	113,998	458,044	140,575	567,501	
Gross loans	23,282,715	93,549,949	13,410,511	54,138,233	
Less:					
General provision for loan loss	231,683	930,902	-	-	
Specific provision for loan loss	28,604	114,931	91,103	367,783	
	260,287	1,045,833	91,103	367,783	
Net loans to customers	23,022,428	92,504,116	13,319,408	53,770,450	

#### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENED 31 DECEMBER 2018

#### 27. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

#### 27.1 Credit risk (continued)

In accordance with the Central Bank's requirements for the purpose of loan provisioning, the expected recovery from collateral (except cash) is not taken into consideration.

#### (e) Credit quality of financial assets (continued)

#### 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. The gross amounts of loans to customers that were neither past due nor impaired are as follows:

	20	18	2017		
	US\$	US\$ KHR'000		KHR'000	
Neither past due nor impaired	22,673,900	91,103,730	13,239,943	53,449,650	

#### ii) Loans to customers past due but not impaired

Loans to customers past due up to special mention (2017: less than 30 days past due) are not considered impaired, unless other information is available to indicate the contrary. The gross amount of loans to customers that were past due but not impaired is as follows:

	201	8	2017		
	US\$	KHR'000	US\$	KHR'000	
Past due but not impaired	494,817	1,988,175	29,993	121,082	

#### iii) Loans to customers individually impaired

In accordance with Prakas No. B7-017-344 dated 1 December 2017 on credit risk classification and provision on impairment, loans and advances past due from substandard are considered impaired.

	201	8	2017		
	US\$	KHR'000	US\$	KHR'000	
Past due 30-59 days Past due 60-89 days Past due 90 days and more	15,450 22,197 76,351	62,078 89,188 306,778	13,321 127,254	53,777 513,724	
	113,998	458,044	140,575	567,501	

#### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENED 31 DECEMBER 2018

#### 27. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

- 27.1 Credit risk (continued)
- (e) Credit quality of financial assets (continued)
- iv) 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 2018 (2017 Nil).

(f) Repossessed collateral

The Company did not obtain any assets by taking possession of collateral held as security during the year ended 31 December 2018.

- (g) Concentration of financial assets with credit risk exposure
- i) Geographical sector

There is no risk regarding the geographical sector as all loans to customers 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.

#### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENED 31 DECEMBER 2018

## 27. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

## 27.1 Credit risk (continued)

- (g) Concentration of financial assets with credit risk exposure (continued)
- *ii)* Industry sector (continued)

	Financia institution		Trade	and Se	wice	Constr	net	House	eho.	Transp		her ego	
	ns US\$	ure US\$	comme US\$			ions US\$		ld/fan US\$		ation US\$	rie US	s	Total US\$
As at 31 December 2018 Balances with banks and other financial													
institutions Cash wallet	106,822	-	-	-	-		-		-		-	106	,822
balances Loans to customers Other assets	164,191 - -	- 445,254 3,855	- 4,894,629 42,373	1,471,631 27,540	- 216, 1,87		- 14,9 129,	65,378 556	78,30 678	)4	950,595 8,229	23,0	,191 022,428 ,106
As at 31 December 2018	271,013	449,109	4,937,002	1,499,17	218,	512	<u>#15,0</u>	94,934	78,98	32	958,824	23,5	507,547
In KHR'000 equivalent	1,088,930	1,804,520	19,836,874	6,023,669	877,	981	60,6	51,445	317,3	350	3,852,555	94,4	453,324
As at 31 December 2017 Balances with banks and other financial													
institutions Cash wallet	316,370	-	-	-	-		-		-		-	316	,370
balances Loans to customers Other assets	107,882	146,679 1,201	3,594,800 29,426	550,057 18,503	227, 1,86		- 8,48 69,4	0,441 17	39,82 326	24	- 279,825 2,291	13,3	,882 319,408 ,029
As at 31 December 2017	424,252	147,880	3,624,226	568,560	229,	647	8,54	9,858	40,15	50	282,116	13,8	866,689
In KHR'000 equivalent	1,712,705	596,992	14,631,000	2,295,277	927,	085	34,5	15,777	162,0	086	1,138,902	55,9	979,824

#### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENED 31 DECEMBER 2018

#### 27. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

#### 27.2 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 as at 31 December 2018.

#### i) Foreign exchange risk

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.

The Company mainly transacts in US\$, which is the Company's functional currency, and the Company does not have exposure to foreign exchange risk.

Management monitors its foreign exchange risk against functional currency through monitoring the foreign exchange risk by using the absorbed risk of 20% of the net worth required by the Central Bank.

The tables below summarises the Company's exposure to foreign currency exchange rate risk at 31 December 2018. Included in the table are the Company's financial instruments at carrying amounts less provision for loan losses by currency in US\$ equivalent.

	In US\$ equivalent					
	US\$	KHR	US\$			
As at 31 December 2018						
Financial assets						
Cash on hand	105,219	3,455	108,674			
Balances with the Central Bank	2,796	-	2,796			
Balances with banks and other financial						
institutions	103,568	4,457	108,025			
Cash wallet balances	163,176	1,015	164,191			
Loans to customers	22,279,273	743,154	23,022,427			
Other assets	208,187	5,920	214,107			
Total financial assets	22,862,219	758,001	23,620,220			
Financial liabilities						
Borrowings	10,998,644	698,912	11,697,556			

#### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENED 31 DECEMBER 2018

#### 27. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

## 27.2 Market risk (continued)

Other liabilities Total financial liabilities	132,788 11,131,432	1,732 700,644	134,520 11,832,076
Net financial asset position	11,730,787	57,357	11,788,144
In 'HR'000 equivalent i) Foreign exchange risk (continued)	47,134,302	230,460	47,364,762

In US\$ equivalent **KHR** US\$ US\$ As at 31 December 2017 Financial assets Cash on hand 171,148 171,148 Balances with the Central Bank 1,471 1,471 Balances with banks and other financial institutions 311,913 4,457 316,370 Cash wallet balance 107,882 107,882 Loans to customers 13,319,408 13,319,408 Other assets 123,027 123,027 14,034,849 14,039,306 Total financial assets 4.457 Financial liabilities **Borrowings** 7,686,426 7,686,426 Other liabilities 76,054 76,054 Total financial liabilities 7,762,480 7,762,480 Net financial asset position 6,272,369 4,457 6,276,826 In 'HR'000 equivalent 25,321,552 17,994 25,339,546

## ii) Price risk

The Company is not exposed to securities price risk because it does not have any investments held and classified on the balance sheet at fair value.

#### iii) Interest rate risk

Interest rates present several risks. There is a risk that the future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. The value of a financial instrument will fluctuate in this same way.

#### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENED 31 DECEMBER 2018

## 27. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

#### 27.2 Market risk (continued)

Interest margins may increase as a result of changes but may reduce losses in the event that unexpected movements arise. 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, 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 the carrying amounts, categorised by the earlier of either their contractual re-pricing or their maturity dates.

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

#### iii) Interest rate risk (continued)

	Less than	From 1 month to	From 3 months	From 1 year to	More than	Non Interest	
	1 month US\$	3 months US\$	to 1 year US\$	5 years US\$	5 years US\$	Bearing US\$	Total US\$
As at 31 December 2018 Assets Cash on hand Balances with the Central	-	-	-	-	-	108,674	108,674
Bank Balances with banks and other	-	-	-	-	-	2,796	2,796
financial institutions	-	-	-	-	-	108,025	108,025
Cash wallet balances Loans to customers Other assets	566,646	1,131,543	4,484,782	14,599,062	2,240,394	164,191 - 214,107	164,191 23,022,427 214,107
Total financial assets	566,646	1,131,543	4,484,782	14,599,062	2,240,393		23,620,220
Liabilities Borrowings Other liabilities Total financial liabilities	247,556  247,556	-	3,772,954 - 3,772,954	7,469,578 - 7,469,578	66,956	134,520	11,697,556 134,520 11,832,076
Total interest re-pricing gap	319,090	991,031	711,828		2,173,438	· · ·	11,788,144
In KHR'000 equivalent	1,282,104	3,981,963	2,860,125	28,646,267	8,732,874	1,861,431	47,364,762
As at 31 December 2017 Assets							
Cash on hand	-	-	-	-		171,148	171,148
Balances with the Central Bank Balances with banks and	-	-	-	-		1,471	1,471
other financial institutions Cash wallet balances	-	-	-	-		316,370 107,882	316,370 107,882

#### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENED 31 DECEMBER 2018

Loans to customers Other assets	485,223	895,839	3,386,090	8,296,560	255,696	- 123,027	13,319,408 123,027
Total financial assets	485,223	895,839	3,386,090	8,296,560	255,696	719,898	14,039,306
Liabilities							
Borrowings	165,247	330,494	1,487,223	5,703,462	-	-	7,686,426
Other liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	76,054	76,054
Total financial liabilities	165,247	330,494	1,487,223	5,703,462	-	76,054	7,762,480
Total interest re-pricing							
gap	319,976	565,345	1,898,867	2,593,098	255,696	643,844	6,276,826
In KHR'000 equivalent	1,291,742	2,282,298	7,665,726	10,468,337	1,032,247	2,599,196	25,339,546

#### 27.3 Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk of the Company being unable to meet the 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 creditors and fulfil commitments to lender or lessor.

## a) Liquidity risk management process

The Company's 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 day, week and month, as these are key periods for liquidity management. The management monitors the movement of the main lenders and payable terms.

#### b) Funding approach

The Company's main sources of liquidity are from the shareholder's paid-up capital and borrowings. The sources of liquidity are reviewed regularly through management's review of the maturity of term 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. Therefore, the figures in the table are not reconcilable to the statement of financial position.

#### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENED 31 DECEMBER 2018

# 27. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)27.3 Liquidity risk (continued)

,	Less than 1 month US\$	From 1 month to 3 month US\$	From 3 months to 1 year US\$	From 1 year to 5 years US\$	More than 5 years US\$	Total US\$
As at 31 December 2018 Financial liabilities						
Borrowings Other liabilities	334,177 134,520	251,921 -	4,174,104 -	8,349,489	71,053	13,180,744 134,520
Total financial liabilities (contractual maturing						
dates)	468,697	251,921	4,174,104	8,349,489	71,053	13,315,264
Assets held for managing liquidity risk (contractual						
maturity dates)	1,462,352	1,713,433	7,215,406	21,355,284	2,290,927	34,037,402
Net liquidity gap	993,655	1,461,512	3,041,302	13,005,795	2,219,874	20,722,138
In KHR'000 equivalent	3,992,506	5,872,355	12,219,951	52,257,284	8,919,454	83,261,550

#### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENED 31 DECEMBER 2018

## 27. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

## 27.3 Liquidity risk

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

	Less than 1 month US\$	From 1 to 3 months US\$	From 3 to 12months US\$	From 1 to 5 years US\$	More than 5 years US\$	Total US\$
As at 31 December 2017 Financial liabilities						
Borrowings Other liabilities	194,190 134,520	384,525	1,675,861	6,284,639	-	8,539,215 134,520
Total financial liabilities (contractual maturing	134,320					134,520
dates)	328,710	384,525	1,675,861	6,284,639		8,673,735
Assets held for managing liquidity risk (contractual						
maturity dates)	1,390,347	1,253,998	5,324,635	9,201,580		17,170,560
Net liquidity gap	969,570	869,473	3,648,774	2,916,941		8,404,758
In KHR'000 equivalent	3,895,732	3,493,543	14,660,774	11,720,270		33,770,319

## d) Off-balance sheet items

The Company does not have any financial off-balance sheet items as at 31 December 2018 (2017: Nil).

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

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

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

#### 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.

#### Balances with banks and other financial institutions

Balances with banks and other financial institutions include non-interest bearing current accounts. The fair value of balances with banks approximates the carrying amount.

#### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENED 31 DECEMBER 2018

#### 27. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

#### 27.4 Fair value of financial assets and liabilities (continued)

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

#### Loans to customers

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

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

#### Other assets and liabilities

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

#### **Borrowings**

The fair value of borrowings is estimated by discounting the expected future cash flows using the applicable prevailing market interest rates for borrowings with similar risk profiles. However, only the contractual interest rates which are confirmed and provided by all lenders are available at the reporting date instead of the applicable prevailing market interest rates. The Company believed that the contractual interest rates were not significantly different to the prevailing market interest rates on the ground that there was no change to interest rates following the lenders' consideration on the Company's credit risk profile as at reporting date. On this basis, the fair value of borrowings approximate their carrying values at the reporting date.

#### 27.5 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 requirements set by the Central Bank;

To safeguard the Company's ability to continue as a going concern so that it can continue to provide returns for shareholders and benefits for other stakeholders; and To maintain a strong capital base to support the development of the business.

#### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENED 31 DECEMBER 2018

#### 27. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

## 27.5 Capital risk management (continued)

The Central Bank 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.

The table below summarises the composition of regulatory capital:

	2018	8	201	7
	US\$	KHR'000	US\$	KHR'000
Tier 1 Capital				
Share capital	10,000,000	40,180,000	5,000,000	20,185,000
Retained earnings	2,510,670	10,087,872	1,784,457	7,203,853
Less: Loans to related parties	(89,296)	(358,791)	(24,981)	(100,850)
Total regulatory capital	12,421,374	49,909,081	6,759,476	27,288,003

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