ADVANCED BANK OF ASIA LIMITED

Financial Statements
for the year ended 31 December 2014
and
Report of the Independent Auditors

Corporate information

Bank

Advanced Bank of Asia Limited

Registration No

Co. 322/97E

Registered office

No. 148, Preah Sihanouk Blvd Sangkat Boeung Keng Kang Khan Chamkarmon, Phnom Penh

Kingdom of Cambodia

Shareholders

Damir Karassayev National Bank of Canada

Directors

Damir Karassayev

Chairman

Madi Akmambet Nurlan Tokobayev **Executive Director** Independent Director

Yves Jacquot Etienne Chenevier Yermek Mazhekenov Director (Appointed on 20 May 2014)

Independent Director (Appointed on 20 May 2014) Independent Director (Resigned on 16 May 2014)

Key management team

Askhat Azhikhanov

Chief Executive Officer Lee Young Ho Deputy Chief Executive Officer

Babu Ram Gyawali Bibhu Pandey Rasulov Zokhir

Chief Financial Officer Chief Loan Officer

Galymzhan Temirov

Chief Marketing Officer Chief Technology and Infrastructure

Development Officer

Sanzhar Abdullayev Long Phanith Mey Polin

Chief of Card & E-banking Officer Chief Cash Operating Officer Chief Business Development Officer

Auditors

KPMG Cambodia Ltd

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Report of the Directors

The Directors have pleasure in submitting their report together with the audited financial statements of Advanced Bank of Asia Limited ("the Bank") for the year ended 31 December 2014.

Principal activities

The Bank is principally engaged in all aspects of banking business and the provision of related financial services in Cambodia.

There were no significant changes to these principal activities during the financial year.

Financial results

The financial results of the Bank for the year ended 31 December 2014 were as follows:

	20 US\$	14 KHR'000 (Note 4)	2013 US\$
Profit before income tax	9,347,300	38,090,246	5,157,081
Income tax expense	(1,864,985)	(7,599,814)	(1,109,165)
Net profit for the year	7,482,315	30,490,432	4,047,916

Dividends

No dividends were declared or paid during the financial year and the Directors do not recommend any dividend to be paid for the year.

Share capital

On 6 May 2014, Visor Growth Fund B.V sold its 7,000 shares to Damir Karassayev. The transaction was approved by the National Bank of Cambodia ("NBC") and the Ministry of Commerce ("MoC") on 19 June 2014 and 24 June 2014, respectively.

During the year, the Bank increased the share capital as follows:

- from US\$36,000,000 to US\$39,996,000 through issuance of additional 3,996 shares with a premium of US\$1,969,090 to the National Bank of Canada. The transaction was approved by NBC and MoC on 26 June 2014 and 2 July 2014, respectively.
- from US\$39,996,000 to US\$44,668,000 through issuance of additional 4,672 shares with a premium of US\$4,362,910 to the National Bank of Canada. The transaction was approved by NBC and MoC on 25 August 2014 and 1 September 2014, respectively.



Share capital (continued)

On 1 August 2014, Damir Karassayev sold 4,732 shares to the National Bank of Canada. The transaction was approved by the NBC and the MoC on 25 August 2014 and 1 September 2014, respectively.

After the year ended 31 December 2014, the Bank increased share capital from US\$44,668,000 to US\$52,463,000 through issuance of additional 7,975 shares and the Damir Karassayev transferred its existing 700 shares to National Bank of Canada. The transactions was approved by the NBC on 5 March 2015 and the Bank is under process to obtain approval from the MOC.

Reserves and provisions

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

Bad and doubtful loans and advances

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

At the date of this report, the Directors are not aware of any circumstances, which would render the amount written off for bad loans and advances, or the amount of allowance for doubtful loans and advances in the financial statements of the Bank, inadequate to any substantial extent.

Assets

Before the financial statements of the Bank were prepared, the Directors took reasonable steps to ensure that any assets, other than debts, which were unlikely to be realised in the ordinary course of business at their value as shown in the accounting records of the Bank had 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, which would render the values attributed to the assets in the financial statements of the Bank misleading.

Valuation methods

At the date of this report, the Directors are not aware of any circumstances which have arisen which render adherence to the existing method of valuation of assets and liabilities in the financial statements of the Bank misleading or inappropriate.

Contingent and other liabilities

At the date of this report, there does not exist:

- (a) any charge on the assets of the Bank which has arisen since the end of the financial year which secures the liabilities of any other person, or
- (b) any contingent liability in respect of the Bank that has arisen since the end of the financial year other than in the ordinary course of banking business.

No contingent or other liability of the Bank has become enforceable, or is likely to become enforceable within the period of twelve months after the end of the financial year which, in the opinion of the Directors, will or may substantially affect the ability of the Bank to meet its obligations as and when they fall 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 Bank, which would render any amount stated in the financial statements misleading.

Items of unusual nature

The results of the operations of the Bank for the financial year were not, in the opinion of the Directors, substantially affected by any item, transaction or event of a material and unusual nature.

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

Directors

The Directors who served since the date of the last report are:

Damir Karassayev Chairman

Madi Akmambet Executive Director
Nurlan Tokobayev Independent Director

Yves Jacquot Director (Appointed on 20 May 2014)

Etienne Chenevier Independent Director (Appointed on 20 May 2014)
Yermek Mazhekenov Independent Director (Resigned on 16 May 2014)

Directors' interests

The Directors who held office at the end of the financial year and their interests in the share of the Bank are as follows:

Director	Shareholding %	Number of share of US\$1,000 each
Mr. Damir Karassayev	70	31,268

Directors' benefits

During and at the end of the financial year, no arrangements existed to which the Bank is a party with the object of enabling the Directors of the Bank to acquire benefits by means of the acquisition of shares in or debentures of the Bank or any other body corporate.

During the financial year, no Director of the Bank has received or become entitled to receive any benefit (other than a benefit included in the aggregate amount of emoluments receivable by the Directors as disclosed in the financial statements) by reason of a contract made by the Bank or a related corporation with a firm of which the Director is a member, or with a company in which the Director has a substantial financial interest other than as disclosed in the financial statements.

Directors' responsibility in respect of the financial statements

The Board of Directors is responsible for ascertaining that the financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Bank as at 31 December 2014, and its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with Cambodian Accounting Standards and the guidelines of the National Bank of Cambodia relating to the preparation and presentation of the financial statements. In preparing these financial statements, the Board of Directors oversees the preparation of these financial statements by management who is required:

- (i) adopt appropriate accounting policies which are supported by reasonable and prudent judgements and estimates and then apply them consistently;
- (ii) comply with Cambodian Accounting Standards and the guidelines of the National Bank of Cambodia relating to the preparation and presentation of financial statements or, if there have been any departures in the interest of true and fair presentation, ensure that these have been appropriately disclosed, explained and quantified in the financial statements;
- (iii) maintain adequate accounting records and an effective system of internal controls;
- (iv) prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to assume that the Bank will continue operations in the foreseeable future; and
- (v) control and direct effectively the Bank in all material decisions affecting the operations and performance and ascertain that such have been properly reflected in the financial statements.

Directors' responsibility in respect of the financial statements

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

Signed in accordance with a resolution of the Board of Directors,

Askhat Azhikhanov

Chief Executive Officer

Phnom Penh, Kingdom of Cambodia

Date: 13 MAR 2015





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REPORT OF THE INDEPENDENT AUDITORS To the shareholders Advanced Bank of Asia Limited

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of Advanced Bank of Asia Limited ("the Bank"), which comprise the balance sheet as at 31 December 2014, and the income statement, statement of changes in equity and statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes, comprising a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information as set out on pages 8 to 48.

Management's responsibility for the financial statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these financial statements in accordance with Cambodian Accounting Standards and the guidelines of the National Bank of Cambodia relating to the preparation and presentation of financial statements, and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

Auditors' responsibility

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

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

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



Opinion

In our opinion, the financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Advanced Bank of Asia Limited as at 31 December 2014 and its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended, in accordance with Cambodian Accounting Standards and the guidelines of the National Bank of Cambodia relating to the preparation and presentation of financial statements.

For KPMG Cambodia Ltd

Nge Huy

Audit Partner

Phnom Penh, Kingdom of Cambodia

13 March 2015

Balance sheet As at 31 December 2014

			2014	
	Note	US\$	KHR'000 (Note 4)	US\$
Assets				
Cash on hand	5	25,746,874	104,918,512	13,264,616
Deposits and placements with banks	6	86,502,567	352,497,961	53,232,629
Loans and advances to customers-net	7	269,887,238	1,099,790,495	176,649,399
Capital investment		25,588	104,271	25,588
Investment securities	8	50,300,121	204,972,993	33,401,590
Foreclosed property	9	4,615,790	18,809,344	481,303
Other assets	10	6,403,439	26,094,011	4,281,177
Statutory deposits with				
National Bank of Cambodia	11	54,322,190	221,362,924	37,181,489
Intangible assets	12	1,887,914	7,693,250	1,681,370
Property and equipment	13	5,267,714	21,465,935	2,526,675
Total assets		504,959,435	2,057,709,696	322,725,836
Liabilities and shareholders' funds				
Liabilities				
Deposits from customers and banks	14	433,424,080	1,766,203,126	276,937,867
Other liabilities	15	5,703,045	23,239,908	3,185,180
Provision for income tax	16(a)	1,451,084	5,913,167	789,559
Deferred tax liabilities	16(b)	366,913	1,495,170	281,232
Total liabilities		440,945,122	1,796,851,371	281,193,838
Shareholders' funds				
Share capital	17	44,668,000	182,022,100	36,000,000
Share premium		6,332,000	25,802,900	-
Retained earnings		13,014,313	53,033,325	5,531,998
Total shareholders' funds		64,014,313	260,858,325	41,531,998
Total liabilities and shareholders' fur	ıds	504,959,435	2,057,709,696	322,725,836

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these financial statements.

Income statement for the year ended 31 December 2014

		2014		2013
	Note	US\$	KHR'000 (Note 4)	US\$
Interest income	18	31,156,150	126,961,311	21,635,962
Interest expense	19	(13,363,194)	(54,455,016)	(10,273,927)
Net interest income		17,792,956	72,506,295	11,362,035
Fee and commission income - net	20	6,723,553	27,398,478	3,895,221
Other income - net	21	59,492	242,430	647,574
Personnel cost	22	(5,949,332)	(24,243,528)	(3,508,651)
General and administrative expenses	23	(7,793,041)	(31,756,642)	(5,107,372)
Depreciation and amortisation		(1,232,008)	(5,020,433)	(756,783)
Operating profit		9,601,620	39,126,600	6,532,024
Allowance for bad and doubtful loans and advances	7	(254,320)	(1,036,354)	(1,345,743)
Profit before income tax and finance cost		9,347,300	38,090,246	5,186,281
Finance cost			<u>-</u>	(29,200)
Profit before income tax		9,347,300	38,090,246	5,157,081
Income tax expense	16(c)	(1,864,985)	(7,599,814)	(1,109,165)
Net profit for the year		7,482,315	30,490,432	4,047,916

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these financial statements.

Statement of changes in equity for the year ended 31 December 2014

	Share capital US\$	Share premium US\$	Retained earnings US\$	Total
At 1 January 2013	36,000,000	-	1,484,082	37,484,082
Net profit for the year	-	-	4,047,916	4,047,916
At 31 December 2013	36,000,000	•	5,531,998	41,531,998
At 1 January 2014	36,000,000	-	5,531,998	41,531,998
Issued share capital	8,668,000	6,332,000	-	15,000,000
Net profit for the year	-	-	7,482,315	7,482,315
At 31 December 2014	44,668,000	6,332,000	13,014,313	64,014,313
At 31 December 2014 (KHR'000 equivalents – Note 4)	182,022,100	25,802,900	53,033,325	260,858,325

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these financial statements.

Statement of cash flows for the year ended 31 December 2014

		20	014	2013
	Note	US\$	KHR'000 (Note 4)	US\$
Cash flows generated from operation	ng activities			
Net cash generated from operating activities	24	21,031,821	85,704,671	5,177,282
Cash flows from investing activities	;			
Purchase of property and equipment Purchase of intangible assets Proceeds from disposals of property a Proceeds from sale foreclosed property		(3,870,194) (383,181) 102,182 405,367	(15,771,041) (1,561,463) 416,392 1,651,871	(1,746,271) (128,876) 14,986
Net cash used in investing activities		(3,745,826)	(15,264,241)	(1,860,161)
Cash flows from financing activities	s			
Proceed from issuance of share capita	ı[15,000,000	61,125,000	-
Net cash generated from financing	activities	15,000,000	61,125,000	-
Net increase in cash and cash equiv	ralents	32,285,995	131,565,430	3,317,121
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year		37,877,507	154,350,841	34,560,386
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year	25	70,163,502	285,916,271	37,877,507

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these financial statements.

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2014

These notes form an integral part of and should be read in conjunction with the accompanying financial statements.

1. Reporting entity

Advanced Bank of Asia Limited ("the Bank") was incorporated in Cambodia on 25 October 1996 under Registration No. Co. 322/97E dated 25 October 1996 granted by the Ministry of Commerce and commenced operations on 25 October 1996. On 28 November 2006, the Bank was granted a permanent banking licence No. 14 from the National Bank of Cambodia ("NBC").

The registered office of the Bank is located at No. 148, Preah Sihanouk Blvd., Sangkat Boeung Keng Kang I, Khan Chamkarmon, Phnom Penh, Kingdom of Cambodia.

The Bank is principally engaged in all aspects of banking business and the provision of related financial services in the Kingdom of Cambodia. There have been no significant changes in the nature of these principal activities during the financial year.

As at 31 December 2014, the Bank had 702 employees (31 December 2013: 444 employees).

2. Basis of preparation

(a) Statement of compliance

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Cambodian Accounting Standards and the guidelines of the National Bank of Cambodia ("NBC") relating to the preparation and presentation of financial statements.

The financial statements of the Bank were authorised for issue by the Board of Directors on 13 March 2015.

(b) Basis of measurement

The financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis.

(c) Functional and presentation currency

The national currency of Cambodia is the Khmer Riel ("KHR"). However as the Bank transacts and maintains its accounting records primarily in United States Dollars ("US\$"), management have determined the US\$ to be the Bank's functional and presentation currency as it reflects the economic substance of the underlying events and circumstances of the Bank.

Transactions in currencies other than US\$ are translated into US\$ at the exchange rates ruling at the dates of the transactions. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in currencies other than US\$ at the reporting date are translated into US\$ at the exchange rates ruling at that date. Exchange differences arising on translation are recognised in the income statement.

Notes to the financial statements (continued) for the year ended 31 December 2014

2. Basis of preparation

(d) Use of estimates and judgements (continued)

The preparation of the financial statements requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expenses. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the year in which the estimates are revised and in any future periods affected.

Key accounting estimates and judgements applied in the preparation of the financial statements include estimates of recoverable amount for loans and advances which have a separate accounting policy stated in Note 3(e).

3. Significant accounting policies

The following significant accounting policies have been adopted by the Bank in the preparation of these financial statements. These policies have been consistently applied to all the years presented, unless otherwise stated.

(a) Financial instruments

The Bank's financial assets and liabilities include cash and cash equivalents, originated loans and receivables, deposits, borrowings, and other receivables and payables. The accounting policies for the recognition and measurement of these items are disclosed in the respective accounting policies.

(b) Cash and cash equivalents

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

Notes to the financial statements (continued) for the year ended 31 December 2014

3. Significant accounting policies (continued)

(c) Deposits and placements with banks

Deposits and placements with banks are carried at cost.

(d) Loans and advances

All loans and advances to customers are stated in the balance sheet at the amount of principal, less any amounts written off, and allowance for bad and doubtful loans and advances.

Loans are written off when there is no realistic prospect of recovery. Recoveries on loans previously written off and reversals of previous provisions are disclosed separately together with the net movement in the provision for bad and doubtful loans and advances in the income statement.

(e) Allowance for bad and doubtful loans and advances

In compliance with NBC Guidelines, all loans and advances are classified according to the repayment capacity of the counterparty. This repayment capacity is assessed through past payment experience, financial condition of the borrower, business prospective and cash flow projections, borrowers' ability and willingness to repay, financial environment, and quality of documentation.

In addition to the above qualitative information, number of days past due is taken into account as follows:

Classification	Number of days past due	Provision	
Normal/standard	<30 days	1%	
Special mention	\geq 30 days $-$ 89 days	3%	
Substandard	\geq 90 days – 179 days	20%	
Doubtful	\geq 180 days $-$ 360 days	50%	
Loss	>360 days	100%	

The minimum percentage of allowance for doubtful loans and advances are to be maintained according to the assigned classifications. Where reliable information suggests that losses are likely to be more than these minimum requirements, larger allowance is made.

In determining the above allowance, any collateral value other than cash deposits which has been pledged is disregarded except that, in the case of a loan classified as "loss", all collateral may be utilised, at market values approved by the NBC.

Notes to the financial statements (continued) for the year ended 31 December 2014

3. Significant accounting policies (continued)

(e) Allowance for bad and doubtful loans and advances (continued)

Recoveries on loans previously written off and reversals of previous allowances are disclosed separately together with the net movement in the allowance for bad and doubtful loans and advances in the income statement.

An uncollectible loan or portion of a loan classified as bad is written off after taking into consideration the realisable value of the collateral, if any, when in the judgement of the management there is no prospect of recovery.

(f) Interest in suspense

Interest in suspense represents interest on non-performing loans and advances, that is recorded as a provision rather than income until it is realised on a cash basis.

Interest in suspense is presented as a deduction from loans and advances.

(g) Investment securities

Held to maturity investment are carried at amortised cost using the effective interest method less any impairment losses.

(h) Statutory deposits

Statutory deposits are maintained with the NBC in compliance with the Cambodian Law on Banking and Financial Institutions and are determined by defined percentages of minimum share capital and customers' deposits as required by NBC. Statutory deposits are stated at cost.

(i) Other assets

Other assets are stated at the lower of cost.

(i) Foreclosed properties

Foreclosed properties consist of moveable and immoveable properties which are carried at the lower of the outstanding balance of the related loan or advance and the estimate fair value of the property at the date of the foreclosure.

Notes to the financial statements (continued) for the year ended 31 December 2014

3. Significant accounting policies (continued)

(k) Intangible assets

Intangible assets comprise of software including costs incurred in acquiring and building software, which is not integral to the operation of hardware, and is carried at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses, if any. Software costs are amortised over the expected useful lives of 3 to 20 years.

Costs incurred in planning or evaluating software proposals, or in maintaining systems after implementation, are not capitalised.

(l) Property and equipment

- (i) Items of property and equipment are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses, if any. Where an item of premises and equipment comprises major components having different useful lives, they are accounted for as separate items of premises and equipment.
- (ii) Depreciation of premises and equipment is charged to the income statement on a straight-line basis over the useful lives of the individual assets as follows:

Leasehold improvements	1 - 10 years
Office equipment, furniture and fixture	5 years
Motor vehicles	5 years
Computers and IT equipment	3-6 years

- (iv) Subsequent expenditure relating to an item of premises and equipment that has already been recognised is added to the carrying amount of the asset when it is probable that future economic benefits, in excess of the originally assessed standard of performance of the existing asset, will flow to the Bank. All other subsequent expenditure is recognised as an expense in the year in which it is incurred.
- (v) Gains or losses arising from the retirement or disposal of an item of premises and equipment are determined as the difference between the estimated net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the assets and are recognised in the income statement on the date of retirement or disposal.
- (vi) Fully depreciated premises and equipment are retained in the financial statements until disposed of or written off.

Notes to the financial statements (continued) for the year ended 31 December 2014

3. Significant accounting policies (continued)

(m) Impairment of assets

(i) Financial assets

A financial asset, except for loans and advances to customers, is assessed at each reporting date to determine whether there is any objective evidence that it is impaired. A financial asset is considered to be impaired if objective evidence indicates that one or more events have had a negative effect on the estimate future cash flows of that asset. This does not apply to loans and advances which has a separate accounting policy stated in Note 3(e).

An impairment loss in respect of a financial asset is calculated as the difference between its carrying amount, and the present value of the estimated future cash flows discounted at the original effective interest rate.

Individually significant financial assets are tested for impairment on an individual basis. The remaining financial assets are assessed collectively in groups that share similar credit risk characteristics.

All impairment losses are recognised in the income statement.

An impairment loss is reversed if the reversal can be related objectively to an event occurring after the impairment loss was recognised.

(ii) Non-financial assets

The carrying amounts of the non-financial assets are reviewed at each reporting date to determine whether there is any indication of impairment. If any such indication exists, the asset's recoverable amount is estimated.

The recoverable amount of an asset or cash-generating unit is the greater of its value in use and its fair value less cost to sell. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset. For the purpose of impairment testing, assets are grouped together into the smallest group of assets that generates cash inflows from continuing use that are largely independent of the cash inflows of other assets or groups of assets (the "cash-generating unit").

An impairment loss is recognised if the carrying amount of an asset or its cash-generating unit exceeds its estimated recoverable amount. Impairment losses are recognised in the income statement.

(n) Deposits from customers and banks

Deposits from customers and banks are stated at cost.

Notes to the financial statements (continued) for the year ended 31 December 2014

3. Significant accounting policies (continued)

(o) Borrowings

Borrowings are stated at the amount of the principal outstanding.

(p) Other liabilities

Payables and other liabilities are stated at their costs.

(q) Provisions

A provision is recognised in the balance sheet when the Bank has a legal or constructive obligation as a result of a past event, and it is probable that an outflow of economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation. If the effect is material, provisions are determined by discounting the expected future cash flows at a pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and, where appropriate, the risks specific to the liability.

(r) Income recognition

Interest income is recognised on an accruals basis. Interest income on overdrafts, term loans and other loans is recognised by reference to rest periods, which are either monthly or daily. Interest on non-performing loans is recorded as interest in suspense rather than income until it is realised on a cash basis.

Income from the various activities of the Bank is accrued using the following basis:

- (i) Loan arrangement fees and commissions on services and facilities extended to customers are recognised as income over the period in which the services and facilities are extended. Unamortised loan fees are presented as a reduction to loans and advances to customers.
- (ii) Commitment fees and guarantee fees on services and facilities extended to customers are recognised on the occurrence of such transactions; and
- (iii) Service charges and processing fees are recognised when the service is provided.

(s) Interest expense

Interest expense on deposits from customers is recognised on a daily accruals basis.

(t) Operating leases

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

Notes to the financial statements (continued) for the year ended 31 December 2014

3. Significant accounting policies (continued)

(u) Income tax

Income tax on the profit or loss for the year comprises current and deferred tax. Income tax is recognised in the income statement except to the extent that it relates to items recognised directly to equity, in which case it is recognised in equity.

Current tax is the expected tax payable on the taxable income for the year using tax rates enacted or substantially enacted at the balance sheet date, and any adjustments to tax payable in respect of previous years.

Deferred tax is provided using the balance sheet method, providing for temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the amounts used for taxation purposes. The amount of deferred tax provided is based on the expected manner of realisation or settlement of the carrying amount of assets and liabilities, using tax rates enacted at the balance sheet date.

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

(v) Related parties

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

Under the Law on Banking and Financial Institutions, related parties include individuals who hold directly or indirectly a minimum of 10% of the capital of the Bank or voting rights therefore, or who participates in the administration, direction, management or the design and implementation of the internal controls of the Bank.

4. Translation of United States Dollars into Khmer Riel

The financial statements are stated in United States Dollars. The translations of United States Dollars amounts into Khmer Riel are included solely for compliance with the guidelines issued by the NBC relating to the preparation and presentation of financial statements and have been made using the prescribed official exchange rate of US\$1 to KHR4,075 published by the NBC on 31 December 2014. These convenience translations should not be construed as representations that the United States Dollars amounts have been, could have been, or could in the future be, converted into Khmer Riel at this or any other rate of exchange.

Notes to the financial statements (continued) for the year ended 31 December 2014

5. Cash on hand

		20 US\$	14 KHR'000 (Note 4)	2013 US\$
	Cash on hand Cash items in the process of collection	21,228,668 4,518,206	86,506,822 18,411,690	12,793,692 470,924
		25,746,874	104,918,512	13,264,616
6.	Deposits and placements with bank	KS		
	1	20	14	2013
		US\$	KHR'000 (Note 4)	US\$
	Inside Cambodia:			
	National Bank of Cambodia	32,276,290	131,525,882	9,249,542
	Commercial banks	42,241,380	172,133,624	32,736,205
	Micro-finance institutions	5,707,611	23,258,515	4,542,227
		80,225,281	326,918,021	46,527,974
	Outside Cambodia:			
	Commercial banks	6,277,286	25,579,940	6,704,655
		86,502,567	352,497,961	53,232,629
	Further analysis of the above deposits and place	ments is as follo	ws:	
		20	14	2013
		US\$	KHR'000 (Note 4)	US\$
(a)	By maturity:			
	Within one month	50,416,627	205,447,755	24,612,892
	2 to 3 months	3,913,747	15,948,519	508,834
	4 to 6 months	9,378,441	38,217,147	7,995,000
	7 to 12 months	15,793,752	64,359,540	20,115,903
	1 to 5 years	7,000,000	28,525,000	
		86,502,567	352,497,961	53,232,629

Notes to the financial statements (continued) for the year ended 31 December 2014

6. Deposits and placements with banks (continued)

Further analysis of the above deposits and placements is as follows (continued):

		2014		2013
		US\$	KHR'000 (Note 4)	US\$
(b)	By currency:		,	
	US Dollars Khmer Riels	85,796,294 442,949	349,619,898 1,805,017	52,008,210 286,222
	Euro	95,652	389,782	805,093
	Thai Baht	38,761	157,951	43,624
	British Pound	59,208	241,273	74,372
	Singapore Dollars	69,703	284,040	15,108
		86,502,567	352,497,961	53,232,629
(c)	By interest rates (per annum):			
		Á	2014	2013
	Commercial banks in Cambodia Micro-finance institutions in Cambodia Banks outside Cambodia	5.00% -	- 6.10% - 8.15% o 0.95%	0.25% - 5.00% 5.00% - 8.15% Nil to 0.95%
7.	Loans and advances to custome	rs – net		
		20	014	2013
		US\$	KHR'000 (Note 4)	US\$
	Commercial loans:			
	Long term loans	223,366,839	910,219,869	139,792,449
	Short term loans	10,885,869	44,359,916	8,502,692
	Overdrafts	28,664,657	116,808,477	25,268,689
	Consumer loans:			
	Housing loans	5,779,533	23,551,597	3,149,015
	Vehicle loans	361,102	1,471,492	590,741
	Staff loans	2,112,776	8,609,562	1,677,442
	Credit cards	366,405	1,493,100	297,897
	Total loans – gross	271,537,181	1,106,514,013	179,278,925

Notes to the financial statements (continued) for the year ended 31 December 2014

7. Loans and advances to customers – net (continued)

	2014 US\$ KHR'000 (Note 4)		2013 US\$
Total loans – gross	271,537,181	1,106,514,013	179,278,925
Net interest receivable Accrued interest receivable Interest-in-suspense	1,925,014 (212,620)	7,844,432 (866,427)	2,204,222 (1,170,652)
	1,712,394	6,978,005	1,033,570
Total gross loans and net interest receivable	273,249,575	1,113,492,018	180,312,495
Allowance for bad and doubtful loans and advances	(3,362,337)	(13,701,523)	(3,663,096)
	269,887,238	1,099,790,495	176,649,399
Movements of allowance for bad and doubtful	loans are as follow	ws:	
	20	014	2013
	US\$	KHR'000 (Note 4)	US\$
At 1 January	3,663,096	14,927,116	2,317,353
Addition during the year	851,153	3,468,448	1,636,231
Recovery during the year	(596,833)	(2,432,094)	(290,488)
Net additional allowance	254,320	1,036,354	1,345,743
Written off during the year	(555,079)	(2,261,947)	
At 31 December	3,362,337	13,701,523	3,663,096
			

Notes to the financial statements (continued) for the year ended 31 December 2014

7. Loans and advances to customers – net (continued)

	Loans and advances are analysed as follows:		014	2012
		US\$	014 KHR'000 (Note 4)	2013 US\$
(a)	By maturity:		,	
	Within one month	3,241,776	13,210,237	6,144,063
	2 to 3 months	7,975,965	32,502,057	6,339,230
	4 to 6 months	11,625,760	47,374,972	10,798,663
	7 to 12 months	20,060,012	81,744,549	22,619,926
	1 to 3 years	45,844,751	186,817,360	31,988,727
	4 to five years	75,332,086	306,978,250	57,227,529
	Over five years	107,456,831	437,886,588	44,160,787
		271,537,181	1,106,514,013	179,278,925
(b)	By performance:			
	Standard loans			
	Secured	251,134,442	1,023,372,851	165,755,514
	Unsecured	13,427,700	54,717,878	4,086,215
	Special mention loans			
	Secured	6,251,781	25,476,008	2,867,521
	Sub-standard loans			
	Secured	171,449	698,655	5,632,267
	Doubtful loans			
	Secured	26,056	106,178	172,243
	Loss loans			21-165
	Secured	525,753	2,142,443	215,165
	Unsecured		-	550,000
		271,537,181	1,106,514,013	179,278,925
(c)	By security:			
	Secured	258,109,481	1,051,796,135	174,642,710
	Unsecured	13,427,700	54,717,878	4,636,215
		271,537,181	1,106,514,013	179,278,925
(d)	By currency:			
	US Dollars	271,537,181	1,106,514,013	179,278,925

Notes to the financial statements (continued) for the year ended 31 December 2014

7. Loans and advances to customers – net (continued)

	Loans and advances are analysed as follows	• /	^1.4	2012
		US\$	014 KHR'000 (Note 4)	2013 US\$
(e)	By residency status:			
	Residents Non-residents	271,505,012 32,169	1,106,382,924 131,089	177,560,236 1,718,689
		271,537,181	1,106,514,013	179,278,925
(f)	By relationship:			
	Non related parties	271,537,181	1,106,514,013	179,278,925
(g)	By industry:			
	Financial institution	10,883,333	44,349,582	3,155,556
	Agriculture	14,861,000	60,558,575	13,463,876
	Manufacturing	12,543,892	51,116,360	11,808,426
	Utilities	1,511,787	6,160,532	188,003
	Construction	9,248,289	37,686,778	6,228,036
	Wholesale and trade	28,110,862	114,551,763	16,415,289
	Retail trade	51,204,983	208,660,306	34,467,890
	Hotel and restaurants	14,603,106	59,507,657	17,394,398
	Transportation and storage	1,577,557	6,428,545	242,504
	Information media and telecommunication	798,665	3,254,560	5,622,580
	Rental and lease excluding real estate	5,452,156	22,217,536	4,420,037
	Real estate operation: residential	30,271,541	123,356,530	11,029,842
	Real estate and public utilities	14,884,219	60,653,192	12,659,546
	Other non-financial services	68,308,476	278,357,040	36,590,344
	Personal consumption	6,910,910	28,161,957	5,294,701
	Credit cards	366,405	1,493,100	297,897
		271,537,181	1,106,514,013	179,278,925

Notes to the financial statements (continued) for the year ended 31 December 2014

7. Loans and advances to customers – net (continued)

Loans and advances are analysed as follows (continued):

		20	014	2013
		US\$	KHR'000 (Note 4)	US\$
(h)	By exposure:			
	Large exposures	-	-	10,165,642
	Non-large exposures	271,537,181	1,106,514,013	169,113,283
		271,537,181	1,106,514,013	179,278,925
		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		

A "large exposure" is defined under NBC Prakas as the overall gross exposure of the aggregate balance of loans and advances with one single beneficiary, which exceeds 10% of the Bank's net worth. The gross exposure is the higher of the outstanding loans or commitments and the authorised loans or commitments.

(i) By interest rates (per annum):

	2014	2013
Overdrafts	6.00% - 18.00%	6.00% - 18.00%
Loans	4.00% - 24.00%	4.00% - 25.20%
Trade finance	9.50%	9.50%
Staff loans	5.00% - 15.00%	5.00% - 13.20%

8. Investment securities

	20	14	2013
	US\$	KHR'000 (Note 4)	US\$
Securities held to maturity (*)	50,300,121	204,972,993	33,401,590

^(*) Due to the excess of liquidity, the Bank decided to invest the excess portion in other companies' bonds which are designated as held to maturity securities.

9. Foreclosed property

Foreclosed properties relate to properties taken over from customers who are unable to repay their loans. NBC Guidelines require that the foreclosed assets be disposed of within 12 months of foreclosure.

Notes to the financial statements (continued) for the year ended 31 December 2014

10. Other assets

	201	14	2013
	US\$	KHR'000	US\$
		(Note 4)	
Interests receivable on:			
deposits and placements with banks			
and securities	1,568,314	6,390,880	1,059,943
Deposits	2,149,847	8,760,626	1,880,745
Advance payments	467,595	1,905,449	248,946
Pay&Go receivable	1,143,032	4,657,855	271,254
Moneygram and Mastercard receivable	562,863	2,293,666	674,367
Others	511,788	2,085,535	145,922
	6,403,439	26,094,011	4,281,177

11. Statutory deposits with National Bank of Cambodia

	20	114	2013
	US\$	KHR'000 (Note 4)	US\$
Statutory deposits on: Capital guarantee	4,466,800	18,202,210	3,600,000
Reserve requirements	49,855,390	203,160,714	33,581,489
	54,322,190	221,362,924	37,181,489

(a) Statutory deposit capital guarantee:

Under the NBC's Prakas No. B7-01-136 dated 15 October 2001, the Bank is required to maintain a statutory deposit of 10% of its capital. This deposit is not available for use in the Bank's day-to-day operations and is only refundable should the Bank voluntarily cease its operations in Cambodia. During the year, interest was earned at rates ranging from 0.08% to 0.17% per annum (2013: 0.11% to 0.20% per annum).

(b) Reserve requirements on customers' deposits:

This is a reserve requirement which fluctuates depending on the level of the Bank's customers' deposits. It is maintained in compliance with the National Bank of Cambodia's Prakas No. B7-012-140 dated 27 September 2012 at the rates of 8.00% of customers' deposits in KHR and 12.50% in currency other than KHR. The 4.50% of statutory deposit on customers' deposits in currency other than KHR earns interest at 1/2 LIBOR (one month) while the remaining 8.00% and the statutory deposit on customers' deposits in KHR do not earn interest.

Notes to the financial statements (continued) for the year ended 31 December 2014

12. Intangible assets

	2014		2013
	US\$	KHR'000 (Note 4)	US\$
Cost			
At 1 January Additions Written off	2,107,435 383,181 (7,511)	8,587,798 1,561,463 (30,607)	1,978,559 128,876
At 31 December	2,483,105	10,118,654	2,107,435
Accumulated amortisation			· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
At 1 January Amortisation for the year Written off	426,065 176,637 (7,511)	1,736,215 719,796 (30,607)	302,868 123,197
At 31 December	595,191	2,425,404	426,065
Carrying amounts			
At 31 December	1,887,914	7,693,250	1,681,370

Notes to the financial statements (continued) for the year ended 31 December 2014

13. Property and equipment

2014	Leasehold improvements US\$	Office equipment, furniture and fixture US\$	Motor vehicles US\$	Computers and IT equipment US\$	Total US\$	KHR'000
Cost At 1 January 2014 Additions Disposals	1,838,376 1,288,771 (130,132)	1,133,317 716,775 (259,931)	267,197 706,195 (161,407)	1,506,116 1,158,453 (237,222)	4,745,006 3,870,194 (788,692)	19,335,900 15,771,041 (3,213,920)
At 31 December 2014	2,997,015	1,590,161	811,985	2,427,347	7,826,508	31,893,021
Less: Accumulated depreciation At 1 January 2014 Depreciation for the year Disposals	716,882 378,013 (130,132)	692,988 192,927 (259,931)	108,179 100,759 (87,623)	700,282 383,672 (237,222)	2,218,331 1,055,371 (714,908)	9,039,699 4,300,637 (2,913,250)
At 31 December 2014	964,763	625,984	121,315	846,732	2,558,794	10,427,086
Carrying amounts At 31 December 2014	2,032,252	964,177	690,670	1,580,615	5,267,714	21,465,935

Notes to the financial statements (continued) for the year ended 31 December 2014

13. Property and equipment (continued)

2013					
	Leasehold improvements US\$	Office equipment, furniture and fixture US\$	Motor vehicles US\$	Computers and IT equipment US\$	Total US\$
Cost At 1 January 2013 Additions Disposals	1,039,286	812,099 330,529 (9,311)	170,193 136,634 (39,630)	1,056,264 480,017 (30,165)	3,077,842 1,746,271 (79,106)
At 31 December 2013	1,838,377	1,133,317	267,197	1,506,116	4,745,007
Less: Accumulated depreciation At 1 January 2013 Depreciation for the year Disposals	494,662	557,141 145,159 (9,312)	127,763 19,047 (38,631)	483,288 247,159 (30,165)	1,662,854 633,586 (78,108)
At 31 December 2013	716,883	692,988	108,179	700,282	2,218,332
Carrying amounts At 31 December 2013	1,121,494	440,329	159,018	805,834	2,526,675

Notes to the financial statements (continued) for the year ended 31 December 2014

14. Deposits from customers and banks

		26	014	2013
		US\$	KHR'000 (Note 4)	US\$
	Demand deposits	30,949,501	126,119,217	15,345,960
	Savings deposits	220,010,980	896,544,743	159,687,021
	Fixed deposits	182,352,200	743,085,215	101,841,703
	Margin deposits	111,399	453,951	63,183
		433,424,080	1,766,203,126	276,937,867
	The above amounts are analysed as follows:			
		20	014	2013
		US\$	KHR'000 (Note 4)	US\$
(a)	By maturity:			
	Within one month	278,225,564	1,133,769,173	187,413,050
	2 to 3 months	28,521,047	116,223,267	23,908,968
	4 to 6 months	43,746,349	178,266,372	30,987,552
	7 to 12 months	64,176,529	261,519,356	27,883,214
	More than one year	18,754,591	76,424,958	6,745,083
		433,424,080	1,766,203,126	276,937,867
(b)	By type of customer:			
• /	Individuals	321,598,634	1,310,514,433	202,240,545
	Business enterprises	97,451,064	397,113,086	71,701,166
	Banks and other financial institutions	14,374,382	58,575,607	2,996,156
		433,424,080	1,766,203,126	276,937,867
(c)	By status:			
	Residents	418,002,475	1,703,360,086	267,345,702
	Non-residents	15,421,605	62,843,040	9,592,165
		433,424,080	1,766,203,126	276,937,867
				

Notes to the financial statements (continued) for the year ended 31 December 2014

14. Deposits from customers and banks (continued)

The above amounts are analysed as follows (continued):

		20	014	2013
		US\$	KHR'000 (Note 4)	US\$
(d)	By currency:			
	US Dollars	432,528,753	1,762,554,668	276,374,517
	Khmer Riels	869,427	3,542,915	558,741
	Thai Baht	65	265	239
	Euro	25,835	105,278	4,352
	Australian Dollars			18
		433,424,080	1,766,203,126	276,937,867
(e)	By relationship:			
	Related parties	339,081	1,381,755	413,973
	Non-related parties	433,084,999	1,764,821,371	276,523,894
		433,424,080	1,766,203,126	276,937,867
(f)	By interest rates (per annum):			
		2	2014	2013
	Savings deposit		0.75%	0.75%
	Fixed deposits	2.25% -	· 8.00% ——— —	2.5% - 8.00%
15.	Other liabilities			
		20)14	2013
		US\$	KHR'000	US\$
			(Note 4)	
	Interest payable	4,200,022	17,115,090	2,626,978
	Accrued expenses	1,104,121	4,499,293	119,662
	Other tax payable	108,031	440,226	230,687
	Others	290,871	1,185,299	207,853
		5,703,045	23,239,908	3,185,180

Notes to the financial statements (continued) for the year ended 31 December 2014

16. Income tax

(a)	Provision for income tax						
		201	2013				
		US\$	KHR'000 (Note 4)	US\$			
	At 1 January Current tax expense Income tax paid	789,559 1,779,304 (1,117,779)	3,217,452 7,250,664 (4,554,949)	185,591 1,097,205 (493,237)			
	At 31 December	1,451,084	5,913,167	789,559			
(b)	Deferred tax liabilities						
		2014		2013			
		US\$	KHR'000 (Note 4)	US\$			
	Deferred tax liabilities	366,913	1,495,170	281,232			
	The movement of deferred tax liabilities during	ovement of deferred tax liabilities during the year is as follows:					
		201	2013				
		US\$	KHR'000 (Note 4)	US\$			
	At 1 January Recognised in income statement	281,232 85,681	1,146,020 349,150	269,272 11,960			
	At 31 December	366,913	1,495,170	281,232			
(c)	Income tax expense						
		2014		2013			
		US\$	KHR'000 (Note 4)	US\$			
	Current tax expense Deferred tax	1,779,304 85,681	7,250,664 349,150	1,097,205 11,960			
		1,864,985	7,599,814	1,109,165			
							

Notes to the financial statements (continued) for the year ended 31 December 2014

16. Income tax (continued)

(c) Income tax expense (continued)

In accordance with Cambodian law, the Bank bears corporate income tax of the profit tax at the rate of 20% of taxable profits or the minimum tax at 1% of gross revenue.

The reconciliation of income taxes computed at the statutory tax rate to the current income tax expense in respect to the current year is as follows:

		2014			2013	
	%	US\$	KHR'000 (Note 4)	%	US\$	
Profit before income tax		9,347,300	38,090,246		5,157,081	
Statutory income tax Effect of non-deductible	20.00 0.10	1,869,460 9,204	7,618,050 37,506	20.00 0.19	1,031,416 9,745	
(Over)/under provision in prior year	(0.15)	(13,679)	(55,742)	1.32	68,004	
Income tax expense	19.95	1,864,985	7,599,814	21.51	1,109,165	

The calculation of taxable income is subject to the review and approval of the tax authorities.

17. Share capital

	2014		2013	
	US\$	KHR'000 (Note 4)	US\$	
Shares of US\$1,000 each:				
Issued and fully paid 44,668 shares	44,668,000	182,022,100	36,000,000	

On 6 May 2014, Visor Growth Fund B.V sold its 7,000 shares to Damir Karassayev. The transaction was approved by the National Bank of Cambodia ("NBC") and the Ministry of Commerce ("MoC") on 19 June 2014 and 24 June 2014, respectively.

During the year, the Bank increased the share capital as follows:

• from US\$36,000,000 to US\$39,996,000 through issuance of additional 3,996 shares with a premium of US\$1,969,090 to the National Bank of Canada. The transaction was approved by the NBC and the MoC on 26 June 2014 and 2 July 2014, respectively.

Notes to the financial statements (continued) for the year ended 31 December 2014

17. Share capital (continued)

• from US\$39,996,000 to US\$44,668,000 through issuance of additional 4,672 shares with a premium of US\$4,362,910 to the National Bank of Canada. The transaction was approved by the NBC and the MoC on 25 August 2014 and 1 September 2014, respectively.

On 1 August 2014, Damir Karassayev sold 4,732 shares to the National Bank of Canada. The transaction was approved by the NBC and the MoC on 25 August 2014 and 1 September 2014, respectively.

The new shareholding structure is as follows:

	% of ownership	2014 Number of shares	Amount US\$	% of ownership	2013 Number of shares	Amount US\$
Damir Karassayev	70.00	31,268	31,268,000	80.56	29,000	29,000,000
National Bank of Canada	30.00	13,400	13,400,000	-	-	-
Visor Growth Fund B.V	-	-	-	19.44	7,000	7,000,000
	100.00	44,668	44,668,000	100.00	36,000	36,000,000
				-	=	

After the year ended 31 December 2014, the Bank increased share capital from US\$44,668,000 to US\$52,463,000 through issuance of additional 7,975 shares and the Damir Karassayev transferred its existing 700 shares to National Bank of Canada. The transactions was approved by the NBC on 5 March 2015 and the Bank is under process to obtain approval from the MOC.

18. Interest income

	20	14	2013
	US\$	KHR'000 (Note 4)	US\$
Loans and advances Deposits and placements with banks Investment securities	25,443,045 2,194,165 3,518,940	103,680,408 8,941,222 14,339,681	18,064,123 1,677,577 1,894,262
	31,156,150	126,961,311	21,635,962

Notes to the financial statements (continued) for the year ended 31 December 2014

19. Interest expense

Interest expense is incurred on deposits from banks and non-bank customers.

		201	4	2013
		US\$	KHR'000 (Note 4)	US\$
	Demand deposits Savings deposits Fixed deposits	40,551 6,498,983 6,823,660	165,245 26,483,356 27,806,415	9,372 5,541,526 4,723,029
		13,363,194	54,455,016	10,273,927
20.	Fee and commission income - net			
		201	Λ	2013
		US\$	KHR'000 (Note 4)	US\$
	Fee and commission income:			
	Loan commitment fees	2,635,929	10,741,411	1,377,407
	Inward and outward remittances	983,129	4,006,251	807,217
	Visa and credit card	2,710,091	11,043,621	1,375,485
	Telex, phone and fax	82,374	335,674	82,110
	Other fees	439,308	1,790,179	340,359
		6,850,831	27,917,136	3,982,578
	Fee and commission expense	(127,278)	(518,658)	(87,357)
		6,723,553	27,398,478	3,895,221
21.	Other income - net			
		201	4	2013
		US\$	KHR'000 (Note 4)	US\$
	(Loss)/gain on sales of investment securities	(32,392)	(131,997)	513,257
	Foreign exchange gain, net	91,000	370,825	133,477
	Other income	884	3,602	840
		59,492	242,430	647,574
				

Notes to the financial statements (continued) for the year ended 31 December 2014

22. Personnel cost

	201	14	2013
	US\$	KHR'000 (Note 4)	US\$
Salaries and wages Others personnel cost .	5,886,127 63,205	23,985,968 257,560	3,461,133 47,518
	5,949,332	24,243,528	3,508,651

23. General and administrative expenses

	20	14	2013
	US\$	KHR'000 (Note 4)	US\$
Office rental Marketing and advertising Card expenses Repairs and maintenance Utilities expenses Office supplies License fees Communication Motor vehicle operation expenses Travelling Business meal and entertainment Professional fees Insurance expenses Securities expense Membership fee Other expenses	1,205,284 1,254,737 1,359,895 317,708 412,681 406,021 379,613 214,746 334,830 136,091 143,489 572,268 71,541 269,738 146,307 568,092	4,911,532 5,113,053 5,541,572 1,294,660 1,681,675 1,654,536 1,546,923 875,090 1,364,432 554,571 584,718 2,331,992 291,530 1,099,182 596,201 2,314,975	884,398 1,206,542 715,066 326,907 293,884 269,591 137,270 179,801 211,225. 69,134 51,398 66,089 28,588 202,037 30,838 434,604
	7,793,041	31,756,642	5,107,372

Notes to the financial statements (continued) for the year ended 31 December 2014

24. Net cash generated from operating activities

		20	14	2013
		US\$	KHR'000 (Note 4)	US\$
	Profit before income tax	9,347,300	38,090,246	5,157,081
	Adjustments for:			
	Depreciation and amortisation Allowance for bad and doubtful	1,232,008	5,020,433	756,783
	loans and advances	254,320	1,036,354	1,345,743
	Gain on disposals of property and equipment	(28,398)	(115,722)	(13,988)
	Gain on disposal of foreclosed property	(80,466)	(327,899)	
		10,724,764	43,703,412	7,245,619
	Changes in:			
	Deposits and placements with banks	(13,466,201)	(54,874,769)	(3,815,048)
	Loans and advances to customers	(93,492,159)	(380,980,548)	(38,165,502)
	Investment securities	(16,898,531)	(68,861,514)	(6,591,108)
	Foreclosed property	(4,459,388)	(18,172,006)	(00.6.772)
	Other assets	(2,122,262)	(8,648,217)	(996,773)
	Statutory deposits with NBC	(17,140,701)	(69,848,357)	(5,096,605)
	Deposits from customers and banks	156,486,213	637,681,318	52,705,502
	Other liabilities	2,517,865	10,260,301	384,434
	Net cash generated from operations	22,149,600	90,259,620	5,670,519
	Income tax paid	(1,117,779)	(4,554,949)	(493,237)
	Net cash generated from operating activities	21,031,821	85,704,671	5,177,282
25.	Cash and cash equivalents			
		20	14	2013
		US\$	KHR'000 (Note 4)	US\$
	Cash on hand (Note 5) Deposits and placements with banks	25,746,874	104,918,512	13,264,616
	with maturities less than three months	44,416,628	180,997,759	24,612,891
	-	70,163,502	285,916,271	37,877,507

Notes to the financial statements (continued) for the year ended 31 December 2014

26. Related party balances and transactions

(a)	Related party balances			
` ,		201	14	2013
		US\$	KHR'000 (Note 4)	US\$
	Deposits and placements by key management	339,081	1,381,755	413,973
	=			
(b)	Other related party transactions			
		201		2013
		US\$	KHR'000 (Note 4)	US\$
	Interest expenses to key management	16,705	68,073	29,818
(c)	Key management personnel remuneration			
		201	4	2013
		US\$	KHR'000 (Note 4)	US\$
	Salaries and benefits	1,323,688	5,394,029	1,143,245

27. Commitments and contingencies

(a) Operations

In the normal course of business, the Bank makes various commitments and incurs certain contingencies liabilities with legal recourse to its customers. No material losses are anticipated from these transactions, which consist of:

	20)14	2013
	US\$	KHR'000	US\$
		(Note 4)	
Unused portion of overdraft	16,453,663	67,048,677	10,146,756
Letter of credits	685,508	2,793,445	468,353
Performance bonds	1,839,597	7,496,358	256,650
Bid bonds	4,035	16,443	950
Other guarantees	275,352	1,122,059	50,000
	19,258,155	78,476,982	10,922,709

Notes to the financial statements (continued) for the year ended 31 December 2014

27. Commitments and contingencies (continued)

(b) Lease commitments

The Bank has operating lease commitments in respect of office and house rentals as follows:

	20)14	2013
	US\$	KHR'000 (Note 4)	US\$
Within one year	1,231,181	5,017,063	84,203
2 to 5 years	2,597,489	10,584,768	2,199,075
More than 5 years	948,992	3,867,142	350,433
	4,777,662	19,468,973	2,633,711

(c) Taxation contingencies

The taxation system in Cambodia is relatively new and is characterised by numerous taxes and frequently changing legislation, which is often unclear, contradictory, and subject to interpretation. Often, differing interpretations exist among numerous taxation authorities and jurisdictions. Taxes are subject to review and investigation by a number of authorities, who are enabled by law to impose severe fines, penalties and interest charges.

These facts may create tax risks in Cambodia substantially more significant than in other countries. Management believes that it has adequately provided for tax liabilities based on its interpretation of tax legislation. However, the relevant authorities may have differing interpretations and the effects could be significant.

28. Financial risk management

Introduction and overview

The Bank has exposure to the following risks from financial instruments:

- Operational risk
- Credit risk
- Market risk
- Liquidity risk

This note presents information about the Bank's exposure to each of the above risks, the Bank's objectives, policies and processes for measuring and managing risk, and the Bank's management of capital.

Notes to the financial statements (continued) for the year ended 31 December 2014

28. Financial risk management (continued)

Risk management framework

The Board of Directors has overall responsibility for the establishment and oversight of the Bank's risk management framework. The Board has established the Asset and Liability (ALCO), Risk Management and Audit and Risk committees, which are responsible for developing and monitoring Bank risk management policies in their specified areas. All committees have both executive and non-executive members and report regularly to the Board of Directors on their activities.

The Bank's risk management policies are established to identify and analyse the risks faced by the Bank, to set appropriate risk limits and controls, and to monitor risks and adherence to limits. The Audit and Risk Committee is responsible for monitoring compliance with the Bank's risk management policies and procedures, and for reviewing the adequacy of the risk management framework in relation to the risks faced by the Bank.

The Audit and Risk Committee is assisted in these functions by Internal Audit. Internal Audit undertakes both regular and ad-hoc reviews of risk management controls and procedures, the results of which are reported to the Audit and Risk Committee.

(a) Operational risk

Operational risk is the risk of direct or indirect loss arising from inadequate or failed internal processes, personnel, technology and infrastructure, and from external factors other than credit, market and liquidity risks such as those arising from legal and regulatory requirements and generally accepted standards of corporate behaviour.

The operational risk losses is managed through established operational risk management processes, proper monitoring and reporting of the business activities by control and support units which are independent of the business units and oversight provided by the senior management of the Bank.

The Bank's operational risk management entails the establishment of clear organisational structures, roles and control policies. Various internal control policies and measures have been implemented including the establishment of signing authorities, defining system parameters controls, streamlining procedures and documentation and compliance with regulatory and other legal requirements.

Notes to the financial statements (continued) for the year ended 31 December 2014

28. Financial risk management (continued)

(b) Credit risk

Credit risk is the financial loss to the Bank if a borrower or counterparty fails to meet its contractual obligations, and arises principally from the loans and advances.

(i) Management of credit risk

The lending activities are guided by the Bank'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, including the Bank's own internal grading system, and procedures implemented to ensure compliance with NBC Guidelines.

The Bank has established the Core Credit Risk Policy which is designed to govern the Bank's risk undertaking activities. Extension of credit is governed by credit programs that 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.

Risk ratings are reviewed and updated on an annual basis, and in event of (i) change of loan terms and conditions including extension; (ii) repayment irregularities or delinquencies and (iii) adverse information relating to the borrower or transaction.

(ii) Exposure to credit risk

-	20	014	2013
	US\$	KHR'000 (Note 4)	US\$
Loans and advances			
Individually impaired	723,258	2,947,276	6,569,675
Past due but not impaired	6,251,781	25,476,008	2,867,521
Neither past due nor impaired	264,562,142	1,078,090,729	169,841,729
	271,537,181	1,106,514,013	179,278,925
Allowance for doubtful loans and advances	(3,362,337)	(13,701,523)	(3,663,096)
	268,174,844	1,092,812,490	175,615,829

Loans to customers neither past due nor impaired

Loans to customers neither past due nor impaired are good quality loans to customers for which no experience of default. These loans are supported by collaterals and management views that likelihood of default is relatively low.

Notes to the financial statements (continued) for the year ended 31 December 2014

28. Financial risk management (continued)

- (b) Credit risk (continued)
- (ii) Exposure to credit risk (continued)

Impaired loans and advances

Individually impaired loans and advances are loans and advances for which the Bank determines that there is objective evidence of impairment and it does not expect to collect all principal and interest due according to the contractual terms of the loans and advances. In compliance with NBC Guidelines, an allowance for doubtful loans and advances is made for loans and advances with payment overdue more than 90 days. A minimum level of specific provision for impairment is made depending on the classification concerned, unless other information is available to substantiate the repayment capacity of the counterparty.

Past due but not impaired loans and advances

Past due but not impaired loans and advances are those for which contractual interest or principal payments are past due more than 30 days but less than 90 days, unless other information is available to indicate otherwise. In compliance with NBC Guidelines such loans are classified as special mention with a specific provision of 3%.

Loans with renegotiated terms/restructured loans

Loans with renegotiated terms are loans that have been rescheduled or refinanced in accordance with an agreement setting forth a new repayment schedule on a periodic basis occasioned by weaknesses in the borrower's financial condition and/or inability to repay the loan as originally agreed. Loans to be restructured are analysed on the basis of the business prospects and repayment capacity of the borrower according to new cash flow projections supported by updated business perspectives and overall market conditions being based on realistic and prudent assumptions.

Once the loan is restructured it remains in the same category independent of satisfactory performance after restructuring. The classification is not improved unless there are no arrears in repayment of principal and interest within three instalments periods and within a period of not less than 3 months.

Write-off policy

In compliance with NBC Guidelines, the Bank will remove a loan/advance or a portion of a loan from its financial statements when the Bank loses control of the contractual rights over the loan or when all or part of a loan is deemed uncollectible; or there is no realistic prospect of recovery.

Notes to the financial statements (continued) for the year ended 31 December 2014

28. Financial risk management (continued)

(b) Credit risk (continued)

(ii) Exposure to credit risk (continued)

Collateral

The Bank holds collateral against loans and advances in the form of mortgage interests over property and/or guarantees. Estimates of value are based on the value of collateral assessed on an annual basis.

An estimate of the value of collateral held against loans and advances is shown below:

	20)14	2013
	US\$	KHR'000 (Note 4)	US\$
Against individually impaired: Land and Buildings	1,845,048	7,518,571	14,457,739
Past due but not impaired: Land and Buildings	27,281,854	111,173,555	5,593,761
	29,126,902	118,692,126	20,051,500

During the year the Company obtained foreclosed property, including land and buildings, amounting US\$4,459,388 (2013: Nil) from default customers.

Concentration of credit risk

The analysis of concentrations of credit risk from loans and advances are shown in Note 7 to the financial statements.

(c) Market risk

Market risk is the risk of loss arising from adverse movement in the level of market prices or rates, the two key components being foreign currency exchange risk and interest rate risk.

Market risk arising from the trading activities is controlled by marking to market the trading positions against their predetermined market risk limits.

Notes to the financial statements (continued) for the year ended 31 December 2014

28. Financial risk management (continued)

(c) Market risk (continued)

(i) Foreign currency exchange risk

Foreign currency exchange risk refers to the adverse exchange rate movements on foreign currency exchange positions taken from time to time. The Bank maintains a policy of not exposing itself to large foreign exchange positions. Any foreign currency exchange open positions are monitored against the operating requirements, predetermined position limits and cut-loss limits.

As of 31 December 2014, balances in monetary assets and liabilities denominated in currencies other than US\$ are not significant. Therefore, no sensitivity analysis for foreign currency exchange risk was presented.

(ii) Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk refers to the volatility in net interest income as a result of changes in the levels of interest rate and shifts in the composition of the assets and liabilities. Interest rate risk is managed through close monitoring of returns on investment, market pricing, cost of funds and through interest rate sensitivity gap analysis. The potential reduction in net interest income from an unfavourable interest rate movement is monitored against the risk tolerance limits set.

An analysis of the interest rate risk pertaining to the Bank's assets and liabilities is disclosed below.

Notes to the financial statements (continued) for the year ended 31 December 2014

28. Financial risk management (continued)

(c) Market risk (continued)

(ii) Interest rate risk (continued)

Interest rate risk (continued)									
31 December 2014	Up to 1 month US\$	> 1 – 3 months US\$	> 3 – 6 months US\$	> 6 – 12 months US\$	> 1 – 5 years US\$	Over 5 years US\$	Non-interest sensitive US\$	Total US\$	Weighted average interest %
Assets									
Cash on hand	1	1	r	•	ı	1	25,746,874	25,746,874	
Deposits and placements with banks Statutory deposits	10,303,326	3,913,747	9,378,441	19,793,752 4,466.800	3,000,000	1 1	40,113,301	86,502,567	4.47
Loans and advances									
- Performing	3,113,497	7,973,314	11,607,210	20,018,859	120,956,352	107,144,691	1	270,813,923	11.45
- Non-performing	128,279	2,651	18,550	41,153	220,485	312,140	Ī	723,258	
 Specific allowance 	r	•	ı	1	1	•	(760,625)	(760,625)	
 General allowance 	r	•	1	1	ı	1	(2,601,712)	(2,601,712	
 Interest receivable 	1	1	ı	•	ı	1	1,925,014	1,925,014	
- Interest in suspense	•	ı	ı	1	1	ι	(212,620)	(212,620	
Capital investment	1	1	1	1	l	25,588	1	25,588	
Investment securities	1	1	3,356,046	5,813,695	40,047,844	1,082,536	1	50,300,121	8.41
Other assets	•	•	•	•	ı	1	6,403,439	6,403,439	_
	13,545,102	11,889,712	24,360,247	50,134,259	164,224,681	108,564,955	120,469,061	493,188,017	
Liabilities									
Deposits from customers and banks Other liabilities	247,164,662	28,521,047	43,746,349	64,176,529	18,754,591	1	31,060,902 5,703,045	433,424,080 5,703,045	3.76
	247,164,662	28,521,047	43,746,349	64,176,529	18,754,591	'	36,763,947	439,127,125	
		į							11
Interest sensitivity gap	(233,619,560)	(16,631,335)	(19,386,102)	(14,042,270)	145,470,090	108,564,955	83,705,114	54,060,892	6)

Notes to the financial statements (continued) for the year ended 31 December 2014

28. Financial risk management policies (continued)

(c) Market risk (continued)

(<u>i</u>)

Weighted average interest	%	3.76	0.12	11.47					(67.9				4.10			
Total av		13,264,616 53,232,629	37,181,489	172,709,250	6,569,675	(1,612,705)	2,204,222	(1,170,652)	25,588	55,401,590	4,281,1//	318,036,488		276,937,867 3,185,180	280,123,047		5/,915,441
Non-interest sensitive	SSO O	13,264,616 20,266,493	33,581,489	i	1	(1,612,705)	2,204,222	(1,170,652)	1	1007	4,281,1//	68,764,249		15,409,143 3,185,180	18,594,323		50,169,926
Over 5	SSO O	1 1	1	42,936,167	1,224,620	•	1	•	25,588	1	•	44,186,375		1 1	1		44,186,575
> 1 – 5 years		1 1	ř	86,863,707	2,352,549	1	Î	ı	1 00	55,401,390	'	122,617,846		6,745,083	6,745,083		115,8/2,763
> 6 – 12 months	\$80 0	20,115,903	3,600,000	22,613,528	6,398	ı	•	1	1		'	46,335,829		27,883,214	27,883,214		18,452,615
> 3 – 6 months	SSO	7,995,000	1	10,794,930	3,733	•	ı		ı		•	18,793,663		30,987,552	30,987,552		(12,195,889)
> 1 – 3 months	S SO	508,834		6,319,012	20,218	ı	ı	r	ı		1	6,848,064		23,908,968	23,908,968		(1/,060,904)
Up to I month	SS O	4,346,399		3,181,906	2,962,157	1	•	ı	ı		1	10,490,462		172,003,907	172,003,907		(161,515,445)
Interest rate risk (continued) 31 December 2013	Assets	Cash on hand Deposits and placements with banks	Statutory deposits Loans and advances	- Performing	- Non-performing	- Specific allowance - General allowance	- Interest receivable	 Interest in suspense 	Capital investment	Other agent	Outer assets		Liabilities	Deposits from customers Other liabilities		•	Interest sensitivity gap

Notes to the financial statements (continued) for the year ended 31 December 2014

28. Financial risk management policies (continued)

(c) Market risk (continued)

(ii) Interest rate risk (continued)

Fair value sensitivity analysis for fixed rate instruments

The Bank does not account for any fixed rate liabilities at fair value through profit or loss, and the derivatives as at the reporting date are not significant. Therefore, a change in interest rates at the reporting date would not affect profit or loss.

Cash flow sensitivity analysis for variable-rate instruments

The Bank does not have significant variable-rate instruments. Therefore, no cash flow sensitivity analysis for variable-rate instruments was presented.

(d) Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk relates to the ability to maintain sufficient liquid assets to meet its financial commitments and obligations when they fall due at a reasonable cost.

In addition to full compliance of all liquidity requirements, the management of the Bank closely monitors all inflows and outflows and the maturity gaps through periodical reporting. Movements in loans and customers' deposits are monitored and liquidity requirements adjusted to ensure sufficient liquid assets to meet its financial commitments and obligations as and when they fall due.

The following table provides an analysis of the financial liabilities of the Bank into relevant maturity groupings based on the remaining periods to repayment.

31 December 2014	Between Less than I month US\$	Between I and 3 months US\$	Between 3 months and 1 year US\$	1 year and 5 years US\$	Over 5 years US\$	No fixed terms US\$	Total US\$
Financial liabilities							
Deposits from custor and banks Other liabilities	ners 278,225,564 5,703,045	28,521,047 1	107,922,878	18,754,591		- -	433,424,080 5,703,045
Total	283,928,609	28,521,047 1	07,922,878	18,754,590	-	-	439,127,125

Notes to the financial statements (continued) for the year ended 31 December 2014

28. Financial risk management policies (continued)

(d) Liquidity risk (continued)

31 December 2013	Between Less than 1 month US\$	Between 1 and 3 months US\$	Between 3 months and 1 year US\$	1 year and 5 years US\$	Over 5 years US\$	No fixed terms US\$	Total US\$
Financial liabilities							
Deposits from custom and banks Other liabilities	187,413,050 3,185,180	23,908,968	58,870,766	6,745,083	-	- -	276,937,867 3,185,180
Total	190,598,230	23,908,968	58,870,766	6,745,083		-	280,123,047

(e) Capital management

(i) Regulatory capital

The Bank's lead regulator, the National Bank of Cambodia ("NBC"), sets and monitors capital requirements for the Bank as a whole.

The Bank's policy is to maintain a strong capital base so as to maintain market confidence and to sustain further development of the business. The impact of the level of capital on shareholders' return is also recognised and the Bank recognised the need to maintain a balance between the higher returns that might be possible with greater gearing and advantages and security afforded by a sound capital position.

The Bank and its individually regulated operations have complied with all externally imposed capital requirement throughout the year.

(ii) Capital allocation

The allocation of capital between specific operations and activities is, to a large extent, driven by optimisation of the return achieved on the capital allocated. The amount of capital allocated to each operation or activity is based primarily upon the regulatory capital.

29. Fair values of financial assets and liabilities

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

Fair value represents the amount at which an asset could be exchanged or a liability settled on an armslength basis. As verifiable market prices are not available, market prices are not available for a significant proportion of the Bank's financial assets and liabilities. Fair values, therefore, have been based on management assumptions according to the profile of the asset and liability base. In the opinion of the management, the carrying amounts of the financial assets and liabilities included in the balance sheet are a reasonable estimation of their fair values.