

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND REPORT OF INDEPENDENT AUDITORS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2010

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CONTENTS

	Pages
REPORT OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS	1 - 4
REPORT OF INDEPENDENT AUDITORS	5 - 6
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS	
Balance sheet	7
Income statement	8
Statement of changes in equity	9
Cash flow statement	10
Notes to the financial statements	11 - 43
APPENDIX: SUPPLEMENTARY FINANCIAL INFORMATION AND OTH COMPLIANCE WITH THE NATIONAL BANK OF CAMBODIA'S PRAKAS	ER NOTES ON * I - VII

^{*}Appendix does not form part of the financial statements.

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REPORT OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS

The Board of Directors ("the Directors") is pleased to submit their report together with the audited financial statements of Maxima Mikroheranhvatho Co., Limited ("the Company") for the year ended 31 December 2010.

MAXIMA MIKROHERANHVATHO CO., LIMITED

The Company was incorporated in the Kingdom of Cambodia on 27 July 2005 and registered with the Ministry of Commerce as a private limited liability company under register number Co-7897/05P dated 27 July 2005.

PRINCIPAL ACTIVITIES

The Company is principally engaged in all aspects of micro-finance business and the provision of related financial services in Cambodia.

RESULTS OF OPERATIONS AND DIVIDEND

The results of operations for the year ended 31 December 2010 are set out in the income statement on page 8.

During the financial year, the Board of Directors declared dividend amounting to USD 38,502 (2009; USD 20,112) after transfer of USD 2,618 (equivalent to 5% of the 2009 net profit) to the reserves in the equity.

STATUTORY CAPITAL

There were no changes in the issued and paid-up capital of the Company during the year.

RESERVES AND PROVISIONS

There were no material movements to or from reserves and provisions during the year under review.

BAD AND DOUBTFUL LOANS AND ADVANCES

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

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

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CURRENT ASSETS

Before the financial statements of the Company were drawn up, the Directors took reasonable steps to ensure that any current assets, other than debts which 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 and based on the best of their knowledge, the Directors are not aware of any circumstances which would render the values attributed to the current assets in the financial statements of the Company misleading in any material respect.

VALUATION METHODS

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

CONTINGENT AND OTHER LIABILITIES

At the date of this report, there is:

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

No contingent or other liability of the Company 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 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

The results of the operations of the Company for the year ended 31 December 2010 were not, in the opinion of the Directors, materially 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 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 substantially affect the results of the operations of the Company for the current financial year in which this report is made.

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THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS

A General Assembly of Maxima Mikroheranhvatho Co., Ltd took place on 29 April 2010 whereby a new Board of Directors composed of four members was elected and appointed on 06 May 2010.

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

Mr. An Bun Hak, Non-executive Director/Chairman

Mr. Uong Kimseng, Executive Director /CEO

Mr. Chet Chan Prasoeur, Non-executive Director

Mr. Pa Ponnak Kirv, Executive Director/HRM

DIRECTORS' INTERESTS

The Directors are representing the interests of shareholders of the Company during the year and at the date of this report are as follows:

Shareholder	Holding	Number of shares
		of USD10 each
Mr. An Bun Hak	24.39%	100,000
Mr. Uong Kimseng	24.39%	100,000
Mr. Chet Chan Prasoeur	9.76%	40,000
Mr. Pa Ponnak Kiry	2.44%	10,000
	60.98%	250,000

DIRECTORS' BENEFITS

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

No Director of the Company has received or become entitled to receive any benefit by reason of a contract made by the Company with the Director or with a firm of which the Director is a member, or with a company which the Director has a material financial interest other than as disclosed in the financial statements.

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RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE DIRECTORS 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 2010 and of its financial performance and 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;
- ii) comply with the disclosure requirements and the National Bank of Cambodia's guidelines and Cambodian Accounting Standards or, if there have been any departures in the interests of fair presentation, 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 a going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to assume that the Company will continue operations in the foreseeable future; and
- effectively control and direct the Company in all material decisions and actions affecting
 the operations and performance and ascertain that such have been properly reflected in the
 financial statements.

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

APPROVAL OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The accompanying financial statements has been drawn up so as to present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Company as at 31 December 2010, and of its financial performance and cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with the National Bank of Cambodia's guidelines and Cambodian Accounting Standards, were approved by the Board of Directors.

On behalf of the Board of Directors

Mr. An Bun Hak Chairman

Date: 19 April 2011



REPORT OF INDEPENDENT AUDITORS TO THE SHAREHOLDERS AND TO THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF MAXIMA MIKROHERANHVATHO CO., LIMITED

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of Maxima Mikroheranhvatho Co., Limited ("the Company"), which comprise the balance sheet as at 31 December 2010, and the related income statement, statement of changes in equity, and cash flow statement for the year then ended, and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory notes.

Management's responsibility

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these financial statements in accordance with the National Bank of Cambodia's guidelines and Cambodian Accounting Standards. This responsibility includes: designing, implementing and maintaining internal control relevant to the preparation and fair presentation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error; selecting and applying appropriate accounting policies; and making accounting estimates that are reasonable in the circumstances.

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 Standards on Auditing and International Standards on Auditing and the requirements of the National Bank of Cambodia ("NBC"). Those principles require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance as to whether the financial statements are free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditors' judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditors consider internal control relevant to the Company's preparation 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 Company'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.



REPORT OF INDEPENDENT AUDITORS TO THE SHAREHOLDERS AND TO THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF MAXIMA MIKROHERANHVATHO CO., LIMITED (CONTINUED)

Opinion

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, of the financial position of the Company as at 31 December 2010 and of it financial performance and cash flows for the year then ended, in accordance with the National Bank of Cambodia's guidelines and Cambodian Accounting Standards.

The accompanying financial statements are prepared for jurisdiction of Cambodia and the National Bank of Cambodia's guidelines. It is not intended to present the financial position and results of operations and cash flows in accordance with accounting principles and practices generally accepted in other countries and jurisdictions other than Cambodia.

On behalf of Morison Kak & Associés

Key KAK

Managing Partner

Morison Kak & Associés Certified Public Accountants Registered Auditors

Date: 19 April 2011

BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2010

		201	0	2009
	Note	USD	KHR'000	USD
			Estat Philip	(As restated)
ASSETS				
Cash in hand	4	7,455	30,215	7,461
Deposits and placements with banks	5	47,092	190,864	26,810
Statutory deposits with central bank	6	20,500	83,087	20,500
Loans and advances to customers - net	7	2,044,614	8,286,821	1,684,057
Property and equipment	8	30,900	125,238	42,512
Deferred tax assets	9	3,926	15,912	2,080
Other assets	10	40,591	164,516	35,206
TOTAL ASSETS		2,195,078	8,896,653	1,818,626
LIABILITIES AND CAPITAL				
LIABILITIES				
Amounts due to shareholders	11	108,000	437,724	90,000
Borrowings	12	1,422,936	5,767,160	1,151,810
Provision for income tax	13	31,298	126,850	17,468
Other liabilities	14	71,033	287,899	53,708
TOTAL LIABILITIES		1,633,267	6,619,633	1,312,986
CAPITAL AND RESERVES				
Share capital	15	410,000	1,661,730	410,000
Reserves		11,854	48,044	9,236
Retained earning		139,957	567,246	86,404
TOTAL CAPITAL AND RESERVES		561,811	2,277,020	505,640
LIABILITIES AND CAPITAL		2,195,078	8,896,653	1,818,626

Signed and authorised for release on behalf of the Board of directors

Mr. An Bun Hak Chairman

Date: 19 April 2011

INCOME STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2010

	2010		0	2009
	Note	USD	KHR'000	USD
				(As restated)
Interest income	16	513,251	2,080,208	444,918
Interest expense	17	(81,077)	(328,605)	(52,413)
Net interest income		432,174	1,751,603	392,505
Other operating income	18	7,663	31,058	6,210
Personnel cost	19	(196,487)	(796,362)	(169,784)
Operating and other expenses	20	(108,622)	(440,245)	(102,044)
Depreciation expenses		(15,590)	(63,186)	(22,760)
Operating profit		119,138	482,868	104,127
Allowances for doubtful loans and				
advances	7 .	4,897	19,848	(32,960)
Profit before income tax		124,035	502,716	71,167
Income tax expense	21	(29,362)	(119,004)	(18,809)
Net profit for the year		94,673	383,712	52,358

Signed and authorised for release on behalf of the Board of directors

Mr. An Bun Hak Chairman

ชาสเครียก อีกุลบริกุฎสต หมาหล พบรงตะมลเพรเล่ย (a. แล)

Date: 19 April 2011

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2010

	Share		Retained	
	Capital	Reverses	earnings	Total
	USD	<u>USD</u>	USD	USD_
Balance as at 1 January 2009	270,000	7,122	56,272	333,394
Capital increase	140,000	-	-	140,000
Dividend	-	-	(20,112)	(20,112)
Transfer to Reserve	-	2,114	(2,114)	-
Net profit for the year			52,358	52,358
Balance as at 31 December 2009	410,000	9,236	86,404	505,640
Balance as at 1 January 2010	410,000	9,236	86,404	505,640
Dividend	-	-	(38,502)	(38,502)
Transfer to Reserve	-	2,618	(2,618)	-
Net profit for the year			94,673	94,673
Balance as at 31 December 2010	410,000	11,854	139,957	561,811
Balance as at 31 December 2010				
(KHR'000 equivalents)	1,661,730	48,044	567,246	2,277,020

CASH FLOW STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2010

	Note	201 USD	10 KHR'000	2009 USD
Cash flows from operating activities				
Net cash (used in)/from operating activities	22	(219,002)	(887,613)	(277,115)
Cash flows from investing activities Purchase of property and equipment and				
software	8	(3,978)	(16,123)	(4,714)
Net cash used in investing activities		(3,978)	(16,123)	(4,714)
Cash flows from financing activities				
Dividend paid		(27,870)	(112,957)	(20,112)
Proceeds from borrowings		686,587	2,782,735	565,198
Repayment of borrowings		(415,461)	(1,683,863)	(578,137)
Issued share capital				140,000
Net cash used in financing activities		243,256	985,915	106,949
Net changes in cash and cash equivalents		20,276	82,179	(174,880)
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of the year		34,271	138,900	209,151
the year		34,271	136,900	209,131
Cash and cash equivalents, end of the				
year		54,547	221,079	34,271
Represented by:				
Cash in hand	4	7,455	30,215	7,461
Deposits and placements with banks	5	47,092	190,864	26,810
		54,547	221,079	34,271

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2010

1. GENERAL INFORMATION

Maxima Mikroheranhvatho Co., Ltd ("the Company"), formerly known as Maxima Organization for Household Economic Development ("the Institution"), was incorporated in Cambodia and registered with the Ministry of Commerce on 27 July 2005 under Registration No. Co. 7897/05P. On 10 August 2005, the Company obtained the license from the National Bank of Cambodia ("NBC") to operate the micro-finance service to the economically active poor population of Cambodia. In June 2008, the NBC granted a permanent license to the Company.

The Company's vision is to bring together people and business with the common goal of alleviating poverty by providing both economic and social opportunities to the rural poor. Its mission is to offer micro-finance services to low-income individuals, groups, and small and medium enterprises ("SMEs"), with an emphasis on lending to poor and rural women in addition to promoting savings.

The Company's registered head office located at No. 39 E0-E4, Street 374, Sangkat Tuol Svay Prey I, Khan Chamkarmorn, Phnom Penh, and its branch and service offices located in Kandal province.

As at 31 December 2010, the Company employed 54 employees (2009: 50 employees).

There have been no significant changes in the nature of these principal activities during the financial year.

The financial statements were authorised for issue by the Board of Directors on 19 April 2011.

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The principal accounting policies applied 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 are prepared under the historical cost convention in accordance with the guidelines issued by the NBC and Cambodian Accounting Standards ("CAS"). In applying CAS, the Company also applies the Cambodian Financial Reporting Standard ("CFRS") 7: Financial Instruments: Disclosures. This practice differs from the International Financial Reporting Standards which require that loans and receivables be carried at amortised cost using the effective interest method of any difference between the initial amount and the maturity amount, and minus any reduction for impairment or uncollectability.

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with CAS as modified by NBC guidelines requires the use of estimates and assumptions that affect the amounts reported in the financial statements as at and for the year ended and accompanying notes. The estimates have been made based on existing available information and Management's best knowledge of current event and actions; and therefore the actual results ultimately may differ from those estimates.

The accompanying financial statements are prepared for jurisdiction of Cambodia and are not intended to present the financial position and its financial performance and cash flows in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles and practice in other countries and those who are not informed about Cambodia's procedures and practices.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2010

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

2.2 New accounting standards and interpretations

There were no standards, amendments to existing standards and interpretations which became effective in the year ended 31 December 2010.

On 28 August 2009, the National Accounting Council announced the adoption of Cambodian International Financial Reporting Standards ("CIFRS") which are based on full International Financial Reporting Standards. Public accountable entities shall prepare their financial statements in accordance with CIFRS for accounting period beginning on or after 1 January 2012.

The following Cambodian International Accounting Standards ("CIAS") or CIFRS and amendments to existing standards, which have been published are relevant and mandatory for the Bank's accounting period beginning on or after 1 January 2012, but have not been early adopted by the Company:

- CIAS 1 (Revised), 'Presentation of Financial Statements'
 - The revised standard prohibits the presentation of items of income and expenses (i.e., 'non-owner changes in equity') in the statement of changes in equity. All non-owner changes in equity are to be shown in a performance statement. Entities can opt to present one performance statement (i.e. statement of comprehensive income) or two statements (i.e. income statement and statement of comprehensive income). Entities which restate or reclassify comparative information are required to present a restated balance sheet as at the beginning comparative period. The revised standard also clarifies that potential settlement of a liability by issue of equity is not relevant in determining the classification of a liability as current or non-current liability.
- CIAS 16 (Amendment), 'Property, Plant and Equipment' (and consequential amendment to CIAS 7, 'Statement of Cash Flows')
 The amended standard requires entities, whose ordinary activities comprise renting and subsequently selling assets, to present proceeds from sale of those assets as revenue and to

subsequently selling assets, to present proceeds from sale of those assets as revenue and to transfer the carrying amount of an asset to inventories when the asset becomes held for sale. A consequential amendment to CIAS 7 requires cash flows arising from purchase, rental and sale of those assets to be classified as cash flows from operating activities.

- CIAS 24 (Revised), 'Related Party Disclosures'
 - CIAS 24 was revised by (a) simplifying the definition of a related party, clarifying its intended meaning and eliminating inconsistencies from the definition; and (b) providing a partial exemption from the disclosure requirements for government-related entities.
- CIAS 32, 'Financial Instruments: Presentation'
 The objective of this standard is to establish the principles for presenting financial instruments as liabilities or equity and for offsetting financial assets and financial liabilities. It applies to the classification of financial instruments, from the perspective of the issuer, into financial assets, financial liabilities and equity instruments as well as classification of related interest, dividends, losses and gains.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2010

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

• CIAS 36 (Amendment), 'Impairment of Assets'

The amended standard states that where fair value less costs to sell is calculated on the basis of discounted cash flows, disclosures equivalent to those for value-in-use calculation should be made.

• CIAS 39, "Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement"

The standard establishes principles for recognising and measuring financial assets, financial liabilities and some contracts to buy or sell non-financial items. Adoption of CIAS 39 will result in the following revisions to the accounting policies on financial instruments:

Loans and advances to customers

Loans and advances to customers are currently stated in the balance sheet at outstanding principal and interest, less any amounts written off and provision for loan losses. Under CIAS 39, loans and receivables are initially recognised at fair value - which is the cash consideration to originate or purchase the loan including any transaction costs - and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method.

Impairment of financial assets

The Company currently follows the mandatory credit classification and provisioning as required by Prakas No. B7-02-186 dated 13 September 2002 issued by the Central Bank, as disclosed in note 2.8 to the financial statements. CIAS 39 requires the Company to assess at each reporting date whether there is objective evidence that a financial asset or group of financial assets is impaired, either on an individual or collective assessment basis. Impairment loss is measured as the difference between an asset's carrying amount and present value of estimated future cash flows (excluding future credit losses that have not been incurred) discounted at the asset's original effective interest rate. For the purposes of collective impairment assessment, assets are grouped on the basis of similar credit risk characteristics.

Interest income and interest expense

The Company currently recognises interest income and expense on an accrual basis at contractual rates, except where serious doubt exists as to the collectability, interest is suspended until it is realized on a cash basis. CIAS 39 requires interest income and expense for all interest-bearing financial instruments to be recognised using the effective interest method. In respect of a financial asset or a group of similar financial assets which are impaired, interest income is to be recognised at interest rate used in discounting future cash flows for purpose of measuring the impairment loss.

• CIFRS 7 (Amendment), 'Financial instruments – Disclosures'

The revised standard requires enhanced disclosures in respect of fair value measurement and liquidity risk. In particular, the amendment requires disclosure of fair values by fair value measurement hierarchy as follows:

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2010

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

- Level 1 Quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities;
- o Level 2 Inputs, other than quoted prices included within Level 1, that are observable for an asset or liability, either directly or indirectly; and
- o Level 3 Inputs for an asset or liability that are not based on observable market data.

• CIFRS 9. 'Financial instruments'

The standard establishes principles for financial reporting of financial assets that will present relevant and useful information to users of financial statements for their assessment of the amounts, timing and uncertainty of the entity's future cash flows. CIFRS 9 specify the bases for classification and measurement of financial assets, including some hybrid contracts. They require all financial assets to be: (a) classified on the basis of an entity's business model for managing the financial assets and the contractual cash flow characteristics of a financial asset; (b) initially measured at fair value, plus transaction costs in the case of a financial asset not at fair value through profit or loss; and (c) subsequently measured at amortised cost or fair value based on asset classification.

Other than the standards and amendments to existing standards as set out above, the other published standards, amendments and interpretations to existing standards, which are applicable for accounting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2010, are not relevant to the Company's operations.

2.3 Foreign currencies translation

(a) Functional and presentation currency

Items included in the financial statements of the Company are measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which the Company operates ('the functional currency').

The national currency of Cambodia is the Khmer Riel ("KHR"). However, as the Company transacts essentially in US Dollar ("USD") and maintains its books of accounts primarily in USD, the financial statements are presented in US\$, which is the Company's functional and presentation currency as it reflects the economic substance of the underlying events and circumstances of the Company.

In compliance with the requirements of the NBC, all assets, liabilities, profit and loss statement items in foreign currencies at the end of the year are converted into thousand Khmer Riel ("KHR'000") using the official exchange rate announced by the NBC at the balance sheet date, of 1 USD = 4,053 KHR (31 December 2009: KHR 4,169). The purposes of such conversions are to comply with NBC's financial statements presentation guidelines only and should not be construed as representations that the KHR amounts have been, could be, or could in the future be, converted into USD at this or any other rate of exchange.

(b) Transactions and balance

Assets and liabilities expressed in currencies other than USD are translated into USD at the rate of exchange quoted by the NBC at the date of the balance sheet. Income and expenses arising in foreign currencies are converted at the rate of exchange prevailing on the transaction dates. Exchange differences arising from conversion are reported on a net basis in the statement of income.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2010

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

2.4 Segment information

The Company operates within one business segment which is a micro-finance business operation, and within one geographical segment, the Kingdom of Cambodia

2.5 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise balances with original maturity of less than three months from the date of acquisition, including cash on hand, non-restricted balance with the Central Bank and balances with other banks.

2.6 Statutory deposits with central bank

Statutory deposits represent cash maintained with the NBC in compliance with the Law on Banking and Financial Institutions ("LBFI") and are not available to finance the Company's day-to-day operations and hence are not considered as part of cash and cash equivalents for the purpose of the statement of cash flows.

2.7 Loans and advances to customers

Loans originated by the Company by providing money directly to the borrowers at draw down are categorised as loans and advances to customers and are carried at outstanding balance and interest, less allowances for loan loss and any amount written off. Interest in suspense represents interest accrued on loan receivables that are doubtful or bad.

2.8 Allowances for loan losses

Allowances for loan losses are based on the latest mandatory credit classification and provisioning guidelines required by Prakas B7-02-186 dated 13 September 2002 issued by the NBC. Allowances are made with regard to specific risks on loans individually reviewed and classified into four classes as standard, sub-standard, doubtful and loss regardless of the assets (except cash) lodged as collateral.

NBC guidelines require the following loan classification and minimum level of allowances:

Classification	Overdue	Rate of allowances
Standard	- Less than thirty days	0%
Substandard	- More than thirty days	10%
Doubtful	60 days and more (original term of up to one year)180 days and more (original term of more than one year)	30%
Loss	90 days and more (original term of up to one year)360 days and more (original term of more than one year)	100%

Exception on the above provision rate may be considered but this is conditional on the actual market value of the collateral having been deemed acceptable by the NBC on a case-by-case basis.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2010

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

2.8 Allowances for loan losses (continued)

In accordance with NBC guidelines, overdue loans are defined as the total outstanding principal where the principal or interest is past due.

An uncollectible loan or portion of a loan classified as bad is written off when, in the judgement of the management with the approval of the Board of Directors, there is no prospect of recovery, after taking into consideration the realisable value of the collateral, if any. Loans written off are taken out of the outstanding loan portfolio and deducted from the provision for bad and doubtful loans.

Recoveries on loans previously written off are recognized as other operating income in the income statement.

2.9 Property and equipment

Property and equipment are stated at historical cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses. Historical cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to the acquisition of the items.

Subsequent expenditures 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. All other repairs and maintenance are charged to the statement of income during the financial year in which they are incurred.

Depreciation of property and equipment is calculated on a straight-line basis for the period from 01 Jan 2010 to 30 June 2010 and declining basis for the period from 01 July 2010 to 31 December 2010 over the estimated useful lives of assets at the following rates per annum:

Leasehold improvements	50%
Computer and IT equipment	50%
Office equipment	20% - 25%
Furniture and fixture	25%
Motor vehicle	25%

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. The recoverable amount is the higher of the asset's fair value less costs to sell and value in use.

An item of property and equipment is derecognised upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal. Gains and losses on disposal are determined by comparing proceeds with carrying amount and are recognised in income statement.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2010

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

2.10 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. 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.

2.11 Borrowings

Borrowings are stated at cost.

2.12 Provident fund

Provident fund is contributed by the Company and the eligible employees at the same fixed amount of US\$ 10 per month for each employee.

Provident fund is conditional and will be fully paid to the employee upon retirement age, or if the employee resigns before retirement age, they are entitled to the following portion of provident funds contributed by the Company:

Number of working years

Percentage (%) of total Provident funds provided for the employee

Less than 3 years

Nil
3 years and more

100%

2.13 Reserves

Based on the Memorandum and Article of Association, the Company has to transfer to this reserve fund 5% of its prior year's net profit. Such transfer shall cease when the reserve fund equals 10% of the Company's registered share capital.

2.14 Interest income and expense

Interest earned on loans and advances to customers, deposits with the Central Bank and other banks are recognised on the accrual basis, except when loans and advances to customers become doubtful of collection, in which case, no interest is recognised as income.

Where an account is classified as non-performing, recognition of interest income is suspended until it is realised on a cash basis. Customer's loan accounts are classified as non-performing where repayments are in arrears for thirty days and more.

Interest expenses on borrowings are recognised on an accrual basis.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2010

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

2.15 Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the Company has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of past events; it is more likely than not that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligations; and a reliable estimate of the amount of the obligation can be made.

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.

Provisions are 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 passage of time is recognised as interest expense.

2.16 Current and deferred income taxes

Income tax expense for the period comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognised as expenses for the period. Taxes other than on income are recorded within operating expenses.

Current tax is calculated on the basis of taxable profit using tax rates that have been enacted or substantially enacted at the balance sheet date in accordance with Cambodian Law on Taxation.

Deferred tax is provided in full, using the liability method, on temporary differences between tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in the financial statements. 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 rate enacted or substantially enacted at the balance sheet date.

A deferred tax asset is recognised only to the extent that it is more likely than not that future taxable profits will be available against which the asset can be utilised. Deferred tax assets are reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that the related tax benefit will be realised.

2.17 Related parties

Parties are considered to be related if one party has the ability to control the other party or exercise significant influence over the other party in making financial and operating decisions.

Under the LBFI, the definition of related parties includes parties who hold, directly or indirectly, at least 10 percent of the capital or voting rights and includes any individual who participates in the administration, direction, management or internal control of the Company.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2010

3. CRITICAL ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES AND JUDGEMENTS

Estimates and judgements are continually evaluated and based on historical experience and other factors, including expectations with regard to future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances. The Company makes estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities concerning the future. The resulting accounting estimates will, by definition, seldom equal the related actual results. The estimates and assumptions that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year are listed below.

(a) Impairment losses on loans and advances

The Company follows the mandatory credit classification and provisioning as required by Prakas No. B7-02-186 dated 13 September 2002 on asset classification and provisioning in the banking and financial institutions issued by the NBC. The NBC requires micro-finance to classify their loans, advances and similar assets into four classes and the minimum mandatory level of provisioning is provided, depending on the classification concerned and regardless of the assets lodged as collateral. For the purpose of loan classification, the Company takes into account all risks and relevant factors which may affect the counterparties' repayment abilities.

(b) Income tax

Taxes are calculated on the basis of current interpretation of the tax regulations. However, these regulations are subject to periodic variation and the ultimate determination of tax expenses will be made following inspection by the Tax Authorities.

Where the final tax outcome is different from the amounts that were initially recorded, such differences will have an impact on the income tax provisions in the financial period in which such determination is made.

4. Cash in hand

	2010		2009
	USD_	KHR'000	USD
Head Office Branch	5,780 1,675	23,426 6,789	4,808 2,653
	7,455	30,215	7,461

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2010

5. Deposits and placement with banks

6.

	2010		2009
	USD	KHR'000	USD
Current account:			
National Bank of Cambodia	396	1,605	391
Acleda Bank Plc	100	405	100
Rural Development Bank	139	563	878
Canadia Bank Plc	503	2,039	502
G : 1 :	1,138	4,612	1,871
Saving deposits: Canadia Bank	45,512	184,460	6,880
Acleda Bank	43,312	1,792	18,059
Acicua Bank	45,954	186,252	24,939
	45,954	100,232	24,939
	47,092	190,864	26,810
(a) Further analysis of the above deposits ar	nd placements is as	follows:	
(i) By maturity period			
	2010		2009
	<u>USD</u>	KHR'000	USD
Within one month	47,092	190,864	26,810
(ii) By currency			
•	2010)	2009
	USD	KHR'000	USD
US Dollars	47,092	190,864	26,810
(b) The above deposits earn interest at the fo	ollowing rates per a	nnum:	
		2010	2009
		2010 %	200 <i>9</i> %
	_		
Current accounts		-	0.75
Saving accounts		0.50 - 0.75	0.50 - 0.75
Statutory deposits with central bank			
	2010)	2009
	USD	KHR'000	USD
Statutory capital deposit	20,500	83,087	20,500

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2010

6. Statutory deposits with central bank (Continued)

Statutory deposit on capital represents a five percent interest-bearing statutory deposit on capital to comply with NBC's *Prakas* No.B 7-00-06 dated 11 January 2000 amended by *Prakas* No. B 7-06-209 dated 13 September 2006. The deposit is refundable when the Company voluntarily liquidates its activities and has no deposits liabilities.

This statutory deposit is interest bearing at ½ of the six-month period refinancing rate set by the NBC for statutory deposit maintained in Khmer Riel and 3/8 of the six-month period SIBOR rate for statutory deposit maintained in US Dollar.

7. Loans and advances to customers

	201	2009	
	USD_	KHR'000	USD
Individuals Group	2,041,926 7,440	8,275,926 30,154	1,704,307 13,499
Allowances for impairment losses (*)	(4,752)	(19,259)	(33,749)
	2,044,614	8,286,821	1,684,057

(*) Movements on allowances for impairment losses are as follows:

	2010		2009
	USD	KHR'000	USD
At beginning of year	33,749	136,785	789
(Recovery)/Addition during the year	(4,897)	(19,849)	32,960
Write-off during the year	(24,100)	(97,677)	
At end of year	4,752	19,259	33,749

(a) By performance

	2010		2009	
	USD_	KHR'000	USD	
Standard loans:				
- Secured (*)	2,044,269	8,285,422	1,683,397	
- Unsecured	345	1,398	660	
Substandard loans:				
- Secured	1,652	6,696	10,500	
- Unsecured	-	-	10	

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2010

7. Loans and advances to customers (Continued)

Doubtful loans: - Secured - Unsecured	1,840	7,458	11,509 50
Loss loans: - Secured - Unsecured	1,260	5,107	10,515 1,165
	2,049,366	8,306,080	1,717,806
(b) By maturity period			
	2010)	2009
	USD	KHR'000	USD
Up to one months	1,620	6,566	1,305
From one month to three months	10,558	42,791	14,836
From four months to one year	722,653	2,928,913	611,504
Over one years but within three years	1,314,535	5,327,810	1,090,161
	2,049,366	8,306,080	1,717,806
(c) By security			
	2010)	2009
	USD	KHR'000	USD
Secured (*)	2,049,021	8,304,682	1,715,921
Unsecured	345	1,398	1,885
	2,049,366	8,306,080	1,717,806

^{*} Secured loans represent loans and advances to customer that are collateralised by hard and soft title deeds. Approximately 80% of the loans are secured by soft title deeds. Soft title deed is a non-official certificate issued by the district cadastre or a letter of land ownership transfer issued by the Commune Chiefs, rather than a proper land/hard title deed registered with the Cadastral Registry Unit under the Land Laws. The validity of soft title deeds is contingent.

(d) By currency denomination

	2010)	2009
	USD	KHR'000	USD
US Dollars	2,049,366	8,306,080	1,717,806
(e) By status of residence			
	2010)	2009
	USD	KHR'000	USD
Residents	2,049,366	8,306,080	1,717,806

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2010

7. Loans and advances to customers (Continued)

(f) By relationship

	201 USD	0 KHR'000	2009 USD
		KIIK 000	
Related parties (staff loans)	3,144	12,743	9,068
Non related parties	2,046,222	8,293,337	1,708,738
	2,049,366	8,306,080	1,717,806
(g) By economic sectors			
	201	0	2009
	USD	KHR'000	USD
Hoysahald/Eamily	755 042	2 060 100	574 029
Household/Family Agriculture	755,043 459,132	3,060,188 1,860,862	574,938 329,166
Transportation	353,117	1,431,183	287,841
Services	171,749	696,099	173,749
Trade and Commerce	306,861	1,243,708	338,724
Staff loans	3,144	12,743	9,068
Other categories	320	1,297	4,320
	2,049,366	8,306,080	1,717,806
(h) By exposures			
	201	0	2009
	USD USD	KHR'000	USD
Non large exposures	2,049,366	8,306,080	1,717,806
(i) By location			
	201	0	2009
	USD_	KHR'000	USD
Head office	1,418,027	5,747,263	1,221,219
Branch	631,339	2,558,817	496,587
	2,049,366	8,306,080	1,717,806
(i) Project and (non-community)	77		71 1721
(j) By interest rate (per annum)			
	_	2010	2009
Loans		23% - 36%	24% - 36%
Staff loans		0 %	0 %

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2010

8. Property and equipment

	Leasehold improvements USD	Office equipment USD	Computer & IT equipment USD	Furniture & fixtures USD	Motor vehicles USD	Total USD	Total KHR'000
Cost	·						
At 1 January 2010	2,354	24,008	14,656	-	44,344	85,362	345,972
Additions	418	-	2,115	694	750	3,977	16,119
Transfer	-	(15,188)	461	14,727	-	-	-
Write off	(1,474)	(4,653)	(7,163)	(3,184)		(16,474)	(66,769)
At 31 December 2010	1,298	4,167	10,069	12,237	45,094	72,865	295,322
Accumulated depreciation							
At 1 January 2010	2,120	13,598	10,256	-	16,876	42,850	173,667
Charge for the year	377	2,077	3,306	1,647	8,182	15,590	63,186
Transfer	-	(8,700)	461	8,239	-	-	-
Write off	(1,474)	(4,653)	(7,163)	(3,184)	<u> </u>	(16,474)	(66,769)
At 31 December 2010	1,023	2,322	6,860	6,702	25,058	41,965	170,084
Net book value							
At 31 December 2010	275	1,845	3,209	5,535	20,036	30,900	125,238
At 31 December 2009	234	10,410	4,400		27,468	42,512	172,301
Depreciation charge for 2009	1,035	5,689	5,073		10,963	22,760	

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2010

9. Deferred tax assets

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

	201	0	2009
	USD	KHR'000	USD
			(As restated)
Deferred tax asset	3,926	15,912	2,290
Deferred tax liability			(210)
	3,926	15,219	2,080

The gross movement in the deferred income tax account is as follows:

	Provision for provident fund USD	Property and equipment USD	Total USD
January 1, 2009 Charge/(credit) to income statement	2,852 1,864	(657) 447	(2,195) (2,311)
January 1, 2010	4,716	(210)	4,506
Charge/(credit) to income statement	2,264	684	2,948
December 31, 2010	6,980	474	7,454

10. Other assets

	2010		2009
	USD	KHR'000	USD
Interests receivable	26,090	105,744	25,198
Interest in suspense	(271)	(1,098)	(3,021)
Prepaid rent	8,990	36,436	7,800
Deposit in registered stock share of Consorzio			
Etimos S.C (*)	4,462	18,084	4,462
Others	1,320	5,350	767
	40,591	164,516	35,206

^(*) In accordance with the loan agreement with Consorzio Etimos S.C.; the Company is required to subscribe a number of Consorzio Etimos S.C. shares as stated in the loan agreement at EURO 258 per share. This is to comply with the requirement of Consorzio Etimos S.C. and the subscribed amount represents the deposit which will be recoverable and repaid when the Company pays off and no longer borrowing the loan from Consorzio Etimos S.C.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2010

11. Amounts due to shareholders

	2010		2009
	USD	KHR'000	USD
Ms. Sreng Sive Chheng	100,000	405,300	40,000
Mr. Pa Ponnak Rithy	8,000	32,424	10,000
Mr. An Bun Hak	- -	<u>-</u> -	40,000
	108,000	437,724	90,000

This represents short-term borrowing from shareholders which will mature within 6 months and earn interest at 10% (2009: 10%) per annum.

12. Borrowings

		201	10	2009
	_	USD	KHR'000	USD_
KIVA Microfunds	(i)	398,506	1,615,145	326,810
Consorzio Etimos S.C	(ii)	224,430	909,615	275,000
Rural Development Bank	(iii)	300,000	1,215,900	200,000
Luxembourg Microfinance and Development Fund SICAV	(iv)	500,000	2,026,500	200,000
Planet Finance	_			150,000
		1,422,936	5,767,160	1,151,810
		1,122,730	3,707,100	1,131,010

(i). KIVA Microfunds

On 10 May 2007, the Company entered into a loan agreement with KIVA Microfunds ("KIVA"). The loan is initially disbursed by the Company to the customers, and then the loan is disbursed upon request from the Company through access to the Website maintained by KIVA. The loan is unsecured, interest free and the principle is payable on a monthly basis.

(ii). Consorzio Etimos S.C.

Terms	Three years maturing on:
	First loan 26 February 2011
	Second loan 01 November 2012
Total credit facilities	First loan USD 25,000.00
	Second loan USD 200,000.00
Repayment	Principle and interest on semi-annual basis
Interest rate	First loan LIBOR 6 months+ 4.5% per annum.
	Second loan LIBOR 6 months+ 5.5% per annum or a minimum interest
	rate (floor rate) of 8% per annum, with the amount of
	USD200,000
Security	The Company subscribed eleven shares of Consorzio Etimos S.C at the
	fixed amount of EURO 2,838 (equivalent to USD 4,462) as described in

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2010

Note 9 above.

12. Borrowings (continued)

(iii). Rural Development Bank

Terms	One year maturing on:
	First loan 15 February 2011
	Second loan 26 September 2011
	Third loan 09 November 2011
Total credit facilities	First loan USD 100,000.00
	Second loan USD 100,000.00
	Third loan USD 100,000.00
Repayment	Principle at maturity and interest on monthly basis
Interest rate	9% per annum
Security	Unsecured

(iv). Luxembourg Microfinance and Development Fund SICAV

Terms	Four year maturing on:
	First loan 15 December 2012
	Second loan 28 February 2015
Total credit facilities	First loan USD 200,000.00
	Second loan USD 300,000.00
Repayment	First loan Principle USD 50,000.00 on 15 December 2011 and
	USD 150,000.00 on 15 December 2012
	First loan Principle USD 75,000.00 on 28 February 2014 and
	USD 225,000.00 on 28 February 2015
Interest rate	First loan 8% per annum
	Second loan 8% per annum (net of withholding tax)
Security	Unsecured

13. Provision for income tax

	201	2009	
	USD	KHR'000	USD
			(As restated)
Balance at beginning of year	17,468	70,799	7,652
Charge during the year	31,208	126,488	20,889
Taxation paid during the year	(17,379)	(70,437)	(11,073)
	31,298	126,850	17,468

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2010

14. Other liabilities

	2010	2009	
	USD	KHR'000	USD
Provident fund (a)	34,900	141,450	23,580
Interest payable	11,355	46,022	14,723
Dividend payable	10,632	43,091	-
Insurance for staff	5,471	22,174	5,505
Professional fees	3,150	12,767	3,750
Salary and withholding tax	3,085	12,506	2,682
Others	2,440	9,889	3,468
	71,033	287,899	53,708
(a) The movement of provident fund is as follows:	ow:		

	2010		2009
	USD	KHR'000	USD
Balance at beginning of year	23,580	95,570	14,260
Payment during the year	(300)	(1,216)	(1,680)
Charge during the year	11,620	47,096	11,000
	34,900	141,450	23,580

15. Share capital

	2010		2009
	USD	KHR'000	USD
Balance at beginning of year Proceed from share issued	410,000	1,661,730	410,000
Balance at end of year	410,000	1,661,730	410,000

The registered statutory capital of the Company as at 31 December 2010 is 41,000 shares at a par value of USD 10 per share. All shares are fully paid.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2010

16. Interest income

	2010	0	2009
	USD	KHR'000	USD
			(As restated)
Loans and advances	512,735	2,078,117	443,805
Deposits and placements with banks	516	2,091	1,113
	513,251	2,080,208	444,918
Interest expense			
Interest expense is incurred on borrowings.			
	2010	0	2009
	USD	KHR'000	USD
Interest expense on borrowings	81,077	328,605	52,413
	81,077	328,605	52,413
Other operating income			
	2010	0	2009
	USD	KHR'000	USD
Penalty income	5.678	23.015	4,995
Recovery on loans written off	1,320	5,348	575
Others	665	2,695	640
	7,663	31,058	6,210
Personnel cost			
	201	0	2009
	USD	KHR'000	USD
			(As restated)
Wages and salaries	194,687	789,067	168,094
Employee training	1,800	7,295	1,690
	196,487	796,362	169,784
	Interest expense Interest expense is incurred on borrowings. Interest expense on borrowings Other operating income Penalty income Recovery on loans written off Others Personnel cost Wages and salaries	Loans and advances 512,735 Deposits and placements with banks 516 S13,251 Interest expense Interest expense is incurred on borrowings. Interest expense on borrowings 81,077 Other operating income 2010 USD Penalty income 5,678 Recovery on loans written off 1,320 Others 665 Others 7,663 Personnel cost 2010 USD USD	Loans and advances 512,735 2,078,117 2,091

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2010

20. Other operating expenses

	2010		2009
	USD	KHR'000	USD
			(As restated)
Office rental	18,855	76,419	16,800
Motor vehicle operating expense	18,422	74,664	16,490
Fees and commission	15,157	61,431	8,500
Withholding tax	7,828	31,726	5,826
Professional fees	6,787	27,508	11,649
Provident fund	5,810	23,548	5,500
Stationery and supplies expenses	5,538	22,446	5,686
Utilities expenses	4,953	20,075	4,570
Communication	4,749	19,248	5,343
Security expenses	3,240	13,132	3,060
Business meals and entertainment	2,988	12,110	2,680
Per-diem and incidental travel	2,530	10,253	2,536
Donations and gifts	1,792	7,263	1,815
Repair and maintenance	1,727	7,000	1,881
License fees expense	1,264	5,123	819
Insurance	995	4,033	1,522
Marketing and advertising expenses	923	3,741	294
Memberships expenses	750	3,040	750
Traveling expenses	416	1,686	769
Others	3,898	15,799	5,554
	108,622	440,245	102,044

21. Income tax expense

(a) Tax on profit expenses

	201	2010	
	USD_	KHR'000	USD
			(As restated)
Current tax	32,310	130,952	23,315
Deferred tax (note 9)	(2,948)	(11,949)	(4,506)
	29,362	119,004	18,809

(b) Reconciliation of income tax

In accordance with Cambodian law, the Company has an obligation to pay corporate income tax of the higher of 20% of taxable income or a minimum tax of 1% of revenues.

The reconciliation of income tax expense computed at the statutory tax rate of 20% to the income tax expense shown in the income statement is as follows:

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2010

21. Income tax expense (continued)

	2010		2009
	USD	KHR'000	USD
Profit before income tax	124,035	502,716	71,167
Tax calculation at 20% Expenses not deductible for tax purposes Adjustment in respect of prior year	24,807 4,762 (207)	100,544 19,300 (839)	14,233 4,576
Income tax expense	29,362	119,004	18,809

(c) Other tax matters

The Company's tax calculation is subject to periodic examination by the tax authority. As the application of tax laws and regulations to various types of transactions are susceptible to varying interpretations, amounts reported in the financial statements could be changed at a later date, upon final determination by the tax authority.

22. Cash flows from operating activities

2010		2009
USD	KHR'000	USD
124,035	502,715	71,167
15,590	63,186	22,760
(4,897)	(19,848)	32,960
134,728	546,053	126,887
-	_	(7,000)
(355,660)	(1,441,490)	(344,732)
(5,385)	(21,825)	(24,921)
18,000	72,954	(43,000)
6,694	27,131	26,724
_		
(201,623)	(817,176)	(266,042)
(17,379)	(70,437)	(11,073)
(219,002)	(887,613)	(277,115)
	124,035 15,590 (4,897) 134,728 (355,660) (5,385) 18,000 6,694 (201,623) (17,379)	USD KHR'000 124,035 502,715 15,590 63,186 (4,897) (19,848) 134,728 546,053 (355,660) (1,441,490) (5,385) (21,825) 18,000 72,954 6,694 27,131 (201,623) (817,176) (17,379) (70,437)

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2010

23. Related party transactions and balances

(a) Key management personnel remuneration

	2010		2009
	USD_	KHR'000	USD
Salaries and other benefits	61,028	247,345	59,596
(b) Borrowings			
	2010	0	2009
	USD	KHR'000	USD
Ms. Sreng Sive Chheng	100,000	405,300	40,000
Mr. An Bun Hak	-	-	40,000
Mr. Pa Ponnak Rithy	8,000	32,424	10,000
	108,000	437,724	90,000

24. Lease commitments

The Company has lease commitments for lease of its headquarter and provincial office as follow:

	2010	2010	
	USD	KHR'000	USD
Note later than one year	20,280	82,195	16,360
Later than one year and not later than 5 years	19,520	79,115	24,200
	39,800	161,310	40,560

25. Tax interpretation

The Cambodian General Department of Taxation has two separate offices that are authorised to conduct tax audits of entities undertaking activities and doing business in Cambodia. The application of tax laws and regulations on many types of transactions is susceptible to varying interpretations when reviewed by these two tax offices. The Company's judgement of its business activities may not coincide with the interpretation of the same activities by those tax offices.

If a particular treatment was to be challenged by those various tax authorities, the Company may be assessed additional taxes, penalties and interest, which can be significant. Tax years remain open to review by the tax authorities for three years with a possible extension of up to ten years.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2010

26. Financial risk management

The Company's business involves taking on risks in a targeted manner and managing them professionally. The Company's risk management is to identify all key risks, measure these risks, manage the risk positions and determine capital allocations. The risks arising from financial business to which the Company's activities are exposed are operational risk, financial risks: credit risk, market risk (including foreign exchange risk and interest rate risk), and liquidity risk. The following are policies and guidelines adopted by the Company to manage risks related to its business activities.

26.1 Operational risk

The operational risk is the risk of losses arising from inadequate or failed internal processes, people or systems or from external factors. This risk 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. This includes legal, compliance, accounting and fraud risk.

The operational risk management entails the establishment of policies and procedures to provide guidance to the key operating units on the risk governance structure and baseline internal controls necessary to identify, assess, monitor and control their operational risks. Internal control policies and measures that have been implemented including the establishment of signing authorities, defining system parameters controls, streamlining procedures and documentation ensuring compliance with regulatory and legal requirements. These are reviewed periodically, taking into account the business objectives and strategies of the Company as well as regulatory requirements.

26.2 Credit risk

The Company assumes exposure to credit risk which is the risk that customers, clients or market counterparties fail to fulfil their contractual obligations to the Company when due. Credit risk arises mainly from loans and advances arising from such lending activities.

(a) Credit risk measurement

The Company has set up the Credit Risk Policy which is designed to govern the Company's risk undertaking activities. Procedures of risk limit setting, monitoring, usage, and control are 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.

The Company also ensures that there is a clear segregation of duties between loan originators, evaluators and approving authorities.

(b) Risk limit control and mitigation policies

The Company manages, limits and controls concentration of credit risk whenever they are identified - in particular, to individual counterparties and groups, and to industries.

The Company structures the levels of credit risk it undertakes by placing limits on the amount of risk accepted in relation to one borrower, or groups of borrowers, and industry segments.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2010

26. Financial risk management (continued)

26.2 Credit risk (continued)

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

Exposure to credit risk is managed through regular analysis of the ability of the borrowers and potential borrowers to meet interest and capital repayment obligations and reviewing these lending limits where appropriate. Exposure to credit risk is also managed in part by obtaining collateral and personal guarantees as well as by providing for loan losses. Limits on level of credit risk by product and industry sector are approved by Board of Directors.

Large exposure is defined by the NBC as overall credit exposure to any single beneficiary which exceeds 10% of the Company's net worth. The Company is required, under the conditions of Prakas No. B7-06-226 of the NBC, to maintain at all times a maximum ratio of 20% between the Company's overall credit exposure to any single beneficiary and the Company's net worth. The aggregation of large credit exposure must not exceed 300% of the Company's net worth.

(c) Impairment and provisioning policies

The Company is required to follow the mandatory credit classification and provisioning in accordance with the relevant Prakas issued by NBC, as stated in note 2.8 to the financial statements.

Loans and advances less than 30 days past due are not considered impaired, unless other information available indicates otherwise. A minimum level of specific provision for impairment is made depending on the classification concerned.

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

	2010		2009
<u>-</u>	US\$	KHR'000	US\$
Credit risks exposures relating to on-balance			
sheet assets:			
Balances with other banks	47,092	190,864	26,810
Loans and advances	2,044,614	8,286,821	1,684,057
Other assets	40,591	164,516	35,206
	2,132,297	8,842,201	1,746,073

The table above represents the maximum credit risk exposure to the Company as at 31 December 2010, without taking into account any collateral held or other credit enhancements. 96% of the total maximum credit exposure is derived from loans and advances to customers in Cambodia.

Management is confident of its ability to control and sustain minimal exposure to credit risk; and believes that Company's maximum exposure to credit risk is limited to the carrying amount of loans less provisions for doubtful loans. Loans are also provided to those borrowers that are deemed profitable.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2010

26. Financial risk management (continued)

26.2 Credit risk (continued)

(e) Loans and advances are summarised as follows:

	201	2009	
	US\$	KHR'000	US\$
Loans and advances neither past due nor impaired Loans and advances individually impaired	2,044,614 4,752	8,286,821 19,259	1,684,057 33,749
Gross	2,049,366	8,306,080	1,717,806
Less: Provision for loan loss	(4,752)	(19,259)	(33,749)
Net	2,044,614	8,286,821	1,684,057

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

(i) Loans and advances neither past due or impaired

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

(ii) Loans and advances individually impaired

Loans and advances individually impaired are loans and advances for which the Company 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 accordance with NBC guidelines, loans and advances past due more than 30 days are considered impaired and minimum level of specific provision for impairment is made depending on the classification concerned, unless other information is available to indicate the contrary.

	2010	2009	
	US\$	KHR'000	US\$
Past due 30-59 days	1,652	6,696	10,510
Past due 60-89 days	1,840	7,457	11,559
Past due 90 days and more	1,260	5,106	11,680
	4,752	19,259	33,749

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2010

26. Financial risk management (continued)

26.2 Credit risk (continued)

- (f) Concentration of financial assets with credit risk exposure
- (i) By geographical distribution

The credit exposure of the Company as at 31 December 2010 is wholly derived from Cambodia based on the country of domicile of the counterparties.

(ii) By industry sector

	Balances with other	Loan and advances to	Other assets		
	banks	customers		Total	Total
	US\$	US\$	US\$	US\$	KHR' 000
At 31 December 2010					
Agriculture	-	459,132	-	459,132	1,860,862
Household/Family	-	755,043	-	755,043	3,060,188
Financial institutions	47,092	-	-	47,092	190,864
Transportation	-	353,117	-	353,117	1,431,183
Services	-	171,749	-	171,749	696,099
Trade and Commerce	-	306,861	-	306,861	1,243,708
Staff loans	-	3,144	-	3,144	12,743
Others	<u> </u>	320	40,591	40,911	165,812
	-				-
	47,092	2,049,366	40,591	2,137,049	8,661,459
At 31 December 2009					
Agriculture	-	329,166	-	329,166	1,372,293
Household/Family	-	574,938	-	574,938	2,396,917
Financial institutions	26,810	-	-	26,810	111,771
Transportation	-	287,841	-	287,841	1,200,009
Services	-	173,749	-	173,749	724,360
Trade and Commerce	-	338,724	-	338,724	1,412,140
Staff loans	-	9,068	-	9,068	37,804
Others		4,320	35,206	39,526	164,784
	26.010	1 717 004	25.206	1 770 022	7 420 070
	26,810	1,717,806	35,206	1,779,822	7,420,078

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2010

26. Financial risk management (continued)

26.3 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.

(a) Foreign currency exchange risk

Currency risk is the risk that the value of financial instruments will fluctuate due to changes in foreign exchange rates.

The Company has no material exposures to currency risk as it transacts essentially in US Dollar. Significant presence of US Dollar is a normal practice of Company operating in Cambodia as this is a currency widely in use in Cambodia.

(b) Price risk

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

(c) 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.

The Management is satisfied that the Company's position is such that exposure to movements in interest rates is minimised.

The table below summarises the Company's exposure to interest rate risks. Included in the table are the Company's assets and liabilities at carrying amounts, categorised by the earlier of contractual re-pricing or maturity dates.

(Continued)

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2010

26. Financial risk management (continued)

26.3 Interest rate risk (continued) As at 31 December 2010

	Up to 1		3-12		Over 5	Non-interest		
	month	1-3 months	months	1 to 5 years	years	bearing	Total	Interest rate
<u> </u>	USD	USD	USD	USD	USD	USD	USD	<u>%</u>
Financial Assets								
Cash in hand	-	-	-	-	-	7,455	7,455	
Deposits and placements with banks	45,954	-	-	-	-	1,138	47,092	
Statutory deposits with central bank	_	-	-	-	20,500	_	20,500	0.24%
Loans and advances to customers:								
- Performing	930	9,716	720,558	1,313,410	-	_	2,044,614	23% - 36%
- Non-performing	690	842	2,095	1,125	-	-	4,752	23 %-36%
- Specific provisions	-	-	-	-	-	(1,977)	(1,977)	
- General provisions	-	-	-	-	-	(2,775)	(2,775)	
Other assets						40,591	40,591	
Total financial assets	47,574	10,558	722,653	1,314,535	20,500	44,432	2,160,252	
Financial liabilities								
Amount due to shareholders	50,000	8,000	50,000	-	-	_	108,000	10%
Borrowings	-	-	300,000	1,122,936	-		1,422,936	7.64%
Other liabilities	_	_	-	-	-	71,033	71,033	
Provision for income tax		_			_	31,298	31,298	
Total financial liabilities	50,000	8,000	350,000	1,122,936		102,331	1,633,267	
Interest sensitivity gap 2010 (USD)	(2,426)	2,558	372,653	191,599	20,500	(57,899)	526,985	
Interest sensitivity gap 2010 (KHR'								
000 equivalent)	(9,833)	10,368	1,510,363	776,551	83,087	(234,663)	2,135,871	
Financial risk management (continued)								

26. Financial risk management (continued)

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2010

26.3 Interest rate risk (continued) As at 31 December 2009

	Up to 1		3-12		Over 5	Non-interest		
	month	1-3 months		1 to 5 years	years	bearing	Total	Interest rate
	USD	USD	USD	USD	USD	USD	USD	
Financial Assets								
Cash in hand	-	-	-	-	-	7,461	7,461	
Deposits and placements with banks	24,939	-	-	-	-	1,871	26,810	
Statutory deposits with central bank	-	-	-	-	20,500	-	20,500	
Loans and advances to customers:								
- Performing	1,305	14,836	611,504	1,056,412	_		1,684,057	30%
- Non-performing	-	-	-	-	-	33,749	33,749	-
- Specific provisions	-	-	-	-	-	(16,199)	(16,199)	-
- General provisions	-	-	-	-	_	(17,550)	(17,550)	-
Other assets						35,206	35,206	-
Total financial assets	26,244	14,836	611,504	1,056,412	20,500	44,538	1,774,034	
Financial liabilities								
Amount due to shareholders	-	90,000	-	-	_	_	90,000	10.00%
Borrowings	_	150,000	200,000	801,810	_	_	1,151,810	7.64%
Other liabilities	_	, -	-	-	_	53,708	53,708	_
Provision for income tax	<u>-</u> .					17,468	17,468	-
Total financial liabilities	-	240,000	200,000	801,810	<u>-</u> ,	71,176	1,312,986	
Interest sensitivity gap 2009 (USD)	26,244	(225,164)	411,504	254,602	20,500	(26,638)	461,048	
Interest sensitivity gap 2009 (KHR' 000								
equivalent)	109,411	(938,709)	1,715,560	1,061,436	85,465	(111,055)	1,922,108	

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2010

26. Financial risk management (continued)

26.4 Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company is unable to meet its obligation when they fall due as a result of cash requirements or other cash outflows.

(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 take the form of the daily cash position and project for the next day, week and month respectively, as these are key periods for liquidity management.

(b) Funding approach

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

(c) Non-derivative cash flows

The table below analyses non-derivative financial assets and liabilities of the Company into relevant maturity groupings based on the remaining period at the balance sheet date to the contractual or estimated maturity dates. The amounts disclosed in the table are the contractual undiscounted cash flows, whereas the Company manages the inherent liquidity risk based on expected undiscounted cash flows.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2010

26. Financial risk management (continued)

26.4 Liquidity risk (continued)

As at 31 December 2010

	Up to 1 month USD	1-3 months USD	3-12 months USD	1 to 5 years USD	Over 5 years USD	Non-interest bearing USD	Total USD
Financial Assets							
Cash in hand	7,455	-	-	-	-	-	7,455
Deposits and placements with banks	45,954	-	-	-	-	1,138	47,092
Statutory deposits with central bank	-	-	-	-	-	20,500	20,500
Loans and advances to customers:							
- Performing	930	9,716	720,558	1,313,410	-	-	2,044,614
- Non-performing	690	842	2,095	1,125	-	-	4,752
- Specific provisions	-	-	-	-	-	(1,977)	(1,977)
- General provisions	-	-	-	-	-	(2,775)	(2,775)
Other assets	10,310	<u>-</u>	30,281				40,591
Total financial assets	65,339	10,558	752,934	1,314,535	-	16,886	2,160,252
Financial liabilities							
Amount due to shareholders	50,000	8,000	50,000	-	-	-	108,000
Borrowings	-	-	300,000	1,122,936	-	-	1,422,936
Other liabilities	-	71,033	-	-	-	-	71,033
Provision for income tax		31,298				<u> </u>	31,298
Total financial liabilities	50,000	110,331	350,000	1,122,936		<u> </u>	1,633,267
Net position 2010 (USD)	15,339	(99,773)	402,934	191,599		16,886	526,985
As at 31 December 2009							
Total financial assets	55,882	14,836	620,071	1,056,412	_	26,833	1,774,034
Total financial liabilities	90,000	221,176	200,000	801,810	-	-	1,312,986
Net position 2009 (USD)	(34,118)	(206,340)	420,071	254,602		26,833	461,048

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2010

26. Financial risk management (continued)

26.5 Capital management

The Company considers the need to balance efficiency, flexibility and adequacy when determining sufficiency of capital and when developing capital management plans. The Company details these considerations through an internal capital adequacy assessment process and the key features of which include (a) consideration of both economic and regulatory of minimum capital requirements set by the National Bank of Cambodia, (b) safeguarding 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, (c) maintaining a strong capital base to support the development of business.

26.6 Fair value of financial assets and liabilities

Since market prices for the major part of Company's financial assets and liabilities are not available, the fair value of these items is based on the estimates of the Management according to the type of assets and liabilities. According to the estimation of the Management, the market value is not materially different from the carrying amount of all categories of assets and liabilities.

The carrying amounts and fair value of financial assets and liabilities are not presented on the Company's balance sheet at their fair value. The estimated fair values are based on the following methodologies and assumptions:

(a) Deposits and placements with other banks

Deposits and placements with other banks include current accounts, saving deposits and fixed deposits. The fair values of deposits and placements with other banks approximates their carrying amounts.

(b) Loans and advances to customers

Loans and advances are stated at outstanding balance and interest, net of provision for loan losses. The provision of loan losses is made in accordance with the requirements of the relevant Prakas issued by the NBC in note 2.8.

(c) Borrowings

The fair value of fixed interest-bearing borrowings not quoted in an active market is based on principles outstanding using the interest rates of such borrowings.

(d) Other assets and liabilities

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

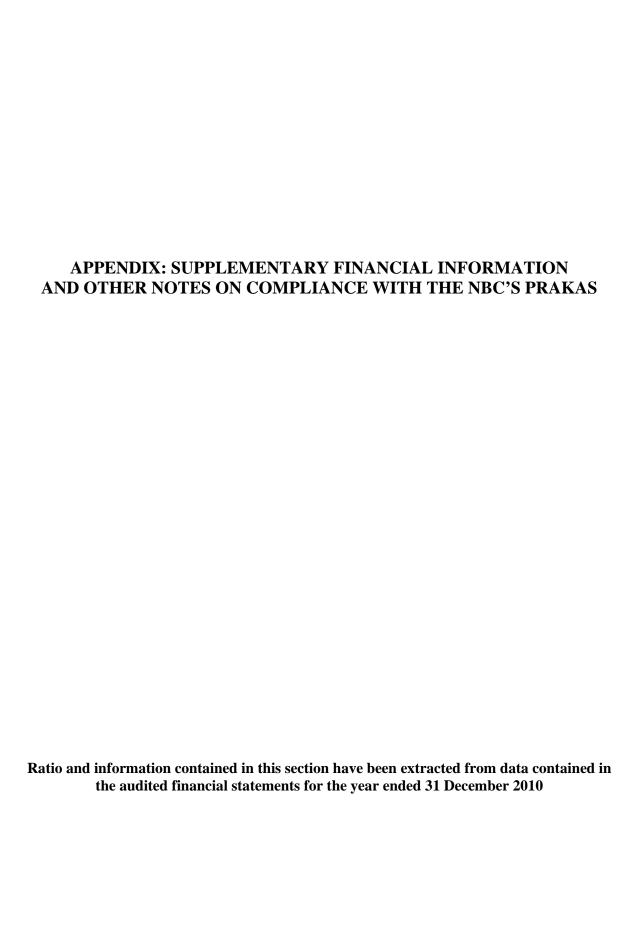
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2010

27. Comparative figures

Where necessary, comparative figures have been reclassified or restated to conform with changes in presentation in the current year. The amounts of reclassifications or restatements in the balance sheet and income statement are not material.

The following comparative figures have been restated to conform to the current year presentation.

	As reclassified USD	As previously presented USD
Balance sheet:		
Other assets	35,206	-
Other receivables		35,206
	35,206	35,206
Deferred tax assets	2,080	
Provision for income tax	17,468	15,388
Income statement:		
Loans and advances - interest income	443,805	-
Group loans – interest income	-	10,248
Individual loans – interest income	_	433,557
	443,805	443,805
General and administrative expenses	-	(294,588)
Personnel cost	(169,784)	-
Other operating expenses	(102,044)	-
Depreciation expenses	(22,760)	
	(294,588)	(294,588)





នាងស្មីនា និរិនិស្សបានន័

MAXIMA MIKROHERANHVATHOCO., LTD

ថ្លះលេខ ៣៩ ផ្លូវលេខ ៣៧៤ សង្កាត់ទូលស្វាយព្រៃ ១ ខ័ណ្ឌចំការមន ភ្នំពេញ កម្ពុជា No.39, St. 374, Toul Svay Prey I, Chamcarmorn, Phnom Penh CAMBODIA PHONE: (855) 23 214 240 / FAX: (855) 23 354 240 E-mail: maximacredit@yahoo.com / Web: http://www.maxima.com.kh

STATEMENT BY MANAGEMENT

We, being the management of Maxima Mikroheranhvatho Co., Limited, do hereby state that in our opinion, the accompanying supplementary financial information consisting in disclosures requirements set by *Prakas* of the National Bank of Cambodia are properly drawn up so as to reflect fairly the required financial information of the Company as at 31 December 2010. Information and data contained herein is the responsibility of the Company's management.



Mr. An Bun Hak Chairman

Date: 19 April 2011

NET WORTH

In accordance with the NBC's *Prakas* No. B7-00-47 dated 16 February 2000 amended by *Prakas* No. B7-07-132 dated 27 August 2007; the Company should maintain a permanent net worth value to at least equal to its paid-up share capital. The Company's net worth as at 31 December 2010 was calculated as follows:

	201	0	2009
	USD	KHR'000	USD
CATEGORY A ITEMS			
Paid-up capital	410,000	1,661,730	410,000
Reserves other than re-evaluation reserves	11,854	48,044	9,236
Share premiums	-	-	_
Provision for general banking risks	-	-	-
Retained earnings	45,284	183,534	34,046
Current year earnings / (losses)	94,673	383,712	52,358
Other items approved by NBC	- -	<u> </u>	
SUB-TOTAL A	561,811	2,277,020	505,640
CATEGORY B ITEMS			
Holding of own shares	-	_	-
Accumulated losses	-	-	_
Intangible assets	-	-	_
Loss determined on dates other than year-end		<u> </u>	
SUB-TOTAL B			
C. BASE NET WORTH (A-B)	561,811	2,277,020	505,640
CATEGORY D ITEMS			
Revaluation reserve	_	_	-
Subordinated debts	-	-	-
Other items approved by the NBC		<u> </u>	_
SUB-TOTAL D	-	-	-
CATEGORY E ITEMS			
Equity participation in banking or financial			
institutions	-	-	-
Other items		<u> </u>	_
SUB-TOTAL E			
F. TOTAL NET WORTH (C+D-E)	561,811	2,277,020	505,640

CAPITAL ADEQUACY RATIO

In accordance with the NBC's *Prakas* No. B 7-00-06 dated 11 January 2000 amended by *Prakas* No. B7-07-133 dated 27 August 2007; all micro-finance institutions shall observe a solvency ratio which is the ratio of their net worth to their aggregate credit risk exposure. The result found shall not be less than 15 percent. As at 31 December 2010, the Capital Adequacy Ratio of the Company is **26.35%**.

		201	2009	
		USD	KHR'000	USD
	Weightings			
NUMERATOR				
A. Net worth as at 31 December	_	561,811	2,277,020	505,640
DENOMINATOR				
Cash in hand	0%	-	-	-
Deposits with the NBC	0%	-	-	-
Claims on sovereign rated AAA to AA-	0%	-	-	-
Claims on sovereign rated A+ to A-	20%	-	-	-
Claims on bank rated AAA to AA-	20%	-	-	-
Claims on sovereign rated BBB+ to BBB-	50%	-	-	-
Claims on banks rated A+ to A-	50%	-	-	-
Other assets	100%	2,131,901	8,640,595	1,745,682
Off-balance sheet items	100%	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	
B. Total risk-weighted assets	_	2,131,901	8,640,595	1,745,682
CAPITAL ADEQUACY RATIO (A/B)		26.35%	26.35%	28.97%

LIQUIDITY RATIO

In accordance with the NBC's *Prakas* No. B 7-00-38 dated 9 February 2000 amended by *Prakas* No. B 7-02-48 dated 25 February 2002; micro-finance institutions are required to calculate a liquidity ratio which should be at least 100%. Details of calculations are shown below.

	2010		2009	
A. NUMERATOR	USD	KHR'000	USD	
A. NUMERATOR				
Debit items:				
Cash	7,455	30,215	7,461	
Deposits with the NBC excluding statutory	,	,	•	
deposits	396	1,605	391	
Deposits with banks	46,696	189,259	26,419	
Portion of lending to banks and financial institutions				
with maturity up to one month	-	-	-	
Portion of lending to customers up to 1 month to run	-	-	-	
Treasury bill with maturity up to one month	-			
Total debit items	54,547	221,079	34,271	
Credit items:				
Sight accounts with NBC, banks and financial				
institutions	-	-	-	
Borrowings from NBC and banks less than				
one month to run		<u> </u>		
Total credit items				
TOTAL A. Lender / (Borrower) position	54,547	221,079	34,271	
B. DENOMINATOR				
Voluntary saving deposits at 25%		<u> </u>		
TOTAL B	<u>-</u>			
Liquidity ratio (A/B)	N/A		N/A	
Enquiring ratio (raid)	11/11	_	11/11	

LOAN CLASSIFICATION AND PROVISION FOR BAD AND DOUBTFUL DEBTS

In accordance with the NBC's *Prakas* No. B 7-02-186 dated 13 September 2002; micro-finance institutions shall classify their loan portfolio into four classes defined as standard, substandard, doubtful and loss, and record specific provisions regardless of the assets (except cash) lodged as collateral. The loan classification and provision for bad and doubtful debts as at 31 December 2010 are as follows:

	Principal Loans USD	% of Provision %	NBC's Standard USD	Company's Provision USD	Difference USD
At 31 December 2010					
Standard	2,044,614	0%	-	-	-
Sub-standard	1,652	10%	165	165	-
Doubtful	1,840	30%	552	552	-
Loss	1,260	100%	1,260	1,260	
	2,049,366		1,977	1,977	
Equivalents in KHR'000	KHR'000	%	KHR'000	KHR'000	KHR'000
Standard	8,286,821	0%	-	-	-
Sub-standard	6,695	10%	670	670	-
Doubtful	7,457	30%	2,235	2,235	-
Loss	5,107	100%	5,107	5,107	
	8,306,080		8,012	8,012	
At 31 December 2009					
Standard	1,684,057	0%	-	-	-
Sub-standard	10,510	10%	1,051	1,051	-
Doubtful	11,559	30%	3,468	3,468	-
Loss	11,680	100%	11,680	11,680	
	1,717,806		16,199	16,199	

FOREIGN CURRENCY TRANSACTIONS

In accordance with the NBC's *Prakas* B7-00-50 dated 9 February 2000, the Company is required to disclose a summary of assets and liabilities at the balance sheet date in their sources currencies which was as follows:

	201	2010			
	USD	KHR'000	USD		
	or Equivalents	or Equivalents	or Equivalents		
Assets:					
US Dollar	2,195,078	8,896,653	1,818,626		
Khmer Riel					
	2,195,078	8,896,653	1,818,626		
Liabilities:					
US Dollar	1,633,267	6,619,631	1,312,986		
Khmer Riel					
	1,633,267	6,619,631	1,312,986		

No hedging was recognised in the above balances.

OTHER INFORMATION AND PRUDENTIAL REGULATIONS REQUIRED BY THE LAW ON BANKING AND FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS

Minimum capital (*Prakas* B7-00-06 dated 11 January 2000)

The Company's paid-up capital at the balance sheet date is USD 410,000 (equivalent to approximately KHR 1.662 billion).

Large exposures (*Prakas* B7-06-226 dated 3 November 2006)

Under the provisions of Prakas No. B7-06-226 dated 3 November 2006, all micro-finance institutions are required to maintain at all times a maximum ratio of 10% between their overall exposure resulting from their operations with each individual beneficiary and their net worth.

The Company has no large exposures at the balance sheet date.