



**ធនាគារ ភ្នំពេញ ពាណិជ្ជ**

**Phnom Penh Commercial Bank**

**របាយការណ៍ប្រចាំឆ្នាំ ២០០៩**

**2009 ANNUAL REPORT**



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# Vision of Phnom Penh Commercial Bank

## The Bank for Creating the Bright Future of Cambodia

### Vision & Core Goals

The Bank that creates the bright future of Cambodia through advanced finance and reliability



Core Goals

To become one of the top five best banks in Cambodia

### Motto

1. Realization of customer's high satisfaction
2. Improvement of the brand value
3. Maximization of efficiency

### Philosophy

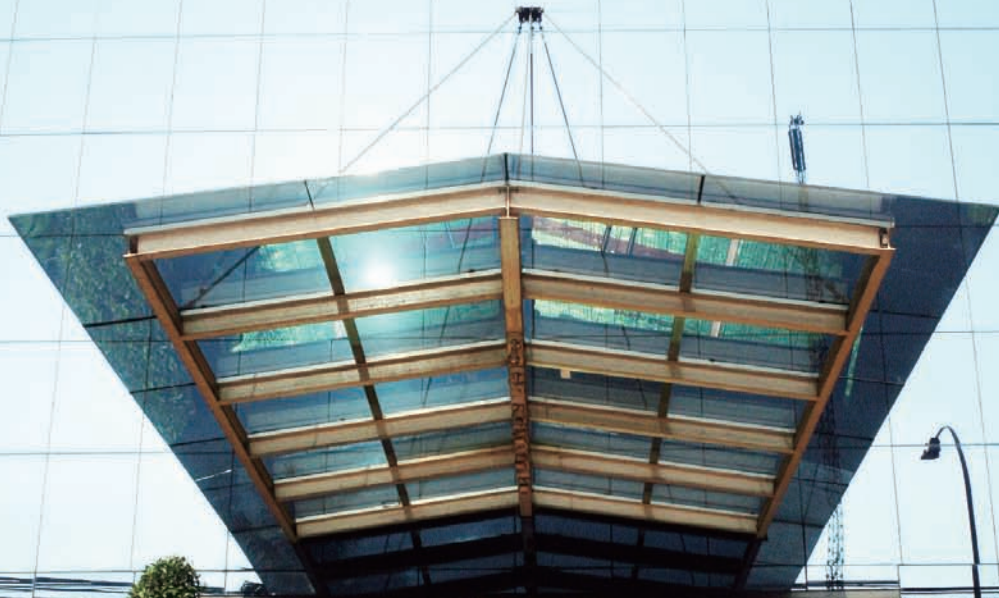
#### Phnom Penh Commercial Bank Creating New Values

Southeast Asian countries have shown tremendous economic and political development in recent years, making its distinguishing features and a stepping stone. As such, the international finance market now expects these countries to become a new global financial resource. Cambodia lies at the heart of this hugely developing market. Now, the Phnom Penh Commercial Bank (PPCB), which has joined Cambodia's burgeoning financial market, is set to become a Unique Value Creator, improving the global value of Cambodia.





ធនាគារ ផ្លូវក្រុង កាណឺជូ  
Phnom Penh Commercial Bank Tel: 023 3



PPCB

PPCB

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## Corporate Information



**ធនាគារ ភ្នំពេញ កាណិជ្យ**  
Phnom Penh Commercial Bank

### 1.1 Brief Corporate Profile

Phnom Penh Commercial Bank (PPCB) has started its banking operations since 1<sup>st</sup> September 2008, and is a fully licensed commercial bank. PPCB's shares are held by Hyundai Swiss Financial Group(60%) based in Korea and its related party, SBI Holdings, Inc. (40%) based in Japan, respectively.

Hyundai Swiss Financial Group was established in 1971, and it is one of the largest saving banks in Korea. SBI Group has more than 70 group companies and the flagship of the group is SBI holdings, Inc that is comprised of various subsidiaries operating innovative financial businesses, such as SBI Investment Co., Ltd, the largest venture capital firm in Japan and SBI Securities Co., Ltd, a leading securities firm.

#### Information

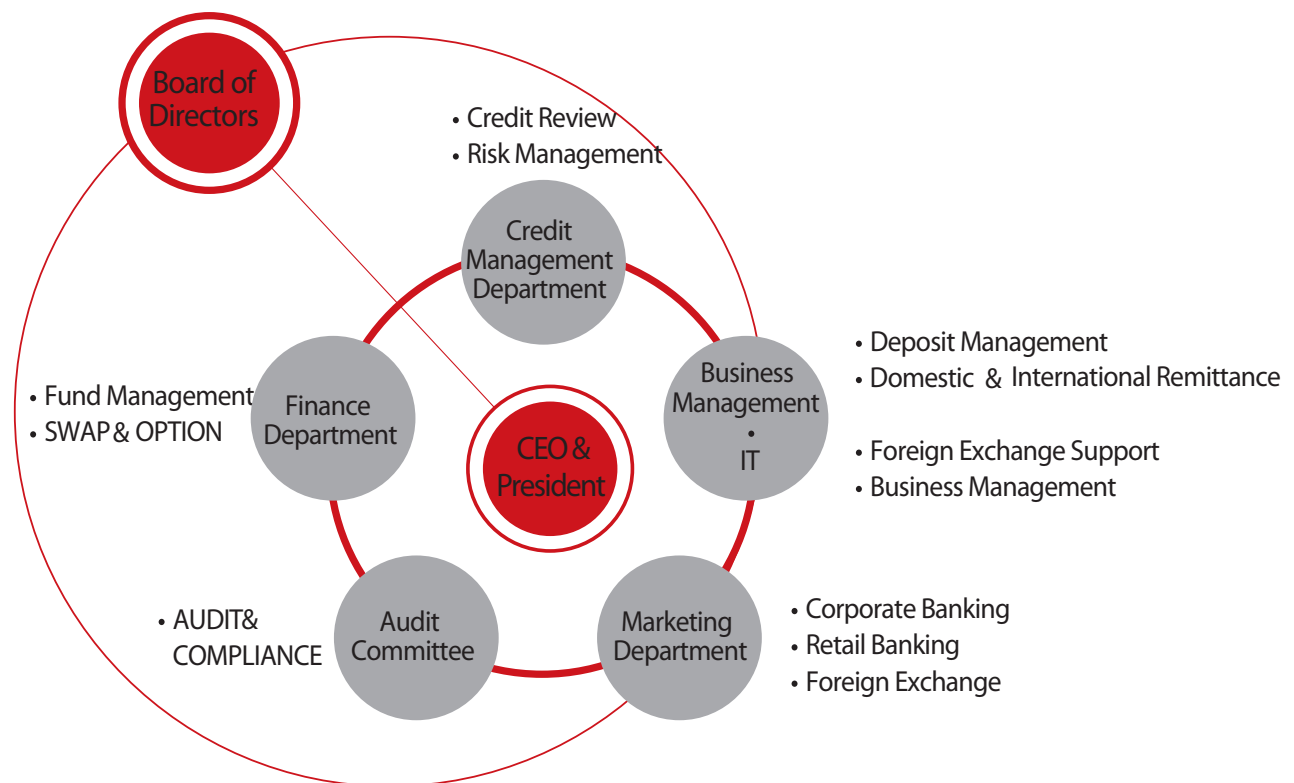
Date of Establishment	1st September 2008
Capital	USD 15,000,000
Shareholders	SBI Holdings, Inc. Japan 40% Hyundai Swiss Savings Bank 9.9% Hyundai Swiss Savings II Bank 9.9% Kyong Ki Growth & Development 9.9% Hidy Investment Co., Ltd 9.9% Mirae Credit Information Service Corp 3% Mr. Kim Kwang Jin 9.9% Mr. Kim Jong Min 7.5%
Number of Staffs	33 as of 31 December 2009
CEO & President	Kim Yang Jin
Main Office	#767-769, Monivong Blvd., Beoung Trabek Quarter, Chamkarmorn District, Phnom Penh, Cambodia.



### PPCB's Man Power

At Phnom Penh Commercial Bank, we recognize that competent, loyal and high caliber employees are the Bank's asset and greatest strength for our business operation. Therefore, we are committed to developing their careers through particular methods inclusive of general behavioral training, technical training, job transfer and promotion. Our staffs are equipped with certain skills and talent and modeled by professional superiors.

### Organization Chart





### Teamwork, our culture

The team work and customer service oriented culture have been the key to the remarkable achievement and strong performance of Phnom Penh Commercial Bank.

Team work has strongly and continuously been encouraged in working place. Through good cooperation across the departments, the results produced have seldom fallen behind schedule.

### Customer's Satisfaction, our milestone

Customer's satisfaction has always been placed as the top priority for the Bank business. Our customers are highly impressed by excellent services delivered by our dedicated staff. From time to time, we are committed to a quality service through understanding our products and customers. We treat our customers with courtesy and respect. Particularly, our staff are strictly prohibited from arguing with customers at any time or circumstance while customers' feedbacks are much appreciated.

### Develop talent for continued success

Our employees are our vital asset to progress business. Therefore, assessing what skills are required for the unit has been taken into account. Additionally, we support and foster individual development plans of unit members to ensure that the unit has the necessary skills to serve customers and to help the Bank achieve the objectives.

### Branch Network

To penetrate ourselves in the market share is one of our strategies in this increasingly competitive business environment.

Despite of an economic downturn from all parts of the world, Phnom Penh Commercial Bank is still able to maintain its good position in the market.

On 26th Jan 10, our first branch, B.S Branch located on the ground floor of B.S Department Store was officially inaugurated under the presidency of Mrs. Chea Serey, Director of Supervision Department and Mr. Kim Vada, Deputy Director General of National Bank of Cambodia. The branch is offering a full range of retail and commercial banking and is accessible by two ATM machines. Through our branch, we will continue working hard to provide quality of services that PPCB's valued customers enjoy.

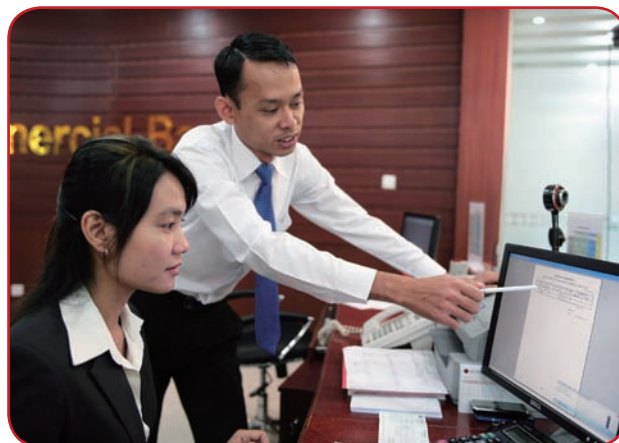
### Social Responsibility

With regard to our commitment to create the bright future for Cambodia, Phnom Penh Commercial Bank has taken social responsibility into its account. Due to civil war, thousands of handicaps, orphans, displaced people and widowers are in need of prompt assistance and support.

In the hope that our donation will enable vulnerable people to make a good living, on 20 February 2010, Mr. Kim Kwang Jin, chairman of Hyundai Swiss Financial Group donated some budget to handicap center, namely Banteay Preap in order for them to continue to operate its center for further development of certain skills of disabled people there.

### Corporate Image

As part of The Bank's motto, to maximize the Brand value, the Bank transformed its corporate image to provide expression of the brand in October 2009. The new corporate image is clearly shaped presenting our firmness and cooperation throughout the group.



Miss. Chan Srey Lux, Teller and Mr. Khin Vichet, Sr. Human Resource Officer





## 1.2 Board of Directors' Profile

The Board of Directors is composed of three persons, Mr. Kim Yang Jin, Mr. Ha Hong Sik and Mr. Eiichiro So. The Board regularly meets to mainly review the Bank's on-going business performance & progress and matters that require the Boards' decision.



**Mr. Kim Yang Jin**, CEO & President, Korean

- Education** : Master's Degree of Science in Real Estate, Konkuk Graduate School, Seoul, Korea.
- Working Experience** : Kookmin Bank for 30years in Korea.  
Head, Regional Corporate Banking Department, Kookmin Bank, Korea.  
Deputy CEO, KB Real Estate Trust Company.



**Mr. Ha Hong Sik**, Director, Korean

- Education** : Political Science, Gyeongsang National University, Korea.
- Working Experience** : Kookmin Bank, Korea.  
Branch Manager, Citi Capital Korea Inc, Korea.  
Branch Manager, Hyundai Capital, Korea.



**Mr. Eiichiro So**, Director, Japanese

- Education** : Master of Business Administration in Finance, Hitotsubashi University, Japan  
Accounting, Faculty of Commerce Chuo University, Japan
- Working Experience** : Senior Vice President, SBI Ven Capital Pte. Ltd., Singapore.  
Senior Vice President, Seoul Branch, Sumitomo Mitsui Banking Corporation, Korea.



## Statement of PPCB’s CEO & President

I would like to convey my sincere gratitude to all our customers at Phnom Penh Commercial Bank.

Thanks to your continued interest and support, we have been able to achieve remarkable growth.

Phnom Penh Commercial Bank is principally engaged in all aspects of banking business and provision of related financial services. For our 2009 fiscal year, which ended in Dec 2009, the Bank achieved well-balanced growth despite an extremely difficult economic situation.

Hence, we will continue to grow together with our customers. Providing outstanding customer service is our top priority. As such, we aim to provide exceptional products and differentiated services.

In addition, I can say that the change that we have undertaken and our successes to date were made possible by the collective efforts of our people working in tandem. I would like to commend them for their dedication and commitment, thank them for their efforts and loyalty and urge them to work together to form a strong and united PPCB.

Learning and development has also been an important focus area for unifying our workforce. The Bank continually nurtures its human capital with skills development backed by a performance reward system to generate a strong performance culture.

Furthermore, we at Phnom Penh Commercial Bank recognise the importance of social responsibility and are continuously engaged in a wide variety of activities for the benefit of local communities.

Cambodia’s economy faced many challenges last year as a result of global economic downturn. So far, as Cambodia has been relatively sheltered from some of the adverse effects, growth has been holding up. There is the effect on the banking side which the government remains very vigilant to look at risks in the Banking sector.

Nevertheless, we expect some recovery at the beginning of 2010 and we remain optimistic that Cambodia can overcome the difficult time and continue to prosper in the near future.

The Bank will continue to strive to become the right partner for all our customers and for the year ahead we will focus on a healthy profitability growth rate by increasing its deposits and loans

Finally, and not least, I would like to take this opportunity to thank you, our shareholders, as well as other stakeholder including regulators and policy makers, for your continuous support of PPCB throughout the year.

Kim Yang jin  
CEO & President



PPCB

**Foreign Exchange**  
 Securities Division  
 Monetary Policy  
 202-462-2322 202-462-2700





## Business Area

### Deposit

- Current account
- Savings account
- Fixed deposit
- Installment deposit

### Loan

- Personal
- Corporate
- Mortgage

### Fee Based Business

- Overseas Remittance
- L/C Issuing
- Consulting (Real Estate, IPO)
- Bond Issuing

### IB

- Project Financing
- Loan+Profit sharing
- Direct Investment

### Corporate Banking

- Syndicated Loans
- Underwriting of Debenture in association with Security Company



Phnom Penh Commercial Bank, B.S Branch(Banking Hall)



From L to R Miss. Tech Darya, Teller and PPCB's customer

## Corporate Profile

### 2-Year Financial Review

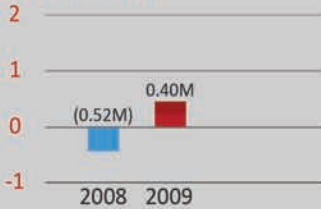
#### Gross Income

USD Million (M)



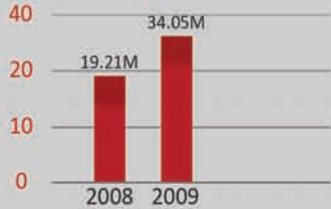
#### Profit Before Tax

USD Million (M)



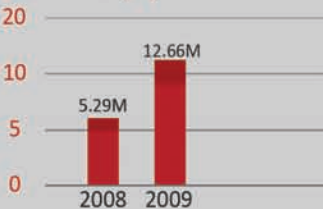
#### Total Assets

USD Million (M)



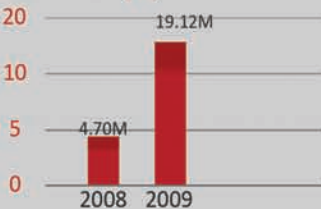
#### Loans and Advances

USD Million (M)



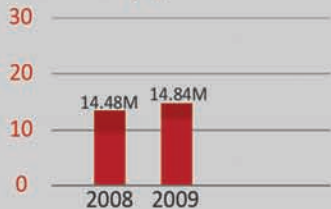
#### Total Deposits

USD Million (M)



#### Shareholders' Equity

USD Million (M)

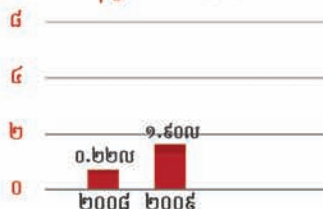


## ព័ត៌មានសាជីវកម្ម

### របាយការណ៍ហិរញ្ញវត្ថុសង្ខេបរយៈពេល២ឆ្នាំ

#### ប្រាក់ចំណូលរួម

គិតជាលានដុល្លារអាមេរិក (ល)



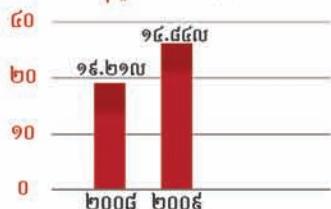
#### ប្រាក់ចំណេញមុនបង់ពន្ធ

គិតជាលានដុល្លារអាមេរិក (ល)



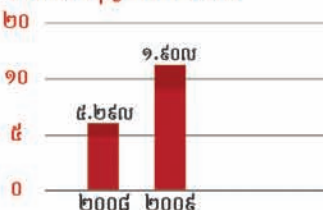
#### ទ្រព្យសកម្មសរុប

គិតជាលានដុល្លារអាមេរិក (ល)



#### ឥណទាន និង បុរេប្រទាន

គិតជាលានដុល្លារអាមេរិក (ល)



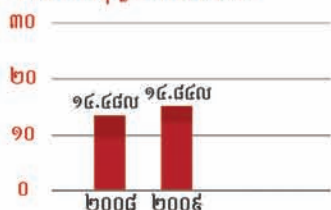
#### ប្រាក់បញ្ញើសរុប

គិតជាលានដុល្លារអាមេរិក (ល)



#### មូលនិធិម្ចាស់ហ៊ុន

គិតជាលានដុល្លារអាមេរិក (ល)



	2008	2009		២០០៨	២០០៩
<b>PROFITABILITY</b>			<b>លទ្ធភាពរកប្រាក់ចំណេញ</b>		
Gross Income	224,635	1,907,648	ប្រាក់ចំណូលរួម	២២៤,៦៣៥	១,៩០៧,៦៤៨
Profit Before Tax	(515,209)	381,235	ប្រាក់ចំណេញមុនបង់ពន្ធ	(៥១៥,២០៩)	៣៨១,២៣៥
<b>KEY BALANCE SHEET ITEMS</b>			<b>ទិន្នន័យក្នុងតារាងតុល្យការ</b>		
Total Assets	19,209,888	34,045,159	ទ្រព្យសកម្មសរុប	១៩,២០៩,៨៨៨	៣៤,០៤៥,១៥៩
Loans and Advances, net	5,288,399	12,660,418	ឥណទាន និងបុរេប្រទានសុទ្ធ	៥,២៨៨,៣៩៩	១២,៦៦០,៤១៨
Deposits from Customers	4,695,802	19,123,206	ប្រាក់បញ្ញើអតិថិជន	៤,៦៩៥,៨០២	១៩,១២៣,២០៦
Shareholders' Equity	14,483,066	14,842,485	មូលនិធិម្ចាស់ហ៊ុន	១៤,៤៨៣,០៦៦	១៤,៨៤២,៤៨៥





### Grand Opening of Phnom Penh Commercial Bank, B.S Branch

January 26, 2010



### A Donation of Phnom Penh Commercial Bank to Handicapped Center "Banteay Preap"

February 20, 2010







## Corporate Governance

As, there has been a great deal of attention given recently to the issue of corporate governance, Phnom Penh Commercial Bank recognizes the need to have sound corporate governance which involves a set of relationships between the Bank's management, shareholders and stakeholders. PPCB inspires our stakeholder to sound corporate governance inclusive of:

### **Establishing strategic objectives and a set of corporate values that are communicated throughout the bank**

The board of directors ensures that senior management implements policies that prohibit (or strictly limit) activities and relationship that diminish the quality of corporate governance such as conflicts of interest and providing preferential treatment to related parties and other favoured entities.

### **Setting and enforcing clear lines of responsibility and accountability throughout the bank**

The Board of Directors clearly defines the authorities and key responsibilities for themselves as well as senior management. They also recognize that unspecified lines of accountability or confusing, multiple lines of responsibility may exacerbate a problem through slow or diluted responses. Senior Management is responsible for creating an accountability hierarchy for the staff.

### **Ensuring that board members are qualified for their positions, have a clear understanding of their role in corporate governance and are not subject to undue influence from management or outside concerns**

The board of directors is ultimately responsible for the operations and financial soundness to the Bank. Hence, the board of director periodically assesses to its own performance, determine where weakness exist and, where possible, take appropriate corrective actions.

### **Ensuring that there is appropriate oversight by senior management**

PPCB's senior management is a key component of corporate governance. While the board of directors provides checks and balances to senior manager.

### **Effectively utilizing the work conducted by internal and external auditors, in recognition of the important control function they provide**

The Board recognizes and acknowledges that the internal and external auditors are their critically important agents. In particular, the board is able to utilize the work of the auditors as an independent check on the information received from management on the operations and performance of the bank.

### **Ensuring that compensation approaches are consistent with the bank's ethical values, objectives, strategy and control environment.**

In order to avoid incentive being created for excessive risk-taking, the salary scales has been set up within the scope of general business policy.

The board of directors approves compensation of members of senior management and other key personnel and ensures that such compensation is consistent with the bank's culture, objectives, strategy and control environment. This will ensure that senior management and others key personnel will be motivated to act in the best interest of the bank.

### **Conducting corporate governance in a transparent manner**

Phnom Penh Commercial Bank is dedicated to conducting corporate governance in a transparent manner.



## HSB's Introduction

**Hyundai Swiss Savings Bank (HSB)**, with its unique annual growth rate, has grown to become a leading financial institute because of its differentiated scientific investment system, which is practiced based on concrete investment data and carefully conceived strategies. HSB demonstrates initiatives by predicting and preparing for change, and corresponding actively to the rapidly changing financial environment. It has grown into a general financial group with high profits generated from differentiated financial products.

### Information

Date of Establishment	October 1971
Shareholders	Kwang-Jin Kim 55%   Kwang-Jae Lee 24%   SBI Korea Holdings 10%   Hidy Investment Co., Ltd. 6%, Others 5%
Number of Staffs	700
CEO & President	Yoo Moon-Chul
Main Office	78-6 Cheongdam-dong, Gangnam-gu, Seoul

### MANAGEMENT STRATEGY

Hyundai Swiss Savings Bank (HSB) has an unparalleled ability to predict changes well ahead of others on the basis of our own accurate in-house statistical research analysis.

We will capitalize on its own management strategy to gain the most from the ever evolving financial environment.

#### Risk Management

- To manage statistics and probability
- To control of loan-scale
- To make an optimal growth model and blueprint

#### Profit Channel Expansion

- To diversify revenue sources
- To develop sustainable strategic plans
- To develop new products in new areas
- To extend business in application of IT

#### Value - oriented Management

- To aim at pursuing sure profits
- To aim at optimal value management
- To clarify the concept of profitability

#### Reliable Brand

- To focus on brand differentiation
- To strengthen enhancement and support on both domestic and international confidence
- To build the best PB center

Hyundai Swiss Savings Bank (HSB), Potential No.1

HSB has kept growing with an accelerated pace and now transforming into one of the premier financial institutions in the industry.



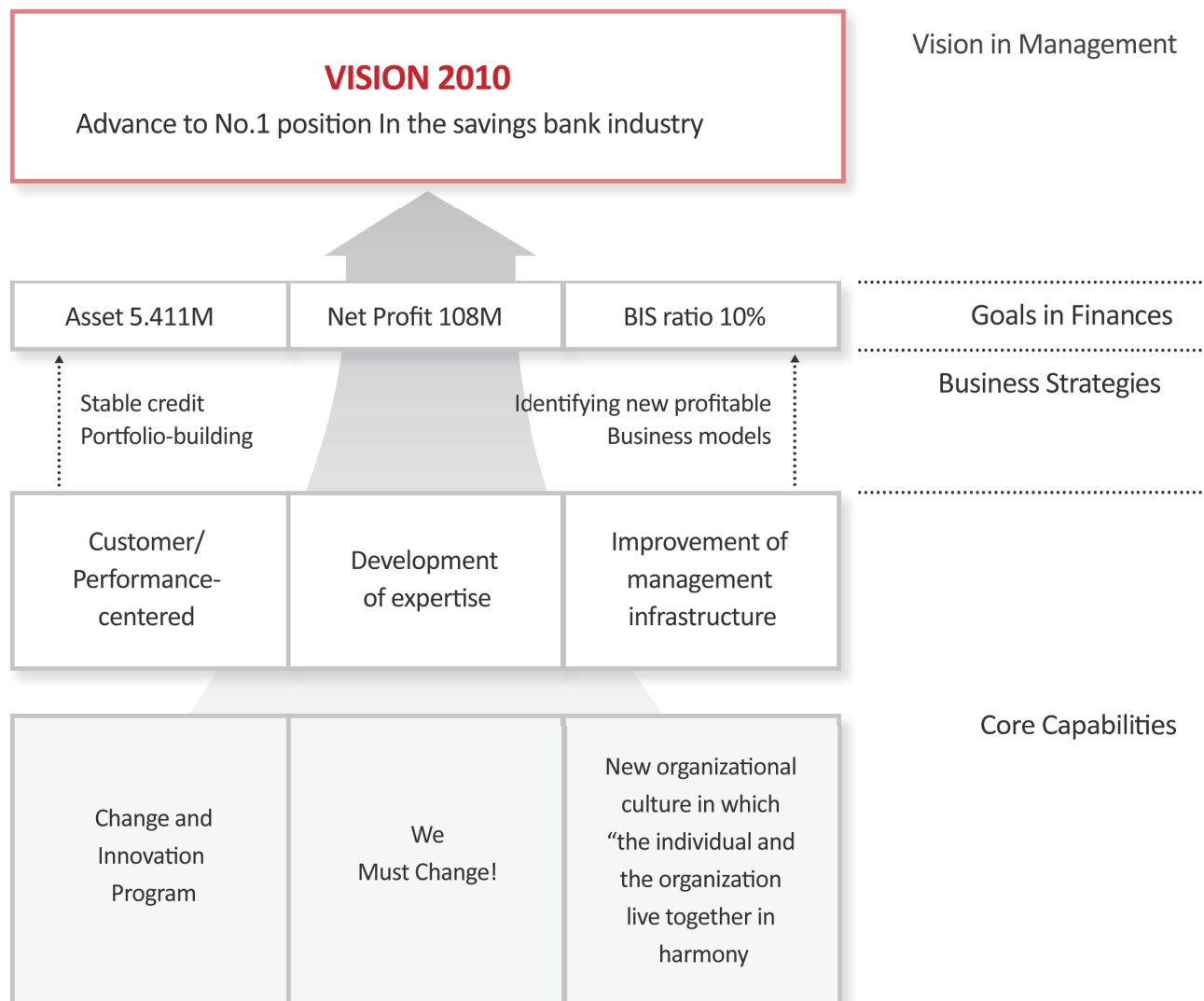
## The first savings bank in Korea to induce investment from foreign investors!

Hyundai Swiss Savings Bank is the first savings bank in Korea to induce investment HSB VISION from Mercer International of Switzerland, listed in the NASDAQ of the U.S. and EASDAQ of Europe, and SoftBank of Japan, one of the world's most highly renowned investment companies. Hyundai Swiss Savings Bank predicts changes prior to the competition based on precise data and possibilities. Furthermore, its scientific banking system has led Hyundai Swiss Savings Bank to become the No.1 savings bank, leading the new financial environment.

### VISION

- Hyundai Swiss Savings Bank (HSB) shines with No.1 potentialities
- Enthusiasm for competitiveness
- Intuitiveness for change

Unit : USD Million





## HSB Networks

### HYUNDAI SWISS

#### SAVINGS BANK

**A bank always with neighbors**

Hyundai Swiss Savings Bank continues to grow in the fast-changing financial environment.



### HYUNDAI SWISS

#### ASSET MANAGEMENT

**Leading the new financial paradigm**

We will take advantage of its outstanding human resources and scientific investment system.



### HYUNDAI SWISS II, III, IV

#### SAVINGS BANK

**A reliable financial partner**

By proactively anticipating changes and adopting advanced investment systems, we will always look after our customers.



### PHNOM PENH

#### COMMERCIAL BANK

**The best foreign bank**

Hyundai Swiss Savings Bank, taking a leap as a general financial group, is now going global.





A close-up, low-angle shot of a bright red sign on a building. The sign features the text 'en Commercial Bank' in white, bold, sans-serif capital letters. The sign is mounted on a red panel that is part of a larger building facade. Above the sign, a glass window reflects a blue sky with white clouds and a construction crane. The perspective is from below, looking up at the sign.



PPCB

ATM



ធនាគារ ភ្នំពេញ កាណាឌីយ៉ា  
២០២២

100



Customs 101



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# SBI Holding's Introduction

An Internet revolution has been triggered by the financial Big Bang resulting from the relaxation of regulations and rapid IT (Information Technology) innovation. The SBI Holdings is a financial business which aims to provide a One-Stop, One-Table, One-to-One service encompassing all financial services through the Internet.

## Information

Date of Establishment	July 8, 1971
Paid-In capital	USD 550,477,000
Number of Staffs	2,666 ( Consolidated )   206 ( Non-Consolidated )
CEO	Yoshitaka Kitao
Main Office	1-6-1, Roppongi, Minato-ku, Tokyo, Japan

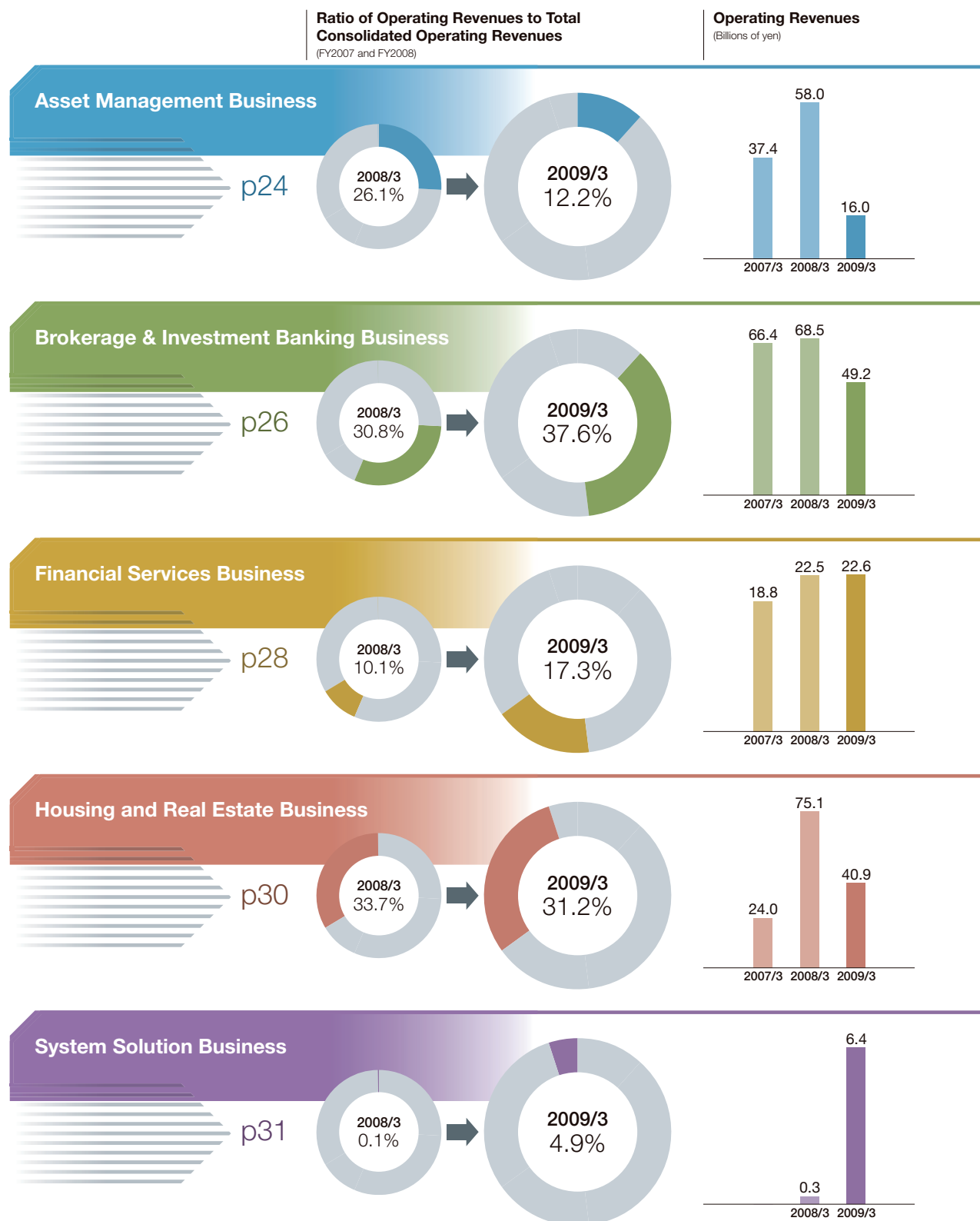
## SBI Holdings Vision





## SBI Holdings Business Strategy

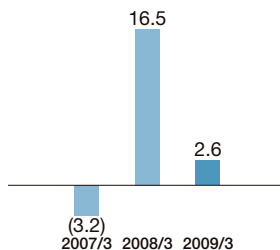
### The SBIH Group at a Glance





### Operating Income (Loss)

(Billions of yen)



### Operating Revenues by Segments

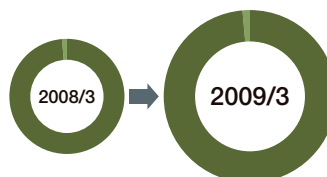
(Share of consolidated revenues in years ended March 31, 2008 and 2009)

Investment in Securities  
94.2% 54.7 billion yen  
Investment Advisory Services  
5.8% 3.3 billion yen



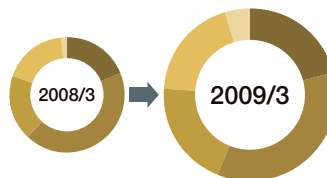
Investment in Securities  
80.9% 12.9 billion yen  
Investment Advisory Services  
19.1% 3.1 billion yen

Securities Business  
98.7% 67.6 billion yen  
Commodity Futures  
1.3% 0.9 billion yen



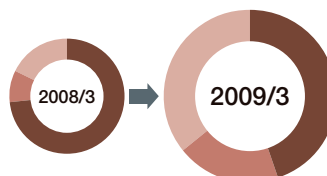
Securities Business  
98.8% 48.6 billion yen  
Commodity Futures  
1.2% 0.6 billion yen

Marketplace Business  
18.9% 4.3 billion yen  
Financial Products  
43.3% 9.7 billion yen  
Financial Solutions  
18.2% 4.1 billion yen  
Others  
18.2% 4.1 billion yen  
New Businesses  
1.4% 0.3 billion yen



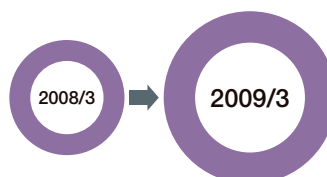
Marketplace Business  
20.9% 4.7 billion yen  
Financial Products  
35.4% 8.0 billion yen  
Financial Solutions  
20.0% 4.5 billion yen  
Others  
19.2% 4.3 billion yen  
New Businesses  
4.5% 1.0 billion yen

Real Estate Business  
73.4% 55.1 billion yen  
Financial Real Estate Business  
9.0% 6.7 billion yen  
Lifestyle Networks Business  
17.6% 13.2 billion yen



Real Estate Business  
44.9% 18.4 billion yen  
Financial Real Estate Business  
19.3% 7.9 billion yen  
Lifestyle Networks Business  
35.8% 14.7 billion yen

System Planning,  
Design and Operation  
100.0% 0.3 billion yen



System Planning,  
Design and Operation  
100.0% 6.4 billion yen



# PPCB Promises a Bright Future of Cambodia

Cambodians can look forward to a bright future and take pride in being the descendants of the Angkor Empire. Phnom Penh Commercial Bank has equipped itself with professional financial knowledge and scientific systems to enlarge the valuable assets of each and every client to promote the best synergy effect. The assets that the clients entrust to Phnom Penh Commercial Bank are the foundation of Cambodia's growth, and we will exert every possible effort to reap rich fruits from this valuable foundation. We will provide our clients with differentiated financial services never experienced before, as part of our promise to pursue the improvement of the brand value of Cambodia.



HYUNDAI SWISS  
SAVINGS BANK



PHNOM PENH  
COMMERCIAL BANK

**SBI** Holdings







**ធនាគារ ភ្នំពេញ កាណាឌីយ៉ូ**

**Phnom Penh Commercial Bank**

## **Financial Statements & Auditors' Report**

### **31 December 2009**

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## Report of the Directors

The Directors have the pleasure of submitting their report together with the audited financial statements of Phnom Penh Commercial Bank (“the Bank”) for the year ended 31 December 2009.

### Principal activities

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

There were no significant changes to this principal activity during the financial year.

### Financial results

The financial results of the Bank for the year ended 31 December 2009 were as follows:

	US\$
Profit before income tax	381,235
Income tax	(21,816)
<b>Profit for the year</b>	<b>359,419</b>

### Dividends

No dividend was declared or paid and the Directors do not recommend any dividend to be paid for the year under review.

### Share capital

There were no changes in the registered and issued share capital of the bank for the year under review.

On 8 April 2009, the Bank obtained approval from the National Bank of Cambodia (“NBC”) for an exemption from the requirement to prepare additional capital injection plan, in accordance with the Prakas No. B7-08-193 issued by the NBC on 19 September 2008, on the grounds that SBI Holding Inc, an influential shareholder incorporated in Japan, met the Investment Grade rating acceptable to NBC.

### Reserves and provisions

There were no material movements to or from reserves and provisions during the financial year other than 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 bad loans and advances and the making of allowances 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.

### Current assets

Before the financial statements of the Bank were prepared, 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 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 current 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 financial year in which this report is made.

### **Directors of the Bank**

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

Mr. Kim Yang Jin  
Mr. Lee Yong Man (resigned on 11 August 2009)  
Mr. Yoshimi Takahashi (resigned on 28 August 2009)  
Mr. Eiichiro So (appointed on 28 August 2009)  
Mr. Ha Hong Sik (appointed on 28 August 2009)

### **Directors' interests**

None of the Directors held or dealt directly in the shares of the Bank during the financial year.



### 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 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 received or due and 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 are properly drawn up so as to give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Bank as at 31 December 2009 and of its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended. In preparing these financial statements, the Board of Directors is required to:

- i. adopt appropriate accounting policies which are supported by reasonable and prudent judgments 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.

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

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

  
**Mr. Kim Yang Jin**  
 President/Chief Executive Officer

  
**Mr. Ha Hong Sik**  
 Director

Date: **30 MAR 2010**



## Report of the Independent Auditors

### To the shareholders

### Phnom Penh Commercial Bank

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of Phnom Penh Commercial Bank (“the Bank”), which comprise the balance sheet as at 31 December 2009, 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 7 to 43.

#### Management’s Responsibility for the Financial Statements

The Bank’s 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. 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 International Standards on Auditing. Those standards require that we comply with relevant ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance 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 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, we consider internal control relevant to the Bank’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 Bank’s internal control. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting principles 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 opinion.



## Opinion

In our opinion, the financial statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of Phnom Penh Commercial Bank as at 31 December 2009 and of 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.

The accompanying financial statements of the Bank as at 31 December 2009 and for the year then ended have been translated into Khmer Riel solely for compliance with the guidelines issued by the National Bank of Cambodia regarding the preparation and presentation of financial statements. We have audited the translation and, in our opinion, the financial statements expressed in United States Dollars have been translated into Khmer Riel on the basis as set forth in Note 4 to the financial statements.

For KPMG Cambodia Ltd



**Craig McDonald**

*Audit Partner*

Phnom Penh

30 March 2010





## Balance sheet

As 31 December 2009

		2009		2008
	Note	US\$	KHR'S 000	US\$
<b>Assets</b>				
Cash and bank balances	5	3,162,752	13,185,513	2,923,935
Deposits and placements with banks	6	14,649,436	61,073,499	7,605,430
Loans and advances -net	7	12,660,418	52,781,283	5,288,399
Other assets	8	266,758	1,112,114	154,170
Statutory deposits	9	2,227,000	9,284,363	1,980,000
Intangible assets	10	335,221	1,397,536	436,908
Property and equipment	11	743,574	3,099,960	821,046
<b>Total Assets</b>		<b>34,045,159</b>	<b>141,934,268</b>	<b>19,209,888</b>
<b>Liabilities and shareholder's funds</b>				
Deposits from customers	12	4,978,294	20,754,508	700,237
Deposits by banks	13	14,144,912	58,970,138	3,995,565
Other liabilities	14	76,924	320,696	30,104
Provision for income tax	20	2,544	10,606	916
<b>Total Liabilities</b>		<b>19,202,674</b>	<b>80,055,948</b>	<b>4,726,822</b>
<b>Shareholders' funds</b>				
Share capital	15	15,000,000	62,535,000	15,000,000
Accumulated losses		(157,515)	(656,680)	(516,934)
<b>Total shareholders' funds</b>		<b>14,842,485</b>	<b>61,878,320</b>	<b>14,483,066</b>
<b>Total liabilities and shareholders' funds</b>		<b>34,045,159</b>	<b>141,934,268</b>	<b>19,209,888</b>

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



## Income statement

For the year ended 31 December 2009

		2009		Period from 4 June 2008 to 31 December 2008
		US\$	KHR'000	US\$
Interest income	16	1,883,507	7,852,341	190,374
Interest expense	17	(322,192)	(1,343,218)	(12,887)
Net interest income		1,561,315	6,509,123	177,487
Fee and commission income	18	346,333	1,443,862	34,261
General and administrative expenses	19	(1,442,857)	(6,015,271)	(673,539)
Allowance for bad and doubtful loans and advances	7	(83,556)	(348,345)	(53,418)
Profit/(loss) before income tax		381,235	1,589,369	(515,209)
Income tax expense	20	(21,816)	(90,951)	(1,725)
<b>Net profit/(loss) for the year/period</b>		<b>359,419</b>	<b>1,498,418</b>	<b>(516,934)</b>

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



## Statement of changes in equity

For the year ended 31 December 2009

	Share Capital US\$	Accumulated losses US\$	Total US\$
At 4 June 2008	15,000,000	-	15,000,000
Net loss for the period	-	(516,934)	(516,934)
At 31 December 2008	15,000,000	(516,934)	14,483,066
Net profit for the year	-	359,419	359,419
<b>At 31 December 2009</b>	<b>15,000,000</b>	<b>(157,515)</b>	<b>14,842,485</b>
<b>At 31 December 2009 (KHR'000)</b>	<b>62,535,000</b>	<b>(656,680)</b>	<b>61,878,320</b>

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





## Statement of cash flows

For the year ended 31 December 2009

		2009	Period from 4 June 2008 to 31 December 2008	
	Note	US\$	KHR '000	US\$
<b>Cash flows from operating activities</b>				
Net cash generated from/(used in) operating activities	21	8,591,170	35,816,588	(6,700,582)
<b>Cash flows from investing activities</b>				
Purchase of property and equipment		(202,167)	(842,834)	(914,233)
Purchase of intangible assets		(750)	(3,127)	(461,250)
<b>Net cash used in investing activities</b>		<b>(202,917)</b>	<b>(845,961)</b>	<b>(1,375,483)</b>
<b>Cash flows from financing activities</b>				
Share capital issued		-	-	15,000,000
Net cash generated from financing activities		-	-	15,000,000
<b>Net increase in cash and cash equivalents</b>		<b>8,388,253</b>	<b>34,970,627</b>	<b>6,923,935</b>
<b>Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year/period</b>		<b>6,923,935</b>	<b>28,865,885</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Cash and cash equivalents at end of year/period</b>	22	<b>15,312,188</b>	<b>63,836,512</b>	<b>6,923,935</b>

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



## Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 31 December 2009

### 1. Organisation and principal activities

Phnom Penh Commercial Bank (“the Bank”) was registered with the Ministry of Commerce as a public limited liability company under registration number Co-4898/08E on 4 June 2008 and obtained a licence from the National Bank of Cambodia to operate as a commercial bank with effect from 27 August 2008. The Bank officially commenced its operations on 1 September 2008.

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

The Bank has two branches located in Phnom Penh.

The Bank had 30 employees as at 31 December 2009 (2008: 23 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 issued by the Board of Directors on 30 March 2010.

#### b. Basis of measurement

The financial statements of the Bank 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 measurement and presentation currency as it reflects the economic substance of the underlying events and circumstances of the Bank.

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

#### d. Use of estimates and judgements

The preparation of financial statements requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, and 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.

#### a. Financial instruments

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

#### b. Segment information

The Bank operates within one business segment, commercial banking and within one geographical segment, the Kingdom of Cambodia.

#### c. Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents consist of cash and bank balances, demand deposits and short-term highly liquid investments with 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.

#### 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.

#### 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	
	2009	2008
Normal/standard	<30 days	<90 days
Special mention	>30 days - 90 days	N/A
Substandard	>90 days - 180 days	>90 days - 180 days
Doubtful	>180 days - 360 days	>180 days - 360 days
Loss	More than 360 days	More than 360 days

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.

Classification	Minimum provision	
	2009	2008
Normal/standard	1%	-
Special mention	3%	-
Substandard	20%	10%
Doubtful	50%	30%
Loss	100%	100%





The change in the minimum percentage is applied prospectively and resulted in an increase in the allowance for doubtful loans and advances for the year of approximately US\$9,000.

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.

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. Deposits and placements with banks**

Deposits and placements with banks are carried at cost.

**g. Other receivables**

Other receivables are carried at estimated realisable value.

**h. Intangible assets**

Intangible assets, comprising computer (Moneta) software and swift software, are stated at cost less accumulated amortisation and impairment losses, if any.

Amortisation is recognised in the income statement on a straight-line basis over the useful lives of the individual assets at the follow rates:

Computer (Moneta) software	20%
Swift software	50%

**i. Property and equipment**

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

- Leasehold improvements	20%
- Furniture, fittings and equipment	25%
- Computer equipment	50%
- Motor vehicles	25%

- Subsequent expenditure relating to an item of property 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.



4. Gains or losses arising from the retirement or disposal of an item of property 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.
5. Fully depreciated property and equipment are retained in the financial statements until disposed of or written off.
6. The carrying amounts of property and equipment are reviewed for impairment when there is an indication that the assets might be impaired. Impairment is measured by comparing the carrying values of the assets with their recoverable amounts. An impairment loss is charged to the income statement immediately.

Reversal of impairment losses recognised in prior years is recorded where there is an indication that the impairment losses recognised for the asset no longer exist or have decreased. The reversal is recognised to the extent of the carrying amount of the asset that would have been determined (net of amortisation and depreciation) had no impairment loss been recognised. The reversal is recognised in the income statement immediately.

**j. Deposits from customers and banks**

Deposits from customers and banks are stated at placement value.

**k. Other liabilities**

Other liabilities are stated at their cost.

**l. 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.

**m. Income recognition**

Interest income on performing loans and advances and deposits and placements with banks are recognised on a daily accrual basis. 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:

1. Loan arrangement fees and commissions on services and facilities extended to customers are recognised as income when incurred;
2. Commitment fees and guarantee fees on a variety of services and facilities extended to customers are recognised as income over the period in which the service and facilities are extended; and
3. Service charges and processing fees are recognised when the service is provided.

**n. Interest expense**

Interest expense on deposits is recognised on an accruals basis.



**o. Operating leases**

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

**p. Income tax**

1. 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.

2. 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.

**q. 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 parties 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 includes parties who hold, directly or indirectly, a minimum of ten percent 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.

**r. New standards and interpretations not yet adopted**

The National Accounting Council of Cambodia, as mandated by Prakas (Circular) No. 068-MEF-Pr dated 8 January 2009 issued by the Ministry of Economy and Finance of Cambodia on the adoption of Cambodia Financial Reporting Standards, has decided to adopt International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) effective for financial statements with periods beginning on or after 1 January 2012. The new standards will be referred to as “Cambodian International Financial Reporting Standards” (CIFRS). The adoption of CIFRS is expected to have a significant impact on the financial statements 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 the compliance with the guidelines issued by the NBC regarding the preparation and presentation of financial statements and have been made using the prescribed official exchange rate of US\$1 to KHR4,169 published by the NBC on 31 December 2009. 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.



**5. Cash and bank balances**

	<b>2009</b>		<b>2008</b>
	<b>US\$</b>	<b>KHR '000</b>	<b>US\$</b>
Cash on hand	740,617	3,087,632	271,223
<b>Bank balances in Cambodia:</b>			
National Bank of Cambodia	803,838	3,351,200	2,602,515
Canadia Bank Plc.,	501	2,089	500
Angkor Capital Bank Plc.	9,030	37,646	-
Camko Bank Limited	93	388	-
<b>Bank balances outside Cambodia:</b>			
Korea Exchange Bank	160,004	667,057	49,697
Wachovia Bank	1,448,669	6,039,501	-
	<b>3,162,752</b>	<b>13,185,513</b>	<b>2,923,935</b>

**By currency:**

	<b>2009</b>		<b>2008</b>
	<b>US\$</b>	<b>KHR '000</b>	<b>US\$</b>
US Dollars	3,160,973	13,178,096	2,923,479
Khmer Riel	1,779	7,417	456
	<b>3,162,752</b>	<b>13,185,513</b>	<b>2,923,935</b>

The bank balances represent current accounts placement with other banks.



## 6. Deposits and placements with banks

	2009		2008
	US\$	KHR '000	US\$
<b>In Cambodia:</b>			
Acleda Bank Plc.	-	-	2,000,000
Cambodian Public Bank Plc.	-	-	1,000,000
Canadia Bank Plc.	4,048,456	16,878,013	4,134,625
Camko Bank Limited	2,023,633	8,436,526	470,805
Kookmin Bank Cambodia Plc.	2,029,409	8,460,606	-
Angkor Capital Bank Plc.	4,047,938	16,875,854	-
Advanced Bank of Asia	2,500,000	10,422,500	-
	<b>14,649,436</b>	<b>61,073,499</b>	<b>7,605,430</b>

The deposits and placements with banks are analyzed as follows:

	2009		2008
	US\$	KHR '000	US\$
a) By maturity:			
Within one month	4,601,498	19,183,645	3,000,000
Between 2 to 3 months	7,547,938	31,467,354	1,000,000
Between 4 to 6 months	2,500,000	10,422,500	3,605,430
	<b>14,649,436</b>	<b>61,073,499</b>	<b>7,605,430</b>
b) By currency:			
<b>US dollars</b>	<b>14,649,436</b>	<b>61,073,499</b>	<b>7,605,430</b>
c) By interest rate (per annum):			
Acleda Bank Plc.	-		2.50% - 5.00%
Cambodian Public Bank Plc.	-		5.25%
Canadia Bank Plc.	1.50% - 4.50%		1.63% - 5.50%
Camko Bank Limited	1.00% - 3.90%		1.00%
Kookmin Bank Cambodia Plc.	1.00% - 4.70%		-
Angkor Capital Bank Plc.	5.25% - 7.70%		-
Advanced Bank of Asia	4.00% - 6.25%		

**7. Loans and advances - net**

	<b>2009</b>		<b>2008</b>
	<b>US\$</b>	<b>KHR '000</b>	<b>US\$</b>
Overdrafts	1,591,809	6,636,252	194,714
Commercial loans			
Call loan	-	-	2,000,000
Long term loans	4,989,906	20,802,918	1,602,102
Short term loans	6,183,733	25,779,983	1,496,390
Consumer loans			
Housing loans	31,944	133,175	48,611
	<u>12,797,392</u>	<u>53,352,328</u>	<u>5,341,817</u>
Allowance for bad and doubtful loans and advances	<u>(136,974)</u>	<u>(571,045)</u>	<u>(53,418)</u>
	<u><b>12,660,418</b></u>	<u><b>52,781,283</b></u>	<u><b>5,288,399</b></u>

All loans and advances have been individually reviewed at the year end and are in accordance with the NBC's provisioning guidelines.

The movement in the allowance for bad and doubtful loans and advances is as follows:

	<b>2009</b>		<b>2008</b>
	<b>US\$</b>	<b>KHR '000</b>	<b>US\$</b>
At beginning of year/period	53,418	222,700	-
Additional allowance made for the year/period			
General	74,556	310,824	53,418
Specific	9,000	37,521	-
<b>At end of year/period</b>	<u><b>136,974</b></u>	<u><b>571,045</b></u>	<u><b>53,418</b></u>

## a) By maturity:

Within 1 month	-	-	194,714
4 to 6 months	4,249,542	17,716,341	1,930,286
7 to 12 months	3,526,000	14,699,894	1,614,715
1 to 3 years	5,021,850	20,936,093	1,602,102
	<u><b>12,797,392</b></u>	<u><b>53,352,328</b></u>	<u><b>5,341,817</b></u>





	2009		2008
	US\$	KHR '000	US\$
b) By industry:			
Financial institutions	878,200	3,661,216	2,000,000
Manufacturing	450,000	1,876,050	1,910,000
Services	2,728,237	11,374,020	560,000
Import	650,000	2,709,850	594,714
Wholesale and retail	2,132,030	8,888,433	133,492
Agriculture	85,000	354,365	95,000
Housing	31,944	133,175	48,611
Real estate and developers	5,841,981	24,355,219	-
	<b>12,797,392</b>	<b>53,352,328</b>	<b>5,341,817</b>
c) By type of customer:			
Corporate	7,048,242	29,384,121	3,450,000
Individual	5,749,150	23,968,207	1,891,817
	<b>12,797,392</b>	<b>53,352,328</b>	<b>5,341,817</b>
d) By currency:			
US Dollars	<b>12,797,392</b>	<b>53,352,328</b>	<b>5,341,817</b>
e) By residency status:			
Residents	<b>12,797,392</b>	<b>53,352,328</b>	<b>5,341,817</b>
f) By relationship:			
Non related parties	<b>12,797,392</b>	<b>53,352,328</b>	<b>5,341,817</b>
g) By performance:			
Standard loans			
Secured	12,347,392	51,476,278	3,341,817
Unsecured	-	-	2,000,000
Special mention			
Secured	450,000	1,876,050	-
Unsecured	-	-	-
	<b>12,797,392</b>	<b>53,352,328</b>	<b>5,341,817</b>



## h) By exposure:

Large exposures	1,491,938	6,219,890	2,000,000
Non large exposures	11,305,454	47,132,438	3,341,817
	<b>12,797,392</b>	<b>53,352,328</b>	<b>5,341,817</b>

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 exposure is the higher of the outstanding loans or commitments and the authorised loans or commitments.

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

	2009	2008
Overdrafts	12.00%-18.00%	12.00%
Loans	12.00%-20.00%	12.00% - 18.00%
Call loan	-	8.00%

**8. Other assets**

	2009		2008
	US\$	KHR '000	US\$
Interest receivable from loans and advances	64,256	267,883	20,558
Interest receivable from deposits and placements with banks	82,946	345,802	27,114
Prepayment on rental	90,900	378,962	84,000
Prepayment on billboard advertising	9,967	41,552	20,833
Prepayment on maintenance service	17,121	71,378	-
Others	1,568	6,537	1,665
	<b>266,758</b>	<b>1,112,114</b>	<b>154,170</b>



## 9. Statutory deposits

	2009		2008
	US\$	KHR '000	US\$
Statutory deposits on:			
Registered share capital	1,500,000	6,253,500	1,500,000
Customers' deposits	727,000	3,030,863	480,000
	<b>2,227,000</b>	<b>9,284,363</b>	<b>1,980,000</b>

The statutory deposits are maintained with the NBC in compliance with Article 5 of NBC Prakas No. B7-01-136, the amounts of which are determined by defined percentages of the Bank's registered share capital and customers' deposits with the Bank which are 10% and 8% respectively. The above statutory deposits are analysed as follows:

### 1. Statutory deposit on minimum capital

This is a capital guarantee deposit of 10% of the registered capital under the Article 1 of the Prakas No. B7-01-136 on the Bank's capital guarantee dated 15 October 2001. This capital guarantee which placed with the National Bank of Cambodia in US\$, is refundable only when the Bank ceases its operations in Cambodia. During the year, the interest earned at 1/4 SIBOR (six months) ranging from 0.28% to 0.68% per annum (2008: 1.17% per annum).

### 2. Statutory deposit 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. B7-09-020 dated 26 January 2009 at the rates of 8% of customers' deposits in KHR and 12% in currency other than KHR. 4% of statutory deposit on customers' deposits in currency other than KHR earns interest at 1/2 SIBOR (one month) while the remaining 8% and the statutory deposit on customers' deposits in KHR do not earn interest.

Prior to 26 January 2009, the reserve requirement was maintained according to the National Bank of Cambodia's Prakas No. B7-08-063 dated 25 April 2008, in which the reserve requirement on customers' deposits in currencies other than KHR was increased from 8% to 16% effective from the date of the base period starting from 27 June 2008. The 8% increment earned interest at 3/4 SIBOR (one month).



**10. Intangible assets**

	Computer (Moneta) software	Swift software		Total
	US\$	US\$	US\$	KHR'000
<b>Cost</b>				
At 1 January 2009	427,375	33,875	461,250	1,922,951
Additions	750	-	750	3,127
At 31 December 2009	428,125	33,875	462,000	1,926,078
<b>Less: Accumulated amortisation</b>				
At 1 January 2009	19,680	4,662	24,342	101,482
Charge for the year	85,500	16,937	102,437	427,060
At 31 December 2009	105,180	21,599	126,779	528,542
<b>Net book value</b>				
As at 31 December 2009	<b>322,945</b>	<b>12,276</b>	<b>335,221</b>	<b>1,397,536</b>
As at 31 December 2008	<b>407,695</b>	<b>29,213</b>	<b>436,908</b>	



## 11. Property and equipment

	Leasehold Improvements	Furniture, fittings and equipment	Computer equipment	Motor Vehicles	Total	
	US\$	US\$	US\$	US\$	US\$	KHR'000
<b>Cost</b>						
At 1 January 2009	388,939	211,053	239,822	74,419	914,233	3,811,437
Additions	134,019	14,773	30,355	23,020	202,167	842,834
At 31 December 2009	522,958	225,826	270,177	97,439	1,116,400	4,654,271
<b>Less: Accumulated depreciation</b>						
At 1 January 2009	24,466	16,440	39,877	12,404	93,187	388,496
Depreciation charge for the year	86,380	49,700	124,349	19,210	279,639	1,165,815
At 31 December 2009	110,846	66,140	164,226	31,614	372,826	1,554,311
<b>Net book value</b>						
As at 31 December 2009	412,112	159,686	105,951	65,825	743,574	3,099,960
As at 31 December 2008	364,473	194,613	199,945	62,015	821,046	

**12. Deposits from customers**

	2009		2008
	US\$	KHR '000	US\$
Current accounts	568,531	2,370,206	298,789
Savings deposits	3,476,812	14,494,829	127,968
Fixed deposits	901,311	3,757,566	272,500
Installment deposits	31,640	131,907	980
	<b>4,978,294</b>	<b>20,754,508</b>	<b>700,237</b>

The Bank's deposits from customers are analysed as follows:

	2009		2008
	US\$	KHR '000	US\$
<b>a) By maturity:</b>			
Within 3 months	4,365,484	18,199,703	5,000
4 to 6 months	135,126	563,340	14,000
7 to 12 months	477,684	1,991,465	681,237
	<b>4,978,294</b>	<b>20,754,508</b>	<b>700,237</b>

**b) By types of customers:**

Domestic corporations	3,293,154	13,729,159	477,578
Individuals	1,684,840	7,024,098	221,637
Non-residents	300	1,251	1,022
	<b>4,978,294</b>	<b>20,754,508</b>	<b>700,237</b>

**c) By currency:**

US Dollars	<b>4,978,294</b>	<b>20,754,508</b>	<b>700,237</b>
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	2009	2008
<b>d) By interest rate (per annum):</b>		
Savings deposits	1.20%	1.20%
Fixed deposits	3.00%-7.50%	3.00% - 6.75%





### 13. Deposits by banks

Deposits by other banks represent vostro accounts within Cambodia.

	2009		2008
	US\$	KHR '000	US\$
<b>Savings accounts:</b>			
Camko Bank Limited	2,108,490	8,790,295	1,995,565
Kookmin Bank Cambodia Plc.	6,526	27,207	-
<b>Current accounts:</b>			
Hwang DBS Commercial Bank Plc.	7,397	30,838	-
<b>Fixed deposits:</b>			
Kookmin Bank Cambodia Plc (formerly known as Khmer Union Bank Cambodia Plc.)	4,022,499	16,769,798	2,000,000
Camko Bank Limited	2,000,000	8,338,000	-
Hwang DBS Commercial Bank Plc.	4,000,000	16,676,000	-
Canada Bank Plc.	2,000,000	8,338,000	-
	<b>14,144,912</b>	<b>58,970,138</b>	<b>3,995,565</b>

The deposits by banks are analysed as follows:

	2009		2008
	US\$	KHR '000	US\$
<b>a) By maturity:</b>			
Within 1 month	7,397	30,838	1,995,565
Within 3 months	12,137,515	50,601,300	2,000,000
7 to 12 months	2,000,000	8,338,000	-
	<b>14,144,912</b>	<b>58,970,138</b>	<b>3,995,565</b>
<b>b) By currency:</b>			
US Dollars	<b>14,144,912</b>	<b>58,970,138</b>	<b>3,995,565</b>
	<b>2009</b>		<b>2008</b>
<b>c) By interest rate (per annum):</b>			
Savings deposits	1.00% - 1.20%		1.20%
Fixed deposits	3.00% - 8.00%		4.70%

**14. Other liabilities**

	2009		2008
	US\$	KHR '000	US\$
Interest payable	53,932	224,843	3,610
Accounts payable	-	-	26,494
Other accruals	22,992	95,853	-
	<b>76,924</b>	<b>320,696</b>	<b>30,104</b>

**15. Share capital**

	2009		2008
	US\$	KHR '000	US\$
<b>Shares of US\$1,000 each:</b>			
Registered, issued and fully paid up			
15,000 shares of US\$1,000 each	<b>15,000,000</b>	<b>62,535,000</b>	<b>15,000,000</b>

The analysis of shareholdings are as follow:

	<b>31 December 2008/2009</b>		
	% of	Number of	US\$
Shareholders	Ownership	Share	
SBI Holding Inc	40.00%	6,000	6,000,000
Hyundai Swiss Saving Bank	9.90%	1,485	1,485,000
Hyundai Swiss II Saving Bank	9.90%	1,485	1,485,000
Hidy Investment Co., Ltd	9.90%	1,485	1,485,000
Kyung Ki Growth and Development Co., Ltd	9.90%	1,485	1,485,000
Kim Kwang Jin	9.90%	1,485	1,485,000
Kim Jong Min	7.50%	1,125	1,125,000
Mirae Credit Information Service Corp	3.00%	450	450,000
	<b>100.00%</b>	<b>15,000</b>	<b>15,000,000</b>



As stipulated in Article 7 of Prakas No. B7-08-193 on New Capital Requirement and Criteria for Licensing Approval of Banks issued by the National Bank of Cambodia (“NBC”) on 19 September 2008, commercial banks locally incorporated as companies which have at least one influential shareholder as a bank or financial institution with a rating “investment grade” extended by a reputable rating agency, must have minimum capital equal to at least KHR50,000,000,000.

On 8 April 2009, the Bank obtained approval from the NBC for an exemption from the requirement to prepare additional capital injection plan on the ground that SBI Holding Inc, an influential shareholder incorporated in Japan, met the Investment Grade rating acceptable to NBC.

## 16. Interest income

	2009	Period from 4 June 2008 to 31 December 2008	
	US\$	KHR '000	US\$
Loans and advances	1,407,776	5,869,018	81,078
Deposits and placements with National Bank of Cambodia	7,467	31,130	7,376
Banks in Cambodia	468,264	1,952,193	101,920
	<b>1,883,507</b>	<b>7,852,341</b>	<b>190,374</b>

## 17. Interest expense

	2009	Period from 4 June 2008 to 31 December 2008	
	US\$	KHR '000	US\$
Savings deposits	39,494	164,650	9,565
Fixed and margin deposits	282,048	1,175,858	3,319
Installment deposits	650	2,710	3
	<b>322,192</b>	<b>1,343,218</b>	<b>12,887</b>

## 18. Fee and commission income

	2009	Period from 4 June 2008 to 31 December 2008	
	US\$	KHR '000	US\$
Fee and commission income:			
Processing fees	137,070	571,445	33,650
Commitment fees	3,036	12,657	22
Performance guarantee fees	26,672	111,196	-
Special fees from loan	149,500	623,265	-
Penalty fees	18,469	76,997	-
Others	11,586	48,302	589
	<b>346,333</b>	<b>1,443,862</b>	<b>34,261</b>



**19. General and administrative expenses**

	<b>2009</b>		<b>Period from 4 June 2008 to 31 December 2008</b>
	<b>US\$</b>	<b>KHR '000</b>	<b>US\$</b>
Personnel and related costs	572,827	2,388,116	207,883
Depreciation	279,639	1,165,815	93,187
Amortisation	102,437	427,060	24,342
Rental expenses	86,397	360,189	69,653
Marketing and advertising	57,961	241,640	8,322
Professional fee	43,866	182,877	19,600
Processing fee	-	-	75,000
Repairs and maintenance	34,008	141,779	16,890
Utility expenses	33,146	138,186	14,223
Conventions and conference	-	-	35,351
Entertainment	32,985	137,514	6,874
Bank license fees	17,032	71,006	9,394
Other tax expenses	22,994	95,862	10,538
Telephone and communication	35,617	148,487	16,012
Building security	21,343	88,979	10,840
Insurance	4,601	19,182	991
Office supplies	26,871	112,025	15,971
Bank charges	3,175	13,237	15,893
Others	67,958	283,317	22,575
	<b>1,442,857</b>	<b>6,015,271</b>	<b>673,539</b>



## 20. Income tax

### a. Provision for taxation

	2009		2008
	US\$	KHR '000	US\$
Balance at beginning of year/period	916	3,819	-
Income tax expense	21,816	90,951	1,725
Income tax paid	(20,188)	(84,164)	(809)
<b>Balance at end of year/period</b>	<b>2,544</b>	<b>10,606</b>	<b>916</b>

### b. Applicable tax rate

In accordance with Cambodian law on Taxation, the Bank has an obligation to pay corporate income tax of either the profit tax at the rate of 20% of taxable profits or the minimum tax at 1% of gross revenue, whichever is higher.

In 2009, the minimum tax on revenue exceeded the tax based on taxable profits and accordingly was used to calculate the corporate income tax expense for the year. The reconciliation of income tax computed at the statutory tax rate to the income tax expense shown in the income statement is as follows:

	2009		Period from 4 June 2008 to 31 December 2008
	US\$	KHR '000	US\$
Profit/(loss) before income tax	381,235	1,589,369	(515,209)
Income rate of 20%	76,247	317,874	(103,042)
Effect of non-deductible expenses	31,163	129,918	-
Effect of tax lose utilised/not recognised	(103,042)	(429,582)	103,042
Others	(4,368)	(18,210)	-
Taxable profit	-	-	-
Minimum tax	21,816	90,951	1,725
<b>Income tax expense</b>	<b>21,816</b>	<b>90,951</b>	<b>1,725</b>

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

**c. Unrecognised deferred tax assets**

A deferred tax asset on tax losses has not been recognised as it is not probable that future taxable profits will be available against which the losses can be utilised.

**21. Cash flows from operating activities**

	2009		Period from 4 June 2008 to 31 December 2008
	US\$	KHR '000	US\$
Profit/(loss) before income tax	381,235	1,589,369	(515,209)
Adjustments for:			
Depreciation	279,639	1,165,815	93,187
Amortisation	102,437	427,060	24,342
Allowance for bad and doubtful loans and advances	83,556	348,345	53,418
	<b>846,867</b>	<b>3,530,589</b>	<b>(344,262)</b>
Increase in operating assets:			
Deposits and placements with banks	1,105,430	4,608,538	(3,605,430)
Loans and advances	(7,455,575)	(31,082,292)	(5,341,817)
Other assets	(112,588)	(469,380)	(154,170)
Statutory deposits	(247,000)	(1,029,743)	(1,980,000)
Increase in operating liabilities:			
Deposits from customers	4,278,057	17,835,220	700,237
Deposits by banks	10,149,347	42,312,628	3,995,565
Other liabilities	46,820	195,192	30,104
Net cash generated from/(used in) operations	8,611,358	35,900,752	(6,699,773)
Income tax paid	(20,188)	(84,164)	(809)
Net cash generated from/(used in) operating activities	<b>8,591,170</b>	<b>35,816,588</b>	<b>(6,700,582)</b>



## 22. Cash and cash equivalents

	2009		2008
	US\$	KHR '000	US\$
Cash and bank balances	3,162,752	13,185,513	2,923,935
Deposits and placements with banks (with maturities of 3 months or less)	12,149,436	50,650,999	4,000,000
	<b>15,312,188</b>	<b>63,836,512</b>	<b>6,923,935</b>

## 23. Commitments

### a. Operations

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

	2009		2008
	US\$	KHR '000	US\$
Unutilised portion of overdrafts	176,191	734,540	5,286
Bank guarantees	822,125	3,427,439	-
Letters of credit	53,621	223,546	-
	<b>1,051,937</b>	<b>4,385,525</b>	<b>5,286</b>

### b. Lease commitments

The Bank has operating lease commitments in respect of the two office buildings expiring on 15 June 2013 and 15 December 2014, as follows:

	2009		2008
	US\$	KHR '000	US\$
Within one year	111,600	465,260	84,000
Between 2 to 5 years	221,350	922,808	336,000
	<b>332,950</b>	<b>1,388,068</b>	<b>420,000</b>



**c. Capital commitments**

The Bank has commitments in respect of the office building renovation as follows:

	2009		2008
	US\$	KHR '000	US\$
Within one year	-	-	296,514
Between 2 to 5 years	-	-	15,606
	-	-	<b>312,120</b>

**d. 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 differing interpretations 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 create risks of additional taxes through reassessment, fines, penalties and interest charges, which are substantially more significant in Cambodia than in other countries. Management believes that it has adequately provided for tax liabilities based on its interpretation of current tax legislation.

**24. Financial risk management****a. 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.

**b. 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.



### c. 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.

#### 1. 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.

#### 2. Exposure to credit risk

	2009		2008
	US\$	KHR '000	US\$
Loans and advances			
Individually impaired	-	-	-
Past due but not impaired	450,000	1,876,050	-
Neither past due nor impaired	12,347,392	51,476,278	5,341,817
	<b>12,797,392</b>	<b>53,352,328</b>	<b>5,341,817</b>
Allowance for doubtful loans and advances	(136,974)	(571,045)	(53,418)
	<b>12,660,418</b>	<b>52,781,283</b>	<b>5,288,399</b>

#### *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. Refer to separate accounting policy stated in Note 3(e).

#### *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% (2008: Nil).

#### *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 3 installment periods and within a period of not less than 3 months.

#### *Write-off policy*

In compliance with NBC Guidelines, the Bank shall remove a loan/advance or a portion of a loan from its balance sheet 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.

#### Collateral

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

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

	2009		2008
	US\$	KHR '000	US\$
Past due but not impaired:			
Land and buildings	850,000	3,543,650	-
	<b>850,000</b>	<b>3,543,650</b>	<b>-</b>

There were no non-financial assets obtained by the Bank during the year by taking possession of collateral held as security against loans and advances.

The repossessed properties have to be sold within one year as the required by the NBC Guidelines and are classified in the balance sheet as foreclosed property.

#### *Concentration of credit risk*

The analysis of concentrations of credit risk from loans and advances at the balance date is shown in Note 7 to the financial statements.

#### **d. 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.

##### **1. 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 2009, 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.

## 2. 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.



The table indicates the effective interest rates at the balance sheet date and the periods in which the financial instruments re-price or mature, whichever is earlier.

31 December 2009	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 %
<b>Assets</b>									
Cash and bank balances	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,162,752	3,162,752	
Deposits and placements with banks	4,601,498	7,547,938	2,500,000	-	-	-	-	14,649,436	3.20%
Loans and advances									
- Performing	-	-	4,249,542	3,526,000	5,021,850	-	-	12,797,392	14.72%
- Allowance for doubtful debts	-	-	-	-	-	-	(136,974)	(136,974)	
Other assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	266,758	266,758	
Statutory deposits	-	-	-	-	-	2,227,000	-	2,227,000	0.33%
Total financial assets	<b>4,601,498</b>	<b>7,547,938</b>	<b>6,749,542</b>	<b>3,526,000</b>	<b>5,021,850</b>	<b>2,227,000</b>	<b>3,292,536</b>	<b>32,966,364</b>	
<b>Liabilities</b>									
Deposits from customers	-	4,365,484	135,126	477,684	-	-	-	4,978,294	1.67%
Deposits by banks	7,397	12,137,515	-	2,000,000	-	-	-	14,144,912	1.69%
Other liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	-	76,924	76,924	
Provision for income tax	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,544	2,544	
Total financial liabilities	<b>7,397</b>	<b>16,502,999</b>	<b>135,126</b>	<b>2,477,684</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>79,468</b>	<b>19,202,674</b>	
<b>Maturity gap</b>	<b>4,594,101</b>	<b>(8,955,061)</b>	<b>6,614,416</b>	<b>1,048,316</b>	<b>5,021,850</b>	<b>2,227,000</b>	<b>3,213,068</b>	<b>13,763,690</b>	

The table indicates the effective interest rates at the balance sheet date and the periods in which the financial instruments re-price or mature, whichever is earlier.

31 December 2008	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 %
<b>Assets</b>									
Cash and bank balances	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,923,935	2,923,935	
Deposits and placements with banks	3,000,000	1,000,000	3,605,430	-	-	-	-	7,605,430	3.08%
Loans and advances									
- Performing	-	-	2,125,000	1,614,715	1,602,102	-	-	5,341,817	14.50%
- Allowance for doubtful debts	-	-	-	-	-	-	(53,418)	(53,418)	
Other assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	154,170	154,170	
Statutory deposits	-	-	-	-	-	1,980,000	-	1,980,000	1.44%
<b>Total financial assets</b>	<b>3,000,000</b>	<b>1,000,000</b>	<b>5,730,430</b>	<b>1,614,715</b>	<b>1,602,102</b>	<b>1,980,000</b>	<b>3,024,687</b>	<b>17,951,934</b>	
<b>Liabilities</b>									
Deposits from customers	-	5,000	14,000	681,237	-	-	-	700,237	1.20%
Deposits by banks	1,995,565	2,000,000	-	-	-	-	-	3,995,565	0.28%
Other liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	-	30,104	30,104	
Provision for income tax	-	-	-	-	-	-	916	916	
<b>Total financial liabilities</b>	<b>1,995,565</b>	<b>2,005,000</b>	<b>14,000</b>	<b>681,237</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>31,020</b>	<b>4,726,822</b>	
<b>Maturity gap</b>	<b>1,004,435</b>	<b>(1,005,000)</b>	<b>5,716,430</b>	<b>933,478</b>	<b>1,602,102</b>	<b>1,980,000</b>	<b>2,993,667</b>	<b>13,225,112</b>	

*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 Bank does not have derivatives as at the year end. 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.

**e. 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 2009**

	Less than 1 month US\$	Between 1 and 3 months US\$	Between 3 months and 1 year US\$	Between 1 year and 5 years US\$	More than 5 years US\$	No fixed terms US\$	Total US\$
<b>Financial liabilities</b>							
Deposits from customers	-	4,365,484	612,810	-	-	-	4,978,294
Deposits by banks	7,397	12,137,515	-	2,000,000	-	-	14,144,912
Other liabilities	36,893	39,675	-	356	-	-	76,924
Provision for income tax	2,544	-	-	-	-	-	2,544
	<b>46,834</b>	<b>16,542,674</b>	<b>612,810</b>	<b>2,000,356</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>19,202,674</b>

**31 December 2008****Financial liabilities**

Deposits from customers	-	5,000	695,237	-	-	-	700,237
Deposits by banks	1,995,565	2,000,000	-	-	-	-	3,995,565
Other liabilities	26,789	-	3,315	-	-	-	30,104
Provision for income tax	916	-	-	-	-	-	916
	<b>2,023,270</b>	<b>2,005,000</b>	<b>698,552</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>4,726,822</b>

**f. Capital management****1. Regulatory capital**

The main regulatory capital requirement of the Bank is the banking operations to which 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 investor, creditor and 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.

As stipulated in Article 7 of Prakas No. B7-08-193 on New Capital Requirement and Criteria for Licensing Approval of Banks issued by the National Bank of Cambodia ("NBC") on 19 September 2008, commercial banks locally incorporated as companies which have at least one influential shareholder as a bank or financial institution with a rating "investment grade" extended by a reputable rating agency, must have minimum capital equal to at least KHR50,000,000,000.

On 8 April 2009, the Bank obtained approval from the NBC for an exemption from the requirement to prepare additional capital injection plan on the ground that SBI Holding Inc, an influential shareholder incorporated in Japan, met the Investment Grade rating acceptable to NBC.

**2. 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.

**25. Fair values of financial assets and liabilities**

The aggregate fair values of financial assets and liabilities carried on the balance sheet are approximately equal to their carrying values as at 31 December 2009.

### ទីស្នាក់ការកណ្តាល

៧៦៧-៧៦៩ មហាវិថី ព្រះមុនីវង្ស សង្កាត់ បឹងត្របែក ខណ្ឌចំការមន រាជធានី ភ្នំពេញ

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SWIFT : PPCBKHPP



### សាខា បឹងកេងកង

អាគារបឹងកេងកង មហាវិថី ព្រះមុនីវង្ស សង្កាត់ បឹងកេងកង ខណ្ឌ ៧មករា រាជធានី ភ្នំពេញ

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អ៊ីម៉ែល : [service@ppcb.com.kh](mailto:service@ppcb.com.kh)





# ចក្ខុវិស័យរបស់ ធនាគារ ភ្នំពេញ ពាណិជ្ជ

## ធនាគារដែលបង្កើតនូវអនាគតដ៏ត្រចះត្រចង់របស់ប្រទេសកម្ពុជា

### ចក្ខុវិស័យ និងគោលដៅស្នូល

ធនាគារដែលបង្កើតនូវ អនាគតដ៏ត្រចះត្រចង់របស់ប្រទេសកម្ពុជា តាមរយៈហិរញ្ញវត្ថុឈានមុខគេ និង ទំនុកចិត្ត ។

គោលដៅស្នូល

ជាធនាគារមួយក្នុងចំណោមធនាគារល្អបំផុតចំនួន ៥ ក្នុងប្រទេសកម្ពុជា ។

### បេសកកម្ម

- បំពេញតួនាទីការរស់អភិវឌ្ឍន៍
- កែលម្អតម្លៃនៃនិមិត្តសញ្ញា
- បង្កើនជាអតិបរមានូវប្រសិទ្ធភាព

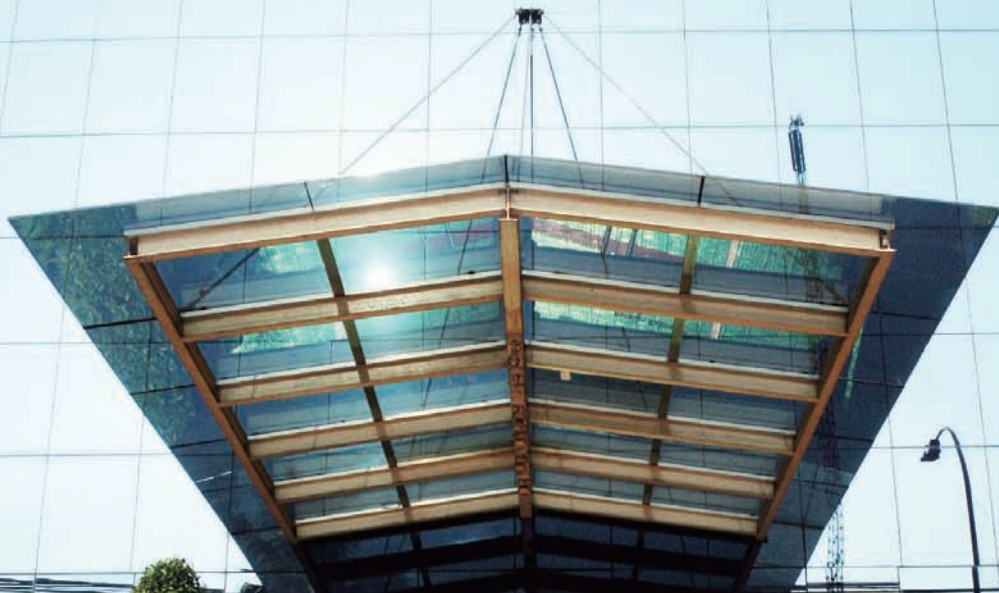
### ទស្សនៈវិស័យ

#### ធនាគារ ភ្នំពេញ ពាណិជ្ជ កំពុងបង្កើតតំលៃថ្មី

បណ្តាប្រទេសអាស៊ីអាគ្នេយ៍ បានបង្ហាញពីការអភិវឌ្ឍន៍សេដ្ឋកិច្ច និងនយោបាយដ៏អស្ចារ្យនាឆ្នាំថ្មីៗនេះ ដែលបានប្រែក្លាយរូបភាពរបស់ខ្លួនប្លែកពីគេ និងកាន់តែរីកចម្រើន ។ ដោយហេតុនេះហើយ ទីផ្សារហិរញ្ញវត្ថុអន្តរជាតិក៏ទទួលបានការចាប់អារម្មណ៍យ៉ាងខ្លាំងក្លាជាប្រភពហិរញ្ញវត្ថុមួយ ។ ប្រទេសកម្ពុជាជាបេះដូងនៃទីផ្សារកំពុងអភិវឌ្ឍន៍សំបើមនេះ ។ ឥឡូវនេះ ធនាគារ ភ្នំពេញ ពាណិជ្ជ ដែលបានចូលរួមជាមួយទីផ្សារហិរញ្ញវត្ថុដ៏រីកចម្រើនរបស់ប្រទេសកម្ពុជា ប្តេជ្ញាអោយក្លាយជាអ្នកបង្កើតតំលៃដែលមានតម្លៃ ដោយកែលម្អតម្លៃរបស់ប្រទេសកម្ពុជា ។



ធនាគារ ផ្លូវក្រុង កាណ័ដូ  
Phnom Penh Commercial Bank Tel: 023



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# មាតិកា

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ព័ត៌មានសាជីវកម្ម



**ធនាគារ ភ្នំពេញ ពាណិជ្ជ**  
**Phnom Penh Commercial Bank**

**១.១ ប្រវត្តិសាជីវកម្មសង្ខេប**

ធនាគារភ្នំពេញពាណិជ្ជបានចាប់ផ្តើមប្រតិបត្តិការរបស់ខ្លួននៅថ្ងៃ ទី ១ ខែកញ្ញា ឆ្នាំ ២០០៨ និង ត្រូវបានផ្តល់អាជ្ញាប័ណ្ណពេញលេញជា ធនាគារពាណិជ្ជ ។ ភាគហ៊ុនរបស់ធនាគារភ្នំពេញពាណិជ្ជ បានមកពី Hyundai Swiss Financial Groupចំនួន ៦០ ភាគរយ ដែលមាន មូលដ្ឋាន នៅប្រទេស កូរ៉េ និង SBI Holdings, Inc. ដែលជាដៃគូវិនិយោគរបស់ខ្លួនចំនួន ៤០ ភាគរយ ដែលមានមូលដ្ឋាននៅប្រទេស ជប៉ុន ។

Hyundai Swiss Financial Groupត្រូវបានចាប់បដិសន្ធិឡើង នៅឆ្នាំ ១៩៧១ និង ជាធនាគារសន្សំប្រាក់ធំជាងគេ នៅប្រទេសកូរ៉េ ។ SBI Group មាន ៧០ ក្រុមហ៊ុន ហើយក្រុមហ៊ុនចម្បងគឺ SBI Holding, Inc ដែលមាន សាខាផ្សេង ៗ ជាច្រើន ធ្វើអាជីវកម្មហិរញ្ញវត្ថុ ប្រកបដោយភាពឆ្លែប្រឌិត ដូចជា ក្រុមហ៊ុនវិនិយោគ SBI (SBI Investment Co., Ltd) ជាក្រុមហ៊ុនមូលធនដ៏ធំជាងគេ នៅប្រទេសជប៉ុន និង ក្រុមហ៊ុនមូលបត្រ SBI (SBI Securities Co., Ltd) ជាក្រុមហ៊ុន មូលបត្រឈានមុខគេ ។

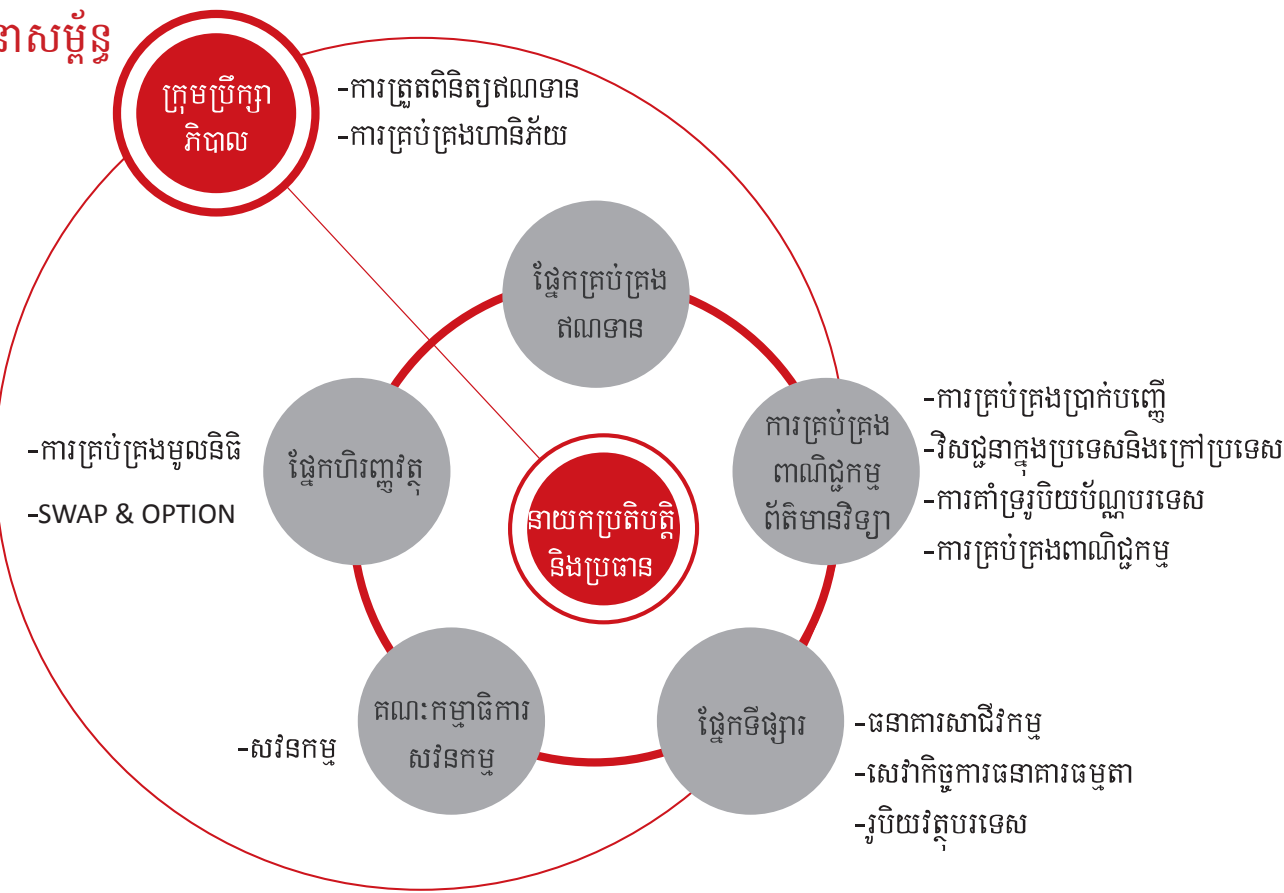
**ព័ត៌មាន**

កាលបរិច្ឆេទបង្កើត	ថ្ងៃទី១ ខែកញ្ញា ២០០៨
ដើមទុន	15,000,000 ដុល្លារអាមេរិក
ម្ចាស់ហ៊ុន	SBI Holdings Inc., Japan ៤០ ភាគរយ Hyundai Swiss Savings Bank ៩.៩ ភាគរយ Hyundai Swiss Savings II Bank ៩.៩ ភាគរយ Kyong Ki Growth & Development ៩.៩ ភាគរយ Hidy Investment Co., Ltd ៩.៩ ភាគរយ
ចំនួននិយោជិត	៣៣ នាក់ គិតត្រឹមថ្ងៃទី ៣១ ធ្នូ ២០០៩
ប្រធាន	គឹម យ៉ាងជិន
ការិយាល័យកណ្តាល	ផ្ទះលេខ៧៦៧-៧៦៩ មហាវិថី ព្រះមុនីវង្ស សង្កាត់ បឹងត្របែក ខណ្ឌ ចំការមន ភ្នំពេញ

ធនធានមនុស្សរបស់ធនាគារភ្នំពេញពាណិជ្ជ

នៅធនាគារភ្នំពេញពាណិជ្ជ យើងទទួលស្គាល់ថាបុគ្គលិកដែលមានសមត្ថភាពស្មោះត្រង់ និង មានលទ្ធភាពខ្ពស់ជាធនធានរបស់ធនាគារ និង ជាកំលាំងដ៏ខ្លាំងបំផុត សំរាប់ដំណើរការអាជីវកម្ម ។ ដូច្នេះហើយ យើងប្តេជ្ញា អភិវឌ្ឍ វិជ្ជាជីវៈរបស់ពួកគេតាមរយៈវិធីសាស្ត្រសំខាន់ៗរួមមានការបណ្តុះបណ្តាលអំពីអកប្បកិរិយាទូទៅការបណ្តុះបណ្តាលផ្នែកបច្ចេកទេសបំណាស់ប្តូរការងារ និង ការដំឡើងឋានៈ ។ បុគ្គលិករបស់យើង ត្រូវបានបណ្តុះបណ្តាលនូវជំនាញ និងភាពវៃឆ្លាត ដ៏ជាក់លាក់ និងដើរតាមគំរូរបស់ អ្នកគ្រប់គ្រងដែលមានវិជ្ជាជីវៈខ្ពស់ ។

រចនាសម្ព័ន្ធ







**ការធ្វើការងារជាក្រុមគឺជាវប្បធម៌របស់យើង**

វប្បធម៌នៃការធ្វើការជាក្រុម និងភាពឥតខ្ចោះនៃសេវាកម្មបំរើអតិថិជនគឺជាគន្លឹះឆ្ពោះទៅរកសមិទ្ធផលដ៏គួរអោយកត់សំគាល់ និងដំណើរការដ៏រឹងមាំរបស់ធនាគារភ្នំពេញពាណិជ្ជ ។

ការធ្វើការជាក្រុមត្រូវបានជំរុញយ៉ាងមុតមាំនិងជាបន្តនៅក្នុងកន្លែងធ្វើការ ។ តាមរយៈការសហប្រតិបត្តិការពីគ្រប់នាយកដ្ឋាន លទ្ធផលដែលទទួលបានគឺត្រឹមត្រូវតាមវេលាកំណត់ ។

**ការបំពេញតំរូវការរបស់អតិថិជនគឺជាជំហានយ៉ាងសំខាន់របស់យើង**

ការបំពេញតំរូវការរបស់អតិថិជនត្រូវបានចាត់ទុកជាចំណុចអាទិភាពរបស់អាជីវកម្មធនាគារ អតិថិជនរបស់យើងជានិច្ចកាលចាប់ អារម្មណ៍យ៉ាងខ្លាំងចំពោះការផ្តល់សេវាកម្មឥតខ្ចោះដោយបុគ្គលិកដែលមានការប្តេជ្ញាខ្ពស់របស់យើង ។ គ្រប់ពេលវេលាយើង ប្តេជ្ញាថិត្តឆ្ពោះទៅរកសេវាកម្មដែលមានគុណភាពតាមរយៈការយល់ដឹងពីផលិតផល និង អតិថិជនរបស់យើង ។

យើងគោរពនិងសុភាពរាបសារជាមួយអតិថិជន ជាពិសេសបុគ្គលិករបស់ធនាគារត្រូវបានហាមប្រាមយ៉ាងតឹងរឹងមិនអោយ បង្កជំលោះជាមួយអតិថិជនជាដាច់ខាតទោះជាជិតនៅក្នុងពេលវេលានិងកាលៈទេសៈណាក៏ដោយចំណែកឯយោបល់របស់ អតិថិជនត្រូវបានឆ្លែងអំណរគុណយ៉ាងជ្រាលជ្រៅ ។

**អភិវឌ្ឍភាពវិវឌ្ឍន៍ដើម្បីភាពជោគជ័យជាបន្ត**

បុគ្គលិករបស់យើងគឺជាធនធានដ៏មានសារៈសំខាន់ដើម្បីពង្រីកអាជីវកម្ម ហេតុដូច្នេះហើយយើងពិចារណាយ៉ាងយកចិត្តទុកដាក់ ក្នុងការវាយតម្លៃទៅលើជំនាញដែលចាំបាច់សំរាប់បុគ្គលិកម្នាក់ៗ ។ ជាងនេះទៅទៀតយើងគាំទ្រនិងលើកតម្កើងផែនការ អភិវឌ្ឍន៍ របស់បុគ្គលិកម្នាក់ៗ ដើម្បីធានាថាពួកគេមានជំនាញពិតប្រាកដដើម្បីបំរើអតិថិជន និង ជួយអោយធនាគារសំរេចគោល បំណងរបស់ខ្លួន ។

**បណ្តាញសាខា**

ការជ្រៀតខ្លួនយើងទៅក្នុងចំណែកទីផ្សារគឺជាយុទ្ធសាស្ត្រមួយក្នុងចំណោមយុទ្ធសាស្ត្រទាំងឡាយនៅក្នុងបរិយាកាសអាជីវ កម្មដែលកាន់តែប្រកួតប្រជែង ។

ទោះបីជាមានការធ្លាក់ចុះផ្នែកសេដ្ឋកិច្ចនៅស្ទើរតែពាសពេញពិភពលោកធនាគារភ្នំពេញពាណិជ្ជនៅតែរក្សាទីតាំងល្អនៅក្នុង ទីផ្សារ ។

នៅថ្ងៃទី ២៦ ខែ មករា ឆ្នាំ ២០១០ ធនាគារ ភ្នំពេញ ពាណិជ្ជ សាខា បីអេស ដែលមានទីតាំងនៅជាន់ផ្ទាល់ដី របស់អគារបីអេស ត្រូវបានដាក់សម្ពោធជា ផ្លូវការក្រោមអធិបតីភាពរបស់ លោកស្រី ជា សេរី ប្រធាននាយកដ្ឋានត្រួតពិនិត្យ និង លោក គឹម វ៉ាជា អគ្គនាយករង នៃធនាគារជាតិនៃកម្ពុជា ។ សាខារបស់យើងផ្តល់ជូននូវសេវាកម្មធនាគារ គ្រប់ប្រភេទ និងមានម៉ាស៊ីន ATM ចំនួន ២ គ្រឿង ។ តាមរយៈសាខាថ្មីរបស់យើង យើងនឹងប្រឹងប្រែងធ្វើការបន្ត ដើម្បីផ្តល់នូវគុណភាពនៃសេវាកម្មដែល អតិថិជនមាន តំលៃរបស់យើង នឹងទទួលបាន ។

**ការចូលរួមសកម្មភាពសង្គម**

ជាមួយនឹងការប្តេជ្ញាចិត្ត ដើម្បីអនាគតភ្លឺស្វាងដល់ប្រទេសកម្ពុជា ធនាគារភ្នំពេញពាណិជ្ជបានចូលរួមយ៉ាងសកម្មជាមួយនឹង សកម្មភាព សប្បុរសធម៌ ។ ដោយសារសង្គ្រាមស៊ីវិល មានជនពិការ ជនអនាថា ជនគ្មានទីលំនៅ និងស្ត្រីមេម៉ាយ រាប់ពាន់នាក់ ដែលកំពុងតែត្រូវ ការជំនួយ និងការគាំទ្រ ។

ក្នុងក្តីសង្ឃឹមថា ជំនួយរបស់យើងនឹងអាចជួយដល់ការរស់នៅរបស់ ប្រជាជនដែលទទួលនូវការឈឺចាប់ ឱ្យបានប្រសើរ កាលពីថ្ងៃទី២០ ខែកុម្ភៈ ឆ្នាំ២០១០ លោក គឹម ក្វាងជិន ប្រធានក្រុមហ៊ុន Hyundai Swiss Financial Group បានផ្តល់នូវជំនួយជាថវិកា ជូនដល់មជ្ឈមណ្ឌលជនពិការ ដែលមានឈ្មោះថា បន្ទាយព្រាប ដើម្បីឱ្យមជ្ឈមណ្ឌលនេះបន្តនូវដំណើរការទៅមុខជាបន្តទៀត សំរាប់ជួយដល់ជនដែលបាត់បង់សមត្ថភាពឱ្យមានជំនាញមួយយ៉ាងពិតប្រាកដ ។

### និមិត្តសញ្ញាសាជីវកម្ម

ជាផ្នែកមួយនៃទស្សនៈវិស័យរបស់ធនាគារគឺពង្រីកអោយបានជាអតិបរមានូវតំលៃនៃនិមិត្តសញ្ញាធនាគារបានផ្លាស់ប្តូរនិមិត្តសញ្ញា សាជីវកម្មរបស់ខ្លួន នៅខែតុលាឆ្នាំ ២០០៩ ដើម្បីផ្តល់ចំណាប់អារម្មណ៍របស់វាជូនដល់សាធារណៈជន និមិត្តសញ្ញា សាជីវកម្មថ្មី ត្រូវបាន រចនាយ៉ាងច្បាស់លាស់ ដែលបង្ហាញភាពរឹងមាំ និង ការសហការគ្រប់ផ្នែកទាំងអស់ ។



ក. ចាន់ ស្រីលុច, បេឡាទិការ និង ល. ឃិន វិចិត្រ, មន្ត្រីជាន់ខ្ពស់ផ្នែកធនធានមនុស្ស



**ប្រវត្តិរបស់ក្រុមប្រឹក្សាភិបាល**

ក្រុមប្រឹក្សាភិបាលមានចំនួន ៣ នាក់ គឺលោក Kim Yang Jin លោក Ha Hong Sik និងលោក Eiichiro So ។ ក្រុមប្រឹក្សាភិបាលជួបប្រជុំគ្នាយ៉ាងទៀងទាត់ជាពិសេសដើម្បីត្រួតពិនិត្យការប្រព្រឹត្តទៅ និង ការរីកចម្រើននៃដំណើរការ អាជីវកម្ម និង បញ្ហាទាំងឡាយ ដែលទាមទារ សេចក្តីសម្រេចពីក្រុមប្រឹក្សាភិបាល ។



**លោក គីម យ៉ាងជីន, ប្រធានក្រុមប្រឹក្សាភិបាល, ជនជាតិកូរ៉េ**

- កិត្តិវប្បធម៌** : អនុបណ្ឌិតវិទ្យាសាស្ត្រអចលនទ្រព្យនៃសាកលវិទ្យាល័យ Konkuk ក្រុងសេអ៊ូលប្រទេសកូរ៉េ
- បទពិសោធន៍ការងារ** : បទពិសោធន៍ការងាររយៈពេល ៣០ឆ្នាំ នៅប្រទេសកូរ៉េ ប្រធាននាយកដ្ឋានសាជីវកម្មធនាគារប្រចាំតំបន់ ធនាគារកុកមីនប្រទេសកូរ៉េ នាយកប្រតិបត្តិក្រុមហ៊ុន KB Real Estate Trust



**លោក ហា ហុងស៊ីក, នាយក, ជនជាតិកូរ៉េ**

- កិត្តិវប្បធម៌** : បរិញ្ញាបត្រវិទ្យាសាស្ត្រនយោបាយ
- បទពិសោធន៍ការងារ** : ធនាគារ កុកមីន ប្រទេសកូរ៉េ នាយកសាខា City Capital Korea Inc, ប្រទេសកូរ៉េ នាយកសាខា Hyundai Capital, ប្រទេសកូរ៉េ



**លោក អ៊ុ ជឺ រ៉ូ ស៊ូ, នាយក, ជនជាតិជប៉ុន**

- កិត្តិវប្បធម៌** : អនុបណ្ឌិតផ្នែក ហិរញ្ញវត្ថុ Hitotsubashi ផ្នែកគណនេយ្យ Faculty, មហាវិទ្យាល័យពាណិជ្ជកម្ម, សាកលវិទ្យាល័យ Chou, ប្រទេសកូរ៉េ
- បទពិសោធន៍ការងារ** : នាយកប្រតិបត្តិរងជាន់ខ្ពស់នៃក្រុមហ៊ុន SBI Ven Capital Pte., Ltd. នាយកប្រតិបត្តិរងជាន់ខ្ពស់នៃសាជីវកម្ម Mitsui សាខាក្រុងសេអ៊ូល, ប្រទេសកូរ៉េ

## សាររបស់នាយកប្រតិបត្តិ

ខ្ញុំសូមពាំនាំនូវការដឹងគុណ ចំពោះអតិថិជនរបស់ ធនាគារ ភ្នំពេញ ពាណិជ្ជ ទាំងអស់ ។

សូមអរគុណចំពោះចំណាប់អារម្មណ៍ និងការគាំទ្ររបស់អ្នក ដែលមានជាបន្តធ្វើអោយយើងអាចទទួលបាននូវការលូតលាស់ គួរអោយកត់សំគាល់ ។

សកម្មភាពចម្បងរបស់ ធនាគារ ភ្នំពេញ ពាណិជ្ជ រួមមានការធ្វើប្រតិបត្តិការរាល់សកម្មភាពអាជីវកម្មធនាគារ និង ផ្តល់នូវសេវាកម្ម ហិរញ្ញវត្ថុដែលពាក់ព័ន្ធ ។ សម្រាប់ឆ្នាំសារពើពន្ធដែលបានបញ្ចប់នៅខែធ្នូ ឆ្នាំ២០០៩ ធនាគារ ភ្នំពេញ ពាណិជ្ជ ទទួលបានលទ្ធផល យ៉ាងល្អទោះជា សេដ្ឋកិច្ចដុះដាលខ្លាំងក៏ដោយ ។

ដូច្នេះ យើងនឹងបន្តរីកចម្រើនលូតលាស់ជាមួយអតិថិជនរបស់យើងទាំងអស់គ្នា ។ ការផ្តល់សេវាកម្មអតិថិជន គឺជាអាទិភាពចម្បង របស់យើង ។ ហេតុដូច្នេះហើយយើងមានបំណងផ្តល់ផលិតផលពិសេស និងសេវាកម្មខុសៗគ្នា ។

លើសពីនេះទៅទៀត ខ្ញុំអាចនិយាយបានថាការផ្លាស់ប្តូរដែលយើងបានធ្វើកន្លងមក និងភាពជោគជ័យរហូតសព្វថ្ងៃ អាចធ្វើបានដោយ ការខិតខំប្រឹងប្រែងជាមួយរបស់បុគ្គលិករបស់យើងដែលធ្វើការយ៉ាងសកម្ម ។ ខ្ញុំសូមសរសើរចំពោះការលះបង់ និងការប្តេជ្ញារបស់ពួកគេ អរគុណពួកគេសម្រាប់ការខិតខំប្រឹងប្រែង និង ភាពស្មោះត្រង់របស់ពួកគេ ហើយជម្រុញពួកគេធ្វើការរួមគ្នា ដើម្បីបង្កើត ធនាគារ ភ្នំពេញ ពាណិជ្ជ មួយដែលរឹងមាំ និងរួបរួមឯកភាពគ្នា ។

ការសិក្សារៀនសូត្រ និងការអភិវឌ្ឍន៍ក៏ជាចំណុចផ្ដោតយ៉ាងសំខាន់សម្រាប់បង្រួបបង្រួមកម្លាំងការងាររបស់យើង ។ ធនាគារបន្តបណ្តុះ បណ្តាលនូវធនធានមនុស្សរបស់ខ្លួន តាមរយៈការអភិវឌ្ឍន៍ជំនាញនិងគាំទ្រដោយសារប្រព័ន្ធនៃ ការអោយរង្វាន់ក្នុងការបំពេញការងារ ដើម្បីបង្កើតវប្បធម៌បំពេញការងាររឹងមាំមួយ ។

ម្យ៉ាងវិញទៀត នៅធនាគារ ភ្នំពេញ ពាណិជ្ជ យើងទទួលស្គាល់សារៈសំខាន់នៃទំនួលខុសត្រូវសង្គម ហើយយើងចូលរួមសកម្មភាព ផ្សេងៗយ៉ាងទូលំទូលាយ សម្រាប់ផលប្រយោជន៍សហគមន៍ក្នុងតំបន់ ។

សេដ្ឋកិច្ចរបស់ប្រទេសកម្ពុជាជួបប្រទះនឹងបញ្ហាលំបាកមួយចំនួនកាលពីឆ្នាំមុន ដែលបណ្តាលមកពីវិបត្តិសេដ្ឋកិច្ច ពិភពលោក ។ រហូត មកដល់ពេលនេះដោយសារប្រទេសកម្ពុជាបានរួចផុតតែបន្តិចបន្តួចពីផលប៉ះពាល់មិនល្អនេះ ជាហេតុធ្វើអោយកំណើនសេដ្ឋកិច្ចត្រូវ បានពន្យារពេល ។ វាមានផលប៉ះពាល់ដល់វិស័យធនាគារដែលរដ្ឋាភិបាលត្រូវតែប្រុងប្រយ័ត្ន និងត្រួតពិនិត្យមើលហានិភ័យក្នុងវិស័យ ធនាគារ ។



ទោះយ៉ាងណាក៏ដោយ យើងសង្ឃឹម និងមានសុទិដ្ឋិនិយមថាប្រទេសកម្ពុជាអាចពុះពារឧបសគ្គ ហើយបន្តការរីកចម្រើននាពេលខាងមុខនេះ ។

ធនាគារនឹងបន្តខិតខំយ៉ាងខ្លាំង ដើម្បីក្លាយជាដៃគូដ៏ពិតប្រាកដសម្រាប់អតិថិជនរបស់យើងទាំងអស់ ហើយ សម្រាប់ឆ្នាំខាងមុខ ធនាគារនឹងបន្តផ្ដោតជាសំខាន់ទៅលើ កំណើននៃប្រាក់ចំណេញតាមរយៈ ការបង្កើនប្រាក់បញ្ញើ និងឥណទាន ។

ជាទីបញ្ចប់ ខ្ញុំសូមយកឱកាសនេះអរគុណម្ចាស់ភាគហ៊ុនរបស់យើង ក៏ដូចជាភាគីដែលពាក់ព័ន្ធរួមទាំងអង្គការ ចំពោះ ការបន្តការគាំទ្រ របស់អស់លោកក្នុងរយៈពេលពេញមួយឆ្នាំ ចំពោះធនាគារ ភ្នំពេញ ពាណិជ្ជ ។

គឹម យ៉ាងជិន  
នាយកប្រតិបត្តិ



ធនាគារដែលបង្កើតអនាគតត្រចះត្រចង់នៃកម្ពុជា

The Bank for Creating the Bright Futuer fo Cambodia



**ធនាគារ ភ្នំពេញ កាណីស្ទ**

**Phnom Penh Commercial Bank**

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