



National Bank of Cambodia



Annual Report 2007

Banking Supervision Department

Foreword



Ten years have passed since the Asian financial crisis in 1997. While the crisis severely impacted most Asian countries, Cambodia was spared and this may be attributed to three factors. One reason is that the banking system in Cambodia at that time was at a rudimentary stage, the level of banking and financial intermediation was weak, the financial market was non-existent. The second reason was that the economy was strongly dollarised. Nearly 100% of banking operation was done in foreign currency which provided a cushion against foreign exchange risk. Third, the dominance of FDI in capital inflows served as an additional support for macroeconomic stability.

By the end of 1999 the Law on Banking and Financial Institutions was promulgated, and bank restructuring exercise started in 2000 focusing on strong capital base (Minimum capital requirement increased from USD 5 million to USD 13 million) and proper identification of the shareholders and management. New prudential regulations were issued continuously in order to cope with the rapid development of the banking system since the restructuring. Through the supervisory authority support and with cooperation from the banks and financial institutions in implementing laws and regulations the banking and financial system have grown, have been strengthened. New products such as ATM, debit and credit cards, internet banking have been introduced.

In 2007, deposits and loans equal to nearly KHR 10 trillion (~USD 2.5 billion) and KHR 6.2 trillion (~USD 1.5 million), a record increase of 74.5% and 77% respectively compared to 2006. This sharp increase reflects the improved confidence in the banking system and its growing intermediary role in Cambodia. In line with the economic growth of the country, lending to construction has more than doubled compared to previous year, while personal consumption lending has more than quadrupled though from a very low lease. NPL ratio decline from 9.8% to 3.4%, mainly due to the rapid increase in lending and to improve prudential policies. The MFI sector has been booming, with lending having increased by 73% compared to 2006, and with a 32.5% increase in the number of borrowers, from 471,026 to 624,086. In November 2007, a microfinance summit on ***Reaching New Heights: Breaking down the wall between MFI and the formal banking sector*** that

gathered government officials, central bank officials, donors, MFIs, local banks and international investors, was organized by the National Bank of Cambodia in collaboration with UNDP, IFC, CMA and ANZ Royal, with the aim of improving of access to cheap funding by MFIs for them to pass on to the farmers. This seminar was also expected to boost the understanding of international investors and, more importantly, local banks on the potential of Cambodian MFIs to serve the populace. The National Bank of Cambodia is considering the possibility of allowing some successful MFIs to gather deposits from the public. From a growth perspective, the banking system seems satisfactory. However, as it grows, it is also more exposed to risks.

The recent surge in property prices is a concern to supervisors in terms of potential speculation on asset prices. Investment in land and properties is observed amongst the rich and middle-class Cambodians in commercial centers. As foreign direct investment in Cambodia increased in 2007 from USD 483.2 million to USD 867.3 million and the country's growth prospects remain favorable, the concerns over increases in property prices appear excessive. An eventual asset price burst remains a possibility, as it happened in neighboring countries exactly ten years ago. Therefore, supervisors remain cautious regarding the collateral's value. There is a need to closely monitor bank lending, to prevent an eventual crisis. Efforts are also being directed to ensure that banks are correctly documenting loans by industry, to ensure that they do not build up any unbalanced credit risk portfolios.

To cope with this fast changing financial environment, the National Bank of Cambodia continuously strengthens its supervisory capacity through on-the-job training and local and international trainings. Regulations have been revised and updated accordingly. It is our belief that close supervision with prompt corrective actions performed and uncensored transparency is the key to a safe and sound banking system.

I hope this report will be of use to any users who seek a deeper understanding of the Cambodian banking system.

Phnom Penh, June 5, 2008

CHEA CHANTO
Governor
National Bank of Cambodia

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LIST OF ABBREVIATION

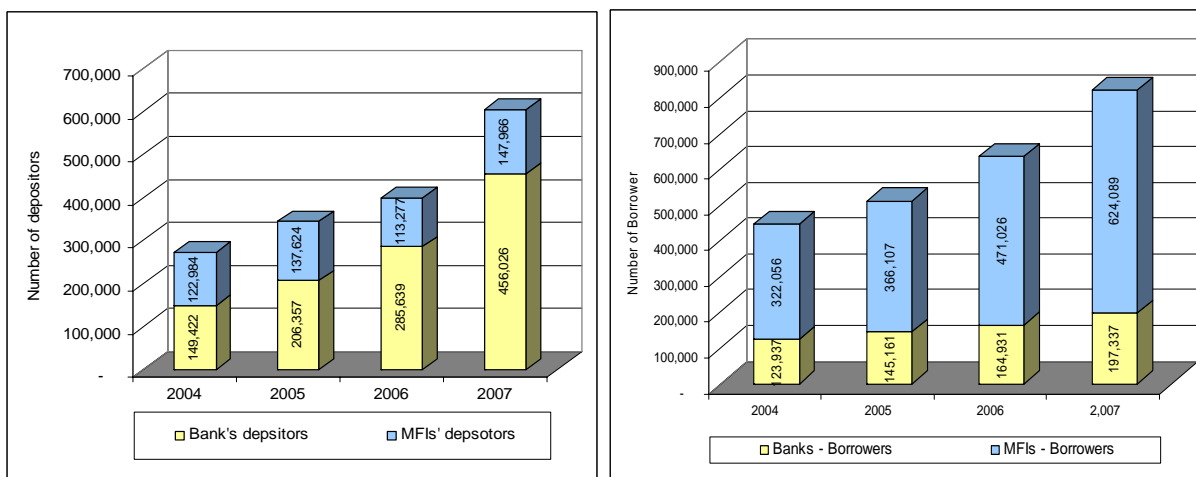
ADB	Asian Development Bank
AML/CFT	Anti-Money Laundering/Combating the Financing of Terrorism
APG	Asia Pacific Group on Money Laundering
ATM	Automatic Teller Machines
AUSTRAC	Australian Transaction Reports and Analysis Center
CMA	Cambodian Microfinance Association
FATF	Financial Action Task Force
FDI	Foreign Direct Investment
FIU	Financial Intelligence Unit
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
IFC	International Financial Corporation
IMF	International Monetary Fund
KHR	Khmer Riel
ME	Mutual Evaluation
MFIs	Microfinance Institutions
NBC	National Bank of Cambodia
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
NPO	Non-Profit Organization
NPL	Non-Performing Loan
PC	Partially Compliant
ROA	Return on Assets
ROE	Return on Equity
UNDP	United Nations Development Program
UNODC	United Nations Office of Drugs and Crime
USD	US Dollar

1. The Conduct of Banking and Financial Institutions

The political environment and macroeconomic stability over the years is shown by the economic growth and government expenditures and in the private sector, in the exchange rate stability, and in the supporting fiscal policy which stimulated investment and subsequently the demand for credit. Compared to 2006, the banking and financial system maintained greater stability and safety through an increase in assets, deposits, and the low level of non-performing loans. Total assets and deposits held by banks increased remarkably: about 74% each.

The increase in the number of banks and their branches in provinces and cities, and the modernization of banking products and bank services such as ATM, internet banking, credit cards, debit cards, wire transfer, and other modern services served the public who, in turn, recognized the advantage of exploiting available banking services. This increase in public confidence was expressed in the rise of the number of customers, by 59.6%, from 285,639 in 2006 to 456,026 customers in 2007, while deposits went up by 74% from 5,687 billion riels (1,401 million dollar) in 2006 to 9,922 billion riels (2,480 million dollar) in 2007. The sharp increase in deposits was largely due to the confidence from oversea Cambodians who transferred capital back to their own country. In addition, this increase was the result of real estate development: money that was once hidden under the mattress was now deposited in the banking system by construction and real estate investors.

Figure 1: Number of Depositor and Borrowers



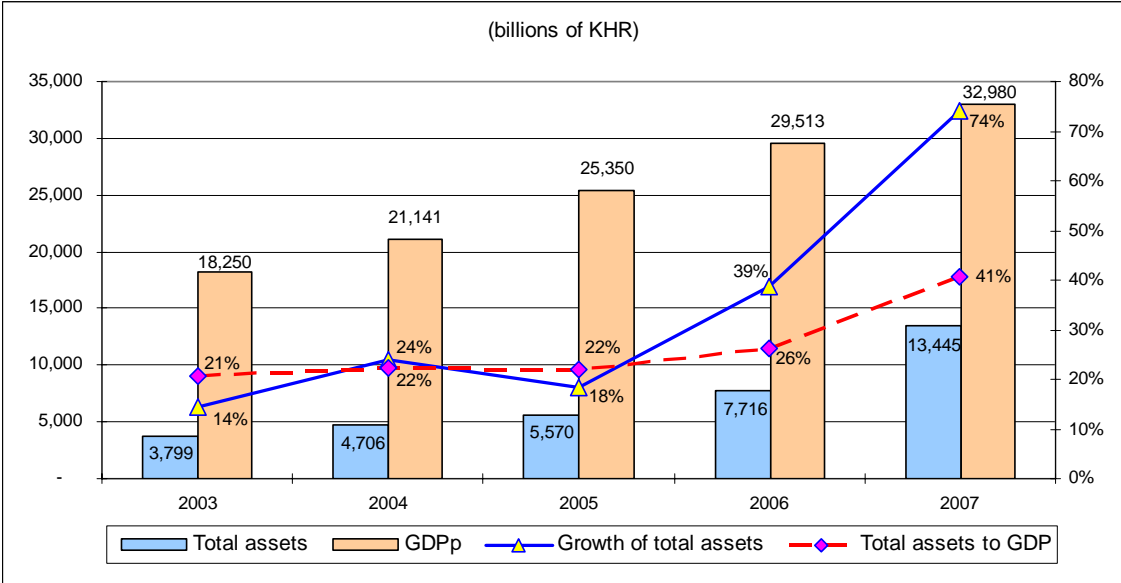
The expansion of the banking activities can also be seen through the increase in the number of employees in the banking sector. Table 2 Appendix 2: total staff of banking sector increased from 3,866 in the year 2005 to 4,624 in the year 2006 to 6,869 in the year 2007.

1.1- Bank Balance Sheet Structure

The study of the balance sheet structure aims at determining the type and growth of the business activities and at analyzing the impact and risks posed by these changes to the

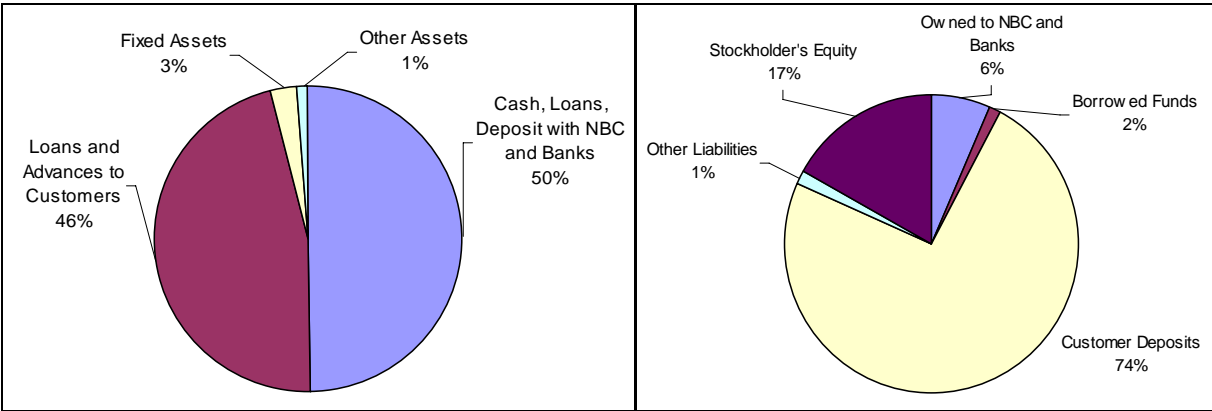
banking system. The total assets of the banking system in Cambodia increased from KHR 7,716 billion in 2006 to KHR 13,445 billion in 2007, that is, a sharp increase of 74%. Cash from non-bank customers' deposits is the main reason for this growth. This rapid increase resulted in an increase of the total assets to GDP ratio, which reached 41%, a much higher figure than last year's ratio 15%.

Figure 2: Total Assets and GDPp



Four banks gathered 64% of total net asset of the banking system at the end of year 2007. At end 2006, the largest four banks gathered only 55% of total assets. This figure indicates a bigger concentration and heterogeneity in the Cambodian banking system.

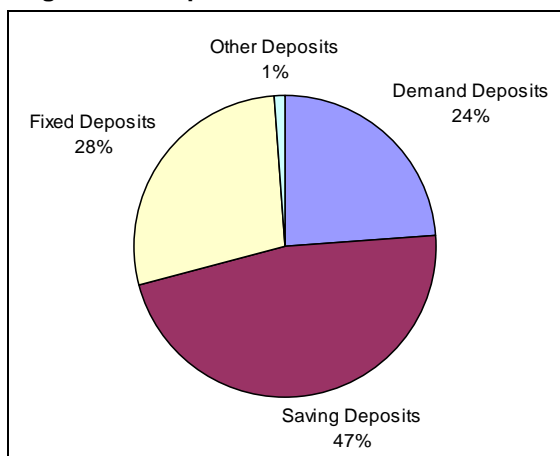
Figure 3: Components of Assets and Liabilities



By the end of 2007 non-bank customer deposits to liabilities slightly remained stable (74.5% against 74% in 2006).

Nearly half of total deposits were savings amounting to 47% of the total, whereas fixed deposits, demand deposits and other deposits were 28%, 24% and 1%, respectively. Furthermore, compared to 2006, total deposits rose by 74%, of which savings deposits increased by 101%, followed by demand deposits at 64%, fixed deposits at 52% and other deposits at 28%.

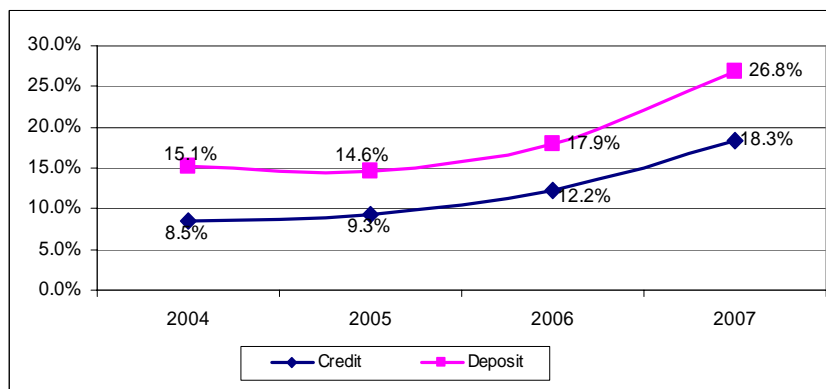
Figure 4: Components of Non-Bank Customers



1.2- Loans and Deposit of Banks

By the end of 2007 there were 197,337 borrowers, an increase of 19.6% compared to 2006 when there were only 164,931 borrowers. The credit to GDP ratio went up to 18.3% in 2007, while the ratio was 12.2% in 2006 and only 8.5% in 2004. Deposits to GDP rose from 17.9% in 2006 to 26.8% in 2007.

Figure 5: Credits and Deposits to GDP

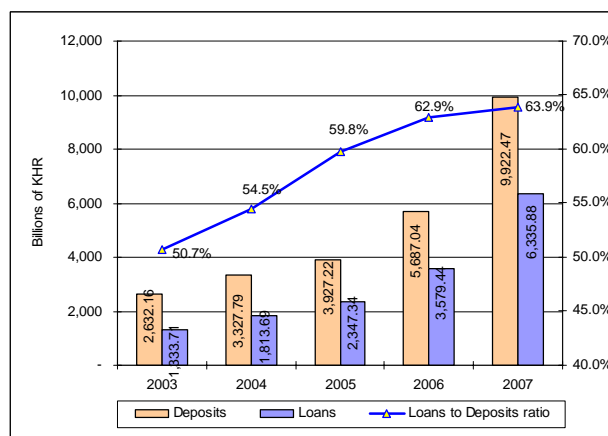


By the year 2007, total credit granted to customers amounted to KHR 6,335 billion (USD 1,582 million), an increase of 77% compared to 2006 when total credit was KHR 3,579 billion (USD 882 million).

The economic sectors that benefited from bank lending include: the services sector, with an increase by 57%; the wholesale and retail sector, by 75%; the real estate and public utilities, by 65%; the industry sector, by 52%; and the construction, by 138%.

This increase was in line with the economic growth of 9.6% in 2007. Services, wholesale and retail sectors

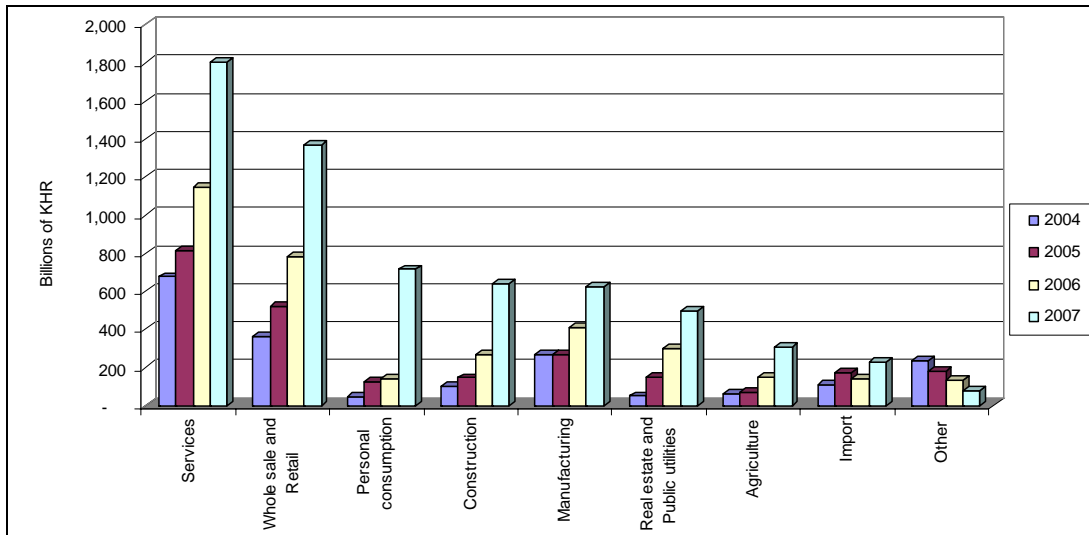
Figure 6: Growth in Loans and Deposits



remained the sectors that benefited from the highest market share.

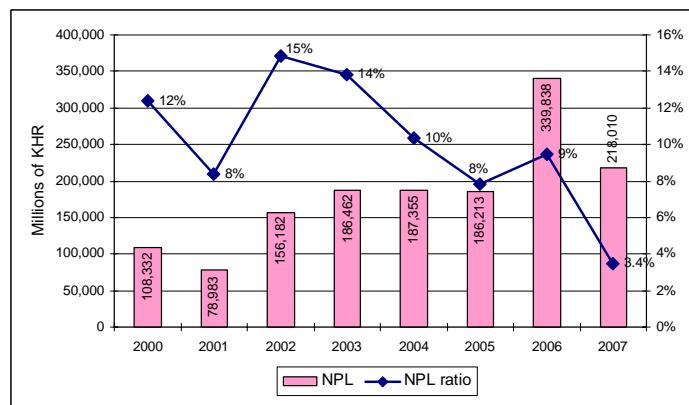
Such a rapid increase in lending has never been recorded before in Cambodia. At the same time, Non-Performing Loan (NPLs) of the banking sector remained at their lowest level of 3.4%. This raise some concerns for NBC, particularly as to accuracy of loan classification and the transparency of the decision-making process.

Table 7: Loans by sectors



Due to the difficulty in obtaining borrowers' financial statements, especially reliable financial statements, some banks continue to classify their loan portfolios based only on payment status, while ignoring the borrowers' financial condition. Therefore, the decision on a given loans is made based on previous experiences with each borrower. Another noteworthy issue is that the general provision to total loan ratio decreased from 0.8% in 2006 to 0.7% in 2007, despite the increase in lending. Currently, the National Bank of Cambodia is drafting a *Prakas* on general provisioning.

Table 8: Non-performing Loans



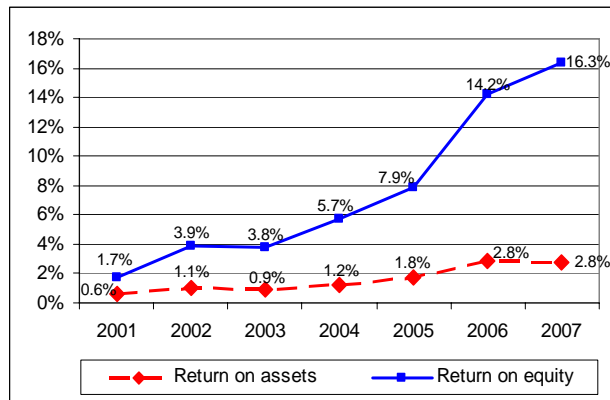
1.3- Prudential Ratios

Generally, the earning ratio of the whole banking system has shown consecutive increases in profits up until the present time. The important ratios for the measurement of a bank's earning capacity are the Return on Assets (ROA) and Return on Equity (ROE). Over the past two years, we found that ROE increased from 7.9% in 2005 to 16.3% in 2007. The profit for 2007 derived from the increase in non-interest income by 71% and interest income

by 79%. Besides, recoveries from non-performing loans took a significant proportion of 30% of the current year's profit.

The development of financial services is good news for both consumers and investors. However, these services are associated with risks that need to be monitored and supervised in order to safeguard deposits and the system as a whole. In this sense, the Banking Supervision department has a crucial task for preventing financial institutions from engaging in high-risk transactions, and by

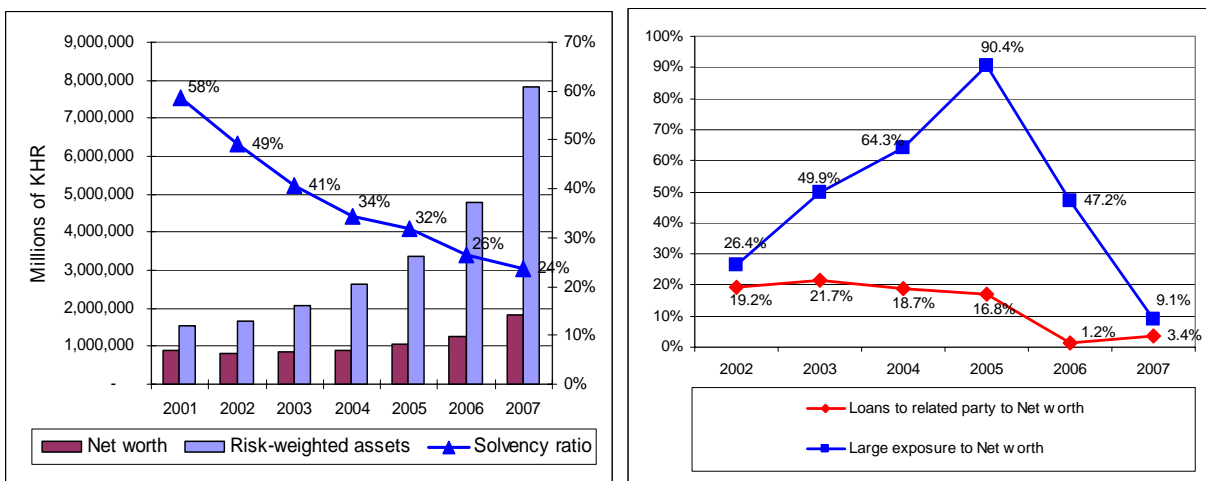
Table 9: Profitability Ratio



enforcing laws, and prudential regulations issued by the National Bank of Cambodia.

2007's solvency ratio of 23.57% exceeds the required minimum of 15%, but it is lower than in the previous year due to the increase in loans, and advances. Because of the amendment in the *Prakas on calculation and controlling of large exposure* in 2005 (mainly on the way risks are weighted,) and the tightening of large exposure supervision, large exposure lending decreased from its highest level of 90.4% in 2005 to 9.13% in 2007.

Table 10: Prudential Ratios



The implementation of prudential regulations aims at maintaining a safe and sound banking system. The main prudential regulations include: non-performing loans, loans to related party, large exposure loans, and capital adequacy.

1.4 Microfinance Development and Balance Sheet Structure

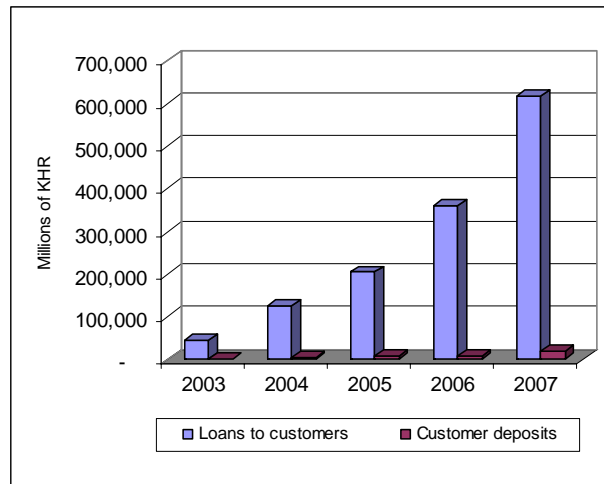
In 2007, NBC organized a Regional Conference and a National Summit; the Regional Conference was held in Kampong Cham Province, and the National Summit was organized in collaboration with UNDP, Cambodia Microfinance Association and ANZ Royal Bank and was held in Phnom Penh. These were public forums to raise public awareness of

microfinance opportunities, especially how to access microfinance services and how to make use of the borrowed money.

To cope with the lack of financing resources, in 2007, the National Bank of Cambodia issued a *Prakas* on Licensing of Microfinance Deposit Taking from the Public and improved the Chart of Account (COA) for licensed MFIs.

As of end 2007, licensed MFIs and rural credit operators provided a total outstanding loans of KHR 641 billion increased by 71% from KHR 374 billion in 2006. Number of clients obtained credits from MFIs increased 32% compared to 2006 from 471,026 to 624,089 in 2007.

Figure 11: Loans and Deposits of Microfinance Institutions

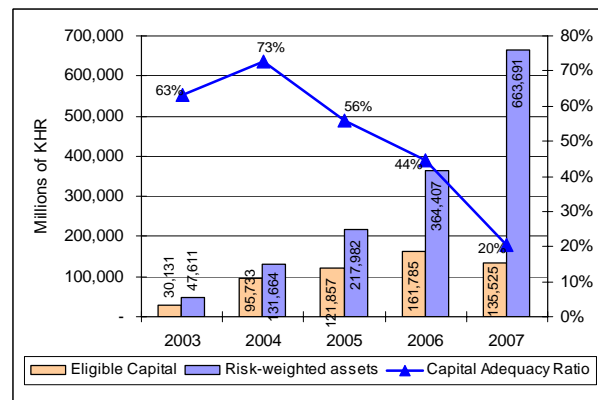


Total deposits were KHR 24 billion increased by 103% compared to 2006 and numbers of depositors were 147,966 increased by 30% compared to 2006. The operations of some microfinance institutions have grown remarkably. This is due to their ability to attract more investments from abroad to contribute in providing rural financial services which increase household incomes.

The majority of MFI clients are farmers (60% of the total number of borrowers); the rest are rural, small-scale business people. The clients indicated that MFI credit and savings services utilization have helped reducing their burdens and improving their standard of living to some extent.

According to NBC's *Prakas*, MFI shall maintain a solvency ratio of at least 15%. The decrease in MFIs' solvency ratio was due to the increase in loan portfolios. However, MFIs still require more funds to expand their operations and meet customer demand.

Figure 12: Solvency Ratios of MFIs



In 2004, 2005, 2006 and 2007, the liquidity ratio was 13,810%, 3,630%, 4,050% and 2,613%, respectively. This shows that the microfinance sector has been highly liquid since its assets were mostly short-term, with fewer deposits.

The total gross loans of MFIs increased sharply in 2007. It increased by 73% in 2007, whereas non-performing loans decreased to as low as 0.2%.

The delinquency ratio is the comparison between loans overdue more than 30 days and total loans outstanding.

A large exposure is defined as loans to a single borrower exceeding 10% of the MFI's net worth. Several microfinance institutions had large exposures in 2007, equaling 1.3% of cumulated net worth in 2007.

Figure 13: Liquidity Ratios of MFIs

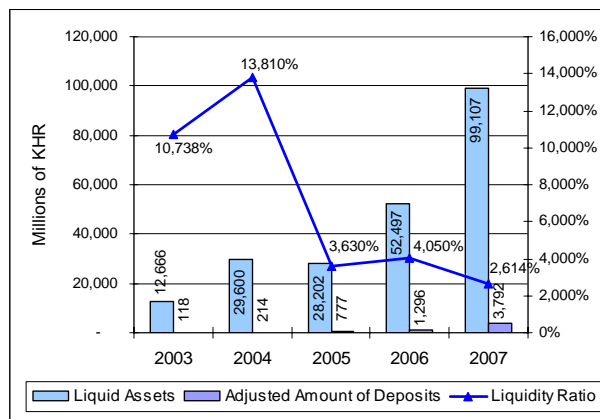
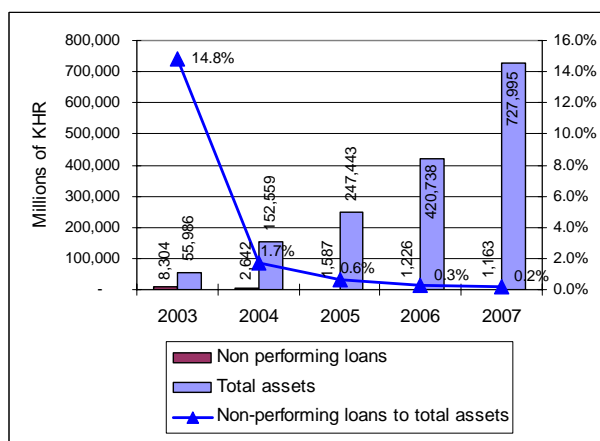
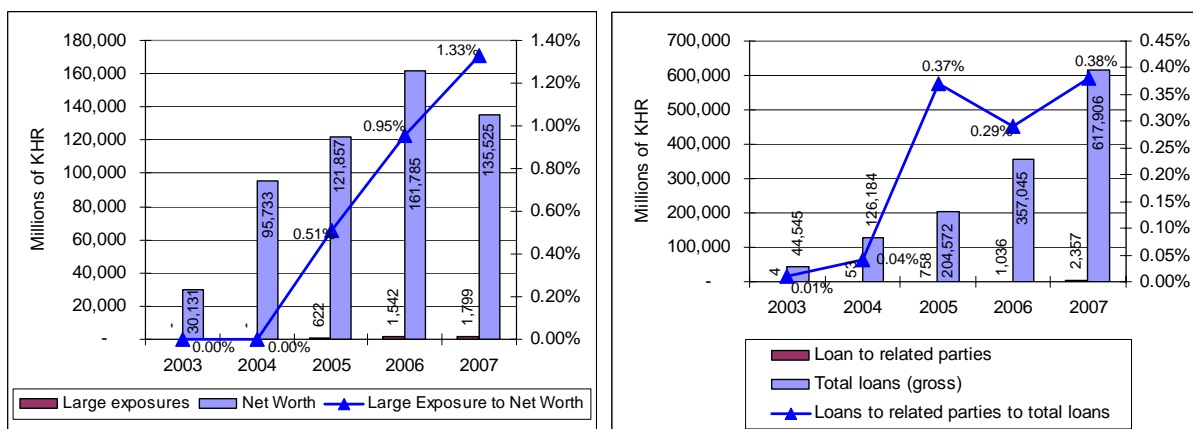


Figure 14: Non-Performing Loan of MFIs



Cumulated loans to related parties represented less than 1.7% of the total net worth of MFIs.

Figure 15: Large Exposure and Loans to Related Party of MFIs



Despite our satisfactory achievement, some issues need to be improved such as:

a) Low level of lending

Lending plays a very important role in a developing a country's economy. Even though lending continued to increase, the growth of lending was still not enough to meet the needs of the country's rural economy. Therefore, NBC will promote and encourage all

microfinance institutions to lend more. The lack of sufficient sources of funds, especially funds in local currency, is a problem that microfinance institutions are facing. Besides the high cost of operations, the exchange rate risk is also an obstacle that leads to a high interest rate and low lending growth. As a result, the National Bank of Cambodia in cooperation with UNDP and ANZ Royal held a conference on *Reaching New Heights: Improved Access to Financial Services*” in November 2007 which was attended by microfinance operators, local commercial and specialized banks, international investors and other related government entities, and aimed at improving the knowledge of the local banking sector on potential of the microfinance sector in Cambodia. Microfinance institutions generally obtain funds through borrowings and other sources of funding in US Dollars and lend in Khmer Riel, which can lead the institutions into foreign exchange risks if the exchange rate highly fluctuates. Therefore, the National Bank of Cambodia recommended that the institutions shall have strategies in finding sources of funds in Khmer Riel by obtaining loans in Khmer Riel, accepting guarantees from a third party, and operating back-to-back currency with banking institutions. This forum is expected to facilitate MFIs to dispose themselves in front of potential investors who can provide funding at reasonable price.

b) Strengthening of Microfinance system

The microfinance sector was recognized as an important player in granting financial source to poor people in rural areas and to small-medium enterprises. However, this sector faces many challenges in granting financial services in the rural areas, such as their source of funds, the quality of human resource, weak internal control and corporate governance, and limitations in their accounting systems involved.

c) Credit Information System

The Credit Information System is an important tool in the loan approval process and thus in the rural credit growth, especially when there is a lot of competition between microfinance institutions in one operating area. Thus, the absence of a Credit Information System for microfinance institutions is considered a setback that causes the level of lending growth to be low and limits participation in the rural credit sector. According to the Financial Sector Development Strategy 2006-2015, the credit information system established for the commercial bank sector can be extended to the microfinance sector.

2. Challenges Facing the Banking and Financial Sector

2.1 Rocketing Growth of Real Estate in the Cambodian Market

The rocketing growth of real estate market in Cambodia is a primary concern because 98% of domestic credit is collateralized by land and houses. The appraisal of loans does not reflect the real price of real estate when land and house prices are surging. Furthermore, credit to real estate sector is increasing rapidly. Experiences have illustrated

that tremendous increases in loans to the real estate sector provoked financial crisis. Ten years ago, the financial crisis appeared in the neighboring countries. Thus, it is required by NBC to tighten the control over loans to real estate sector which is considered as a high risk, to prevent financial crisis. The NBC also takes into account the loan classification per business type in order to avoid a concentration of lending to only one sector that may provoke imbalances in loan portfolio risk.

2.2 Credit Information System

Following the promulgated *Prakas* on Credit Information System for banking institutions and the establishment of a working group to effectively manage the implementation of the system, the main challenges to be resolved are: advance permission from customers; limitation of cash balance posted in the system; information or loans to customers to be posted in the system, and voluntary bank participation. Furthermore, there are difficulties in the technology application so that the system is slow, only few banks posting information into the system because of internet problems and two banks being reluctant to be members of the system.

2.3 Governance

It has been observed that corporate governance in many banks and financial institutions is poor. A non-existent code of ethics, lending to related parties, and ineffective boards are major concerns. Management failure is usually a result of the poor corporate governance. To strengthen governance and prevent risk of the banks and financial institutions, the National Bank of Cambodia considers issuing several regulations covering internal control systems and external auditors in line with international standard, especially Basel Core Principles for Effective Banking Supervision.

2.4 Risk-based supervision

Risk-based supervision relies heavily on the process of internal risk management. NBC continues to focus on the establishment of a risk management systems for the banking sector in order to shift to a full risk-based supervision serving as the basic of proactive detection of threats to banking sector stability and prompt corrective action.

2.5 Electronic banking operation

Electronic banking is a means by which banking business is transacted through automated processes (ATM) and electronic devices such as computers, internet, telephones and plastic card payment. As the number of banks and their branch networks, increase banking business becomes more competitive. Banks and financial institutions seek to design and develop new financial products to satisfy their clients in terms of quicker services, speedier access to financial services and cheap costs. In view of the introduction of electronic banking in banks and financial institutions in Cambodia and use of IT in the banking sector, it is important to establish a regulatory framework for electronic banking to protect deposits. The risks associated with electronic banking include all the inherent banking risks. The National Bank of Cambodia is in the process of discussing with banks

and financial institutions to the establishment of a regulatory framework on e-banking to ensure the safety of depositors' money.

2.6 Strengthening the capacity of supervision officers

The training of supervision officers drives effective supervision to catch up with the overall development of financial sector. The fast development of a bank's services, and the technology and modern electronic equipment use requires supervision officers to upgrade their knowledge at every opportunity since these new services have created new risks. Besides the in-house training program, the Banking Supervision Department also receives training offered by institutions such as the International Monetary Fund, the Asian Development Bank, SEACEN and other central banks.

Besides the above-mentioned gains, there are many tasks to be implemented in the future, such as strengthening the implementation of the Law on Banking and Financial Institutions, issuing corrective actions to banks that are not yet in full compliance with laws and regulations, reviewing and issuing new regulations on Banking and Financial Institutions, continuing to publish supervision reports publicly, continuing to host conferences on public awareness of microfinance in Cambodia, enhancing the capacity of supervision officers so as to catch up with recent developments and contribute to the strengthening of the sound banking system in Cambodia, and to gaining confidence from local and foreign investors.

2.7 Amending and issuing regulations for supervision in 2007

During the 2007, the National Bank of Cambodia continued to improve its regulatory and supervisory functions through the introduction of various reforms in the legal and regulatory framework in conformity with the international standard and, especially, with the Basel Core Principles for Effective Banking Supervision. The most notable of these changes involved issuances and amendments regulations, namely:

- Prakas on Amendment of Prakas on Banks' Solvency Ratio
- Prakas on the calculation of Microfinance Institutions' Net Worth
- Prakas on Microfinance Institutions' Solvency Ratio
- Prakas on the Monitoring of Banks' and Financial Institutions' Net Open Position in Foreign Currency
- Prakas on Licensing of Microfinance Deposit Taking Institutions
- Prakas on Using Language, Currency Unit, and Exchange Rate for Accounting Records and Reports

Furthermore, NBC also prepared drafts of regulation including:

- Prakas on Credit Classification and Provision
- Prakas on the Use of Funds Locally
- Prakas on Sanction to Banks that breach Laws and Regulations
- Prakas on Internal Control
- Prakas on External Auditors

and various circulars

3. Anti-Money Laundering and Combating the Financing of Terrorism (AML/CFT)

3.1 Overview

As a member of Asia Pacific Group on money laundering (APG), Cambodia has to apply all requirements related to AML/CFT, including 40 recommendations on money laundering and nine special recommendations on terrorist financing (40+9) of Financial Action Task Force (FATF), as well as comply with effective AML/CFT risk assessment procedure.

3.2 Law on Anti-Money Laundering and Combating the Financing of Terrorism (AML/CFT Law)

The Law was officially promulgated on 24 June 2007 and places a wide range of AML/CFT obligations on reporting entities; the law also provides for the establishment of the Financial Intelligence Unit in order to enforce this law.

Under technical assistance from the United Nations Office of Drugs and Crime, an expert and the Bank Supervision Department are reviewing a draft *Prakas* on Anti-Money Laundering and Combating Financing of Terrorism in the Bank and Financial Institutions to be consistent with provision stated in the Law.

3.3 Financial Intelligence Unit (FIU)

Cambodia has to establish an FIU within NBC to implement the AML/CFT Law. Under technical assistance from UNODC, an action plan has been prepared for the development of the FIU, and NBC is currently in the process of establishing the FIU Board of Directors to advise the FIU.

3.4 Mutual Evaluation (ME)

Cambodia was subjected to the ME in implementing the 40+9 recommendations of FATF. This ME was conducted by the World Bank and APG from 26 February to 14 March 2007. The result of ME was submitted to the 10th APG Annual Meeting in July 2007 in Perth, Australia for approval and official publication. As a result, Cambodia was evaluated as partially compliant (PC) with 13 recommendations among the 40+9 recommendation of FATF.

3.5 Technical Assistance

During the past 12 months NBC got technical assistance from UNODC and the World Bank in the form of training, preparation of AML/CFT documentation and other advice on AML/CFT issues, both domestic and international.

In 2007, NBC in cooperation with Australian Transaction Report and Analysis Center (AUSTRAC) conducted several workshops, such as a workshop on the obligations of AML/CFT for the Casino and Real Estate Sector, Non-Profit Organization (NPOs) and a workshop on Suspicious Transaction Reports for banks staff. In addition, with the

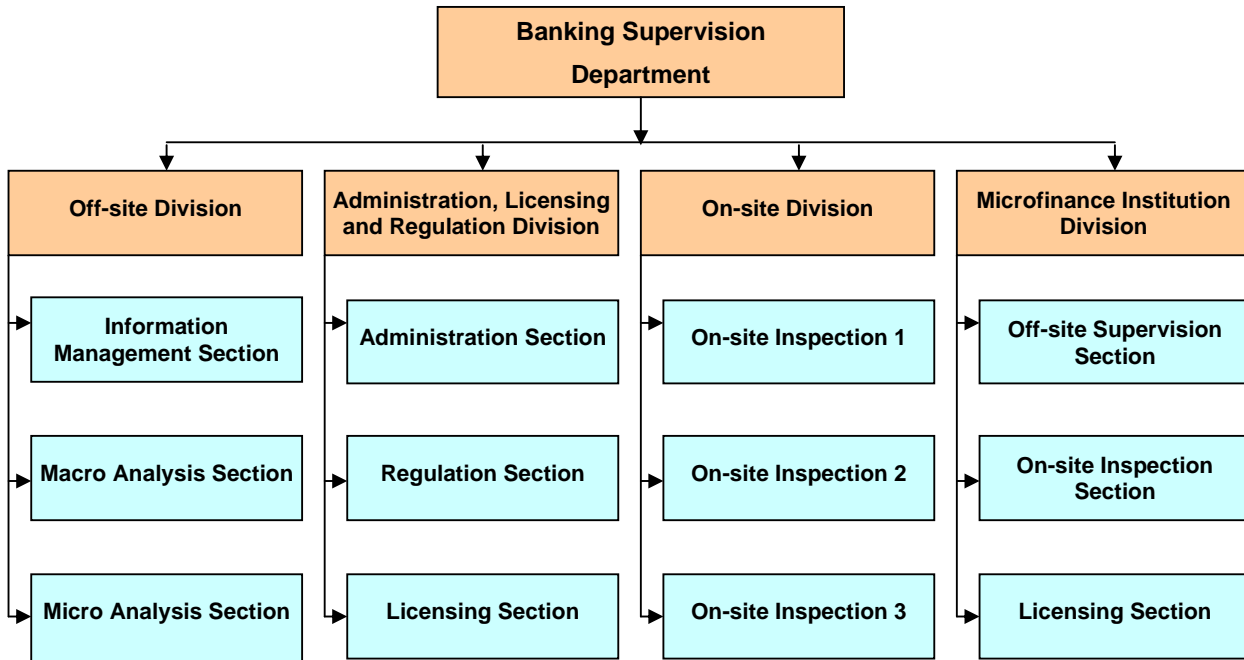
cooperation between Central Bank of France, a seminar on Combating Money Laundering was conducted for NBC and banks' staff.

3.6 Future priorities/planned initiative

The establishment of the Financial Intelligence Unit (FIU) and the issuance of a new *Prakas* on AML/CFT for banks and financial institutions are the first priority. The next step is the establishment of a national strategy on AML/CFT which will involve all relevant agencies as well as technical assistance from other donors for support in conducting the public awareness of AML/CFT are also needed.

Appendix 1

Organizational Structure of Banking Supervision Department



Appendix 2

Data of Bank and Microfinance Institutions 2007

Number of Offices of Cambodian banks

As of December 31, 2007

Table 1

	Total	Phnom Penh ¹				Provincial			
		Branch	Sub-branch	Money changer	Liaison office	Branch	Sub-branch	Money changer	Liaison office
Commercial Banks									
1 Aceda Bank Plc.	212	9				23	70		110
2 ANZ Royal Bank (Cambodia) Ltd.	16	8				5	3		
3 Canadia Bank Plc.	15	4				11			
4 Singapore Banking Corporation	14	2		7		1		4	
5 Cambodia Asia Bank Ltd.	14	1		6				7	
6 Cambodian Public Bank	11	6				5			
7 Cambodia Mekong Bank Public Ltd.	7	4		1		2			
8 Union Commercial Bank Plc.	4	1				3			
9 Cambodian Commercial Bank Ltd.	4	1				3			
10 Advanced Bank of Asia Ltd.	3	1				1		1	
11 Vattanac Bank Ltd.	2	1				1			
12 Krung Thai Bank Public Co. Ltd., P.P. Branch*	2	1					1		
13 May Bank, Phnom Penh Branch*	2	1	1						
14 First Commercial Bank, Phnom Penh Branch*	1	1							
15 Foreign Trade Bank of Cambodia	1	1							
16 Camko	1	1							
17 Shinhan Khmer Bank	1	1							
Sub-total	310	44	1	14	-	55	74	12	110
Specialized Banks									
18 First Investment Specialized Bank	3	1							2
19 Cambodia Agriculture Industrial Specialized Bank	2	1				1			
20 Anco Specialized Bank	1	1							
21 Rural Development Bank	1	1							
22 Specialized Bank Peng Heng S.M.E. Ltd.	1	1							
23 Prosperity Investment Specialized Bank	1	1							
24 Cambodian Development Specialized Bank	1	1							
Sub-total	10	7	-	-	-	1	-	-	2
Total	320	51	1	14	-	56	74	12	112

* Foreign branches

¹ Including head office

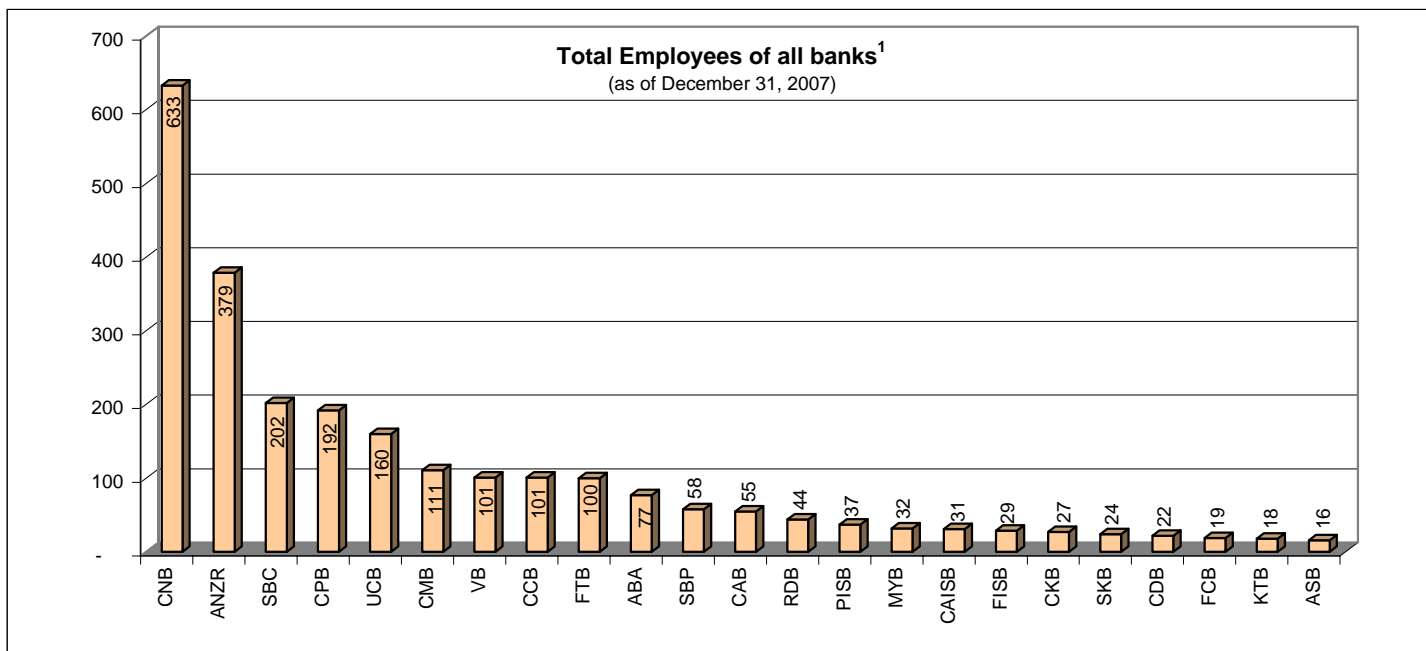
Number of staff

As of December 31, 2007

Table 2

		2007	2006	% Change
Commercial Banks				
1	ACLEDA Acleda Bank Plc.	4,401	3,028	45%
2	CNB Canadia Bank Plc.	633	292	117%
3	ANZR ANZ Royal Bank (Cambodia) Ltd.	379	205	85%
4	SBC Singapore Banking Corporation	202	202	0%
5	CPB Cambodian Public Bank	192	89	116%
6	UCB Union Commercial Bank Plc.	160	143	12%
7	CMB Cambodia Mekong Bank Public Ltd.	111	121	-8%
8	VB Vattanac Bank Ltd.	101	66	53%
9	CCB Cambodian Commercial Bank Ltd.	101	95	6%
10	FTB Foreign Trade Bank of Cambodia	100	95	5%
11	ABA Advanced Bank of Asia Ltd.	77	49	57%
12	CAB Cambodia Asia Bank Ltd.	55	56	-2%
13	MYB May Bank, Phnom Penh Branch*	32	20	60%
14	CKB Camko Bank	27	-	
15	SKB Shinhan Khmer Bank	24	-	
16	FCB First Commercial Bank, Phnom Penh Branch*	19	17	12%
17	KTB Krung Thai Bank Public Co. Ltd., P.P. Branch*	18	17	6%
		6,632	4,495	48%
Specialized Banks				
18	SBP Specialized Bank Peng Heng S.M.E. Ltd.	58	25	132%
19	RDB Rural Development Bank	44	39	13%
20	PISB Prosperity Investment Specialized Bank	37	-	
21	FISB First Investment Specialized Bank	29	23	26%
22	CDB Cambodian Development Specialized Bank	22	-	
23	CAISB Cambodia Agriculture Industrial Specialized Bank	31	32	-3%
24	ASB Anco Specialized Bank	16	10	60%
		237	129	84%
Total		6,869	4,624	49%

* Foreign branches



¹ Excluding total employees of ACLEDA Bank Plc (4,401)

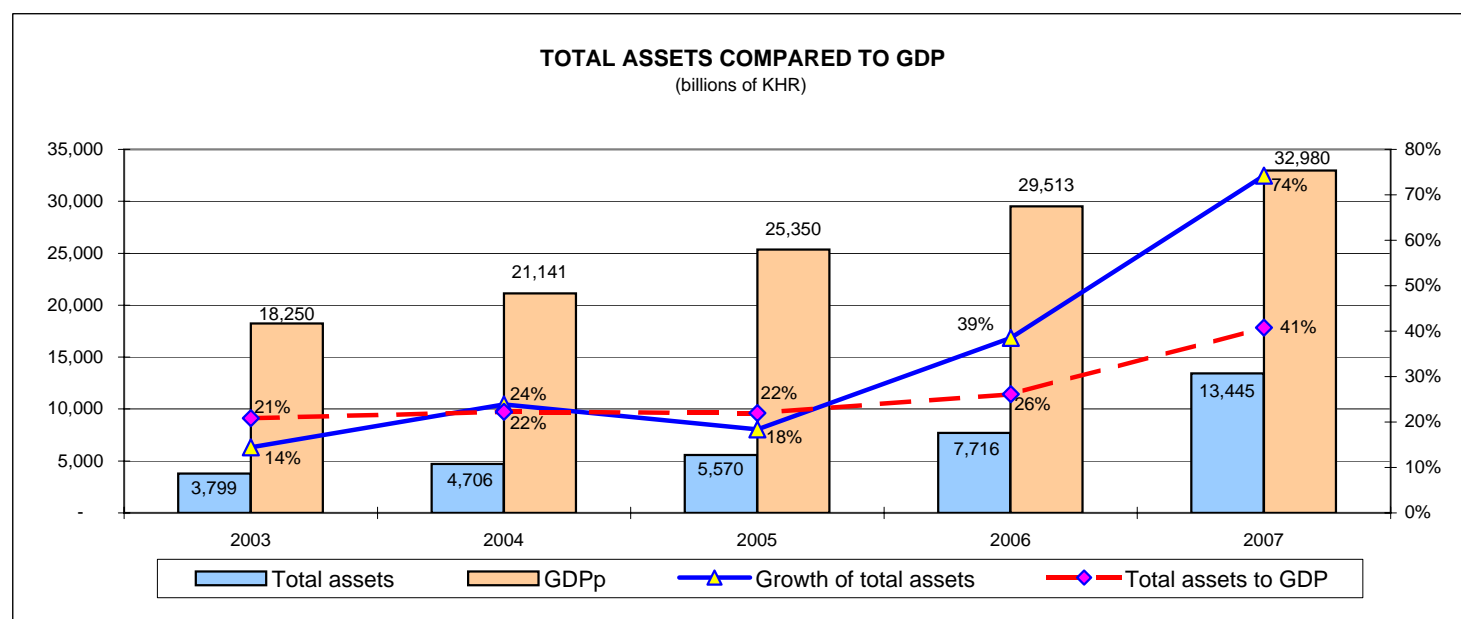
COMPARISON OF TOTAL ASSETS
As of December 31

Table 3 (millions of KHR)

	2007		2006		2005		2004		Growth Rate (%)	
	Share	Share	Share	Share	Share	Share	Share	Share	2007 over 2006	2006 over 2005
Commercial Banks										
1 Cambodian Public Bank	2,260,384	16.8%	983,973	12.8%	664,892	11.9%	575,352	12.2%	129.7%	48.0%
2 Canadia Bank Plc.	2,242,342	16.7%	1,522,579	19.7%	1,225,674	22.0%	1,012,965	21.5%	47.3%	24.2%
3 ANZ Royal Bank (Cambodia) Ltd.	2,241,988	16.7%	830,301	10.8%	370,364	6.6%	-	0.0%	170.0%	124.2%
4 Acleda Bank Plc.	1,899,200	14.1%	900,576	11.7%	508,287	9.1%	338,154	7.2%	110.9%	77.2%
5 Foreign Trade Bank of Cambodia	882,057	6.6%	896,493	11.6%	673,701	12.1%	663,361	14.1%	-1.6%	33.1%
6 Cambodian Commercial Bank Ltd.	651,741	4.8%	519,549	6.7%	460,263	8.3%	479,072	10.2%	25.4%	12.9%
7 May Bank, Phnom Penh Branch*	579,078	4.3%	339,710	4.4%	271,471	4.9%	270,230	5.7%	70.5%	25.1%
8 Vattanac Bank Ltd.	525,085	3.9%	287,390	3.7%	220,643	4.0%	160,014	3.4%	82.7%	30.3%
9 Union Commercial Bank Plc.	484,253	3.6%	423,585	5.5%	348,780	6.3%	405,206	8.6%	14.3%	21.4%
10 Krung Thai Bank Public Co. Ltd., P.P. Branch*	286,990	2.1%	203,423	2.6%	203,342	3.7%	201,353	4.3%	41.1%	0.0%
11 Cambodia Mekong Bank Public Ltd.	248,674	1.8%	109,339	1.4%	88,076	1.6%	82,803	1.8%	127.4%	24.1%
12 First Commercial Bank, Phnom Penh Branch*	239,441	1.8%	210,930	2.7%	164,916	3.0%	174,630	3.7%	13.5%	27.9%
13 Singapore Banking Corporation	195,825	1.5%	150,818	2.0%	127,163	2.3%	117,037	2.5%	29.8%	18.6%
14 Advanced Bank of Asia Ltd.	163,154	1.2%	111,765	1.4%	87,015	1.6%	93,739	2.0%	46.0%	28.4%
15 Shinhan Khmer Bank	146,180	1.1%	-	0.0%	-	0.0%	-	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
16 Cambodia Asia Bank Ltd.	129,027	1.0%	89,866	1.2%	72,187	1.3%	60,968	1.3%	43.6%	24.5%
17 CAMKO Bank Ltd.	94,792	0.7%	-	0.0%	-	0.0%	-	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Sub-total	13,270,210	98.7%	7,580,296	98.2%	5,486,775	98.5%	4,634,884	98.5%	75.1%	38.2%
Specialized Banks										
18 Rural Development Bank	73,534	0.5%	65,195	0.8%	53,703	1.0%	43,739	0.9%	12.8%	21.4%
19 First Investment Specialized Bank	28,623	0.2%	26,938	0.3%	-	0.0%	-	0.0%	6.3%	0.0%
20 Specialized Bank Peng Heng S.M.E. Ltd.	20,503	0.2%	16,909	0.2%	16,167	0.3%	15,074	0.3%	21.3%	4.6%
21 Prosperity Investment Specialized Bank Plc.	18,771	0.1%	-	0.0%	-	0.0%	-	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
22 Cambodia Agriculture Industrial Specialized Bank	12,788	0.1%	15,684	0.2%	12,997	0.2%	12,505	0.3%	-18.5%	20.7%
23 Anco Specialized Bank	10,688	0.1%	11,030	0.1%	-	0.0%	-	0.0%	-3.1%	0.0%
24 Cambodia Development Specialized Bank	9,986	0.1%	-	0.0%	-	0.0%	-	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Sub-total	174,893	1.3%	135,757	1.8%	82,867	1.5%	71,317	1.5%	28.8%	63.8%
Total	13,445,103	100.0%	7,716,053	100.0%	5,569,642	100.0%	4,706,202	100.0%	74.2%	38.5%

*: Foreign branches

Note: All figures are unaudited and as reported by banks



SHARE OF PAID-UP CAPITAL
As of December 31, 2007

Table 4

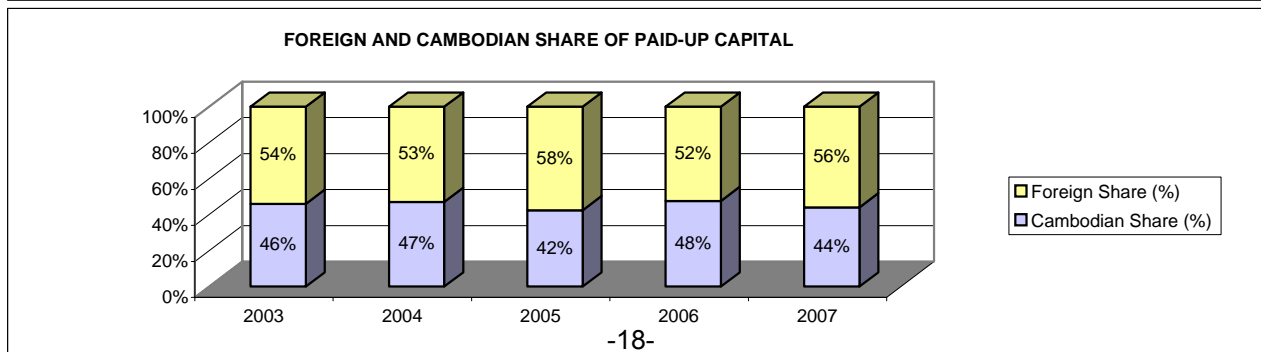
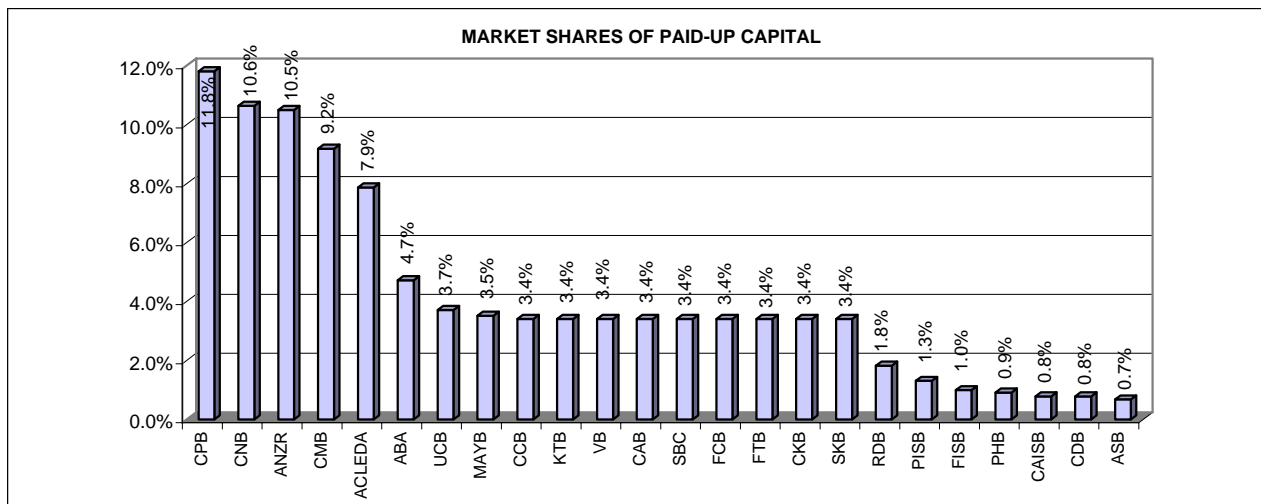
(millions of KHR)

	Foreing share		Cambodian share		Total Paid-up Capital	Market Share
	Share(%)	Amount paid	Share(%)	Amount paid		
Commercial Banks						
CPB	Cambodian Public Bank	100%	180,135	-	180,135	11.8%
CNB	Canadia Bank Plc.	-	-	100%	162,302	10.6%
ANZR	ANZ Royal Bank (Cambodia) Ltd.	55%	88,066	45%	72,054	10.5%
CMB	Cambodia Mekong Bank Public Ltd.	-	-	100%	140,105	9.2%
ACLEDA	Acleda Bank Plc.	49%	58,844	51%	61,246	7.9%
ABA	Advanced Bank of Asia Ltd.	100%	72,054	-	72,054	4.7%
UCB	Union Commercial Bank Plc.	47%	26,701	53%	29,941	3.7%
MAYB	May Bank, Phnom Penh Branch*	100%	53,640	-	53,640	3.5%
CCB	Cambodian Commercial Bank Ltd.	100%	52,039	-	52,039	3.4%
KTB	Krung Thai Bank Public Co. Ltd., P.P. Branch*	100%	52,039	-	52,039	3.4%
VB	Vattanac Bank Ltd.	-	-	100%	52,039	3.4%
CAB	Cambodia Asia Bank Ltd.	100%	52,039	-	52,039	3.4%
SBC	Singapore Banking Corporation	100%	52,039	-	52,039	3.4%
FCB	First Commercial Bank, Phnom Penh Branch*	100%	52,039	-	52,039	3.4%
FTB	Foreign Trade Bank of Cambodia	-	-	100%	52,039	3.4%
CKB	CAMKO Bank Ltd.	100%	52,039	-	52,039	3.4%
SKB	Shinhan Khmer Bank	100%	52,039	-	52,039	3.4%
	Sub Total		843,713		569,726	92.7%
Specialized Banks						
RDB	Rural Development Bank	-	-	100%	27,871	1.8%
PISB	Prosperity Investment Specialized Bank	10%	2,002	90%	18,014	1.3%
FISB	First Investment Specialized Bank	32%	4,868	68%	10,344	1.0%
PHB	Specialized Bank Peng Heng S.M.E. Ltd.	-	-	100%	14,011	0.9%
CAISB	Cambodia Agriculture Industrial Specialized Bank	-	-	100%	12,009	0.8%
CDB	Cambodian Development Specialized Bank	20%	2,402	80%	9,607	0.8%
ASB	Anco Specialized Bank	-	-	100%	10,408	0.7%
	Sub Total		9,271		102,263	7.3%
Total			852,984		671,988	100.0%

* Foreign Branch

Note: All figures are unaudited and as reported by banks

Minimum paid up capital of commercial bank and specialized bank is 50,000 million riel and 10,000 million riel respectively.



**COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF CONDITION
AS AT DECEMBER 31, 2007**

Table 5

(millions of KHR)

	Cash, Loans, Deposits with NBC and Banks					Loans and Advances to Customers			Securities	Claims on government	Prepaid Expenses	Fixed assets	Other assets	
	Total Assets	Cash	Gold	Deposits with NBC	Due from Banks	Deposits with Loans and advances to, Banks	Loans and advances to state enterprises	Loans and advances to private sector						Accrued interest receivable
Commercial Banks														
1 Cambodian Public Bank	2,260,384	49,679	-	475,158	45,700	180,457	-	1,442,224	3,612	-	-	23,672	24,303	15,579
2 Canadia Bank Plc.	2,242,342	120,193	523	275,375	323,695	4,365	1,177	1,334,079	4,991	-	-	23,021	130,882	24,041
3 ANZ Royal Bank (Cambodia) Ltd.	2,241,988	96,456	-	264,533	202,664	1,030,803	-	575,581	105	-	-	7,591	55,329	8,925
4 Aceda Bank Plc.	1,899,200	193,989	-	289,969	70,326	15,681	-	1,248,409	13,890	-	-	7,892	55,843	3,202
5 Foreign Trade Bank of Cambodia	882,057	20,531	-	358,933	68,599	181,039	-	244,796	1,307	-	-	3,846	2,664	341
6 Cambodian Commercial Bank Ltd.	651,741	24,559	-	386,459	60,163	-	-	160,794	877	-	-	957	14,697	3,236
7 May Bank, Phnom Penh Branch*	579,078	8,705	-	325,876	35,554	80,961	-	127,455	32	-	-	741	367	(613)
8 Vattanac Bank Ltd.	525,085	24,519	-	107,884	24,339	14,181	-	328,215	420	-	-	1,080	24,311	136
9 Union Commercial Bank Plc.	484,253	114,779	-	50,098	20,150	17,930	-	264,210	1,232	-	-	1,583	11,363	2,908
10 Krung Thai Bank Public Co. Ltd., P.P. Branch*	286,990	3,966	28	214,894	-	-	-	65,978	95	-	-	42	1,888	100
11 Cambodia Mekong Bank Public Ltd.	248,674	20,311	-	156,538	21,155	2,021	-	28,988	381	-	-	2,497	15,044	1,738
12 First Commercial Bank, Phnom Penh Branch*	239,441	16,931	-	72,871	55,080	16,017	-	76,194	325	-	-	1,512	49	463
13 Singapore Banking Corporation	195,825	40,677	-	22,304	9,942	17,010	-	77,990	427	-	-	6,785	17,154	3,535
14 Advanced Bank of Asia Ltd.	163,154	16,028	-	22,642	68,502	752	-	49,066	629	-	-	1,623	2,231	1,681
15 Shinhan Khmer Bank	146,180	5,701	-	12,466	24,853	88,591	-	8,568	22	-	-	-	5,760	219
16 Cambodia Asia Bank Ltd.	129,027	31,841	-	10,592	35,269	1,515	-	46,446	5	-	-	256	631	2,471
17 CAMKO Bank Ltd.	94,792	3,128	-	26,329	44,041	-	-	15,922	41	-	-	389	4,846	96
Sub-Total	13,270,210	791,992	551	3,072,922	1,110,033	1,651,324	1,177	6,094,914	28,393	-	-	83,485	367,361	68,059
Specialized Banks														
18 Rural Development Bank	73,534	1,877	-	17,394	311	14,438	-	36,698	792	-	-	16	2,007	0
19 First Investment Specialized Bank	28,623	855	-	2,207	155	-	-	25,080	94	-	-	28	204	-
20 Specialized Bank Peng Heng S.M.E. Ltd.	20,503	746	-	1,523	7	-	-	17,786	78	-	-	37	326	-
21 Prosperity Investment Specialized Bank Plc.	18,771	247	-	1,013	-	9,012	-	3,066	89	-	-	-	5,344	-
22 Cambodia Agriculture Industrial Specialized Bank	12,788	1,220	-	633	-	6	-	8,579	41	-	-	8	2,300	-
23 Anco Specialized Bank	10,688	3,704	-	667	-	5	-	6,268	21	-	-	-	23	-
24 Cambodia Development Specialized Bank	9,986	70	-	810	-	7,822	-	120	6	-	-	25	933	201
Sub-Total	174,893	8,720	-	24,246	473	31,284	-	97,597	1,120	-	-	115	11,138	201
Total	13,445,103	800,712	551	3,097,168	1,110,505	1,682,608	1,177	6,192,511	29,513	-	-	83,600	378,499	68,260

*: Foreign branches

Note: All figures are unaudited and as reported by banks

**PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF ASSETS OF INDIVIDUAL BANKS
AS AT DECEMBER 31, 2007**

Table 6

	Total Assets	Cash, Loans, Deposits with NBC and Banks					Loans and Advances to Customers			Securities	Claims on government	Prepaid Expenses	Fixed assets	Other assets
		Cash	Gold	Deposits with NBC	Due from Banks	Deposits with, Loans and advances to, Banks	Loans and advances to state enterprises	Loans and advances to private sector	Accrued interest receivable					
Commercial Banks														
1 Cambodian Public Bank	100	2.2	-	21.0	2.0	8.0	-	63.8	0.2	-	-	1.0	1.1	0.7
2 Canadia Bank Plc.	100	5.4	0.0	12.3	14.4	0.2	0.1	59.5	0.2	-	-	1.0	5.8	1.1
3 ANZ Royal Bank (Cambodia) Ltd.	100	4.3	-	11.8	9.0	46.0	-	25.7	0.0	-	-	0.3	2.5	0.4
4 Aceda Bank Plc.	100	10.2	-	15.3	3.7	0.8	-	65.7	0.7	-	-	0.4	2.9	0.2
5 Foreign Trade Bank of Cambodia	100	2.3	-	40.7	7.8	20.5	-	27.8	0.1	-	-	0.4	0.3	0.0
6 Cambodian Commercial Bank Ltd.	100	3.8	-	59.3	9.2	-	-	24.7	0.1	-	-	0.1	2.3	0.5
7 May Bank, Phnom Penh Branch*	100	1.5	-	56.3	6.1	14.0	-	22.0	0.0	-	-	0.1	0.1	(0.1)
8 Vattanac Bank Ltd.	100	4.7	-	20.5	4.6	2.7	-	62.5	0.1	-	-	0.2	4.6	0.0
9 Union Commercial Bank Plc.	100	23.7	-	10.3	4.2	3.7	-	54.6	0.3	-	-	0.3	2.3	0.6
10 Krung Thai Bank Public Co. Ltd., P.P. Branch*	100	1.4	0.0	74.9	-	-	-	23.0	0.0	-	-	0.0	0.7	0.0
11 Cambodia Mekong Bank Public Ltd.	100	8.2	-	62.9	8.5	0.8	-	11.7	0.2	-	-	1.0	6.0	0.7
12 First Commercial Bank, Phnom Penh Branch*	100	7.1	-	30.4	23.0	6.7	-	31.8	0.1	-	-	0.6	0.0	0.2
13 Singapore Banking Corporation	100	20.8	-	11.4	5.1	8.7	-	39.8	0.2	-	-	3.5	8.8	1.8
14 Advanced Bank of Asia Ltd.	100	9.8	-	13.9	42.0	0.5	-	30.1	0.4	-	-	1.0	1.4	1.0
15 Shinhan Khmer Bank	100	3.9	-	8.5	17.0	60.6	-	5.9	0.0	-	-	-	3.9	0.2
16 Cambodia Asia Bank Ltd.	100	24.7	-	8.2	27.3	1.2	-	36.0	0.0	-	-	0.2	0.5	1.9
17 CAMKO Bank Ltd.	100	3.3	-	27.8	46.5	-	-	16.8	0.0	-	-	0.4	5.1	0.1
Sub-Total	100	6.0	0.0	23.2	8.4	12.4	0.0	45.9	0.2	-	-	0.6	2.8	0.5
Specialized Banks														
18 Rural Development Bank	100	2.6	-	23.7	0.4	19.6	-	49.9	1.1	-	-	0.0	2.7	0.0
19 First Investment Specialized Bank	100	3.0	-	7.7	0.5	-	-	87.6	0.3	-	-	0.1	0.7	-
20 Specialized Bank Peng Heng S.M.E. Ltd.	100	3.6	-	7.4	0.0	-	-	86.7	0.4	-	-	0.2	1.6	-
21 Prosperity Investment Specialized Bank Plc.	100	1.3	-	5.4	-	48.0	-	16.3	0.5	-	-	-	28.5	-
22 Cambodia Agriculture Industrial Specialized Bank	100	9.5	-	4.9	-	0.0	-	67.1	0.3	-	-	0.1	18.0	-
23 Anco Specialized Bank	100	34.7	-	6.2	-	0.0	-	58.6	0.2	-	-	-	0.2	-
24 Cambodia Development Specialized Bank	100	0.7	-	8.1	-	78.3	-	1.2	0.1	-	-	0.3	9.3	2.0
Sub-Total	100	5.0	-	13.9	0.3	17.9	-	55.8	0.6	-	-	0.1	6.4	0.1
Total	100	6.0	0.0	23.0	8.3	12.5	0.0	46.1	0.2	-	-	0.6	2.8	0.5

*: Foreign branches

Note: All figures are unaudited and as reported by banks

**COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF CONDITION
AS AT DECEMBER 31, 2007**

Table 7

(millions of KHR)

	Total Liabilities and Equity	Owed to NBC	Owed to Banks	Borrowed Funds	Customer's deposit				Other liabilities	Shareholder's equity				
					Demand deposits	Saving deposits	Fixed deposits	Other deposits		Paid up Capital	Reserves	Subordinated loans (after NBC's agreement)	General provisions & other	Retained and Current Profit/Loss
Commercial Banks														
1 Cambodian Public Bank	2,260,384	0	632,387	0	450,404	403,459	368,672	17,691	34,067	180,135	0	0	0	173,569
2 Canadia Bank Plc.	2,242,342	0	26,978	17,812	122,986	1,024,645	661,099	21,096	24,727	162,302	0	28,341	0	152,358
3 ANZ Royal Bank (Cambodia) Ltd.	2,241,988	0	593	0	564,246	959,890	559,074	2,780	21,122	160,120	0	0	0	(25,837)
4 Aceda Bank Plc.	1,899,200	40,000	19,083	155,704	194,928	723,669	440,298	18,751	52,637	120,090	0	53,004	39,684	41,352
5 Foreign Trade Bank of Cambodia	882,057	0	17,565	0	198,931	274,999	247,242	18,044	3,465	52,039	12,295	0	4,764	52,713
6 Cambodian Commercial Bank Ltd.	651,741	0	256	0	68,611	417,502	56,714	1,813	143	52,039	0	0	0	54,663
7 May Bank, Phnom Penh Branch*	579,078	0	9,243	0	301,852	76,778	79,715	592	3,785	53,640	0	0	0	53,473
8 Vattanac Bank Ltd.	525,085	0	58	0	105,057	128,710	177,204	4,515	7,555	52,039	0	0	0	49,946
9 Union Commercial Bank Plc.	484,253	0	1,301	0	96,305	169,126	109,728	9,023	5,323	56,642	0	0	0	36,805
10 Krung Thai Bank Public Co. Ltd., P.P. Branch*	286,990	0	81,637	0	12,726	103,460	6,812	23	1,678	52,039	700	0	0	27,915
11 Cambodia Mekong Bank Public Ltd.	248,674	0	2,642	0	110,178	30,789	0	3,834	796	140,105	0	0	0	(39,671)
12 First Commercial Bank, Phnom Penh Branch*	239,441	0	2,248	0	22,125	129,397	801	2,013	269	52,039	0	0	0	30,548
13 Singapore Banking Corporation	195,825	0	5	0	37,557	74,543	18,701	1,363	11,159	52,039	0	16,012	0	(15,553)
14 Advanced Bank of Asia Ltd.	163,154	0	0	0	9,267	65,471	10,815	3,381	2,184	72,054	0	0	0	(18)
15 Shinhan Khmer Bank	146,180	0	7,853	0	29,880	34,629	23,986	32	1,479	52,039	0	0	0	(3,718)
16 Cambodia Asia Bank Ltd.	129,027	0	0	0	28,780	26,224	12,369	275	5,001	52,039	0	0	0	4,339
17 CAMKO Bank Ltd.	94,792	0	6,278	0	20,331	6,248	12,364	3,372	197	52,039	0	0	0	(6,038)
Sub-Total	13,270,210	40,000	808,127	173,516	2,374,161	4,649,541	2,785,594	108,599	175,588	1,413,439	12,995	97,357	44,447	586,847
Specialized Banks														
18 Rural Development Bank	73,534	-	28	30,143	1,369	908	1,132	37	267	27,871	-	8,356	-	3,423
19 First Investment Specialized Bank	28,623	-	-	364	-	-	-	-	433	15,211	-	10,320	-	2,296
20 Specialized Bank Peng Heng S.M.E. Ltd.	20,503	-	1,444	-	1,131	-	-	-	629	14,011	-	-	-	3,288
21 Prosperity Investment Specialized Bank Plc.	18,771	-	-	1,712	-	-	-	-	-	20,015	-	-	-	(2,956)
22 Cambodia Agriculture Industrial Specialized Bank	12,788	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	29	12,009	-	-	60	690
23 Anco Specialized Bank	10,688	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	28	10,408	-	-	-	253
24 Cambodia Development Specialized Bank	9,986	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	40	12,009	-	-	-	(2,063)
Sub-Total	174,893	-	1,472	32,218	2,500	908	1,132	37	1,426	111,534	-	18,676	60	4,930
Total	13,445,103	40,000	809,599	205,734	2,376,661	4,650,449	2,786,725	108,637	177,014	1,524,972	12,995	116,033	44,507	591,777

*: Foreign branches

Note: All figures are unaudited and as reported by banks

**PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF LIABILITIES & EQUITY OF INDIVIDUAL BANKS
AS AT DECEMBER 31, 2007**

Table 8

	Total Liabilities and Equity	Owed to NBC	Owed to Banks	Borrowed Funds	Customer's deposit				Other liabilities	Shareholder's equity				
					Demand deposits	Saving deposits	Fixed deposits	Other deposits		Paid up Capital	Reserves	Subordinated loans (after NBC's agreement)	General provisions & other	Retained and Current Profit/Loss
Commercial Banks														
1 Cambodian Public Bank	100.0	-	28.0	-	19.9	17.8	16.3	0.8	1.5	8.0	-	-	-	7.7
2 Canadia Bank Plc.	100.0	-	1.2	0.8	5.5	45.7	29.5	0.9	1.1	7.2	-	1.3	-	6.8
3 ANZ Royal Bank (Cambodia) Ltd.	100.0	-	0.0	-	25.2	42.8	24.9	0.1	0.9	7.1	-	-	-	(1.2)
4 Aceda Bank Plc.	100.0	2.1	1.0	8.2	10.3	38.1	23.2	1.0	2.8	6.3	-	2.8	2.1	2.2
5 Foreign Trade Bank of Cambodia	100.0	-	2.0	-	22.6	31.2	28.0	2.0	0.4	5.9	1.4	-	0.5	6.0
6 Cambodian Commercial Bank Ltd.	100.0	-	0.0	-	10.5	64.1	8.7	0.3	0.0	8.0	-	-	-	8.4
7 May Bank, Phnom Penh Branch*	100.0	-	1.6	-	52.1	13.3	13.8	0.1	0.7	9.3	-	-	-	9.2
8 Vattanac Bank Ltd.	100.0	-	0.0	-	20.0	24.5	33.7	0.9	1.4	9.9	-	-	-	9.5
9 Union Commercial Bank Plc.	100.0	-	0.3	-	19.9	34.9	22.7	1.9	1.1	11.7	-	-	-	7.6
10 Krung Thai Bank Public Co. Ltd., P.P. Branch*	100.0	-	28.4	-	4.4	36.1	2.4	0.0	0.6	18.1	0.2	-	-	9.7
11 Cambodia Mekong Bank Public Ltd.	100.0	-	1.1	-	44.3	12.4	-	1.5	0.3	56.3	-	-	-	(16.0)
12 First Commercial Bank, Phnom Penh Branch*	100.0	-	0.9	-	9.2	54.0	0.3	0.8	0.1	21.7	-	-	-	12.8
13 Singapore Banking Corporation	100.0	-	0.0	-	19.2	38.1	9.5	0.7	5.7	26.6	-	8.2	-	(7.9)
14 Advanced Bank of Asia Ltd.	100.0	-	-	-	5.7	40.1	6.6	2.1	1.3	44.2	-	-	-	(0.0)
15 Shinhan Khmer Bank	100.0	-	5.4	-	20.4	23.7	16.4	0.0	1.0	35.6	-	-	-	(2.5)
16 Cambodia Asia Bank Ltd.	100.0	-	-	-	22.3	20.3	9.6	0.2	3.9	40.3	-	-	-	3.4
17 CAMKO Bank Ltd.	100.0	-	6.6	-	21.4	6.6	13.0	3.6	0.2	54.9	-	-	-	(6.4)
Sub-Total	100.0	0.3	6.1	1.3	17.9	35.0	21.0	0.8	1.3	10.7	0.1	0.7	0.3	4.4
Specialized Banks														
18 Rural Development Bank	100.0	-	0.0	41.0	1.9	1.2	1.5	0.1	0.4	37.9	-	11.4	-	4.7
19 First Investment Specialized Bank	100.0	-	-	1.3	-	-	-	-	1.5	53.1	-	36.1	-	8.0
20 Specialized Bank Peng Heng S.M.E. Ltd.	100.0	-	7.0	-	5.5	-	-	-	3.1	68.3	-	-	-	16.0
21 Prosperity Investment Specialized Bank Plc.	100.0	-	-	9.1	-	-	-	-	-	106.6	-	-	-	(15.7)
22 Cambodia Agriculture Industrial Specialized Bank	100.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.2	93.9	-	-	0.5	5.4
23 Anco Specialized Bank	100.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.3	97.4	-	-	-	2.4
24 Cambodia Development Specialized Bank	100.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.4	120.3	-	-	-	(20.7)
Sub-Total	100.0	-	0.8	18.4	1.4	0.5	0.6	0.0	0.8	63.8	-	10.7	0.0	2.8
Total	100.0	0.3	6.0	1.5	17.7	34.6	20.7	0.8	1.3	11.3	0.1	0.9	0.3	4.4

*: Foreign branches

Note: All figures are unaudited and as reported by banks

PROFIT AND LOSS STATEMENT
For the Year Ending December 31, 2007

Table 9

	Interest income	Interest Expenses	Net interest Income	Non Interest Income	GDP (Gross Operating Inc or loss)	Operating Expenses (Excluding depreciation)	Provision Depreciation	Expenses Bad debts & Doubtful	Recoveries	P&L Before Tax	Profit Tax	Extra gains or Losses Prior year Adjustment G/Reserves	Net profit & Loss for 12 months
	1	2	3=1-2	4	5=3+4	6	7	8	9	10=5-6-7-8+9	11	12	13=10-11+/-12
Commercial Banks													
1 Canadia Bank Plc.	145,768	37,499	108,269	27,120	135,388	26,582	1,984	67,140	62,574	102,256		(2)	102,254
2 Cambodian Public Bank	102,176	21,849	80,327	33,557	113,884	17,075	1,658	-	1,089	96,240	19,494		76,746
3 Aceda Bank Plc.	213,753	46,006	167,746	26,693	194,440	130,848	7,209	5,846	1,261	51,798	10,338	(109)	41,352
4 Foreign Trade Bank of Cambodia	44,328	13,670	30,658	10,876	41,534	8,271	314	25,078	30,555	38,427			38,427
5 Cambodian Commercial Bank Ltd.	26,047	3,400	22,646	8,847	31,494	6,675	1,468		6,770	30,121	6,024		24,097
6 Vattanac Bank Ltd.	35,346	8,184	27,162	10,285	37,447	8,061	1,085	-	-	28,301	5,684	128	22,745
7 Union Commercial Bank Plc.	25,418	8,906	16,512	20,220	36,732	15,210	993	657	1,043	20,915	68		20,847
8 May Bank, Phnom Penh Branch*	18,151	2,359	15,792	5,892	21,684	4,726	242	-	320	17,036	-		17,036
9 Singapore Banking Corporation	11,094	1,513	9,581	6,583	16,163	10,608	1,049	24	8,409	12,892			12,892
10 First Commercial Bank, Phnom Penh Branch*	10,502	430	10,073	4,391	14,463	2,852	79	-	-	11,533	-		11,533
11 Krung Thai Bank Public Co. Ltd., P.P. Branch*	9,615	982	8,633	2,522	11,155	2,326	119	-	254	8,963	2,454	55	6,564
12 Cambodia Mekong Bank Public Ltd.	3,300	727	2,573	414	2,987	8,172	2,522	31	-	(7,737)	211	12,839	4,890
13 ANZ Royal Bank (Cambodia) Ltd.	66,605	22,712	43,894	23,087	66,980	56,058	3,169	3,758	-	3,996	1,831		2,165
14 Cambodia Asia Bank Ltd.	3,068	1,278	1,790	7,925	9,716	5,950	850	1,502	650	2,064	116		1,947
15 Advanced Bank of Asia Ltd.	9,133	1,307	7,826	2,604	10,430	7,033	969	1,726	-	702	(684)	(835)	551
16 Shinhan Khmer Bank	932	226	705	199	904	2,629	1,993			(3,718)			(3,718)
17 CAMKO Bank Ltd.	1,205	474	731	119	850	5,762	1,110	-	-	(6,023)	14	(1)	(6,038)
Sub total	726,441	171,522	554,919	191,333	746,252	318,837	26,814	105,761	112,926	407,766	45,551	12,075	374,290
Specialized Banks													
18 Specialized Bank Peng Heng S.M.E. Ltd.	2,289	37	2,253	246	2,498	1,468	330	113	1,193	1,780	-	(0)	1,780
19 First Investment Specialized Bank	2,959	-	2,959	411	3,370	1,062	138		-	2,169	401	-	1,768
20 Rural Development Bank	4,173	925	3,248	595	3,843	2,409	230	54	191	1,341	48	(148)	1,145
21 Anco Specialized Bank	601	3	598	22	620	295	101		-	224	8		216
22 Cambodia Agriculture Industrial Specialized Bank	1,501	13	1,488	(6)	1,482	1,732	122	7	29	(351)	16		(366)
23 Cambodia Development Specialized Bank	120	-	120	26	146	2,151	58	-	-	(2,063)	-	-	(2,063)
24 Prosperity Investment Specialized Bank Plc.	96	-	96	-	96	2,844	208	-	-	(2,956)	-	-	(2,956)
Sub total	11,740	977	10,762	1,293	12,055	11,962	1,188	174	1,413	145	472	(148)	(475)
Total	738,181	172,500	565,682	192,626	758,308	330,800	28,001	105,935	114,338	407,911	46,023	11,927	373,815

* Foreign Branch

Note: All figures are unaudited and as reported by banks

NET PROFITS

For the Year Ending December 31, 2007

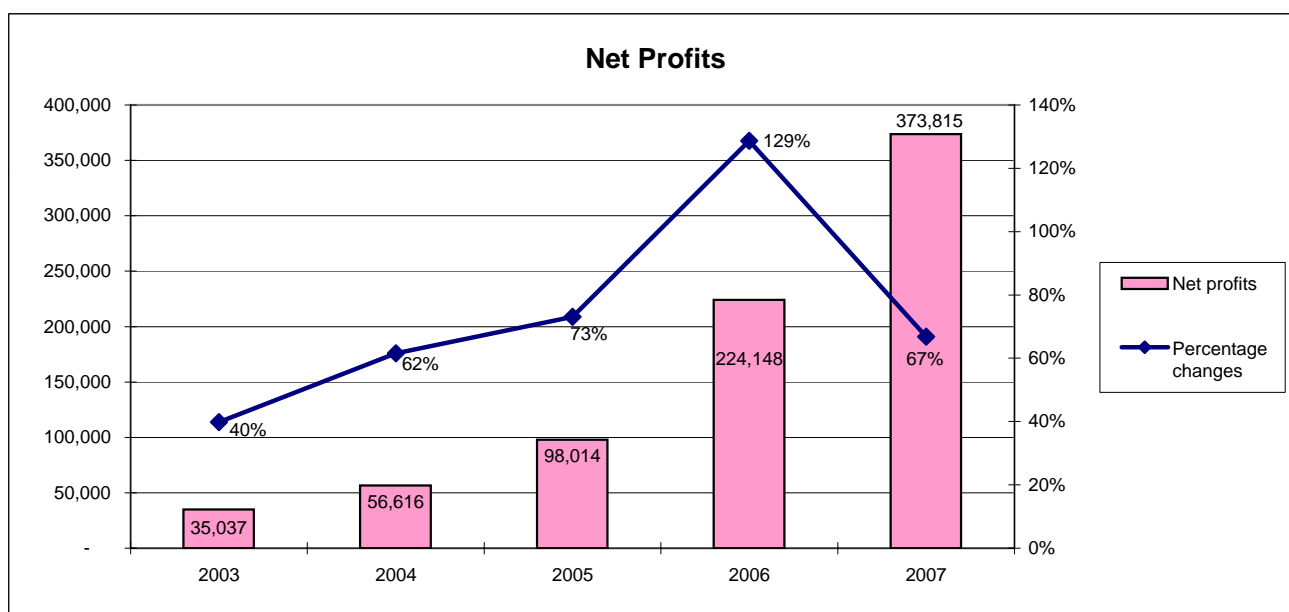
Table 10

(millions of KHR)

	Net profit	Total Assets	As Percentage of Assets	Loans ¹	As Percentage of Loans
Commercial Banks					
1 Canadia Bank Plc.	102,254	2,242,342	4.6%	1,391,814	7.3%
2 Cambodian Public Bank	76,746	2,260,384	3.4%	1,453,101	5.3%
3 Aceda Bank Plc.	41,352	1,899,200	2.2%	1,275,143	3.2%
4 Foreign Trade Bank of Cambodia	38,427	882,057	4.4%	263,941	14.6%
5 Cambodian Commercial Bank Ltd.	24,097	651,741	3.7%	163,285	14.8%
6 Vattanac Bank Ltd.	22,745	525,085	4.3%	328,635	6.9%
7 Union Commercial Bank Plc.	20,847	484,253	4.3%	266,474	7.8%
8 May Bank, Phnom Penh Branch*	17,036	579,078	2.9%	131,640	12.9%
9 Singapore Banking Corporation	12,892	195,825	6.6%	81,586	15.8%
10 First Commercial Bank, Phnom Penh Branch*	11,533	239,441	4.8%	76,919	15.0%
11 Krung Thai Bank Public Co. Ltd., P.P. Branch*	6,564	286,990	2.3%	66,783	9.8%
12 Cambodia Mekong Bank Public Ltd.	4,890	248,674	2.0%	29,501	16.6%
13 ANZ Royal Bank (Cambodia) Ltd.	2,165	2,241,988	0.1%	580,470	0.4%
14 Cambodia Asia Bank Ltd.	1,947	129,027	1.5%	48,915	4.0%
15 Advanced Bank of Asia Ltd.	551	163,154	0.3%	51,115	1.1%
16 Shinhan Khmer Bank	(3,718)	146,180	-2.5%	8,590	-43.3%
17 CAMKO Bank Ltd.	(6,038)	94,792	-6.4%	15,963	-37.8%
Sub total	374,290	13,270,210	2.8%	6,233,876	6.0%
Specialized Banks					
18 Specialized Bank Peng Heng S.M.E. Ltd.	1,780	20,503	8.7%	18,621	9.6%
19 First Investment Specialized Bank	1,768	28,623	6.2%	25,174	7.0%
20 Rural Development Bank	1,145	73,534	1.6%	38,795	3.0%
21 Anco Specialized Bank	216	10,688	2.0%	6,289	3.4%
22 Cambodia Agriculture Industrial Specialized Bank	(366)	12,788	-2.9%	8,667	-4.2%
23 Cambodia Development Specialized Bank	(2,063)	9,986	-20.7%	126	-1641.4%
24 Prosperity Investment Specialized Bank Plc.	(2,956)	18,771	-15.7%	3,155	-93.7%
Sub total	(475)	174,893	-0.3%	100,827	-0.5%
Total	373,815	13,445,103	2.8%	6,334,703	5.9%

¹ Gross Loans (excluding loans to state enterprise and loans to government)

Note: All figures are unaudited and as reported by banks



COMPARISON OF TOTAL DEPOSITS¹
As of December 31, 2007

Table 11

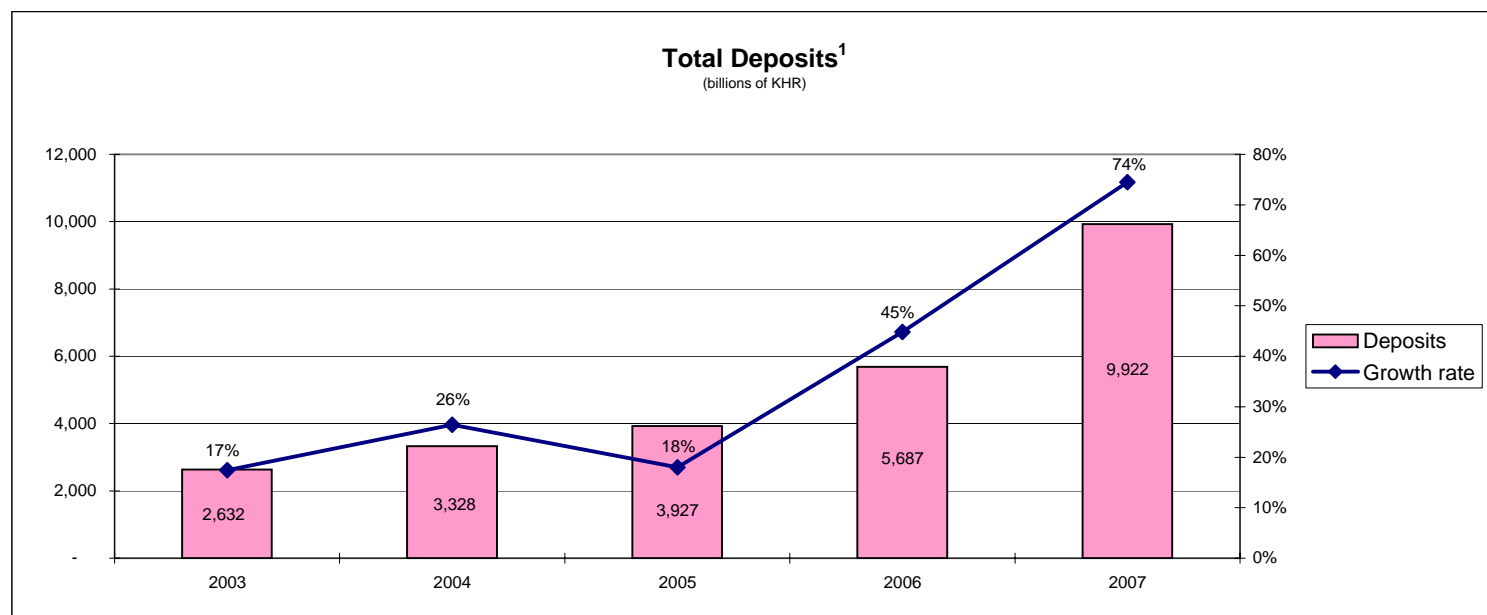
(millions of KHR)

	2007		2006		2005		2004		Growth Rate (%)	
	Share	Share	Share	Share	Share	Share	Share	Share	2007 over 2006	2006 over 2005
Commercial Banks										
1 ANZ Royal Bank (Cambodia) Ltd.	2,085,989	21.0%	755,564	13.3%	307,082	7.8%	-	0.0%	176.1%	146.0%
2 Canadia Bank Plc.	1,829,825	18.4%	1,200,973	21.1%	976,498	24.9%	867,598	26.1%	52.4%	23.0%
3 Aleda Bank Plc.	1,377,646	13.9%	497,248	8.7%	255,902	6.5%	127,702	3.8%	177.1%	94.3%
4 Cambodian Public Bank	1,240,226	12.5%	781,956	13.7%	514,151	13.1%	447,209	13.4%	58.6%	52.1%
5 Foreign Trade Bank of Cambodia	739,216	7.4%	789,569	13.9%	587,918	15.0%	566,524	17.0%	-6.4%	34.3%
6 Cambodian Commercial Bank Ltd.	544,640	5.5%	421,838	7.4%	377,713	9.6%	403,799	12.1%	29.1%	11.7%
7 May Bank, Phnom Penh Branch*	458,937	4.6%	235,248	4.1%	178,466	4.5%	166,514	5.0%	95.1%	31.8%
8 Vattanac Bank Ltd.	415,487	4.2%	202,274	3.6%	150,977	3.8%	101,675	3.1%	105.4%	34.0%
9 Union Commercial Bank Plc.	384,182	3.9%	339,788	6.0%	277,751	7.1%	338,109	10.2%	13.1%	22.3%
10 First Commercial Bank, Phnom Penh Branch*	154,336	1.6%	134,248	2.4%	89,995	2.3%	102,913	3.1%	15.0%	49.2%
11 Cambodia Mekong Bank Public Ltd.	144,801	1.5%	56,330	1.0%	33,258	0.8%	33,283	1.0%	157.1%	69.4%
12 Singapore Banking Corporation	132,163	1.3%	87,598	1.5%	68,326	1.7%	61,979	1.9%	50.9%	28.2%
13 Krung Thai Bank Public Co. Ltd., P.P. Branch*	123,021	1.2%	90,658	1.6%	54,196	1.4%	50,541	1.5%	35.7%	67.3%
14 Advanced Bank of Asia Ltd.	88,934	0.9%	57,897	1.0%	39,743	1.0%	51,931	1.6%	53.6%	45.7%
15 Shinhan Khmer Bank	88,527	0.9%	-	0.0%	-	0.0%	-	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
16 Cambodia Asia Bank Ltd.	67,647	0.7%	32,260	0.6%	12,837	0.3%	5,909	0.2%	109.7%	151.3%
17 Camko Bank Limited	42,316	0.4%	-	0.0%	-	0.0%	-	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Sub-total	9,917,894	100.0%	5,683,450	99.9%	3,924,812	99.9%	3,325,686	99.9%	74.5%	44.8%
Specialized Banks										
18 Rural Development Bank	3,446	0.0%	2,656	0.0%	1,927	0.0%	1,118	0.0%	29.8%	37.8%
19 Specialized Bank Peng Heng S.M.E. Ltd.	1,131	0.0%	594	0.0%	257	0.0%	686	0.0%	90.3%	131.1%
20 Cambodia Agriculture Industrial Specialized Bank	-	0.0%	335	0.0%	225	0.0%	298	0.0%	-100.0%	48.8%
21 First Investment Specialized Bank	-	0.0%	-	0.0%	-	0.0%	-	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
22 Anco Specialized Bank	-	0.0%	-	0.0%	-	0.0%	-	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
23 Cambodian Development Specialized Bank	-	0.0%	-	0.0%	-	0.0%	-	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
24 Prosperity Investment Specialized Bank	-	0.0%	-	0.0%	-	0.0%	-	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Sub-total	4,577	0.0%	3,585	0.1%	2,410	0.1%	2,101	0.1%	27.7%	48.8%
Total	9,922,472	100.0%	5,687,035	100.0%	3,927,221	100.0%	3,327,788	100.0%	74.5%	44.8%

* Foreign branches

¹ Excluding deposits from Banks and Other Financial Institutions (OFIs), both local and abroad.

Note: All figures are unaudited and as reported by banks



TOTAL DEPOSITS CLASSIFIED BY CUSTOMER TYPE

As of December 31, 2007

Table 12

(millions of KHR)

	Total Deposits	Government	State Enterprise	Municipality	Bank Incorporated in Cambodia	Other local Financial Institutions	Business Enterprise	Individuals	Non-profit Organization	Bank Incorporated Abroad	Non-Resident	Others
Commercial Banks												
1 ANZ Royal Bank (Cambodia) Ltd.	2,085,989	1,252	22	-	-	-	994,890	627,810	40,439	-	79,755	341,822
2 Canadia Bank Plc.	1,856,803	17,601	71,617	-	26,295	683	676,077	1,002,800	22,949	-	17,834	20,947
3 Acleda Bank Plc.	1,384,680	42,219	6,286	411	7,034	-	154,730	1,031,631	14,126	-	127,670	573
4 Cambodian Public Bank	1,240,226	-	-	-	-	-	345,989	841,136	40,593	-	12,508	-
5 Foreign Trade Bank of Cambodia	756,781	123,575	47,449	120	17,565	-	202,562	342,651	-	-	8,297	14,562
6 Cambodian Commercial Bank Ltd.	544,640	3,011	-	-	-	-	300,515	199,921	30,267	-	10,926	-
7 May Bank, Phnom Penh Branch*	468,180	-	-	-	155	-	342,811	107,737	-	9,088	8,389	-
8 Vattanac Bank Ltd.	415,545	-	28,621	-	58	-	79,406	299,398	8,003	-	59	-
9 Union Commercial Bank Plc.	385,483	-	-	-	1,301	-	-	379,787	-	-	4,395	-
10 First Commercial Bank, Phnom Penh Branch*	156,585	-	-	-	-	-	51,901	102,435	-	2,248	-	-
11 Cambodia Mekong Bank Public Ltd.	147,444	-	-	-	2,642	-	106,571	36,735	-	-	-	1,495
12 Singapore Banking Corporation	132,168	-	-	-	5	-	25,178	91,371	-	-	15,614	-
13 Krung Thai Bank Public Co. Ltd., P.P. Branch*	123,021	-	-	-	-	-	88,180	34,841	-	-	-	-
14 Shinhan Khmer Bank	96,380	1,692	169	-	7,205	-	64,576	18,431	76	648	3,189	395
15 Advanced Bank of Asia Ltd.	88,934	-	-	-	-	-	32,198	28,327	-	-	25,263	3,146
16 Cambodia Asia Bank Ltd.	67,647	-	-	-	-	-	10,194	57,454	-	-	-	-
17 Camko Bank Limited	42,316	-	-	-	-	-	37,443	4,816	-	-	57	-
Sub total	9,992,821	189,350	154,163	531	62,260	683	3,513,221	5,207,282	156,453	11,984	313,955	382,939
Specialized Banks												
18 Rural Development Bank	3,474	-	-	-	-	28	-	1,688	-	-	0	1,758
19 Specialized Bank Peng Heng S.M.E. Ltd.	1,131	3	-	-	-	-	137	991	-	-	-	-
20 Cambodia Agriculture Industrial Specialized Bank	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
21 First Investment Specialized Bank	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
22 Anco Specialized Bank	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
23 Cambodian Development Specialized Bank	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
24 Prosperity Investment Specialized Bank	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sub total	4,605	3	-	-	-	28	137	2,680	-	-	0	1,758
Total	9,997,426	189,353	154,163	531	62,260	711	3,513,358	5,209,961	156,453	11,984	313,955	384,697
As Percentage of Total deposits	100.0%	1.89%	1.54%	0.01%	0.62%	0.01%	35.14%	52.11%	1.56%	0.12%	3.14%	3.85%

* Foreign Branch

Note: All figures are unaudited and as reported by banks

LOANS AND NON-PERFORMING LOANS (NPLs)

As of December 31, 2007

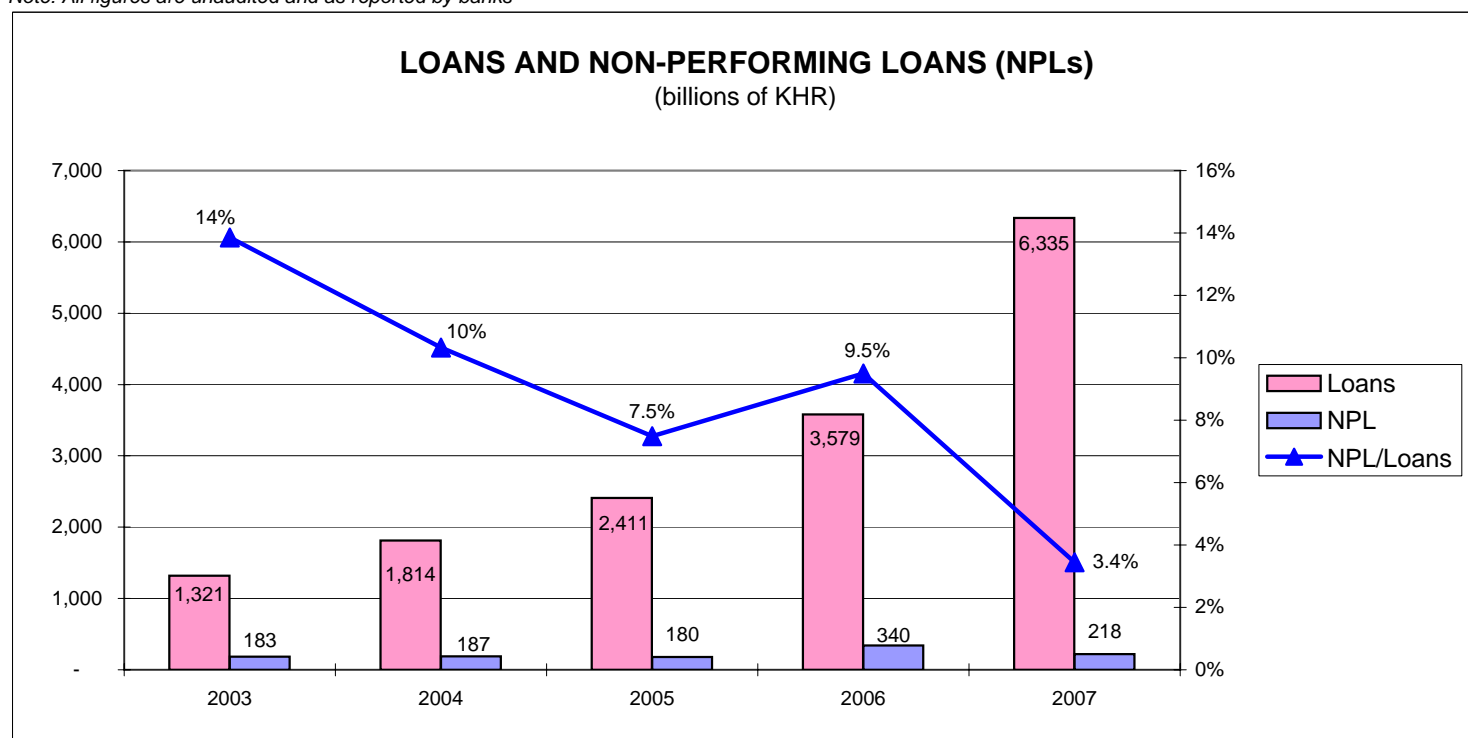
Table 13 (millions of KHR)

	Dec-07			Dec-06		
	Loans ¹	NPLs	NPL/Loans	Loans ¹	NPLs	NPL/Loans
Commercial Banks						
1 Cambodian Public Bank	1,453,101	-	0.0%	642,324	-	0.0%
2 Canadia Bank Plc.	1,391,814	95,246	6.8%	891,305	211,955	23.8%
3 Aceda Bank Plc.	1,275,143	839	0.1%	651,127	657	0.1%
4 ANZ Royal Bank (Cambodia) Ltd.	580,470	2,332	0.4%	210,994	-	0.0%
5 Vattanac Bank Ltd.	328,635	-	0.0%	166,481	-	0.0%
6 Union Commercial Bank Plc.	266,474	6,415	2.4%	204,529	19,039	9.3%
7 Foreign Trade Bank of Cambodia	263,941	81,061	30.7%	204,188	43,500	21.3%
8 Cambodian Commercial Bank Ltd.	163,285	-	0.0%	117,410	11,499	9.8%
9 May Bank, Phnom Penh Branch*	131,640	4,153	3.2%	88,272	4,209	4.8%
10 Singapore Banking Corporation	81,586	10,022	12.3%	63,504	43,166	68.0%
11 First Commercial Bank, Phnom Penh Branch*	76,919	436	0.6%	48,439	509	1.1%
12 Krung Thai Bank Public Co. Ltd., P.P. Branch*	66,783	-	0.0%	99,772	-	0.0%
13 Advanced Bank of Asia Ltd.	51,115	13,270	26.0%	56,063	-	0.0%
14 Cambodia Asia Bank Ltd.	48,915	2,606	5.3%	46,400	-	0.0%
15 Cambodia Mekong Bank Public Ltd.	29,501	191	0.6%	11,376	318	2.8%
16 Camko Bank Limited	15,963	-	0.0%			
17 Shinhan Khmer Bank	8,590	-	0.0%			
Sub total	6,233,876	216,570	3.5%	3,502,182	334,851	9.6%
Specialized Banks						
18 Rural Development Bank	38,795	626	1.6%	29,037	920	3.2%
19 First Investment Specialized Bank	25,174	-	0.0%	19,340	-	0.0%
20 Specialized Bank Peng Heng S.M.E. Ltd.	18,621	768	4.1%	15,204	4,001	26.3%
21 Cambodia Agriculture Industrial Specialized Bank	8,667	47	0.5%	10,022	69	0.7%
22 Anco Specialized Bank	6,289	-	0.0%	3,658	-	0.0%
23 Prosperity Investment Specialized Bank	3,155	-	0.0%			
24 Cambodian Development Specialized Bank	126	-	0.0%			
Sub total	100,827	1,441	1.4%	77,260	4,990	6.5%
	6,334,703	218,010	3.4%	3,579,442	339,841	9.5%

* Foreign branches

¹ Gross Loans (excluding loans to government and banks)

Note: All figures are unaudited and as reported by banks



TOTAL NET CREDITS¹ CLASSIFIED BY TYPE OF BUSINESSES
As at December 31

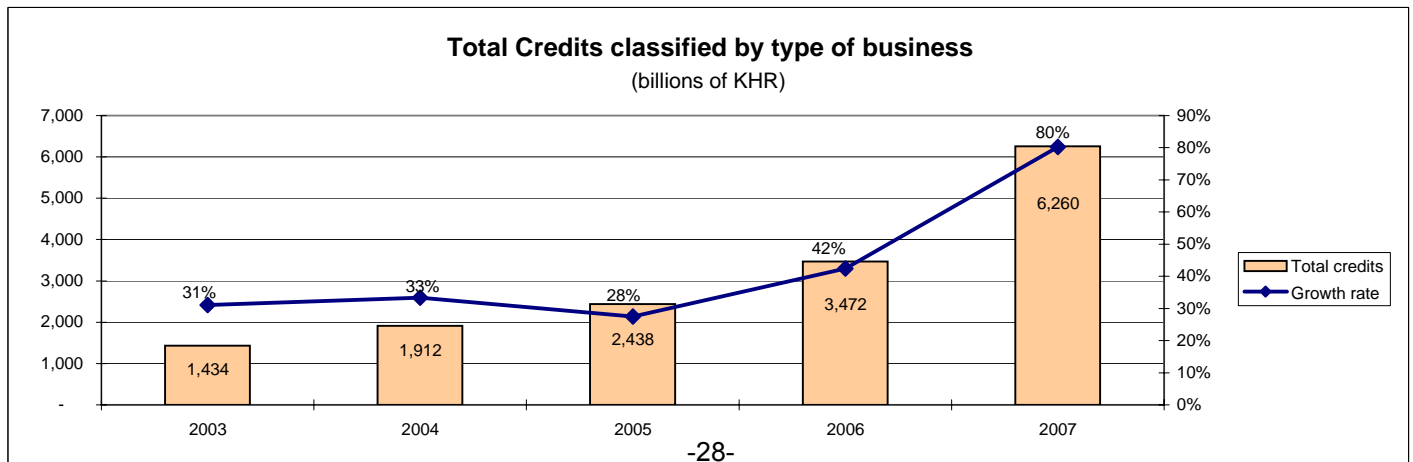
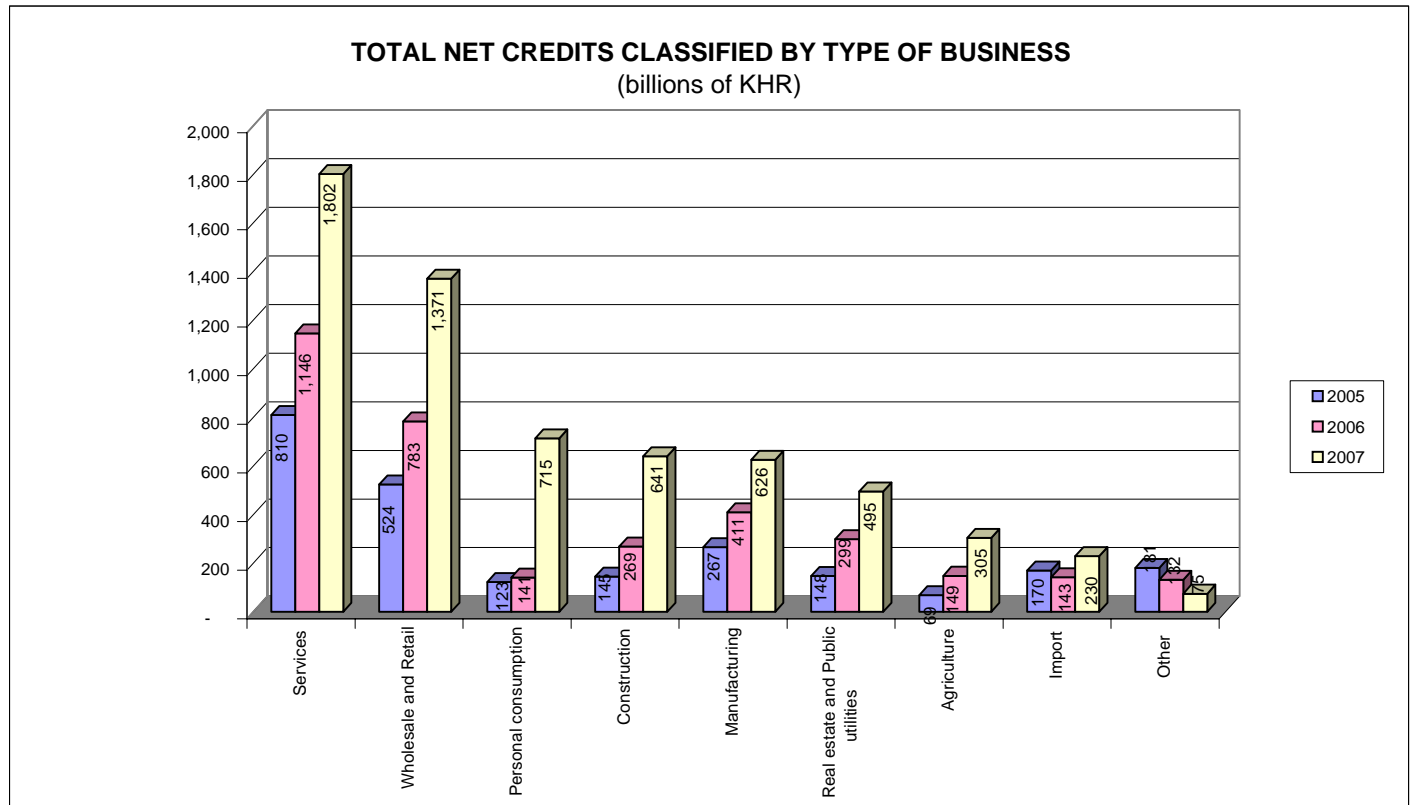
Table 14

(millions of KHR)

Type of business	2007		2006		2005		2004		Growth Rate (%)	
	Value	Share	Value	Share	Value	Share	Value	Share	2007 over 2006	2006 over 2005
Services	1,802,350	28.8%	1,146,160	33.0%	810,401	33.2%	675,634	35.3%	57.3%	41.4%
Wholesale and Retail	1,371,077	21.9%	783,479	22.6%	524,256	21.5%	363,049	19.0%	75.0%	49.4%
Personal consumption	714,747	11.4%	140,906	4.1%	123,380	5.1%	45,792	2.4%	407.3%	14.2%
Construction	640,685	10.2%	269,067	7.7%	144,957	5.9%	97,972	5.1%	138.1%	85.6%
Manufacturing	625,585	10.0%	410,579	11.8%	267,069	11.0%	269,187	14.1%	52.4%	53.7%
Real estate and Public utilities	495,447	7.9%	298,886	8.6%	148,004	6.1%	50,329	2.6%	65.8%	101.9%
Agriculture	305,245	4.9%	148,717	4.3%	69,287	2.8%	64,774	3.4%	105.3%	114.6%
Import	229,663	3.7%	142,642	4.1%	170,413	7.0%	110,973	5.8%	61.0%	-16.3%
Banking and Finance	36,495	0.6%	24,004	0.7%	26,485	1.1%	100,068	5.2%	52.0%	-9.4%
Other	24,675	0.4%	72,942	2.1%	51,993	2.1%	56,776	3.0%	-66.2%	40.3%
Export	13,728	0.2%	26,209	0.8%	37,507	1.5%	77,615	4.1%	-47.6%	-30.1%
Claim on Government	-	0.0%	8,539	0.2%	64,552	2.6%	-	0.0%	-100.0%	-86.8%
Total	6,259,697	100.0%	3,472,130	100.0%	2,438,304	100.0%	1,912,169	100.0%	80.3%	42.4%

¹ Net credits

Note: All figures are unaudited and as reported by banks



TOTAL CREDITS¹ CLASSIFIED BY TYPE OF BUSINESSES

As at December 31, 2007

Table 15

(millions of KHR)

	Total Credit	Agriculture	Manufacturing	Construction	Wholesale and Retail	Export	Import	Banking and Finance	Real estate and Public utilities	Services	Personal consumption	Claims on government	Other
Commercial Banks													
1 Cambodian Public Bank	1,445,835	67,420	118,708	211,524	358,905	2,069	17,871	-	145,159	337,755	172,776	-	13,650
2 Canadia Bank Plc.	1,340,247	15,553	151,226	162,066	258,906	1,719	50,889	-	189,372	372,215	138,301	-	-
3 Aceda Bank Plc.	1,262,299	142,575	56,746	-	532,755	-	-	-	-	323,023	207,201	-	-
4 ANZ Royal Bank (Cambodia) Ltd.	580,848	5,687	56,393	19,994	105,598	-	9,478	5,160	37,234	199,708	141,596	-	-
5 Vattanac Bank Ltd.	328,635	16,906	18,315	23,713	33,579	-	7,068	-	98,914	129,591	549	-	-
6 Union Commercial Bank Plc.	265,442	-	61,768	25,847	3,244	7,583	21,725	-	3,977	132,338	8,960	-	-
7 Foreign Trade Bank of Cambodia	262,999	15,485	14,870	53,152	35,236	-	2,248	16,896	-	111,289	12,498	-	1,325
8 Cambodian Commercial Bank Ltd.	161,671	-	15,538	41,785	8,894	-	18,054	-	3,674	70,855	2,872	-	-
9 May Bank, Phnom Penh Branch*	127,487	26	60,627	17,052	12,370	-	-	-	-	30,339	3,238	-	3,835
10 Singapore Banking Corporation	78,417	-	2,937	-	-	-	73,937	-	-	-	1,543	-	-
11 First Commercial Bank, Phnom Penh Branch*	76,519	1,112	5,550	11,068	3,315	1,084	15,178	-	14,886	19,582	-	-	4,744
12 Krung Thai Bank Public Co. Ltd., P.P. Branch*	66,073	-	523	-	564	-	8,880	-	-	56,071	36	-	-
13 Advanced Bank of Asia Ltd.	49,695	-	23,441	16,010	3,431	1,068	1,068	-	-	3,215	813	-	649
14 Cambodia Asia Bank Ltd.	46,451	-	-	44,661	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,791	-	-
15 Cambodia Mekong Bank Public Ltd.	29,370	-	28,493	496	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	381
16 Camko Bank Limited	15,963	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,214	14,750	-	-
17 Shinhan Khmer Bank	8,590	-	2,001	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,567	-	22
Sub Total	6,146,542	264,764	617,135	627,366	1,356,796	13,522	226,395	22,057	493,216	1,787,195	713,489	-	24,606
Specialized Banks													
18 Rural Development Bank	51,928	37,421	-	-	-	-	-	14,438	-	-	-	-	69
19 First Investment Specialized Bank	25,174	1,545	2,236	4,926	6,761	205	85	-	24	8,750	641	-	-
20 Specialized Bank Peng Heng S.M.E. Ltd.	17,863	1,333	938	950	4,359	-	3,042	-	2,033	4,727	481	-	-
21 Cambodia Agriculture Industrial Specialized Bank	8,621	181	2,121	3,432	1,463	-	141	-	174	1,110	-	-	-
22 Anco Specialized Bank	6,289	-	-	4,012	1,699	-	-	-	-	568	10	-	-
23 Prosperity Investment Specialized Bank	3,155	-	3,155	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
24 Cambodian Development Specialized Bank	126	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	126	-	-
Sub Total	113,155	40,480	8,450	13,320	14,281	205	3,268	14,438	2,231	15,156	1,257	-	69
Total	6,259,697	305,245	625,585	640,685	1,371,077	13,728	229,663	36,495	495,447	1,802,350	714,747	-	24,675
As Percentage of Total Credit	100.0%	4.9%	10.0%	10.2%	21.9%	0.2%	3.7%	0.6%	7.9%	28.8%	11.4%	0.0%	0.4%

* Foreign branch

¹ Net credits

LOANS AS PERCENTAGE OF DEPOSITS

As of December 31, 2007

Table 16

(millions of KHR)

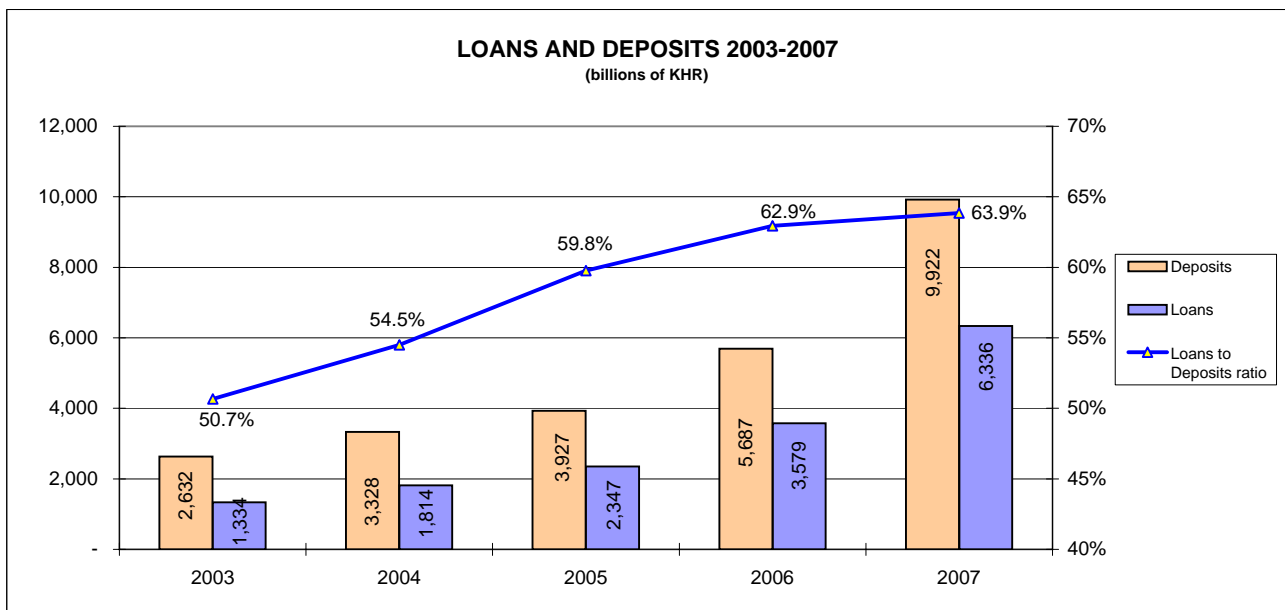
	2007			2006			2005		
	Deposits ¹	Loans ²	Loans to deposits ratio	Deposits ¹	Loans ²	Loans to deposits ratio	Deposits	Loans ²	Loans to deposits ratio
Commercial Banks									
1 ANZ Royal Bank (Cambodia) Ltd.	2,085,989	580,470	27.8%	755,564	210,994	27.9%	514,151	335,354	65.2%
2 Canadia Bank Plc.	1,829,825	1,391,814	76.1%	1,200,973	891,305	74.2%	976,498	647,414	66.3%
3 Aleda Bank Plc.	1,377,646	1,275,143	92.6%	497,248	651,127	130.9%	255,902	410,397	160.4%
4 Cambodian Public Bank	1,240,226	1,453,101	117.2%	781,956	642,324	82.1%	587,918	129,979	22.1%
5 Foreign Trade Bank of Cambodia	739,216	263,941	35.7%	789,569	204,188	25.9%	307,082	14,038	4.6%
6 Cambodian Commercial Bank Ltd.	544,640	163,285	30.0%	421,838	117,410	27.8%	377,713	66,794	17.7%
7 May Bank, Phnom Penh Branch*	458,937	131,640	28.7%	235,248	88,272	37.5%	178,466	56,683	31.8%
8 Vattanac Bank Ltd.	415,487	328,635	79.1%	202,274	166,481	82.3%	150,977	115,184	76.3%
9 Union Commercial Bank Plc.	384,182	266,474	69.4%	339,788	204,529	60.2%	277,751	187,878	67.6%
10 First Commercial Bank, Phnom Penh Branch*	154,336	76,919	49.8%	134,248	48,439	36.1%	89,995	57,007	63.3%
11 Cambodia Mekong Bank Public Ltd.	144,801	29,501	20.4%	56,330	11,376	20.2%	33,258	9,482	28.5%
12 Singapore Banking Corporation	132,163	81,586	61.7%	87,598	63,504	72.5%	68,326	48,248	70.6%
13 Krung Thai Bank Public Co. Ltd., P.P. Branch*	123,021	66,783	54.3%	90,658	99,772	110.1%	54,196	148,391	273.8%
14 Advanced Bank of Asia Ltd.	88,934	51,115	57.5%	57,897	56,063	96.8%	39,743	48,910	123.1%
15 Shinhan Khmer Bank	88,527	8,590	9.7%	-	-	-	-	-	-
16 Cambodia Asia Bank Ltd.	67,647	48,915	72.3%	32,260	46,400	143.8%	12,837	41,594	324.0%
17 Camko Bank Limited	42,316	15,963	37.7%	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sub-total	9,917,894	6,233,876	62.9%	5,683,450	3,502,182	61.6%	3,924,812	2,317,353	59.0%
Specialized Banks									
18 Rural Development Bank	3,446	38,795	1125.8%	2,656	29,037	1093.4%	1,927	9,667	501.6%
19 Specialized Bank Peng Heng S.M.E. Ltd.	1,131	18,621	1646.3%	594	15,204	2557.7%	257	12,742	4954.5%
20 Cambodia Agriculture Industrial Specialized Bank	-	8,667	-	335	10,022	2990.7%	225	7,580	3366.5%
21 First Investment Specialized Bank	-	25,174	-	-	19,340	-	-	-	0.0%
22 Anco Specialized Bank	-	6,289	-	-	3,658	-	-	-	0.0%
23 Cambodian Development Specialized Bank	-	126	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
24 Prosperity Investment Specialized Bank	-	3,155	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sub-total	4,577	100,827	2202.8%	3,585	77,260	2155.0%	2,410	29,988	1244.5%
Total	9,922,472	6,334,703	63.8%	5,687,035	3,579,442	62.9%	3,927,221	2,347,341	59.8%

* Foreign branches

¹ Excluding deposits from Banks and Other Financial Institutions (OFIs), both local and abroad.

² Gross Loans

Note: All figures are unaudited and as reported by banks



Number of ATM terminals, ATM Cards, Debit Cards, and Credit Cards

As of December 31, 2007

Table 17

	ATM terminals	ATM Cards	POS**	Debit Cards	Credit Cards
Commercial Banks					
1 Aceda Bank Plc.	23	-		58,615	-
2 Advanced Bank of Asia Ltd.	-	-		-	-
3 ANZ Royal Bank (Cambodia) Ltd.	91		582	64,870	-
4 Cambodia Asia Bank Ltd.	-	-		-	-
5 Cambodia Mekong Bank Public Ltd.	2	-	383	-	332
6 Cambodian Commercial Bank Ltd.	-	-		-	-
7 Cambodian Public Bank Ltd.	13	3,477	120	-	-
8 Canadia Bank Plc.	25	-	510	12,615	2,317
9 First Commercial Bank, Phnom Penh Branch*	-	-		-	-
10 Foreign Trade Bank of Cambodia	-	-		-	-
11 Krung Thai Bank Public Co. Ltd., P.P. Branch*	-	-		-	-
12 May Bank, Phnom Penh Branch*	-	-		-	-
13 Singapore Banking Corporation Ltd.	4	-	5	7,330	1,349
14 Union Commercial Bank Plc.	5	-	67	450	955
15 Vattanac Bank Ltd.	7	718		2,233	-
16 Camko Bank Ltd.	2			238	
17 Shinhan Khmer Bank					
Sub-total	172	4,195	1,667	146,351	4,953
Specialized Banks					
18 Anco Specialized Bank Ltd.	-	-		-	-
19 Cambodia Agriculture Industrial Specialized Bank	-	-		-	-
20 First Investment Specialized Bank Ltd.	-	-		-	-
21 Rural Development Bank	-	-		-	-
22 Specialized Bank Peng Heng S.M.E. Ltd.	-	-		-	-
23 Prosperity Investment Specialized Bank	5				
Sub-total	5	-		-	-
Total	177	4,195	1,667	146,351	4,953

* Foreign branches

** Point of Sale terminal

Number of Offices of Microfinance Institutions

As of December 31, 2007

Table 18

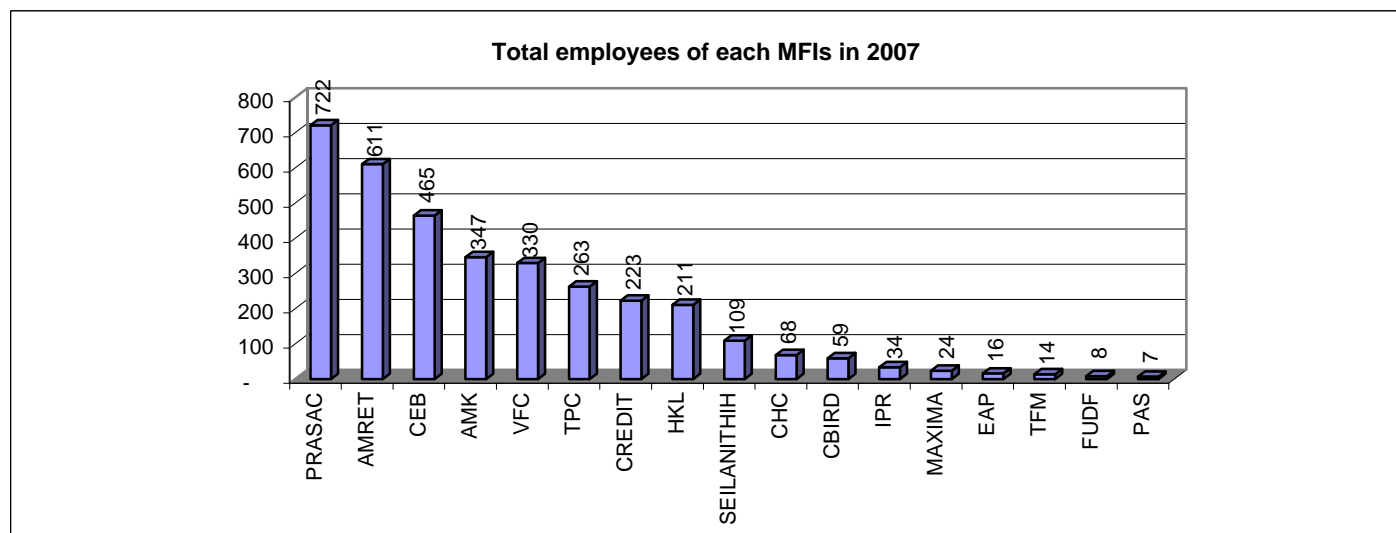
Name of Microfinance Institution	Total	Head Office		Branch Office	
		Phnom Penh	Province	Provincial Branch	District Branch
1 PRASAC	115	1		14	100
2 Cambodia Enterprenur Building	103	1		11	91
3 Angkor Microherhvatho Kampuchea	97	1		13	83
4 AMRET	88	1		16	71
5 Thaneakea Phum Cambodia	87	1		9	77
6 Hattakaksekar	79	1		7	71
7 CREDIT	70	1		7	62
8 Vision Fund Cambodia	62	1		8	53
9 SEILANITHIH	47	1		6	40
10 Entean Akpevath Pracheachun	28	1		8	19
11 CHC	26	1		5	20
12 Cambodian Business Intergrate in Rural Development	21	-	1	5	15
13 MAXIMA	16	1		2	13
14 Tong Fang Microfinance	16	1		2	13
15 Intean Poalroath Rongroeung	16	1		5	10
16 Pisit Akphiwat Sethakech	6	-	1	1	4
17 Farmer Union Development Fund	5	1		1	3
Total	882	15	2	120	745

Number of staff

As of December 31, 2007

Table 19

			2007	2006	Change %
Microfinance Institutions					
1	PRASAC	PRASAC	722	610	18%
2	AMRET	AMRET	611	399	53%
3	Cambodia Enterprenur Building	CEB	465	280	66%
4	Angkor Microherhvatho Kampuchea	AMK	347	188	85%
5	Vision Fund Cambodia	VFC	330	228	45%
6	Thaneakea Phum Cambodia	TPC	263	227	16%
7	CREDIT	CREDIT	223	137	63%
8	Hattakaksekar	HKL	211	169	25%
9	SEILANITHIH	SEILANITHIH	109	81	35%
10	CHC	CHC	68	47	45%
11	Cambodian Business Intergrate in Rural Development	CBIRD	59	51	16%
12	Intean Poalroath Rongroeueng	IPR	34	33	3%
13	MAXIMA	MAXIMA	24	23	4%
14	Entean Akpevath Pracheachun	EAP	16	-	0%
15	Tong Fang Microfinance	TFM	14	15	-7%
16	Farmer Union Development Fund	FUDF	8	8	0%
17	Pisit Akphiwat Sethakech	PAS	7	7	0%
Total			3,511	2,503	40%



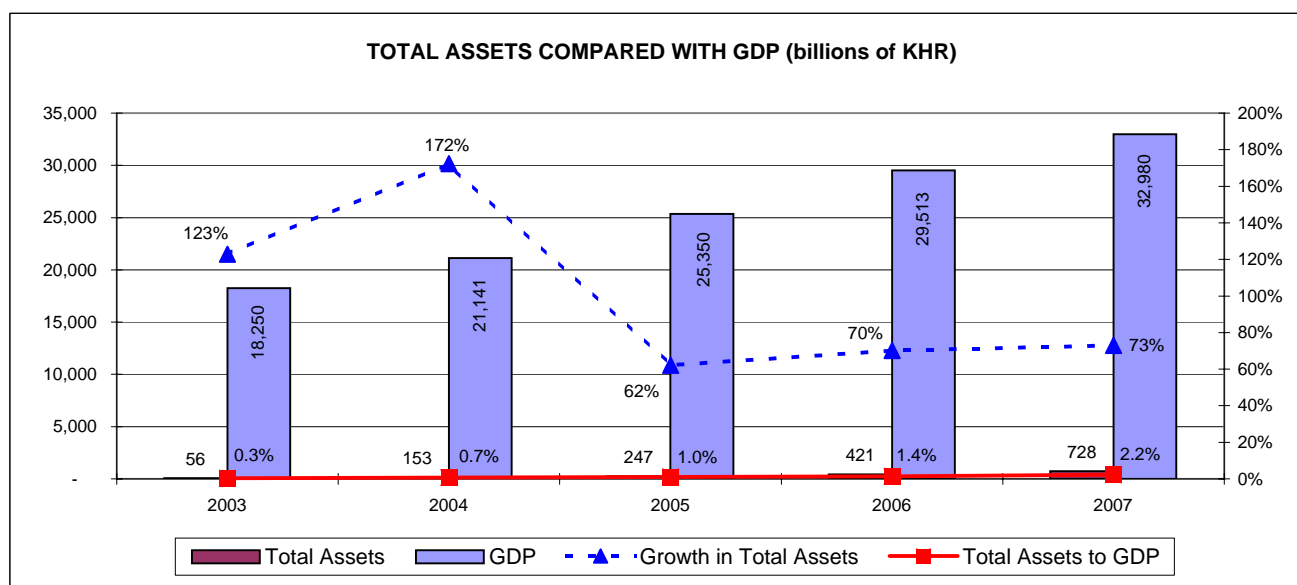
COMPARISON OF TOTAL ASSETS
As of December 31, 2007

Table 20

(millions of KHR)

		2007		2006		2005		Growth Rate (%)		
		Amount	Share	Amount	Share	Amount	Share	2007/2006	2006/2005	
Microfinance Institutions										
1	AMRET	AMRET	153,280	21.1%	92,388	22.0%	62,416	25.2%	65.9%	48.0%
2	PRASAC	PRASAC	148,067	20.3%	106,511	25.3%	52,176	21.1%	39.0%	104.1%
3	Cambodia Enterprenur Building	CEB	95,808	13.2%	53,959	12.8%	28,205	11.4%	77.6%	91.3%
4	Hattakaksekar	HKL	65,590	9.0%	26,639	6.3%	16,940	6.8%	146.2%	57.3%
5	Thaneakea Phum Cambodia	TPC	62,577	8.6%	31,218	7.4%	21,068	8.5%	100.5%	48.2%
6	Vision Fund Cambodia	VFC	54,211	7.4%	27,831	6.6%	16,973	6.9%	94.8%	64.0%
7	Angkor Microherhvatho Kampuchea	AMK	49,318	6.8%	25,305	6.0%	13,191	5.3%	94.9%	91.8%
8	CREDIT	CREDIT	43,758	6.0%	22,628	5.4%	12,313	5.0%	93.4%	83.8%
9	SEILANITHIH	SEILANITHIH	15,429	2.1%	7,898	1.9%	6,594	2.7%	95.4%	19.8%
10	Intean Poalroath Rongroeng	IPR	11,855	1.6%	8,665	2.1%	4,863	2.0%	36.8%	78.2%
11	CHC	CHC	7,666	1.1%	4,884	1.2%	2,354	1.0%	57.0%	107.5%
12	Entean Akpevath Pracheachun	EAP	6,790	0.9%	-	0.0%	-	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
13	Farmer Union Development Fund	FUDF	4,387	0.6%	3,936	0.9%	2,986	1.2%	11.5%	31.8%
14	Cambodian Business Intergrate in Rural Development	CBIRD	3,941	0.5%	3,977	0.9%	3,335	1.3%	-0.9%	19.3%
15	MAXIMA	MAXIMA	3,679	0.5%	2,891	0.7%	2,001	0.8%	27.3%	44.5%
16	Pisit Akphiwat Sethakech	PAS	1,135	0.2%	1,560	0.4%	1,366	0.6%	-27.2%	14.2%
17	Tong Fang Microfinance	TFM	504	0.1%	602	0.1%	662	0.3%	-16.3%	-9.1%
TOTAL			727,995	100%	420,892	100%	247,443	100%	72.96%	70.10%

Note: All figures are unaudited and as reported by MFIs



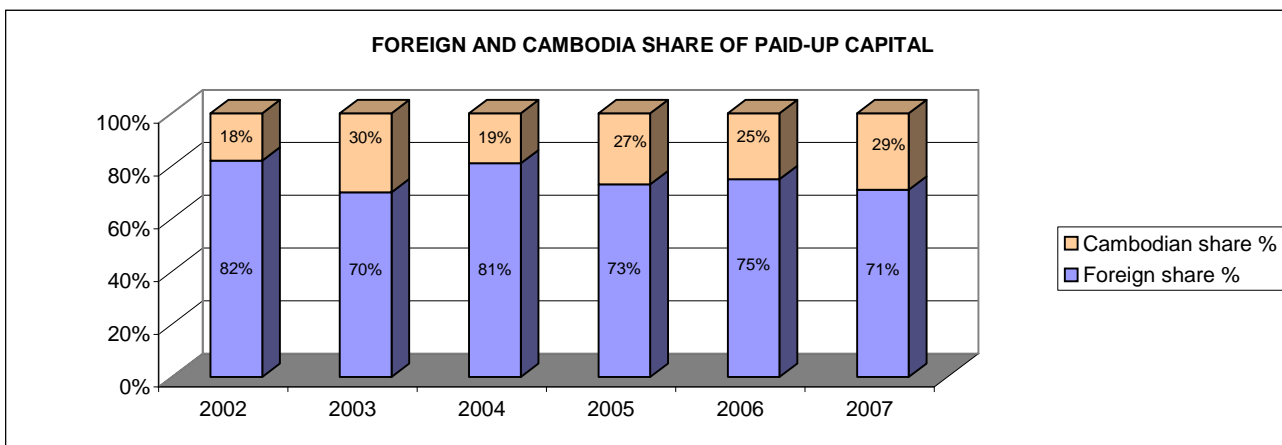
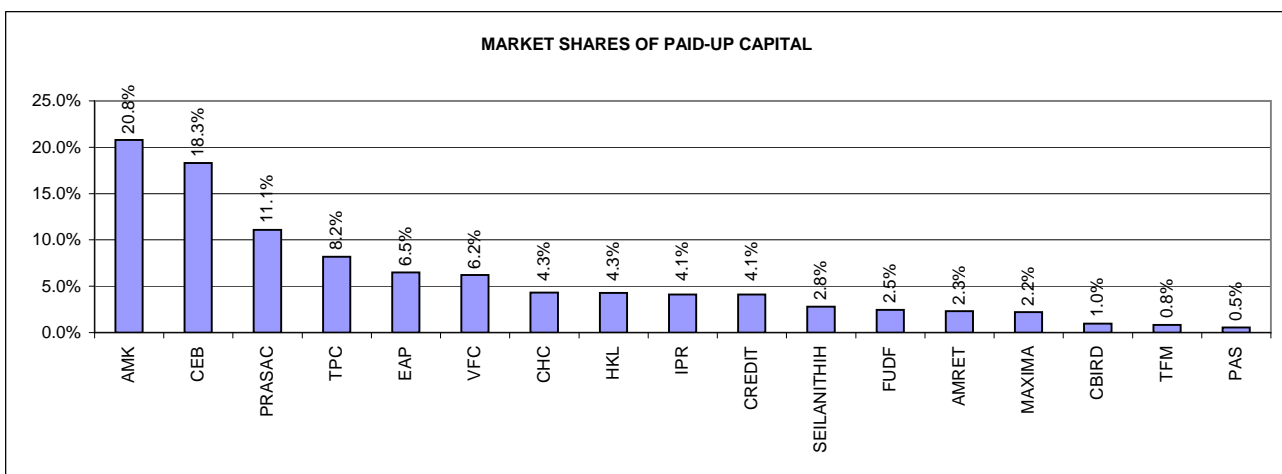
SHARE OF PAID-UP CAPITAL
As of December 31, 2007

Table 21

(millions of KHR)

		Foreign share		Cambodian share		Total Paid-up Capital	Market Share	
		Share(%)	Amount paid	Share(%)	Amount paid			
Microfinance Institutions								
1	Angkor Microherhvatho Kampuchea	AMK	100%	10,148.93		10,148.93	20.8%	
2	Cambodia Enterprenur Building	CEB	70.52%	6,305.01	29.48%	2,635.73	8,940.74	18.3%
3	PRASAC	PRASAC	95%	5,137.60	5%	270.40	5,408.00	11.1%
4	Thaneakea Phum Cambodia	TPC	100%	4,000.00			4,000.00	8.2%
5	Entean Akpevath Pracheachun	EAP		-	100%	3,175.21	3,175.21	6.5%
6	Vision Fund Cambodia	VFC	100%	3,040.00			3,040.00	6.2%
7	CHC	CHC	58.27%	1,225.73	41.73%	877.81	2,103.54	4.3%
8	Hattakaksekar	HKL	38.73%	812.17	61.27%	1,284.84	2,097.01	4.3%
9	Intean Poalroath Rongroeng	IPR		-	100%	2,001.50	2,001.50	4.1%
10	CREDIT	CREDIT	100%	2,000.00			2,000.00	4.1%
11	SEILANITHIH	SEILANITHIH	3.11%	42.53	96.89%	1,325.15	1,367.68	2.8%
12	Farmer Union Development Fund	FUDF	33.33%	400.00	66.66%	800.00	1,200.00	2.5%
13	AMRET	AMRET	100%	1,126.60			1,126.60	2.3%
14	MAXIMA	MAXIMA		-	100%	1,081.00	1,081.00	2.2%
15	Cambodian Business Intergrate in Rural Development	CBIRD		-	100%	469.20	469.20	1.0%
16	Tong Fang Microfinance	TFM	99%	395.90	1%	4.00	399.90	0.8%
17	Pisit Akpawat Sethakech	PAS		-	100%	266.50	266.50	0.5%
Total			71%	34,634.48	29%	14,191.33	48,825.81	100%

Note: All figures are unaudited and as reported by MFIs



COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF CONDITION

As of December 31, 2007

Table 22

(millions of KHR)

	TOTAL ASSETS	Cash and Balance with NBC and Other Banks	Loans and Advances to Customers	Prepayment and short term Receivable	Long Term Investment	Property and Equipment	Other Assets
Microfinance Institutions							
1 AMRET	153,280	26,727	122,634	2,011	-	1,319	589
2 PRASAC	148,067	10,991	135,017	661	-	1,398	-
3 Cambodia Enterprenur Building	95,808	2,982	90,087	1,043	-	1,696	-
4 Hattakaksekar	65,590	6,579	57,096	203	6	1,706	-
5 Thaneakea Phum Cambodia	62,577	12,262	49,044	257	-	966	48
6 Vision Fund Cambodia	54,211	10,032	43,472	108	-	599	-
7 Angkor Microherhvatho Kampuchea	49,318	5,336	42,026	199	-	1,757	-
8 CREDIT	43,758	1,016	40,898	887	-	706	251
9 SEILANITHIH	15,429	951	14,074	54	-	350	-
10 Intean Poalroath Rongroeng	11,855	3,963	7,246	3	-	643	-
11 CHC	7,666	355	7,116	1	4	182	8
12 Entean Akpevath Pracheachun	6,790	701	5,893	13	-	183	-
13 Farmer Union Development Fund	4,387	3,050	1,238	-	-	99	-
14 Cambodian Business Intergrate in Rural Development	3,941	229	3,457	25	-	230	-
15 MAXIMA	3,679	340	3,225	32	3	79	-
16 Pisit Akphiwat Sethakech	1,135	62	668	-	-	405	-
17 Tong Fang Microfinance	504	143	321	-	-	40	-
TOTAL	727,995	85,719	623,512	5,497	13	12,358	896

PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF ASSETS OF INDIVIDUAL MFIs

As of December 31, 2007

	TOTAL ASSETS	Cash and Balance with NBC and Other Banks	Loans and Advances to Customers	Prepayment and short term Receivable	Long Term Investment	Property and Equipment	Other Assets
Microfinance Institutions							
1 AMRET	100	17.4	80.0	1.3	-	0.9	0.4
2 PRASAC	100	7.4	91.2	0.4	-	0.9	-
3 Cambodia Enterprenur Building	100	3.1	94.0	1.1	-	1.8	-
4 Hattakaksekar	100	10.0	87.0	0.3	0.0	2.6	-
5 Thaneakea Phum Cambodia	100	19.6	78.4	0.4	-	1.5	0.1
6 Vision Fund Cambodia	100	18.5	80.2	0.2	-	1.1	-
7 Angkor Microherhvatho Kampuchea	100	10.8	85.2	0.4	-	3.6	-
8 CREDIT	100	2.3	93.5	2.0	-	1.6	0.6
9 SEILANITHIH	100	6.2	91.2	0.3	-	2.3	-
10 Intean Poalroath Rongroeng	100	33.4	61.1	0.0	-	5.4	-
11 CHC	100	4.6	92.8	0.0	0.1	2.4	0.1
12 Entean Akpevath Pracheachun	100	10.3	86.8	0.2	-	2.7	-
13 Farmer Union Development Fund	100	69.5	28.2	-	-	2.3	-
14 Cambodian Business Intergrate in Rural Development	100	5.8	87.7	0.6	-	5.8	-
15 MAXIMA	100	9.2	87.7	0.9	0.1	2.1	-
16 Pisit Akphiwat Sethakech	100	5.5	58.9	-	-	35.7	-
17 Tong Fang Microfinance	100	28.4	63.7	-	-	7.9	-
TOTAL	100	11.77	85.65	0.76	0.00	1.70	0.12

Note: All figures are unaudited and as reported by MFIs

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF CONDITION
As of December 31, 2007

Table 23

(millions of KHR)

	TOTAL Liabilities and Equity	Customer deposits			Account payable and Others Liabilities	Accrued Expenses and Provision	Loans Payable	Deferred Revenue	Suspense Clearing and interbranch Account	Other Liabilities	Shareholder Equity				Retained and Current Profit/Loss
		Compulsory Saving	Voluntary Saving	Interest Payable							Paid up Capital	Premium on Share Capital	Hybrid Capital Investment	Reserves and Appropriations	
Microfinance Institutions															
1 AMRET	153,281	0	3,522	73	658	7,639	109,203	9	-	79	1,127	419	4,033	3,342	23,177
2 PRASAC	148,067	0	1,016	2	3,623	3,802	80,849	-	-	-	5,408	-	45,658	-	7,709
3 Cambodia Enterprenur Building	95,808	913	4,696	27	1,471	1,571	69,662	-	-	40	8,941	700	-	-	7,787
4 Hattakaksekar	65,590	1597	1,039	25	989	1,062	49,767	597	47	-	2,097	11	3,113	179	5,067
5 Thaneakea Phum Cambodia	62,577	389	71	0	104	2,637	43,895	39	-	-	4,000	-	-	789	10,653
6 Vision Fund Cambodia	54,211	0	595	18	1,381	842	35,213	263	9	-	3,040	-	7,746	(9)	5,113
7 Angkor Microherhvatho Kampuchea	49,318	239	278	17	1,244	484	31,839	-	-	507	10,149	-	-	634	3,927
8 CREDIT	43,758	1352	3,414	0	-	-	22,536	1,002	-	2,256	2,000	-	7,157	-	4,041
9 SEILANITHIH	15,429	1096	-	99	691	67	9,099	-	-	-	1,368	-	1,881	877	251
10 Intean Poalroath Rongroeng	11,855	0	-	0	208	-	7,606	-	-	-	2,001	-	-	-	2,040
11 CHC	7,666	31	-	0	176	288	4,299	-	-	55	2,104	-	232	16	465
12 Entean Akpevath Pracheachun	6,790	0	-	0	20	13	3,319	-	-	23	3,175	-	140	-	100
13 Farmer Union Development Fund	4,387	0	-	0	-	-	1,805	-	-	-	1,200	-	-	-	1,382
14 Cambodian Business Intergrate in Rural Development	3,942	424	139	32	32	-	2,583	2	-	1	469	-	-	-	260
15 MAXIMA	3,679	0	398	0	9	-	1,989	-	-	48	1,081	-	-	22	132
16 Pisit Akphiwat Sethakech	1,135	0	-	0	-	-	202	-	-	-	266	-	950	-	(283)
17 Tong Fang Microfinance	504	0	-	0	-	11	-	-	-	-	400	-	124	-	(31)
TOTAL	727,997	6,041	15,168	293	10,606	18,416	473,866	1,912	56	3,009	48,826	1,130	71,034	5,850	71,790

PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF LIABILITIES AND EQUITY OF INDIVIDUAL MFIs
As of December 31, 2007

	TOTAL Liabilities and Equity	Customer's deposit			Account payable and Others Liabilities	Accrued Expenses and Provision	Loans Payable	Deferred Revenue	Suspense Clearing and interbranch Account	Other Liabilities	Shareholder's Equity				Retained and Current Profit/Loss
		Compulsory Saving	Voluntary Saving	Interest Payable							Paid up Capital	Premium on Share Capital	Hybrid Capital Investment	Reserves and Appropriations	
Microfinance Institutions															
1 AMRET	100	-	2	0	0	5	71	0	-	0	1	0	3	2	15
2 PRASAC	100	-	1	0	2	3	55	-	-	-	4	-	31	-	5
3 Cambodia Enterprenur Building	100	1	5	0	2	2	73	-	-	0	9	1	-	-	8
4 Hattakaksekar	100	2	2	0	2	2	76	1	0	-	3	0	5	0	8
5 Thaneakea Phum Cambodia	100	1	0	-	0	4	70	0	-	-	6	-	-	1	17
6 Vision Fund Cambodia	100	-	1	0	3	2	65	0	0	-	6	-	14	(0)	9
7 Angkor Microherhvatho Kampuchea	100	0	1	0	3	1	65	-	-	1	21	-	-	1	8
8 CREDIT	100	3	8	-	-	-	52	2	-	5	5	-	16	-	9
9 SEILANITHIH	100	7	-	1	4	0	59	-	-	-	9	-	12	6	2
10 Intean Poalroath Rongroeng	100	-	-	-	2	-	64	-	-	-	17	-	-	-	17
11 CHC	100	0	-	-	2	4	56	-	-	1	27	-	3	0	6
12 Entean Akpevath Pracheachun	100	-	-	-	0	0	49	-	-	0	47	-	2	-	1
13 Farmer Union Development Fund	100	-	-	-	-	-	41	-	-	-	27	-	-	-	32
14 Cambodian Business Intergrate in Rural Development	100	11	4	1	1	-	66	0	-	0	12	-	-	-	7
15 MAXIMA	100	-	11	-	0	-	54	-	-	1	29	-	-	1	4
16 Pisit Akphiwat Sethakech	100	-	-	-	-	-	18	-	-	-	23	-	84	-	(25)
17 Tong Fang Microfinance	100	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	79	-	25	-	(6)
TOTAL	100	0.83	2.08	0.04	1.46	2.53	65.09	0.26	0.01	0.41	6.71	0.16	9.76	0.80	9.86

Note: All figures are unaudited and as reported by MFIs

PROFIT AND LOSS STATEMENT
For the Year Ending December 31, 2007

Table 24

(millions of KHR)

	Interest income	Interest Expenses	Net Interest Income	Non-interest income	Foreign Exchange Gain	Other Income	Operation income	Program Expense	General administrative Expenses	Taxes	Others Charge	Loan and Interest loss Provision (Net)	Profit from operation	Grant Income	Extraordinary Item	Profit before Taxes	Tax on profit	Net Profit & Loss for 12 months
	1	2	3=1-2	4	5	6	7=3+4+5+6	8	9	10	11	12	13=7-8-9-10-11-12	14	15	16=13+14+15	17	18=16-17
Microfinance Institutions																		
1 AMRET	38,700	10,044	28,656	60	196	84	28,996	-	17,432	27	105	174	11,258	18	16	11,292	2,258	9,034
2 PRASAC	35,228	5,472	29,756	5	213	114	30,088	-	19,086	949	-	716	9,337	-	299	9,636	1,928	7,708
3 Cambodia Enterprenur Building	19,326	6,201	13,125	1,513	102	137	14,877	-	8,307	35	57	557	5,921	-	-	5,921	1,204	4,717
4 Thaneakea Phum Cambodia	14,507	3,256	11,251	(247)	(338)	68	10,734	-	6,060	32	-	111	4,531	108	-	4,639	938	3,701
5 Angkor Microherhvatho Kampuchea	11,033	501	10,532	196	1,001	88	11,817	-	7,600	19	43	218	3,937	-	-	3,937	642	3,295
6 Hattakaksekar	11,559	2,574	8,985	(296)	164	198	9,051	-	5,127	26	-	280	3,618	311	-	3,929	864	3,065
7 CREDIT	8,789	1,875	6,914	180	216	59	7,369	-	4,855	615	-	-	1,899	843	-	2,742	-	2,742
8 Vision Fund Cambodia	11,679	1,911	9,768	(51)	319	119	10,155	-	7,159	10	38	58	2,890	520	-	3,410	704	2,706
9 Intean Poalroath Rongroeng	2,612	511	2,101	(65)	247	17	2,300	-	995	2	3	26	1,274	-	-	1,274	175	1,099
10 CHC	2,117	428	1,689	8	-	16	1,713	-	1,168	7	3	(16)	551	59	-	610	145	465
11 Farmer Union Development Fund	607	169	438	(17)	(10)	-	411	-	154	-	-	-	257	-	-	257	-	257
12 SEILANITHIH	3,848	693	3,155	7	(66)	18	3,114	-	2,745	42	53	24	250	23	-	273	42	231
13 Cambodian Business Intergrate in Rural Development	1,348	366	982	(2)	48	8	1,036	-	834	6	-	34	162	-	35	197	17	180
14 MAXIMA	905	178	727	7	-	20	754	-	588	10	-	15	141	-	-	141	10	131
15 Entean Akpevath Pracheachun	672	100	572	95	-	-	667	-	520	3	17	-	127	-	-	127	28	99
16 Tong Fang Microfinance	89	-	89	-	(16)	2	75	-	178	2	-	1	(106)	-	-	(106)	3	(109)
17 Pisit Akpkiwat Sethakech	31	16	15	-	-	-	15	-	27	-	-	-	(263)	-	-	(263)	-	(263)
TOTAL	163,050	34,295	128,755	1,393	2,076	948	133,172		82,835	1,785	319	2,198	45,784		350	48,016	8,958	39,058

Note: All figures are unaudited and as reported by MFIs

Net Profit
For the Year Ending December 31, 2007

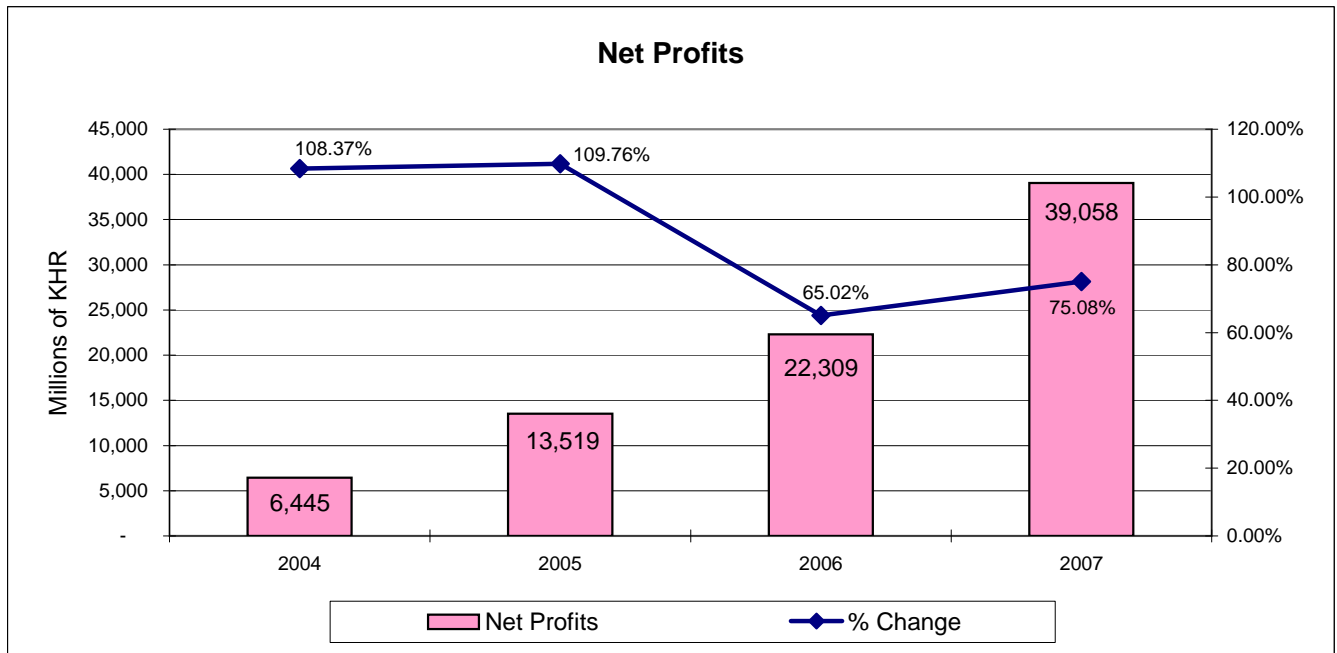
Table 25

(millions of KHR)

		2007				
		Net profit	Total Assets	As percentage of Assets	Loans ¹	As percentage of Loans
Micro finance Institutions						
1	AMRET	9,034	153,280	5.9%	121,191	7.5%
2	PRASAC	7,708	148,067	5.2%	134,295	5.7%
3	Cambodia Enterprenur Building	4,717	95,808	4.9%	89,887	5.2%
4	Thaneakea Phum Cambodia	3,701	62,577	5.9%	48,275	7.7%
5	Angkor Microherhvatho Kampuchea	3,295	49,318	6.7%	41,795	7.9%
6	Hattakaksekar	3,065	65,590	4.7%	56,704	5.4%
7	CREDIT	2,742	43,758	6.3%	41,245	6.6%
8	Vision Fund Cambodia	2,706	54,211	5.0%	42,791	6.3%
9	Intean Poalroath Rongroeng	1,099	11,855	9.3%	7,022	15.7%
10	CHC	465	7,666	6.1%	7,109	6.5%
11	Farmer Union Development Fund	257	4,387	5.9%	-	0.0%
12	SEILANITHIH	231	15,429	1.5%	14,085	1.6%
13	Cambodian Business Intergrate in Rural Development	180	3,941	4.6%	3,479	5.2%
14	MAXIMA	131	3679	3.6%	3,227	4.1%
15	Entean Akpevath Pracheachun	99	6,790	1.5%	5,846	1.7%
16	Tong Fang Microfinance	(109)	504	-21.6%	318	-34.3%
17	Pisit Akphiwat Sethakech	(263)	1,135	0.0%	637	-41.3%
TOTAL		39,058	727,995	5.4%	617,906	6.3%

¹-Loan and Advance to Customers

Note: All figures are unaudited and as reported by MFIs



COMPARISON OF TOTAL DEPOSITS

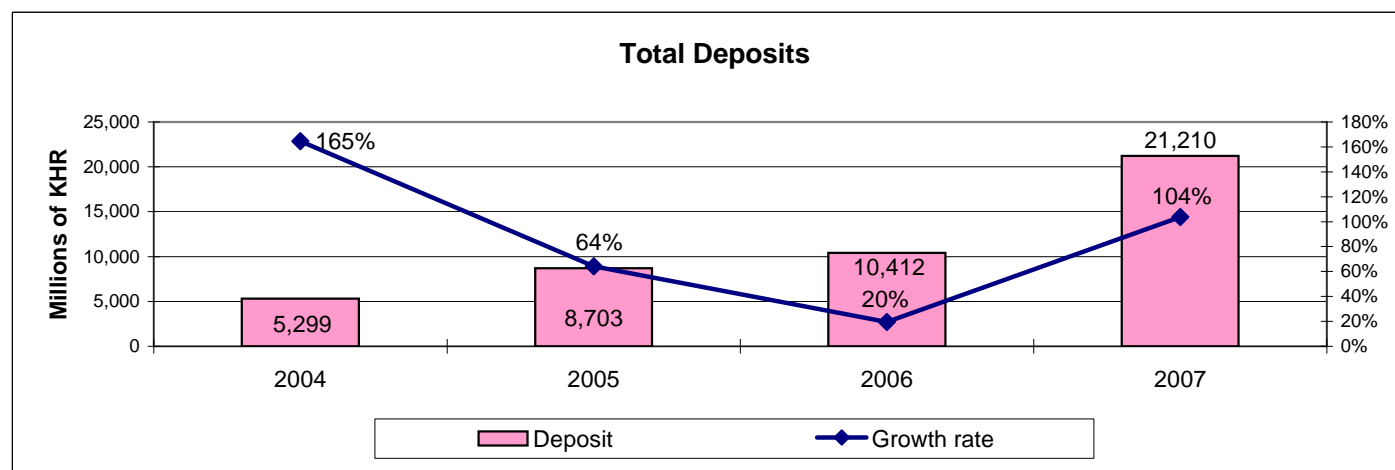
As of December 31

Table 26

(millions of KHR)

		2007		2006		2005		2004		Growth Rate (%)			
		Share		Share		Share		Share		2007/2006	2006/2005	2005/2004	
Microfinance Institutions													
1	Cambodia Enterprenur Building	CEB	5,609	26.44%	2,198	21.11%	824	9.47%	730	13.78%	155.19%	166.75%	12.88%
2	CREDIT	CREDIT	4,766	22.47%	2,317	22.25%	1,454	16.71%	871	16.44%	105.70%	59.35%	66.93%
3	AMRET	AMRET	3,522	16.61%	1,360	13.06%	794	9.12%	748	14.12%	158.97%	71.28%	6.15%
4	Hattakaksekar	HKL	2,636	12.43%	1,062	10.20%	719	8.26%	409	7.72%	148.21%	47.71%	75.79%
5	SEILANITHIH	SEILANITHIH	1,096	5.17%	822	7.89%	653	7.50%	874	16.50%	33.33%	25.88%	-25.29%
6	PRASAC	PRASAC	1,016	4.79%	978	9.39%	1,579	18.14%	-	0.00%	3.89%	-38.06%	0.00%
7	Vision Fund Cambodia	VFC	595	2.81%	-	0.00%	2	0.02%	24	0.45%	0.00%	-100.00%	-91.67%
8	Cambodian Business Intergrate in Rural Development	CBIRD	563	2.65%	489	4.70%	344	3.95%	-	0.00%	15.13%	42.15%	0.00%
9	Angkor Microherhvatho Kampuchea	AMK	517	2.44%	177	1.70%	47	0.54%	14	0.26%	192.09%	276.60%	235.71%
10	Thaneakea Phum Cambodia	TPC	461	2.17%	561	5.39%	2,078	23.88%	1,628	30.73%	-17.83%	-73.00%	27.64%
11	MAXIMA	MAXIMA	398	1.88%	421	4.04%	190	2.18%	-	0.00%	-5.46%	121.58%	0.00%
12	CHC	CHC	31	0.15%	27	0.26%	19	0.22%	-	0.00%	14.81%	42.11%	0.00%
13	Pisit Akphiwat Sethakech	PAS	0	0.00%	-	0.00%	-	0.00%	-	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
14	Farmer Union Development Fund	FUDF	-	0.00%	-	0.00%	-	0.00%	-	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
15	Tong Fang Microfinance	TFM	-	0.00%	-	0.00%	-	0.00%	-	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
16	Intean Poalroath Rongroeng	IPR	-	0.00%	-	0.00%	-	0.00%	-	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
17	Entean Akpevath Pracheachun	EAP	-	0.00%	-	0.00%	-	0.00%	-	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
TOTAL			21,210	100%	10,412	100%	8,703	100%	5,298	100%	103.71%	19.64%	64.27%

Note: All figures are unaudited and as reported by MFIs



TOTAL DEPOSITS CLASSIFIED BY TYPE OF ACCOUNTS

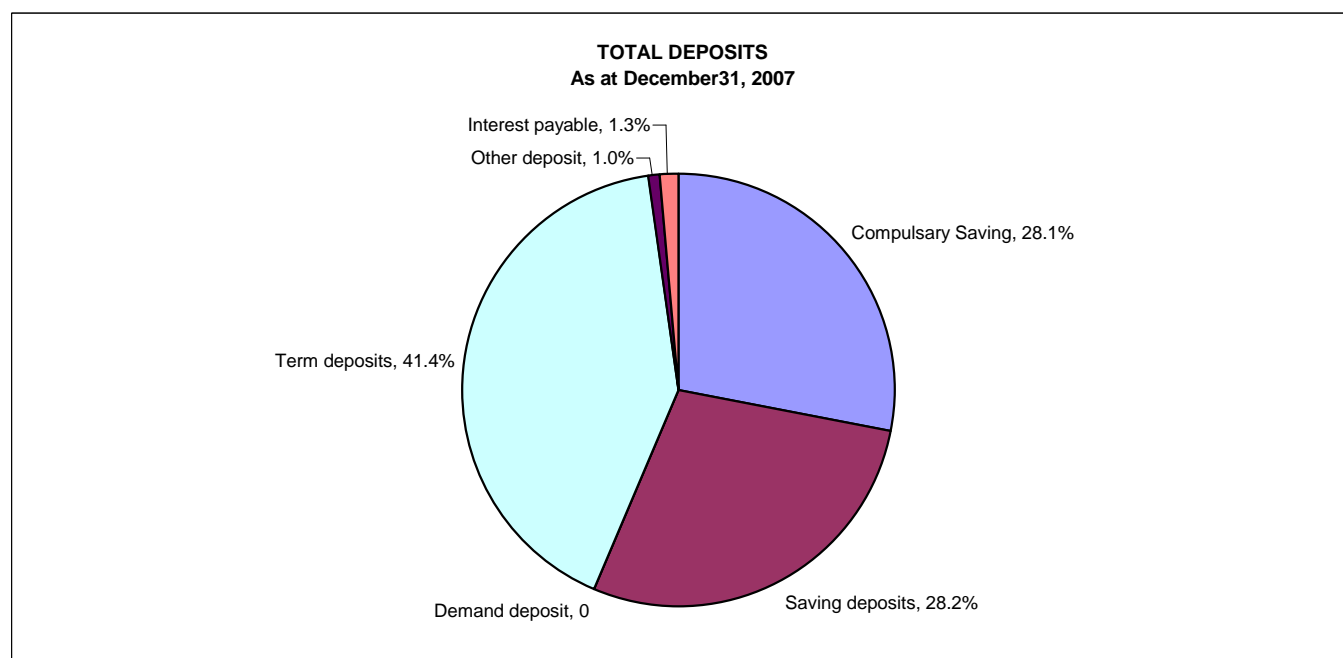
As of December 31, 2007

Table 27

(millions of KHR)

		2007						TOTAL DEPOSITS	
		Voluntary Saving							
		Compulsary Saving	Saving deposits	Demand deposit	Term deposits	Other deposit	Interest payable		
Micro finance Institutions									
1	Cambodia Enterprenur Building	CEB	913	3,386	-	1,310	-	27	5,636
2	CREDIT	CREDIT	1,352	248	-	2,960	206	-	4,766
3	AMRET	AMRET	-	145	-	3,376	-	73	3,594
4	Hattakaksekar	HKL	1,596	497	-	541	-	24	2,658
5	SEILANITHIH	SEILANITHIH	1,096	-	-	-	-	99	1,195
6	PRASAC	PRASAC	-	908	-	107	-	1	1,016
7	Vision Fund Cambodia	VFC	-	1	-	594	-	17	612
8	Cambodian Business Intergrate in Rural Development	CBIRD	424	139	-	-	-	32	595
9	Angkor Microherhvatho Kampuchea	AMK	239	278	-	-	-	17	534
10	Thaneakea Phum Cambodia	TPC	389	71	-	-	-	-	460
11	MAXIMA	MAXIMA	-	398	-	-	-	-	398
12	CHC	CHC	30	-	-	-	-	-	30
13	Farmer Union Development Fund	FUDF	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
14	Tong Fang Microfinance	TFM	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15	Intean Poalroath Rongroeng	IPR	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
16	Pisit Akphiwat Sethakech	PAS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
17	Entean Akpevath Pracheachun	EAP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL			6,039	6,071	-	8,888	206	290	21,494
As Percentage of Total Deposits			28.1%	28.2%	-	41.4%	1.0%	1.3%	100%

Note: All figures are unaudited and as reported by MFIs



LOAN AND NON-PERFORMING LOANS (NPLs)

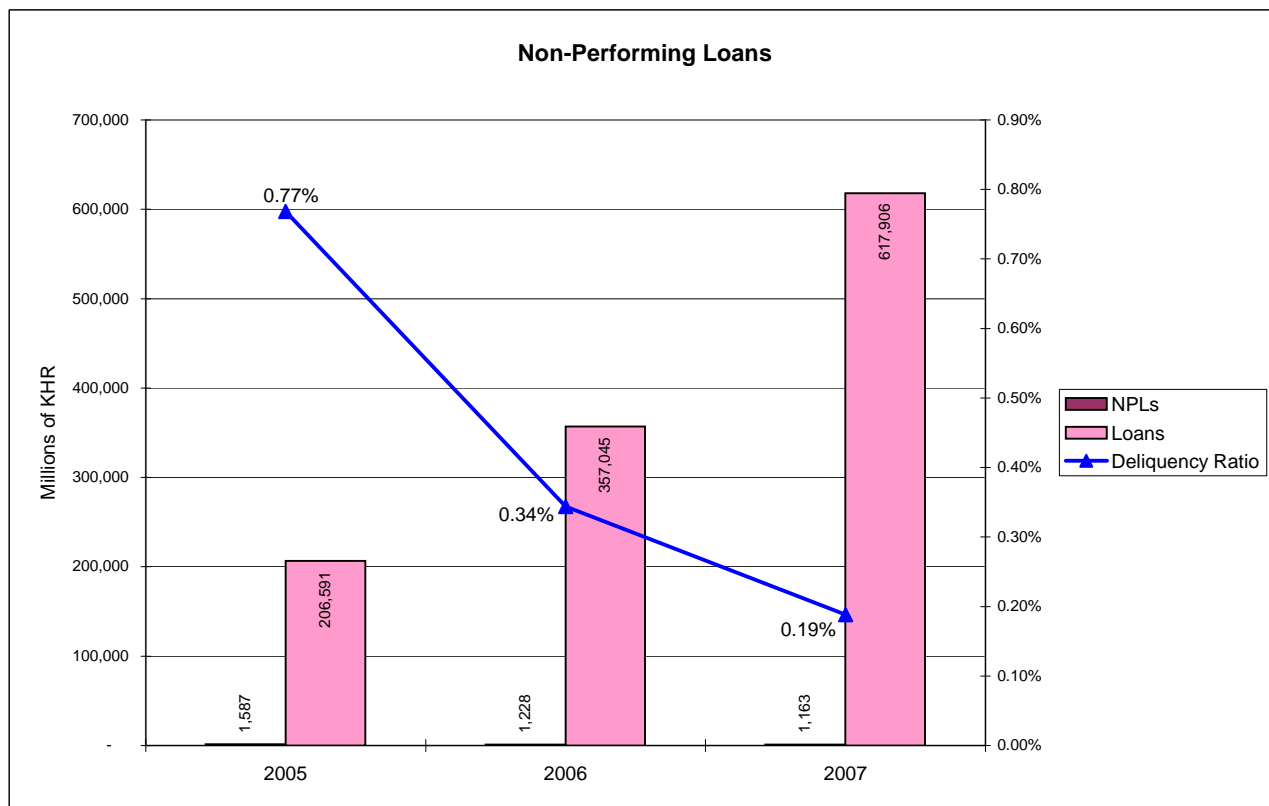
As of December 31

Table 28

(millions of KHR)

	2007			2006			2005		
	NPLs	Loans	Delinquency Ratio	NPLs	Loans	Delinquency Ratio	NPLs	Loans	Delinquency Ratio
Microfinance Institutions									
1 PRASAC	295	134,295	0.22%	212	89,416	0.24%	235	45,844	0.51%
2 AMRET	129	121,191	0.11%	43	71,167	0.06%	33	46,505	0.07%
3 Cambodia Enterprenur Building	123	89,887	0.14%	116	50,059	0.23%	140	25,860	0.54%
4 Hattakaksekar	119	56,704	0.21%	152	24,142	0.63%	220	15,096	1.46%
5 Thaneakea Phum Cambodia	136	48,275	0.28%	101	29,186	0.35%	274	18,202	1.51%
6 Vision Fund Cambodia	88	42,791	0.21%	69	24,322	0.28%	115	14,169	0.81%
7 Angkor Microherhvatho Kampuchea	23	41,795	0.06%	20	21,408	0.09%	5	10,175	0.05%
8 CREDIT	98	41,245	0.24%	393	18,747	2.10%	491	10,631	4.62%
9 SEILANITHIH	54	14,085	0.38%	8	7,077	0.11%	26	5,502	0.47%
10 CHC	21	7,109	0.30%	29	4,403	0.66%	-	2,089	0.00%
11 Intean Poalroath Rongroeng	40	7,022	0.57%	38	6,743	0.56%	-	2,551	0.00%
12 Entean Akpevath Pracheachun	-	5,846	0.00%	-	-	0.00%	-	-	0.00%
13 Cambodian Business Intergrate in Rural Development	27	3,479	0.78%	35	3,433	1.02%	44	2,603	1.69%
14 MAXIMA	8	3,227	0.25%	9	2,680	0.34%	2	1,601	0.12%
15 Pisit Akphiwat Sethakech	-	637	0.00%	-	898	0.00%	-	692	0.00%
16 Tong Fang Microfinance	2	318	0.63%	3	313	0.96%	2	387	0.52%
17 Farmer Union Development Fund	-	-	0.00%	-	3,051	0.00%	-	2,666	0.00%
Total	1,163	617,906	0.19%	1,228	357,045	0.34%	1,587	204,572	0.78%

Note: All figures are unaudited and as reported by MFIs



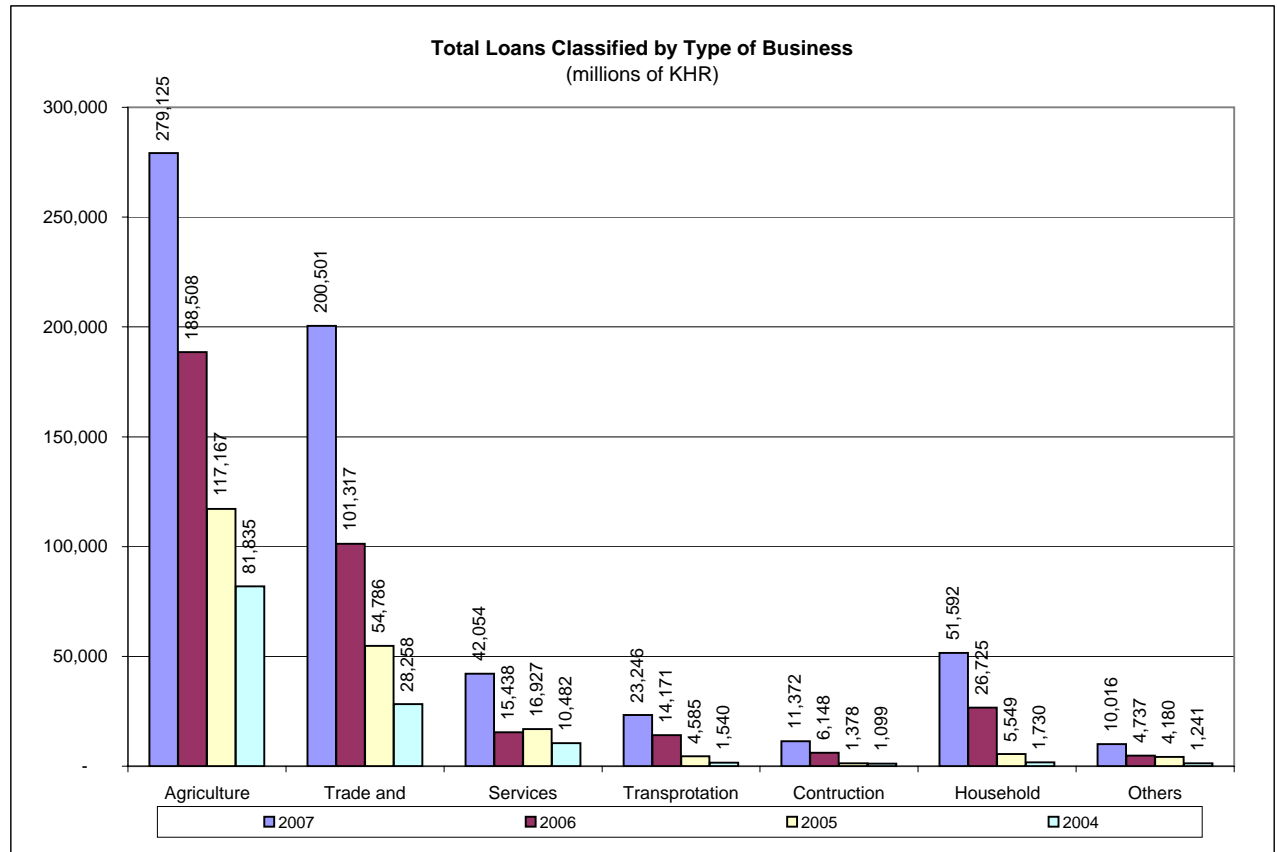
TOTAL LOANS CLASSIFIED BY TYPE OF BUSINESSES
As of December 31

Table 29

(millions of KHR)

Type of Businesses	2007		2006		2005		2004		Growth Rate (%)		
	Share	Share	Share	Share	Share	Share	Share	Share	2007/2006	2006/2005	2005/2004
1 Agriculture	279,125	45.17%	188,508	52.80%	117,167	57.27%	81,835	64.85%	48.07%	60.89%	43.17%
2 Trade and Commerce	200,501	32.45%	101,317	28.38%	54,786	26.78%	28,258	22.39%	97.89%	84.93%	93.88%
3 Services	42,054	6.81%	15,438	4.32%	16,927	8.27%	10,482	8.31%	172.41%	-8.80%	61.49%
4 Transprotation	23,246	3.76%	14,171	3.97%	4,585	2.24%	1,540	1.22%	64.04%	209.07%	197.73%
5 Contruction	11,372	1.84%	6,148	1.72%	1,378	0.67%	1,099	0.87%	84.97%	346.15%	25.39%
6 Household	51,592	8.35%	26,725	7.49%	5,549	2.71%	1,730	1.37%	93.05%	381.62%	220.75%
7 Others	10,016	1.62%	4,737	1.33%	4,180	2.04%	1,241	0.98%	111.44%	13.33%	236.83%
Total	617,906	100%	357,044	100%	204,572	100%	126,185	100%	73.06%	74.53%	62.12%

Note: All figures are unaudited and as reported by MFIs



LOAN CLASSIFIED BY TYPE OF BUSINESS

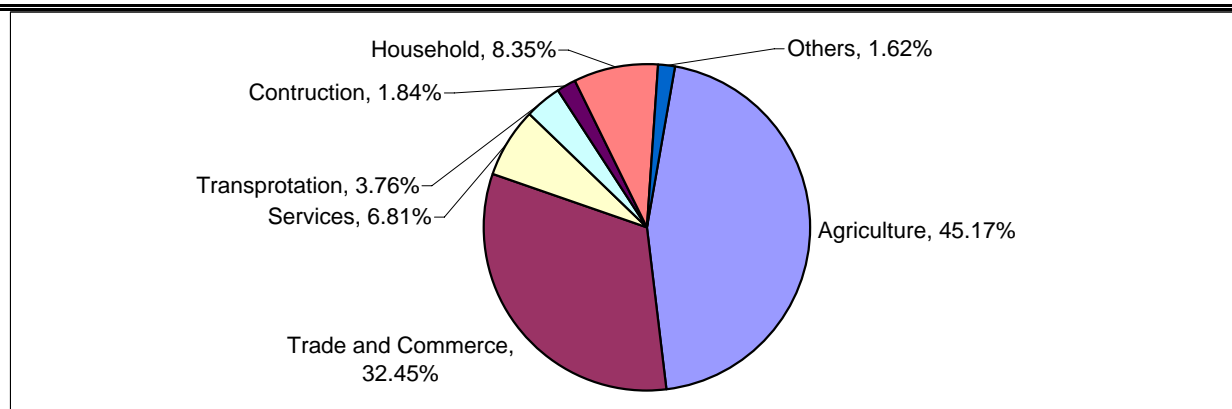
As of December 31, 2007

Table 30

(millions of KHR)

			Agriculture	Trade and Commerce	Service	Transportation	Construction	Household	Others	Total
Microfinance Institutions										
1	PRASAC	PRASAC	59,589.73	34,535.56	8,254.26	10,154.72	1,397.77	20,181.70	181.23	134,294.97
2	AMRET	AMRET	81,693.99	16,854.45	4,554.47	6,371.42	2,870.27	5,882.22	2963.86	121,190.68
3	Cambodia Enterprenur Building	CEB	14,412.47	36,485.33	19,057.51	3,217.70	4,593.89	10,660.88	1460.02	89,887.80
4	Hattakaksekar	HKL	14,381.41	21,991.23	4,552.74	2,202.41	1,002.59	10,814.82	1758.64	56,703.84
5	Thaneakea Phum Cambodia	TPC	30,479.88	13,469.38	1,737.54	225.93	397.82	198.41	1765.81	48,274.77
6	Vision Fund Cambodia	VFC	28,264.21	14,527.00	-	-	-	-	-	42,791.21
7	Angkor Microherhvatho Kampuchea	AMK	27,848.88	10,209.23	1,226.10	272.70	173.38	1,621.37	443.01	41,794.67
8	CREDIT	CREDIT	4,401.00	36,844.00	-	-	-	-	-	41,245.00
9	SEILANITHIH	SEILANITHIH	5,447.40	6,638.10	1,473.11	-	-	-	526.80	14,085.41
10	CHC	CHC	2,051.67	3,473.47	165.04	394.32	251.97	249.59	522.67	7,108.73
11	Intean Poalroath Rongroeng	IPR	7,022.13	-	-	-	-	-	-	7,022.13
12	Entean Akpevath Pracheachun	EAP	1,136.30	2,345.75	540.36	407.38	684.00	638.68	93.64	5,846.11
13	Cambodian Business Intergrate in Rural Development	CBIRD	1,199.43	2,227.27	-	-	-	-	53.15	3,479.85
14	MAXIMA	MAXIMA	619.07	817.31	492.89	-	-	1,297.81	-	3,227.08
15	Pisit Akphiwat Sethakech	PAS	553.09	83.56	-	-	-	-	-	636.65
16	Tong Fang Microfinance	TFM	24.35	-	-	-	-	46.69	246.96	318.00
17	Farmer Union Development Fund	FUDF	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total			279,125.01	200,501.64	42,054.02	23,246.58	11,371.69	51,592.17	10,015.79	617,906.90
As Percentage of Total Loans			45.17%	32.45%	6.81%	3.76%	1.84%	8.35%	1.62%	100%

Note: All figures are unaudited and as reported by MFIs



LOANS AS PERCENTAGE OF DEPOSIT

As of December 31

Table 31

(millions of KHR)

		2007			2006			2005			2004		
		Loans ¹	Deposits	Loans to Deposit Ratio	Loans ¹	Deposits	Loans to Deposit Ratio	Loans ¹	Deposits	Loans to Deposit Ratio	Loans ¹	Deposits	Loans to Deposit Ratio
Type of Businesses													
1 PRASAC	PRASAC	134,295	1,016	13218%	89,416	978	9143%	45,844	1,579	2903%	33,993	-	
2 AMRET	AMRET	121,191	3,522	3441%	71,167	1,360	5233%	46,505	794	5857%	31,246	748	4177%
3 Cambodia Enterprenur Building	CEB	89,887	5,609	1603%	50,059	2,198	2277%	25,860	824	3138%	14,926	730	2045%
4 Hattakaksekar	HKL	56,704	2,636	2151%	24,142	1,062	2273%	15,096	719	2100%	9,553	409	2336%
5 Thaneakea Phum Cambodia	TPC	48,275	461	10472%	29,186	561	5202%	18,202	2,078	876%	14,229	1,628	874%
6 Vision Fund Cambodia	VFC	42,791	595	7192%	24,322	-		14,169	2	708450%	6,300	24	26250%
7 Angkor Microherhvatho Kampuchea	AMK	41,795	517	8084%	21,408	177	12095%	10,175	47	21649%	4,851	14	34650%
8 CREDIT	CREDIT	41,245	4,766	865%	18,747	2,317	809%	10,631	1,454	731%	6,383	871	733%
9 SEILANITHIH	SEILANITHIH	14,085	1,096	1285%	7,077	822	861%	5,502	653	843%	4,453	874	509%
10 CHC	CHC	7,109	31	22932%	4,403	27	16307%	2,089	19	10995%	-	-	
11 Intean Poalroath Rongroeng	IPR	7,022	-		6,743	-		2,551	-		-	-	
12 Entean Akpevath Pracheachun	EAP	5,846	-		-	-		-	-		-	-	
13 Cambodian Business Intergrate in Rural Development	CBIRD	3,479	563	618%	3,433	489	702%	2,603	344	757%	-	-	
14 MAXIMA	MAXIMA	3,227	398	811%	2,680	421	637%	1,601	190	843%	-	-	
15 Pisit Akpkiwat Sethakech	PAS	637	0.1	637000%	898	-		692	-		-	-	
16 Tong Fang Microfinance	TFM	318	-		313	-		387	-		252	-	
17 Farmer Union Development Fund	FUDF	-	-		3,051	-		2,666	-		-	-	
TOTAL		617,906	21,210	2913%	357,045	10,412	3429%	204,572	8,703	2351%	126,186	5,298	2382%

Note: All figures are unaudited and as reported by MFIs

1: All loans (excluding accrued interest receivables)

Appendix 3A

RIEL AND FOREIGN CURRENCY INTEREST RATE ON LOANS

(As of December 2007)

(Rate per Annum)

No.	NAME OF BANKS	LOAN IN KHR					LOAN IN USD					OTHER FOREIGN CURRENCY				
		Daily	1 month	3 months	6 months	12 months	Daily	1 month	3 months	6 months	12 months	Daily	1 month	3 months	6 months	12 months
1	ACLEDA Bank PLC					24.00%					18.00%					24.00%
2	Advanced Bank of Asia Ltd.							14.00%	15.00%	16.00%	18.00%					
3	ANCO Specialized Bank										18.00%					
4	ANZ Royal Cambodia										9.14%					
5	CAIS Bank			21.60%					18.00%	18.00%	18.00%					
6	Cambodia Asia Bank Ltd.										18.00%					
7	Cambodia Mekong Bank Ltd.							14.40%	14.40%	14.40%	14.40%					
8	Cambodia Commercial Bank Ltd.							18.00%	18.00%	18.00%	18.00%					
9	Cambodian Development Spec. Bank							15.00%	15.00%	15.00%	15.00%					
10	Cambodian Public Bank Ltd.							18.00%	18.00%	18.00%	18.00%		18.00%	18.00%	18.00%	18.00%
11	Carako Bank Ltd.,										10.00%					
12	Canadia Bank Ltd.		24.00%	24.00%	24.00%	24.00%		18.00%	18.00%	18.00%	18.00%					
13	First Commercial Bank							13.00%	13.00%	13.00%	13.00%					
14	First Investment Specialized Bank								18.00%	18.00%	18.00%					
15	Foreign Trade Bank of Cambodia		18.00%	18.00%	18.00%	18.00%		18.00%	18.00%	18.00%	18.00%					
16	Krung Thai Bank Public Co. Ltd.										13.00%					10.00%
17	May Bank										15.00%					
18	FENG HENG S. M. E BANK LTD.							24.00%	24.00%	24.00%	24.00%					
19	Rural Development Bank					15.00%					12.00%					
20	Singapore Banking Corporation Ltd.								20.40%	20.40%	20.40%					
21	Union Commercial Bank Plc.								13.00%	13.00%	13.00%					
22	Vattanac Bank							11.00%	11.00%	11.00%	13.06%					
23	Prosperity Investment Specialized Bank							12.00%			12.00%					
	Average Rate		19.01%	19.19%	19.01%	22.26%		16.40%	16.76%	16.77%	16.02%		18.00%	18.00%	18.00%	20.84%

Appendix 3B

RIEL AND FOREIGN CURRENCY INTEREST RATE ON DEPOSITS

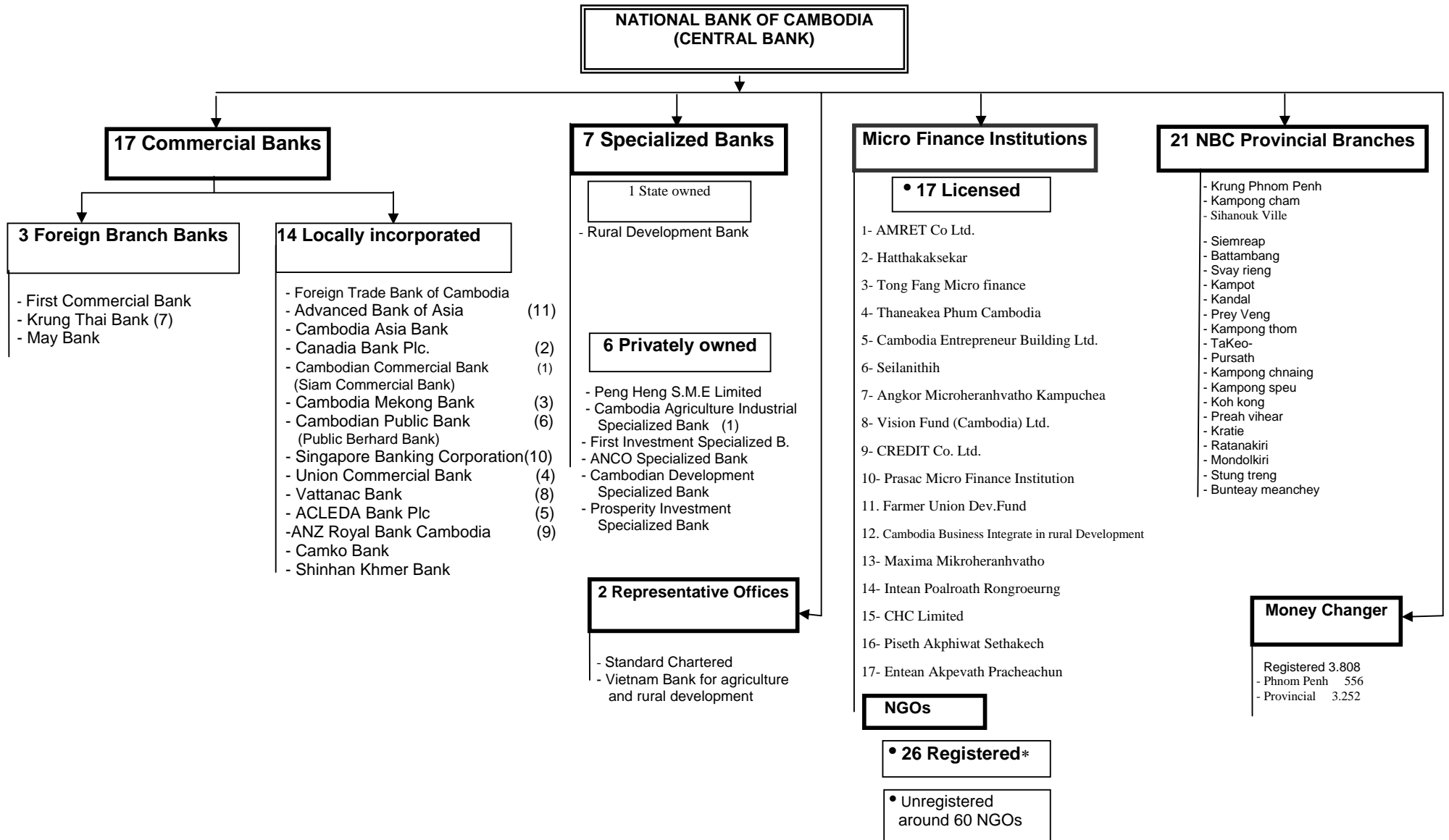
As of December 2007

(Rate per Annum)

N°	BANKS' NAME	Deposit in Riel					Deposit in USD					Other Foreign Currency				
		Saving	Fixed Deposits				Saving	Fixed Deposit				Saving	Fixed Deposit			
			1 month	3 months	6 months	12 months		1 month	3 months	6 months	12 months		1 month	3 months	6 months	12 months
1	Aceda Bank PLC	4.00%	5.00%	6.00%	7.00%	8.00%	2.00%	3.00%	4.00%	5.00%	6.00%	4.00%	5.00%	6.00%	7.00%	8.00%
2	Advanced Bank of Asia Ltd.		8.20%	8.25%			1.00%	2.50%	3.00%	4.00%	5.50%					
3	ANCO Specialized Bank															
4	ANZ Royal Bank Cambodia Ltd.	0.50%	4.55%	5.60%	6.55%	7.70%	0.50%	3.75%	4.00%	3.90%	3.65%		4.95%	5.06%	3.16%	5.41%
5	CAIS. Bank	4.00%		6.00%	7.00%	12.00%	2.00%		3.00%	3.50%	4.00%					
6	Cambodia Asia Bank Ltd.						2.50%	3.00%	4.00%	5.00%	6.00%					
7	Cambodia Mekong Bank Public Ltd	3.50%					2.00%	2.25%	2.75%	3.25%	3.50%	2.00%				
8	Cambodian Commercial Bank .Ltd	1.25%		1.50%			0.50%		3.00%	3.25%	3.25%	0.50%		1.00%		
9	Cambodian Development Spec. Bank															
10	Cambodian Public Bank Ltd.	1.00%					1.00%	3.50%	4.00%	5.00%	5.00%					
11	Camko Bank Ltd.,						1.50%	3.00%	3.75%	4.00%	5.00%					
12	Canadia Bank Plc.	2.00%		4.00%	5.00%	6.00%	0.75%	3.00%	4.00%	4.50%	6.00%					
13	First Commercial Bank PP.Branch						0.40%	1.25%	1.35%	1.45%	1.55%					
14	First Investment Specialized Bank.															
15	Foreign Trade Bank of Cambodia	1.50%		4.50%	5.50%	6.50%	0.75%	1.00%	3.00%	4.00%	5.00%					
16	Krung Thai Bank Public Co.,Ltd.						1.00%		1.50%	2.00%	2.00%			1.00%	1.00%	1.00%
17	MayBank P.P Branch						0.75%	1.75%	2.00%	2.50%	3.25%					
18	Peng Heng S.M.E Bank Ltd															
19	Rural Development Bank	1.50%	3.50%	4.00%	5.00%	6.00%	1.00%	3.00%	3.50%	4.00%	5.00%					
20	Singapore Banking Corporation						0.50%		3.50%	4.00%	5.00%					
21	Union Commercial Bank Plc.						1.00%		4.00%	5.00%	6.00%					
22	Vattanac Bank						1.00%	3.50%	4.00%	4.50%	6.00%					
23	Prosperity Investment Specialized Bank															
WEIGHTED AVERAGE		1.90%	4.85%	5.07%	6.00%	7.05%	1.02%	2.91%	3.64%	4.23%	4.91%	3.40%	4.97%	5.32%	4.71%	6.35%

Appendix 4: THE BANKING SYSTEM IN CAMBODIA

As at December 31 , 2007



*

<ul style="list-style-type: none">1- Agriculture & Tourism Development Association2- Aid Farmers Association3- Association for business initiative4- Association for development of diversified Khmer Nation5- Association of Samnang Rural Development6- Buddhism for Development Association and Supporting Environment7- Cambodia Community Saving Federation8- Cambodia Credit to Abolish Poverty Organization9- Cambodia Mutual10- Cambodia Rural Economic Development Organization11- Cambodia Women's Development Agency12- CICM Cambodia13- Crop Supporting National Association14- Islamic local development Organization	<ul style="list-style-type: none">15- Khmer rural development association16- Kratie women welfare association17- Lutheran world federation organization18- Ministry of rural Development Credit Scheme19- Northwest Development Association20- Rural development association21- Rural Economic Development22- Rural Family Development23- Rural Development Association24- Ta Ong soybean development association25- Women's saving and development cooperation26- Cambodia Economic Network
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BANK BRANCHES	No	CLOSED BANKS 23	Dated of withdrawal
(1) Battambang, Siemreap, Sihanouk ville	3	1-Credit Bank of Cambodia license withdrawn	06-May-95
(2) Olympic,Sihanouk ville, Kampong Cham, Battambang, Pailin, Charle De Gaule, Siemreap, Poipet, Kampot, Sorya, Banteaymeanchey, Pochentong, Krong Takmao, Kompong Chhnang, Neak Loeung	15	2-Cambodia development Bank (voluntary liquidated)	24-Jun-96
(3) Regency square, Siemreap, Sihanouk ville, Daun Penh,Phsar Kandal	5	3-Royal Cambodia bank (voluntary liquidated)	1996
(4) Sihanouk ville, Siemreap, Battambang	3	4-Municipal Bank (Closed)	04-Apr-98
(5) ACLEDA Bank: Provincial branches	30	5-Siam City Bank P.Penh branch (ceased operation)	01-Nov-98
(6) Siemreap, Sihanouk Ville, Battambang,Olympic,Kg.Cham,Takhmau, Chbar Ampaov, Monivong Service, Tel Thla, Poi Pet	10	6-P.T.Lippo Bank P.Penh branch (ceased operation)	25-Jun-99
(7) Siemreap (Sub-Branch)	1	7-Chansavangwonk Bank Corporation (Voluntary liquidated)	31-Jul-00
(8) Siemreap	1	8-Cambodia bank International (Voluntary liquidated)	31-Jul-00
(9) Independence Monument, Riverside, Olympic Market, Kramoun Sar Siemreap,Sihanouk Vill,Battambang,Teuk Thla	12	9-Cambodia Farmers Bank (Compulsory liquidated)	31-Jul-00
(10)Neru, Siemreap	2	10-Angkor Bank (Voluntary liquidated)	31-Jul-00
(l) Takhmau	1	11-Global Commercial Bank (Voluntary liquidated)	08-Dec-00
(11) Siemreap	1	12-Great International Bank Ltd. (Voluntary liquidated)	08-Dec-00
Total	84	13-Pacific Commercial bank Ltd. (Voluntary liquidated)	08-Dec-00
		14-Phnom Penh City Bank (Voluntary liquidated)	08-Dec-00
		15-Bangkok Bank Public Co.Ltd.P.P branch (Voluntary liquidated)	08-Dec-00
		16-Rich Nation Bank (Compulsory liquidated)	08-Dec-00
		17-Agriculture-Commercial bank (Compulsory liquidated)	08-Dec-00
		18-Thai Farmers B.Public Co.Ltd.P.P branch (Voluntary liquidated)	30-Mar-01
		19-First Oversea Bank (Compulsory liquidated)	19-Mar-02
		20-Singapore Commercial Bank (Voluntary liquidated)	19-Mar-02
		21-Emperor International Bank (Voluntary liquidated)	04-Apr-02
		22-Standard Chartered Bank downgrade to representative Office	01-May-02
		23-Credit Agricole Indosuez Bank (Voluntary liquidated)	18-Sep-02

Appendix 5

Core Principles for Effective Banking Supervision (The Basel Core Principles)

Foreword to the review

1. This document is the revised version of the *Core Principles for Effective Banking Supervision*, which the Basel Committee on Banking Supervision (the Committee)¹ originally published in September 1997. Along with the *Core Principles Methodology*², the Core Principles have been used by countries as a benchmark for assessing the quality of their supervisory systems and for identifying future work to be done to achieve a baseline level of sound supervisory practices. Experience has shown that self-assessments of countries' compliance with the Core Principles have proven helpful for the authorities, in particular in identifying regulatory and supervisory shortcomings and setting priorities for addressing them. The revision of the Basel Core Principles provides an additional reason for countries to conduct such self-assessments. The Core Principles have also been used by the IMF and the World Bank in the context of the Financial Sector Assessment Program to assess countries' banking supervision systems and practices. Since 1997, however, significant changes have occurred in banking regulation, much experience has been gained with implementing the Core Principles in individual countries, and new regulatory issues, insights and gaps in regulation have become apparent, often resulting in new Committee publications. These developments have made it necessary to update the Core Principles and the associated assessment Methodology.

2. In conducting this review of the Core Principles and their Methodology, the Committee was motivated by a desire to ensure continuity and comparability with the 1997 framework. The 1997 framework has functioned well and is seen to have withstood the test of time. Thus the intention was not to radically rewrite the Core Principles but rather to focus on those areas where adjustments to the existing framework were required to ensure their continued relevance. The review does not in any way call into question the validity of previous work already conducted, not least country assessments and reform agendas based on the 1997 framework.

3. Another aim of the review was to enhance – where possible – consistency between the

¹ The Basel Committee on Banking Supervision is a committee of banking supervisory authorities which was established by the central bank Governors of the G10 countries in 1975. It is made up of senior representatives of banking supervisory authorities and central banks from Belgium, Canada, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, the United Kingdom and the United States. It usually meets at the Bank for International Settlements in Basel, where its permanent secretariat is located.

² In addition to the Principles themselves, the Committee developed more detailed guidance on assessing compliance with individual Principles, in the *Core Principles Methodology* document, first published in 1999 and also updated as part of this review.

Core Principles and the corresponding standards for securities and insurance as well as for anti-money laundering and transparency. Sectoral core principles, however, are designed to focus on key risk areas and supervisory priorities, which differ from sector to sector, and legitimate differences have to remain.

4. To conduct this review, the Committee acted in close consultation with, and built on the work of, the Core Principles Liaison Group, a working group that regularly brings together senior representatives from Committee member countries, non-G10 supervisory authorities, the IMF and the World Bank. The Committee consulted other international standard-setting bodies – the IAIS, IOSCO, the FATF and the CPSS – during the preparation of drafts. Regional groups of supervisors were invited to comment.³ Before finalising the text, the Committee conducted a broad consultation that was open to national supervisory authorities, central banks, international trade associations, academia and other interested parties.

The Core Principles

5. The Core Principles are a framework of minimum standards for sound supervisory practices and are considered universally applicable.⁴ The Committee drew up the Core Principles and the Methodology as its contribution to strengthening the global financial system. Weaknesses in the banking system of a country, whether developing or developed, can threaten financial stability both within that country and internationally. The Committee believes that implementation of the Core Principles by all countries would be a significant step towards improving financial stability domestically and internationally and provide a good basis for further development of effective supervisory systems.

6. The Basel Core Principles define 25 principles that are needed for a supervisory system to be effective. Those principles are broadly categorised into seven groups: Objectives, independence, powers, transparency and cooperation (principle 1); Licensing and structure (principles 2 to 5); Prudential regulation and requirements (principles 6 to 18); Methods of ongoing banking supervision (principles 19 to 21); Accounting and disclosure (principle 22); Corrective and remedial powers of supervisors (principle 23); Consolidated and cross-border banking supervision (principles 24 and 25). The principles are:⁵

³ The Arab Committee on Banking Supervision, the Association of Supervisors of Banks of the Americas (ASBA), the Caribbean Group of Banking Supervisors, the EMEAP Working Group on Banking Supervision, the Group of Banking Supervisors from Central and Eastern European Countries, the Group of French-speaking Banking Supervisors, the Gulf Cooperation Council Banking Supervisors' Committee, the Islamic Financial Services Board, the Offshore Group of Banking Supervisors, the Regional Supervisory Group of Central Asia and Transcaucasia, the SADC Subcommittee of Bank Supervisors, the SEANZA Forum of Banking Supervisors, the Committee of Banking Supervisors in West and Central Africa and the Association of Financial Supervisors of Pacific Countries.

⁴ The Core Principles are conceived as a voluntary framework of minimum standards for sound supervisory practices; national authorities are free to put in place supplementary measures that they deem necessary to achieve effective supervision in their jurisdictions.

⁵ Further definitions and explanations of the content of the Principles are provided in the document *Core Principles Methodology*.

Principle 1 – Objectives, independence, powers, transparency and cooperation:

An effective system of banking supervision will have clear responsibilities and objectives for each authority involved in the supervision of banks. Each such authority should possess operational independence, transparent processes, sound governance and adequate resources, and be accountable for the discharge of its duties. A suitable legal framework for banking supervision is also necessary, including provisions relating to authorisation of banking establishments and their ongoing supervision; powers to address compliance with laws as well as safety and soundness concerns; and legal protection for supervisors. Arrangements for sharing information between supervisors and protecting the confidentiality of such information should be in place.

Principle 2 – Permissible activities: The permissible activities of institutions that are licensed and subject to supervision as banks must be clearly defined and the use of the word “bank” in names should be controlled as far as possible.

Principle 3 – Licensing criteria: The licensing authority must have the power to set criteria and reject applications for establishments that do not meet the standards set. The licensing process, at a minimum, should consist of an assessment of the ownership structure and governance of the bank and its wider group, including the fitness and propriety of Board members and senior management, its strategic and operating plan, internal controls and risk management, and its projected financial condition, including its capital base. Where the proposed owner or parent organisation is a foreign bank, the prior consent of its home country supervisor should be obtained.

Principle 4 – Transfer of significant ownership: The supervisor has the power to review and reject any proposals to transfer significant ownership or controlling interests held directly or indirectly in existing banks to other parties.

Principle 5 – Major acquisitions: The supervisor has the power to review major acquisitions or investments by a bank, against prescribed criteria, including the establishment of cross-border operations, and confirming that corporate affiliations or structures do not expose the bank to undue risks or hinder effective supervision.

Principle 6 – Capital adequacy: Supervisors must set prudent and appropriate minimum capital adequacy requirements for banks that reflect the risks that the bank undertakes, and must define the components of capital, bearing in mind its ability to absorb losses. At least for internationally active banks, these requirements must not be less than those established in the applicable Basel requirement.

Principle 7 – Risk management process: Supervisors must be satisfied that banks and banking groups have in place a comprehensive risk management process

(including Board and senior management oversight) to identify, evaluate, monitor and control or mitigate all material risks and to assess their overall capital adequacy in relation to their risk profile. These processes should be commensurate with the size and complexity of the institution.

Principle 8 – Credit risk: Supervisors must be satisfied that banks have a credit risk management process that takes into account the risk profile of the institution, with prudent policies and processes to identify, measure, monitor and control credit risk (including counterparty risk). This would include the granting of loans and making of investments, the evaluation of the quality of such loans and investments, and the ongoing management of the loan and investment portfolios.

Principle 9 – Problem assets, provisions and reserves: Supervisors must be satisfied that banks establish and adhere to adequate policies and processes for managing problem assets and evaluating the adequacy of provisions and reserves.

Principle 10 – Large exposure limits: Supervisors must be satisfied that banks have policies and processes that enable management to identify and manage concentrations within the portfolio, and supervisors must set prudential limits to restrict bank exposures to single counterparties or groups of connected counterparties.

Principle 11 – Exposures to related parties: In order to prevent abuses arising from exposures (both on balance sheet and off balance sheet) to related parties and to address conflict of interest, supervisors must have in place requirements that banks extend exposures to related companies and individuals on an arm's length basis; these exposures are effectively monitored; appropriate steps are taken to control or mitigate the risks; and write-offs of such exposures are made according to standard policies and processes.

Principle 12 – Country and transfer risks: Supervisors must be satisfied that banks have adequate policies and processes for identifying, measuring, monitoring and controlling country risk and transfer risk in their international lending and investment activities, and for maintaining adequate provisions and reserves against such risks.

Principle 13 – Market risks: Supervisors must be satisfied that banks have in place policies and processes that accurately identify, measure, monitor and control market risks; supervisors should have powers to impose specific limits and/or a specific capital charge on market risk exposures, if warranted.

Principle 14 – Liquidity risk: Supervisors must be satisfied that banks have a liquidity management strategy that takes into account the risk profile of the

institution, with prudent policies and processes to identify, measure, monitor and control liquidity risk, and to manage liquidity on a day-to-day basis. Supervisors require banks to have contingency plans for handling liquidity problems.

Principle 15 – Operational risk: Supervisors must be satisfied that banks have in place risk management policies and processes to identify, assess, monitor and control/mitigate operational risk. These policies and processes should be commensurate with the size and complexity of the bank.

Principle 16 – Interest rate risk in the banking book: Supervisors must be satisfied that banks have effective systems in place to identify, measure, monitor and control interest rate risk in the banking book, including a well defined strategy that has been approved by the Board and implemented by senior management; these should be appropriate to the size and complexity of such risk.

Principle 17 – Internal control and audit: Supervisors must be satisfied that banks have in place internal controls that are adequate for the size and complexity of their business. These should include clear arrangements for delegating authority and responsibility; separation of the functions that involve committing the bank, paying away its funds, and accounting for its assets and liabilities; reconciliation of these processes; safeguarding the bank's assets; and appropriate independent internal audit and compliance functions to test adherence to these controls as well as applicable laws and regulations.

Principle 18 – Abuse of financial services: Supervisors must be satisfied that banks have adequate policies and processes in place, including strict "know-your-customer" rules, that promote high ethical and professional standards in the financial sector and prevent the bank from being used, intentionally or unintentionally, for criminal activities.

Principle 19 – Supervisory approach: An effective banking supervisory system requires that supervisors develop and maintain a thorough understanding of the operations of individual banks and banking groups, and also of the banking system as a whole, focusing on safety and soundness, and the stability of the banking system.

Principle 20 – Supervisory techniques: An effective banking supervisory system should consist of on-site and off-site supervision and regular contacts with bank management.

Principle 21 – Supervisory reporting: Supervisors must have a means of collecting, reviewing and analysing prudential reports and statistical returns from banks on both a solo and a consolidated basis, and a means of independent

verification of these reports, through either on-site examinations or use of external experts.

Principle 22 – Accounting and disclosure: Supervisors must be satisfied that each bank maintains adequate records drawn up in accordance with accounting policies and practices that are widely accepted internationally, and publishes, on a regular basis, information that fairly reflects its financial condition and profitability.

Principle 23 – Corrective and remedial powers of supervisors: Supervisors must have at their disposal an adequate range of supervisory tools to bring about timely corrective actions. This includes the ability, where appropriate, to revoke the banking licence or to recommend its revocation.

Principle 24 – Consolidated supervision: An essential element of banking supervision is that supervisors supervise the banking group on a consolidated basis, adequately monitoring and, as appropriate, applying prudential norms to all aspects of the business conducted by the group worldwide.

Principle 25 – Home-host relationships: Cross-border consolidated supervision requires cooperation and information exchange between home supervisors and the various other supervisors involved, primarily host banking supervisors. Banking supervisors must require the local operations of foreign banks to be conducted to the same standards as those required of domestic institutions.

7. The Core Principles are neutral with regard to different approaches to supervision, so long as the overriding goals are achieved. The Principles are not designed to cover all the needs and circumstances of every banking system. Instead, specific country circumstances should be more appropriately considered in the context of the assessments and in the dialogue between assessors and country authorities.

8. National authorities should apply the Principles in the supervision of all banking organisations within their jurisdictions.⁶ Individual countries, in particular those with advanced markets and institutions, may expand upon the Principles in order to achieve best supervisory practice.

9. A high degree of compliance with the Principles should foster overall financial system stability; however, this will not guarantee it, nor will it prevent the failure of individual banks. Banking supervision cannot, and should not, provide an assurance that banks will not fail. In a market economy, failures are part of risk-taking.

⁶ In countries where non-bank financial institutions provide deposit and lending services similar to those of banks, many of the Principles set out in this document would also be appropriate to such non-bank financial institutions. However it is also acknowledged that some of these categories of institutions may be regulated differently from banks as long as they do not hold, collectively, a significant proportion of deposits in a financial system.

10. The Committee stands ready to encourage work at the national level to implement the Principles in conjunction with other supervisory bodies and interested parties. The Committee invites the international financial institutions and donor agencies to use the Principles in assisting individual countries to strengthen their supervisory arrangements. The Committee will continue to collaborate closely with the IMF and the World Bank in their monitoring of the implementation of the Committee's prudential standards. The Committee is also committed to further enhancing its interaction with supervisors from non-G10 countries.

Preconditions for effective banking supervision

11. An effective system of banking supervision needs to be based on a number of external elements, or preconditions. These preconditions, although mostly outside the direct jurisdiction of the supervisors, have a direct impact on the effectiveness of supervision in practice. Where shortcomings exist, supervisors should make the government aware of these and their actual or potential negative repercussions for the supervisory objectives. Supervisors should also react, as part of their normal business with the aim to mitigate the effects of such shortcomings on the efficiency of regulation and supervision of banks. These external elements include:

- sound and sustainable macroeconomic policies;
- a well developed public infrastructure;
- effective market discipline; and
- mechanisms for providing an appropriate level of systemic protection (or public safety net).

12. Sound macroeconomic policies must be the foundation of a stable financial system. This is not within the competence of banking supervisors. Supervisors will, however, need to react if they perceive that existing policies are undermining the safety and soundness of the banking system.

13. A well developed public infrastructure needs to comprise the following elements, which, if not adequately provided, can contribute to the weakening of financial systems and markets, or frustrate their improvement:

- a system of business laws, including corporate, bankruptcy, contract, consumer protection and private property laws, which is consistently enforced and provides a mechanism for the fair resolution of disputes;
- comprehensive and well defined accounting principles and rules that command wide international acceptance;

- a system of independent audits for companies of significant size, to ensure that users of financial statements, including banks, have independent assurance that the accounts provide a true and fair view of the financial position of the company and are prepared according to established accounting principles, with auditors held accountable for their work;
- an efficient and independent judiciary, and well regulated accounting, auditing and legal professions;
- well defined rules governing, and adequate supervision of, other financial markets and, where appropriate, their participants; and
- a secure and efficient payment and clearing system for the settlement of financial transactions where counterparty risks are controlled.

14. Effective market discipline depends, in part, on adequate flows of information to market participants, appropriate financial incentives to reward well managed institutions, and arrangements that ensure that investors are not insulated from the consequences of their decisions. Among the issues to be addressed are corporate governance and ensuring that accurate, meaningful, transparent and timely information is provided by borrowers to investors and creditors. Market signals can be distorted and discipline undermined if governments seek to influence or override commercial decisions, particularly lending decisions, to achieve public policy objectives. In these circumstances, it is important that, if guarantees are provided for such lending, they are disclosed and arrangements are made to compensate financial institutions when policy loans cease to perform.

15. In general, deciding on the appropriate level of systemic protection is a policy question to be addressed by the relevant authorities (including the central bank), particularly where it may result in a commitment of public funds. Supervisors will normally have a role to play because of their in-depth knowledge of the institutions involved. It is important to draw a clear distinction between this systemic protection (or safety net) role and day-to-day supervision of solvent institutions. In handling systemic issues, it will be necessary to address, on the one hand, risks to confidence in the financial system and contagion to otherwise sound institutions and, on the other hand, the need to minimise the distortion to market signals and discipline.⁷ In many countries, the framework for systemic protection includes a system of deposit insurance. Provided such a system is carefully designed to limit moral hazard, it can contribute to public confidence in the system and thus limit contagion from banks in distress.

⁷ See BCBS, *Supervisory guidance on dealing with weak banks*, March 2002.

APPENDIX 6 ELECTRONIC BANKING

1. Introduction

During 1960s, U.S. banks were offering incentives to their clients into using automatic teller machines (ATM). No one wanted to use them though, because machines lack the warmth and personal touch of a human teller.

However today, of course, nearly everyone uses ATM machines to get cash, deposit money, or transfer funds. There are banking products and services that are rapidly becoming more and more useful to busy people who do not have the time to go to a bank in person and wait in line to see a teller.

Mobile banking allows an account holder to check on balances, make transfers, listen to transaction histories, and much more. Customers can do all of this after the bank has closed, including weekends. Online banking offers customers the same services as mobile banking by accessing an account online through the internet browser. Electronic banking, or e-banking, can be done without cash or checks.¹

So, electronic banking is the delivery of banking products and services to customers through electronic medium.

2. Using Electronic Banking

Recently, most of banking institutions have their own web sites which use to provide static information about the institution and their products. Their Internet Web sites were primarily a collection of product brochures and press releases. However, a number of both large and small banks in developed countries have recently begun experimenting with using the Internet as an alternative delivery channel to provide electronic banking services.

There are various forms of electronic banking services, for instance ATM machine, Mobile Banking, Personal Computer Banking, Point of Sale transfer, Online Banking, etc which is offered by commercial banks for facilitating banking services.

a) Automatic Teller Machine (ATM)

ATM is designed to perform the most important function of bank. It is operated by plastic card with its special features.² ATM terminal enable customers or card holders to withdraw cash, deposit, transfer, check balance 24 hour and 7 days a week. In order to use these services, card holders, firstly, insert an ATM card and enter PIN (Personal Identification Number). Secondly, card holder selects a service you want to perform. Finally, when the transaction is finished, ATM machine will eject the ATM card and then you pull out your ATM card immediately. ATM itself can provide information about customers account and also receive instructions from customers.

¹ Barbara and Christopher A. Warnasch, *Fluently English, The Evolution of electronic banking*

² e-banking, <http://www.worlddjute.com/ebank.html>, retrieved on March 03, 2008

In Cambodia, the first ATM machine has been introduced by Canadia Bank since June 2004. In 2007, there are 177 ATMs terminal have been installed in Cambodia by 10 commercial banks. Most to them were in Phnom Penh city, the other city and crowded area. The percentage growing of ATMs terminal is 105% as compare to those in 2006.

b) Point of Sale (POS) transfer

POS is one form of electronic banking used to pay for purchase with debit card or which maybe an ATM card or credit card. The process is immediatly transferring money out of your account to the merchant account.

POS transfers are increasing rapidly all over the world. In the Cambodia the number of POS terminals climbed during 2006 and 2007 to 1,667. The majority of the recently installed POS terminals have appeared in supermarket, restaurant, hotel, and gasoline stations.

c) Mobile Banking

Mobile banking is a term used for performing balance checks, account transactions, payments etc. via a mobile device such as a mobile phone. Mobile banking today is most often performed via short message service (SMS) or the Mobile Internet but can also use special programs downloaded to the mobile device.³ Today, there are no banks that provide mobile banking services in Cambodia yet event mobile telephone company are increasing and competing in the market. However a few commercial banks have planned to offer this such service.

d) Online Banking

Online Banking offers you the same service as the other form of electronic banking. Internet Banking uses secure Web browser software such as Netscape Navigator or Internet Explorer. These browsers enable consumers to access their account information through their online bank's Web site from anywhere and anytime. The following services are mostly available on the internet banking which included balance inquiries, transaction history, transfer funds between linked accounts, and ordering account statements.

Most of banks in Cambodia have established their own web site to provide products and services information of their banks. Furthermore, ANZ Royal bank is the only local bank that offer internet banking services since 2005.

3. The Internet and Security

The concern issued for banks which provide electronic banking is the security over the networks. In fact, it could be argued that the online banking has grown slowly. Why? Because financial institutions were willing to wait until issues such as security had been more clearly addressed by this new and very low-cost delivery system.⁴

³ Mobile Banking, http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mobile_banking.thml, retrieved on 4/02/08

⁴ Brain Nixon and Mary Dixon (2000), *SAMS Teach Yourself Today e-banking*

However, most of commercial bank in the developed and developing country has provided electronic banking products and services such as ATMs, POS, and Electronic Fund Transfers (EFT) etc.

In order to be safe in using electronic banking, customers should never share personal information like PIN numbers, passwords etc with someone, including employee of the bank.

4. Conclusion

Electronic banking was introduced since 1960s by US banks. ATM, POS, Mobile Banking, Internet Banking are example of electronic banking products and services. The securities are still the concerns of banks and financial institutions and customers that use those electronic banking. While electronic banking can provide a number benefits for customers and new business opportunities for banks⁵, it is also poses new challenges for banks itself and banking regulator.

⁵ *IMF Policy Discussion Paper on Issues in Electronic Banking by Andrea Scheachter, March 2002*