



Support to an Enabling Business Environment for MSMEs Development & Financial Inclusion



NBFIs Investment Readiness – March 21st, 2023









Training Outline

- Facts and Figures
- Concessional Financing
- Funding Options for NBFI
- The process: from term sheet to contracting
- Are you ready for getting investments?
- Access to Finance Toolkit
- Case studies
- Conclusion





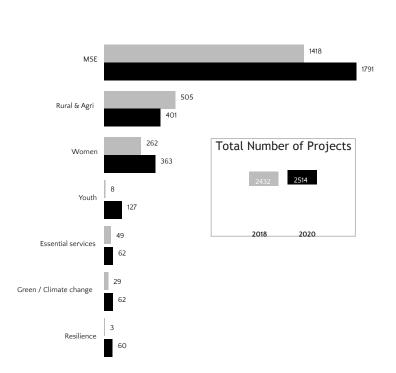


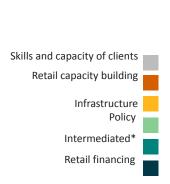
What do international financial inclusion funders fund? (Themes and funding purpose)

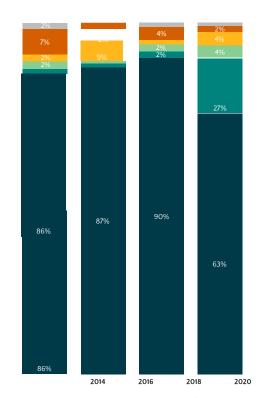
2020 CGAP Cross-Border Funder Survey

GLOBAL SNAPSHOT

Number of projects by theme (2018-2020) Funding composition by funding purpose (2014-2020)







Notes: Data reflects project commitments converted to USD. More than one theme may be associated with the same project. MSE = Micro and small enterprises.; Rural & Agri = Rural and agricultural finance.

Reported funding purpose is defined as follows: **Retail Financing**: Direct funding to retail providers to finance their operations and growth; **Retail capacity building**: Direct efforts to strengthen retail providers to become more sustainable and deliver better and more responsible products; **Infrastructure**: Funding for all forms of infrastructure as well as support functions that advance financial inclusion; **Skills and capacity of clients**: Building the knowledge, skills, and behavior of clients; **Policy**: Regulation and supervision, government strategies and policies, consumer protection, advocacy; **Intermediated**: Financing for retail providers channeled through intermediaties. * The intermediated classification was enhanced in the 2020 edition and is therefore not analogous to previous editions.



GLOBAL



Who do international financial inclusion funders fund?

2020 CGAP Cross-Border Funder Survey

GLOBAL

Financial inclusion funding recipients (2014-2020)

Trends in commitments by recipient type Funding composition by recipient type



Source: CGAP Cross-Border Funder Survey 2014-2020, n=18 funders

Notes: Data reflects project commitments converted to USD. Other intermediary = Other intermediary e.g. bank, apex; Other = Service providers, contractors, etc.



GLOBAL



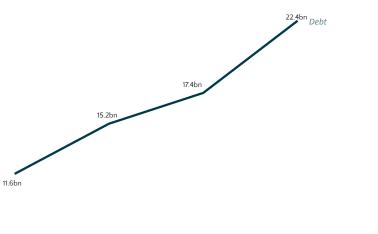
How do international financial inclusion funders fund?

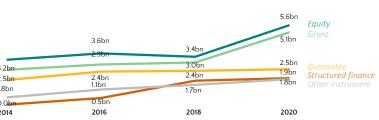
2020 CGAP Cross-Border Funder Survey

GLOBAL

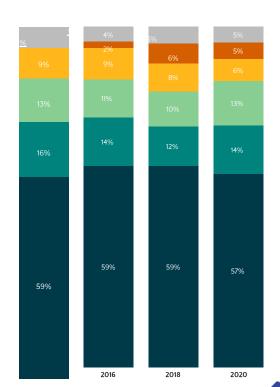
Financial inclusion funding instruments (2014-2020)

Trends in commitments by instrument Funding composition by instrument









Source: CGAP Cross-Border Funder Survey 2014-2020, n=18 funders

Notes: Data reflects project commitments converted to USD. Other instruments include green bonds, compound bonds, etc.



cgap.org/fundersurvey



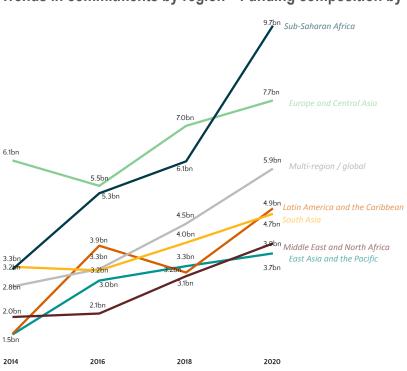
Where do international financial inclusion funders fund?

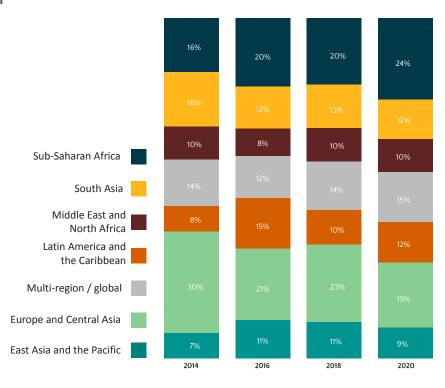
2020 CGAP Cross-Border Funder Survey

GLOBAL

Geographic allocation of financial inclusion funding (2014-2020)

Trends in commitments by region Funding composition by region





Source: CGAP Cross-Border Funder Survey 2014-2020, n=18 funders

Notes: Data reflects project commitments converted to USD.



GLOBAL



How much international funding is going to support digital financial services (DFS)?

2020 CGAP Cross-Border Funder Survey

GLOBAL

DFS funding commitments (2020)

DFS funding composition by region

O 30bn

Latin America and the Caribbean

Sub-Saharan Africa

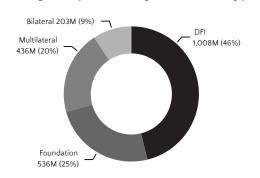
O 29bn

South Asia

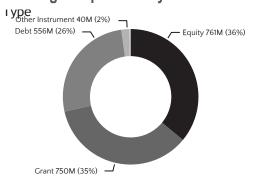
Total DFS commitments: 2.2bn

5% of total reported financial inclusion commitments in 2020

DFS funding composition by funder subtype



DFS funding composition by instrument



Source: CGAP Cross-Border Funder Survey 2020, n=16 out of 18 funders surveyed with eligible DFS commitments

Notes: Data reflects project commitments converted to USD. Other instruments include green bonds, compound bonds, etc.

of total reported financi commitments in





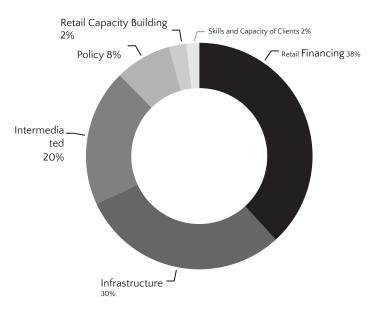
How much international funding is going to support digital financial services (DFS)?

2020 CGAP Cross-Border Funder Survey

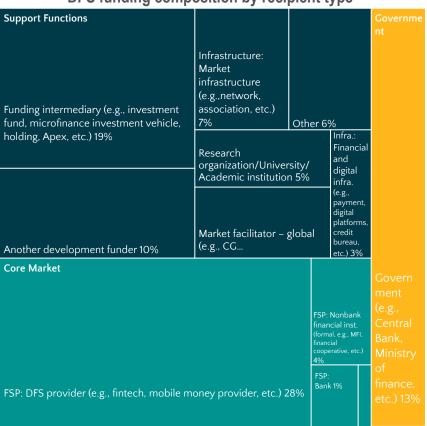
GLOBAL

DFS funding commitments (2020)

DFS funding composition by purpose



DFS funding composition by recipient type



Source: CGAP Cross-Border Funder Survey 2020, n=16 out of 18 funders surveyed with eligible DFS commitments

Notes: Data reflects project commitments converted to USD. Reported funding purpose is defined as follows: **Retail Financing**: Direct funding to retail providers to finance their operations and growth; **Retail capacity building**: Direct efforts to strengthen retail providers to become more sustainable and deliver better and more responsible products; **Infrastructure**: Funding for all forms of infrastructure as well as support functions that advance financial inclusion; **Skills and capacity of clients**: Building the knowledge, skills, and behavior of clients; **Policy**: Regulation and supervision, government strategies and policies, consumer protection, advocacy; **Intermediated**: Financing for retail providers channeled through intermediated classification was enhanced in the 2020 edition and is therefore not analogous to previous editions. DFS projects are classified by the primary



cgap.org/fundersurvey





Concessional Financing

What is concessional financing?

The aim of concessional financing is to promote economic development and poverty reduction by providing access to affordable financing for projects and programs that might not be feasible with commercial loans.

Concessional financing refers to a type of financial assistance that is provided to developing countries or other eligible borrowers on more favorable terms than conventional loans

Concessional financing may be provided by governments, multilateral development banks, or other international organizations.

The terms of concessional financing may include lower interest rates, longer repayment periods, and more flexible terms than traditional commercial loans.

Concessional financing can be used for a variety of purposes, including infrastructure development, education, healthcare, and social programs. It is often targeted towards the most vulnerable populations, such as women, children, and marginalized communities.



Concessional Financing

More favorable terms and conditions

Lower interest rates

Longer repayment periods

Grace periods

Flexible repayment terms

Grant financing











Obstacles for NBFIs financing

- Lack of knowledge on international funding tickets and institutions
- Under-developed NBFIs impeding them from accessing credit lines
- High cost for lending from local banks
- Registration / legal status of some NBFIs
- NBFIs are starting to recover from the COVID-19 crisis, but still there is pressure on asset quality.
- Questions remain about how restructured portfolios will impact NBFIs' longer-term solvency.
- Another crisis is on the horizon due to increased food prices, interest rates, and bottlenecks in supply chains.





Types and Tiers of NBFIs

Δ

Tier A

Well structured MFIs, regulated and sustainable with profitability.



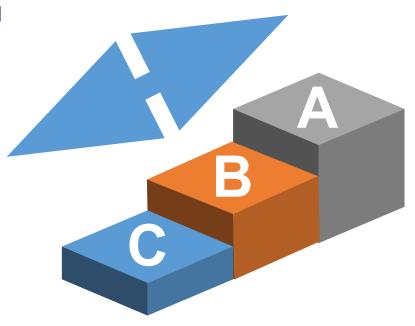
Tier B

Less structured, sustainable, low leveraged,



Tier C

NGO and not for profit MFIs, Regulated, unsustainable

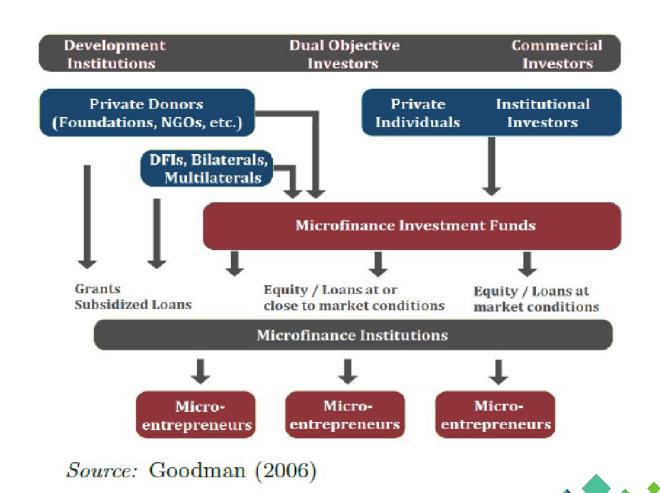


- Equity financing
- Debt financing
- Concessional financing
- Grants
- Crowdfunding



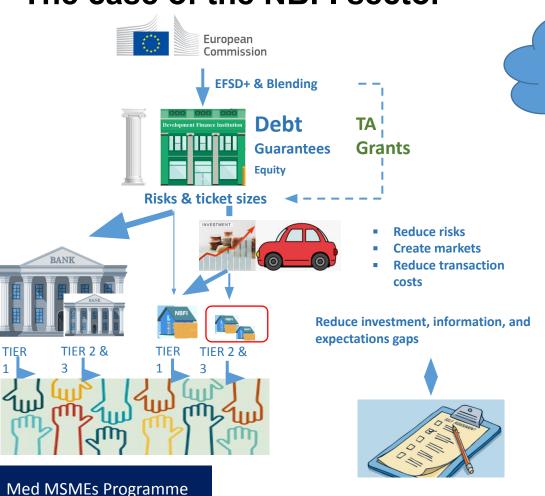


Funding Landscape of Microfinance Investments





The case of the NBFI sector







- Scaling up their interventions
- Capitalize on their agility and client proximity
- Take advantage of digitalization
- Further diversify their portfolios



Poll 1

What is the best funding option for NBFIs according to your experience?

- Debit,
- Grants
- Equity investment
- Concessional loans
- Non of the above











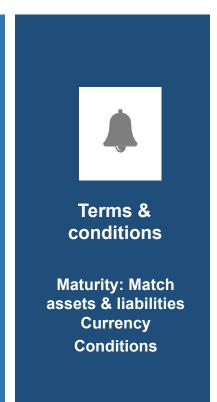


More in-depth









Show you evaluated the potential demand

Source: European Investment Fund (EIF)



What funders are looking for...



Financial Performance Management and Leadership **Regulatory Compliance Market Position Industry Outlook**



What funders are looking for...





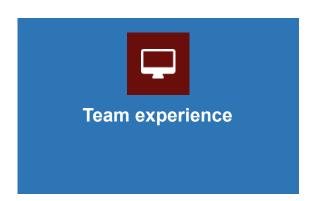


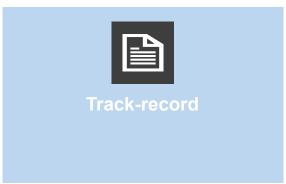
Source: European Investment Fund (EIF)





What funders are looking for...









Source: European Investment Fund (EIF)







Financial sustainability



Expect NBFIs to use the funding to achieve financial sustainability, which means generating sufficient revenue to cover operating costs and repay loans.

What do lenders expect in return?

Social impact

Expect NBFIs to achieve specific social impact goals, such as promoting financial inclusion, reducing poverty, or supporting small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs).

Compliance with regulatory requirements

Expect NBFIs to comply with certain regulatory requirements, such as maintaining minimum capital levels, reporting financial information, or adhering to specific lending standards.

Transparency and accountability

NBFIs to report regularly on their activities and financial performance, as well as the impact of the funding.

Repayment of loans

Expect NBFIs to repay the loans provided, with interest or other forms of repayment as specified in the agreement.

MED MSMEs Policies for inclusive growth Funding Options for NBFIs amme is funded by the European union

Poll 2

In which area do you have more difficulties to provide information?

- Financial sustainability
- Social impact
- Compliance with regulatory requirements
- Transparency and accountability
- Repayment of loans (Liquidity Management)











How to identify and approach NBFIs lenders

- Research potential lenders: Start by researching potential lenders that provide financing to NBFIs.

 Evaluate the lenders: Once you have identified potential lenders, evaluate them based on their reputation, track record, and terms of financing.
 - Prepare a business plan: Before approaching lenders, prepare a comprehensive business plan that outlines your organization's goals, strategies, and financial projections.
 - Develop a pitch: Develop a clear and concise pitch that outlines why your organization is a good candidate for financing and how you plan to use the funds. Highlight your organization's strengths, such as its track record of success, experienced
 - Reach out to lenders: Once you have identified potential lenders, reach out to them to express your interest in financing and request a meeting.
 - **Follow_up**: After the initial meeting, follow up with potential lenders to provide additional information or answer any questions they may have.

06



How NBFIs should prepare for fundraising? The business model





Investment readiness



Poll 3

In which investment readiness area are you the weakest?

- Transparent financial performance information
- Compliance
- Application of industry standards, including client protection practices
- Sound governance and management
- High-quality loan portfolio
- Strong profitability and efficiency trends
- Cost-recovery pricing
- Strong ratings by professional raters
- Good prospects for growth
- Visionary leadership/governance







Access to Finance Toolkit

For Investors

- Promote investment products
- Communicate investment criteria and eligibility requirement
- Shorten due diligence time and cost
- Increase the pool of potential investees

For NBFIs Institutions

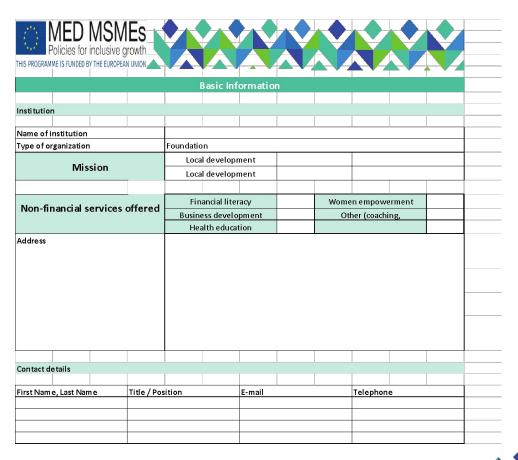
- § Understand better eligibility criteria
- Have an overview of due diligence requirements (documentation & process)
- § Can have an initial assessment / scoring of their ability to receive funding
- § Increase readiness





NBFI Information

- NBFI basic information
- Registration
- Mission and Vision
- Board of Directors
- Leadership and senior management
- Staffing

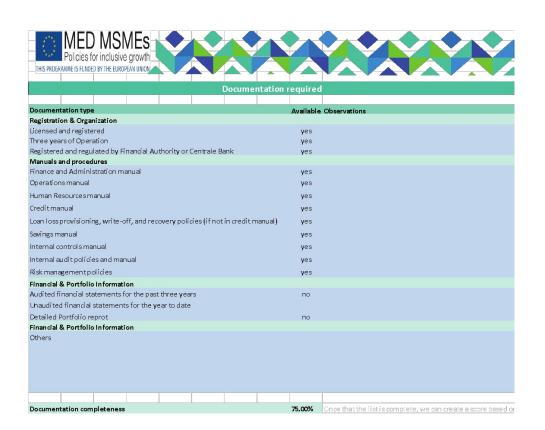






Documentation

- Registration & Organization
- Manuals and procedures
- Financial & Portfolio Information
- Other Financial & Portfolio Reports







Qualitative Assessment Scoring

- Organization
- Governance
- Financial statements reporting
- Manuals and Procedures
- Social performance

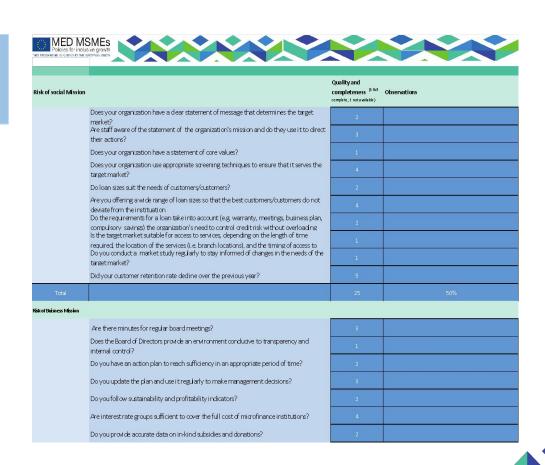






Risk Assessment Score 1/2

- Risk of social Mission
- Risk of Business Mission
- Risks of non-independence (dependence on others)
- Reputational risks
- Credit risk
- Fraud risks





Risk Assessment Score 2/2

- Security risk
- Employee risk
- Financial management risks
- Inefficiency risks
- Information system risks
- External risks

	Do computer-processing contingency plans fall into the bank or microfinance institution's emergency preparedness plans?	2	
	Is the backup data system secured daily or sent to another location under appropriate storage conditions?	2	
	Do emergency procedures include power outages, restarts, information recovery and repair procedures?	2	
	Is there a driver's manual for the system and users that includes error messages with appropriate responses, restart and repair procedures?	2	
	Are disaater recovery plans tested periodically?	2	
	Is maintenance carried out according to a predetermined schedule and is it documented?	2	
	Have control systems been put in place for each source of data entering the automated system?	2	
	Is access controlled by user ID and passwords tracked and reported by the system?	2	
	Is there a separation of duties between programmers and computer operators?	2	
	Is document storage and control system in place?	2	
Total		46	40%
External risks			
	Have you complied with all relevant laws and regulations and have this been documented and reviewed?	2	
	Is there a strong legal system that allows the implementation of contract terms? $ \\$	2	
	Do labor laws restrict the institution?	2	
	Do you follow customer/customer retention rates?	2	
	Can your organization access the list of distressed borrowers at the industry level or a credit enquiry system?	2	
	Does your organization know where it is in the market in terms of competition?	2	
	Do you have an emergency plan that has been reviewed and approved by the Board of Directors?	2	
	Does the plan provide appropriate alternatives to running the businessin the event of the destruction of your main centres or other vital facilities?	2	
	Are the records protected by making a copy of them and placing them in a secure store outside the property?	2	
	Have all staff participated in an emergency training program?	2	
	Has the Board of Directors ratified the foundation's insurance policy?	2	
	Do you require a formal analysis and study of all insuranceable risks and all types of coverage?	2	
	Are the expiration dates of the policies appropriately recorded to ensure the immediate payment of renewal premiums?	2	
Total		26	40%
Total Risk Exposure		458	47%



Portfolio details

- Portfolio Activity
- Deposits
- Restructured, and rescheduled loans & write-offs
- Staff loans
- Detailed PAR (amount) -Principal only
- Historical Data Active Loans per segment

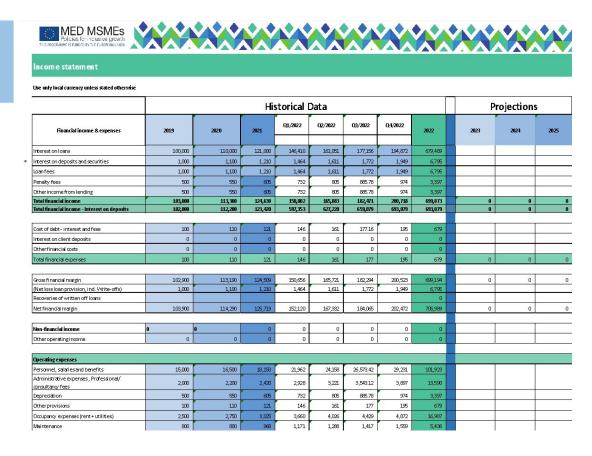
			Po	rtfolio rep									
use only local currency unless stated otherwise				Histori	cal Data					Projections			
	2019	2020	2021	Q1/2022	O2/2022	Q8/2022	Q4/2022	20022		2023	2024	2025	
Portfolioactivity													
Total number of loans outstanding End previous period	1,000	5,180	9,778	14,836	20,399	26,519	33,251	14,836		40,656	69,059	100,302	
Total number of loans disburs ed during the period	5,000	5,500	6,050	6,655	7,321	8,053	8,858	30,886		33,974	37,372	41,109	
Total number of loans completely repaid during the period	800	880	968	1,065	1,171	1.288	1,417	4,942		5,436	5,980	6,577	
Total number of loans written off during the period	20	22	24	27	29	32	35	124		136	149	164	
fotal number of loans outstanding end of period (n)	5,180	9,778	14,836	20,399	26,519	33,251	40,656	40,656		69,059	100,302	134,669	
Total number of active loans end of period (n)	800	4,780	9,158	13,974	19,271	25,098	31,508	13,974		38,559	38,562	38,569	
fotal numbers of loans End of previous period	800	4,780	9,158	13,974	19,271	25,098	31,508	13,974		38,559	38,562	38,569	
otal number of loans disburs ed during the period	6,000	6,600	7,260	7,986	8,785	9,663	10,629	37,063		7	10	12	
fotal number of loans completely repaid during the period	2,000	2,200	2,420	2,662	2,928	3,221	3,543	12,354		4	2	3	
fotal number of loans written off during the period	20	22	24	27	29	32	35	124		0	1	3	
Total number of loans outstanding end of period (n)	4780	9198	13973.8	19271.18	25098.298	31 908.1278	38558.94058	3855834058		38951.94058	38958.94098	38574.9405	
fotal value of Loansoutstanding end of period (n)	1,049,500	1,574,250	2,361,375	3,542,063	5,313,094	7,969,641	11,954,461	11,954,461		11,954,461	27,096,019	42,237,57	
fotal value of loans outstanding End of previous period	100,000	150,000	225,000	337,500	506,250	759,375	1,139,063	1,139,063		11,954,461	27,096,019	42,237,57	
otal value of loans disbursed during the period	1,000,000	1,500,000	2,250,000	3,375,000	5,062,500	7,593,750	11,390,625	11,390,625		15,946,875	15,946,875	22,325,62	
otal value of loans completely repaid during the period	50,000	75,000	112,500	168,750	253,125	379,688	569,531	569,531		797,344	797,344	1,116,28	
otal value of loans written off during the period	500	750	1,125	1,688	2,531	3,797	5,695	5,695		7,973	7,973	11,163	
Total value of loans outstanding end of period (n)	1049900	1574290	2361375	3542062.5	5213093.75	7969640.625	11954460.94	11954460.94		27096018.75	42237576.96	63435757.5	
Total of newclients								0					
Deposits	· V												
Deposits Number of deposit accounts	0	0	0	0	0	Ι σ	0	0		0		0	
Amount of deposits	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	
Restructured, rescheduled loans & write-offs									10 10				
Number of loans restructured, rescheduled or refinanced in the			0					0					
fotal value of loans restructured in the period			0					0					
/alue of loans written off in the period		22	24	27	29	32	35	124		0	1	3	
raide di ruana written un in the penud		ZZ	24	27	25	32	35	2		U	1	+ 3	
Falue of recoveries of written officians in the period						1		0				1	





Income Statement

- Financial revenue from loan portfolio.
- Financial revenue from investment
- Interest and fee expense on funding liabilities
- Financial expense
- Loan-loss provision expense.
- Personnel expense
- Administrative expense
- Non-operating revenue
- Non-operating expenses







Balance Sheet

- Gross loan portfolio
- Performing portfolio
- Portfolio at risk.
- Restructured portfolio
- Loan-loss allowance.
- Net loan portfolio
- Net fixed assets
- Deposits.
- Commercial borrowings
- Total liabilities
- Total liabilities

Î			Projections								
	2019	2020	2021	Q 1/2022	Q2/2022	Q3/2022	Q4/2022	2022	2023	2024	2025
ash and equivalents	5,000	10,000	20,000	30,000	35,000	37,000	40,000	40,000	40,000	40,000	40,000
lack-to-back deposits	0	0	0					0	0	0	0
iross Ioan portfolio	1,000,000	1,000,200	1,900,000	1,650,000	1,815,000	1,996,500	2,196,150	2,196,150	0	0	0
Loan loss reserve)	-50,000	-50,000	-65,000	-78,000	-93,600	-112,320	-134,784	-134,784		-	
let loan portfolio	950,000	990,200	1,485,000	1572000	1,721,400	1,884,180	2,061,366	7,238,946	0	0	0
let interest receiva ble	5,000	5,500	6,050	6,655	7,321	8,053	8,858	8,858			
Othercurrentassets	6,000	6,600	7,260	7,986	8,785	9,663	10,629	10,629			
otal current assets	986,000	972,300	1,468,310	1,616,641	1,772,505	1,938,896	2,120,853	7,296,433	40,000	40,000	40,000
rror dess: Pargalio! To tel loan lassreserve & etc næ ((Loan assreserve) «± 1											
ong-term investments	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
ixed assets - at cost value	850,000	1,500,000	1,650,000	1,815,000	1,996,500	2,198,150	2,196,150	2196,150			
Accumula ted de preciation)	212,500	375,000	412,500	453,750	499,125	549,088	549,088	549,038			
let fixed assets	637,500	1,125,000	1, 287,500	1,361,250	1,497,375	1,647,113	1,647,113	1,647,113	0	0	0
Other long-term assets								0			
Totallong-termassets	637,500	1,125,000	1,287,500	1,361,250	1,497,375	1,647,113	1,647,113	1,647,113	0	0	0
Otolosets	1,608,500	2,097,300	2705,810	2,977,891	3,269,830	3,586,008	3,767,966	8,945,546	40,000	40,000	40,000
Accounts payable	15,000	17,250	19,838	22813	25,225	30,170	34,696	34,696			
ikort-Term Debt (« Iyear)	150,000	17,250	17.250	17,280	17.250	17.250	17,250	17,250			
ikort-term de posits	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
Provisions	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
Other current liabilities	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
otal curre nt liabilities	165,000	34,500	37,088	40,053	Ø,485	47,420	51,946	51,946	0	0	0
					- 1						
ong-termdebt (>1 year)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
Staireholders loans Subordinated loans qualifying as quasi-equity							-			-	
outor rains sed to a ns qualifying as quasi-equity	0	0	0	0	0	0	.0	0			
e posits long term (>1 year)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
Other long term lip bilities	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
otallong term liabilities	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
otel lie bilities	165,000	34,500	37,068	40,053	43,435	67,420	51,946	51,946	0	0	0
,	4 200	10000	2000 0	2020	2400.00	2 100 4	200.00	200.00		-	
hare capital/do nated equity	1,396,800	1,972,926	2,989,866	2,829,086	3,105,779	3,407,011	3,571,284	3,571,284			
lese ives							,				
urrentsurplus/(deficit)	81,700	89,870	98,857	106,743	119,617	131,579	144,737	144,737			
letained surplus/(deficit)											
For lequity Prorcheck (current surplus/deficit with income	1,438,500	2,062,796	2,668,728	2,937,829	3,226,396	3,538,590	3,716,021	3,716,021	0	0	0
statement net result)											
Total liabilities and equity	1,608,500	2,097,300	2,705,810	2,977,892	3,299,881	3,586,010	3,767,967	3,767,967	0	0	0
	ок	OK	ок	ок	ок	Assets # L+E	ОК	Assets # L+E	Assets # L+E	Assets # L+E	Assets # L+E





Debt and Funding

- Shareholders
- Donated equity
- Shareholders' loans
- Debt (borrowings), (i) Outstanding and new funds







Ratios

- Efficiency
- Sustainability and Profitability
- Portfolio Quality
- Staff and Management turn over
- Asset/Liability Management

		Historical Data									Projections			
	2019	2020	2021	Q1/2022	Q2/2022	Q3/2022	Q4/2022	2022	2023	2024	2025			
Gross Revenue								0						
Interest on Loans & Loans Fees %	98%							0	1					
Penalty Fees %	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	#DIV			
nterest on deposits & securities %	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	#DIV			
Other Income from Lending %	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	#DIV			
Recoveries of Written Off %	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	#DIV			
Other Operating Income %	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	#DIV			
xtraordinary Income %	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	#DIV			
Efficiency	i i					-		0						
Operating expenses ratio (assets)		1.320%	1.119%	1.040%	1.040%	1.043%	1.070%	1%	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	#DIV			
Number of loans outstanding per loan officer	67	50,010	60,000	55,000	60,500	66,550	48,803	48,803	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	#DIV			
Outstanding portfolio per loan loan officer	66,667	50,010	60,000	55,000	60,500	66,550	48,803	48,803	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	#DIV			
Disbursed volume per loan officer	66,667	75,000	90,000	112,500	168,750	253,125	253,125	253,125	#DIV/0!	#DI∨/0!	#DIV			
Number of disb. Loans per loan officer	400	330	290	266	293	322	236	824	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	#DIV			
Annual GLP growth (%)		100%	150%	110%	110%	110%	110%	146%	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	#DIV			
Average outstanding loan size ()	203	161	159	174	200	240	294	294						
Average Loan size Disbursed	200	273	372	507	692	943	1,286							
pperation Cost per Active Client														
Active Clients per Staff Member														
Borrowers per Loan Officer														
Average Outstanding Loan Size														
Active Clients per Staff Member														





NBFI Scoring

- Main Efficiency ratios
- Main Sustainability and Profitability ratios
- Portfolio Quality
- Staff and Management turn over
- Asset/Liability Management

Operating expenses ratio (assets) 1% 15% 8% 15% 15% 15% 6% 15% 6% 15% 6% 6% 6% 6% 6% 6% 6%	Client Rete Sustainability and Profitability Return on A	ention ratio Assets (ROA)	1% 45%	15%	8%	Sub score		
### Coperating expenses ratio (assets)	Efficiency Operating Chern Rete Sustainability and Profitability Return on A	ention ratio Assets (ROA)	45%			15%	Score	15%
Operating expenses ratio (assets) 1% 15% 8% 15% 15% 15% 6% 15% 6% 15% 6% 15% 6% 15% 6% 15% 6% 6% 6% 16% 6% 6% 6%	Operating of Cliert Rete Sustainability and Profitability Return on A	ention ratio Assets (ROA)	45%					15%
Client Retention ratio 45% 80% 56% 18% 66% 18% 66% 18% 66% 18% 66% 18% 66% 18% 66% 18% 66% 18% 66% 18% 66% 18% 66% 18% 66% 18% 66% 18% 66% 18% 66% 18% 66% 18% 66% 18% 66% 18% 66%	Client Rete Sustainability and Profitability Return on A	ention ratio Assets (ROA)	45%					15%
	Sustaina bility and Profitability Return on A	Assets (ROA)		80%	56%			
Return Character (NOA)	Return on A		204			10%		6%
Return on Equity (DOS)			204					
Financial Self-Sufficiency 99% 120% 93% 5% 4% 4%		Equity (ROE)				5%		1%
Portfolio vield 22% 30% 74% 53% 4% 4%	Return on E			14%	38%	10%	The state of the s	4%
Portfolio-at-Risk (PAR) Ratio 13% 5% 26.7% 15% 0%	Financial Si	elf-Sufficiency	99%	120%	83%	5%	1	4%
Portfolio-at-Risk (PAR) Ratio 12% 5% 26.7% 15% 9%	Portfolio Yi	ield	2 2%	30%	74%	5%		4%
Write-off Ratio 8% 2% 383% 10% 0%	Portfolio Quality							
Separate Separate	Portfolio-at	t-Risk (PAR) Ratio	13%	5%	26 7%	15%		0%
Loan officers as % of staff \$5% 60% 60% \$5% 3% 3% Staff turrover 27% 10% 270% 5% 9% Perfolio to Assats 60% 82% 71% 55% 4% Debt to Equity 37% 30% 63% 10% 6% S2% 25% 25% 25% 13%	Write-off R	Ratio	8%	2%	383%	10%		0%
Staff turnover 276 106 270% 536 09%	Staff and Management turn over							
	Loan office	ers as % of staff	36%	60%	60%	5%		3%
Portfolio to Assets 60% 85% 71% 55% 44%	Staff turnov	ver	27%	10%	270%	5%		0%
Debt to Equity 32% 50% 53% 10% 65% 46% 55% 13% 10% 10% 10% 10% 10% 10% 10% 10% 10% 10	Asset/Liability Management							
\$52% \ 25% \ 13%	Portfolio to	Assets	60%	85%	71%	5%		4%
52% 25% 13%	Debt to Equ	uitv	32%	50%	63%	10%	i i	6%
								46%
	re assessment			52%			25%	13%
47%	re assessment			52% 47%			25% 25%	





Dashboard

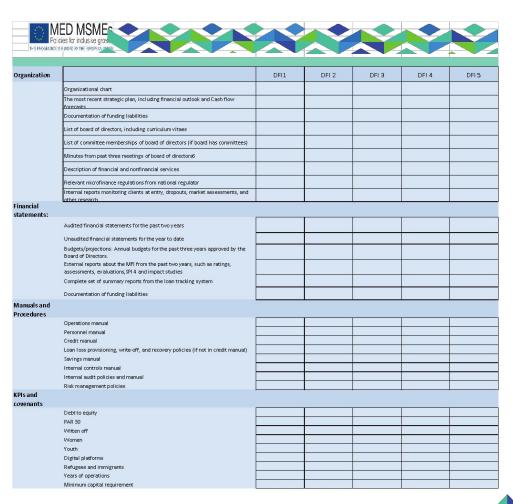






DFI Matching









Case Studies







Conclusion!!







Understanding the investors criteria for providing funding is critical

Having an overview of their investment processes & conditions is a must

Getting ready for receiving funding increases your chances of becoming eligible & saves you time / resources

Use the score of the financial toolkit to assess yourself!



