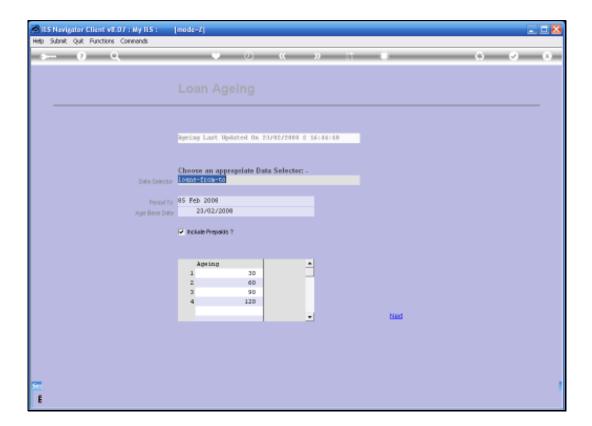
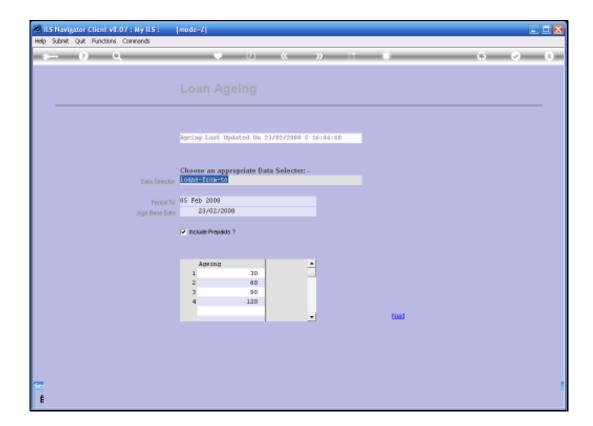


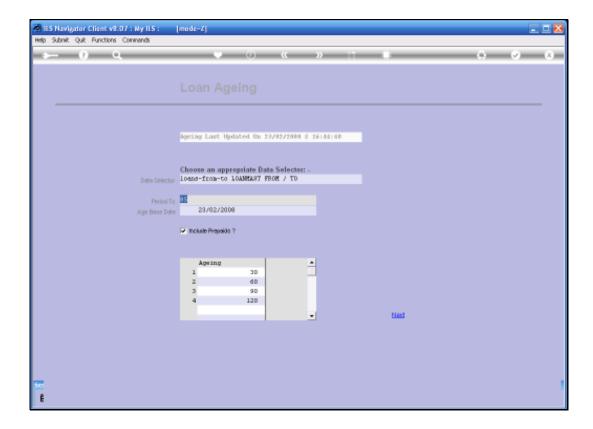
Slide 1

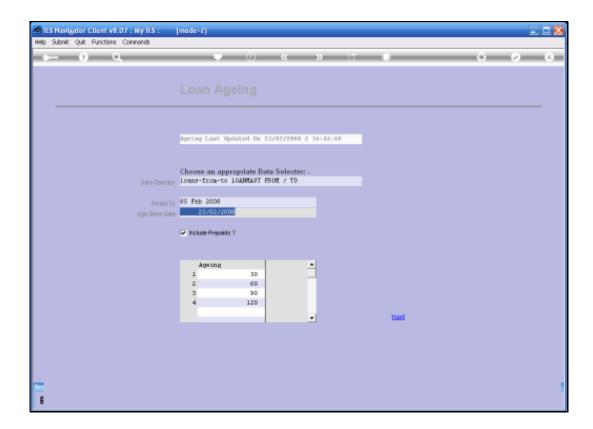
We are looking at the Ageing of Loans. What it means is that part of the Loan that we call the Current/Arrears.

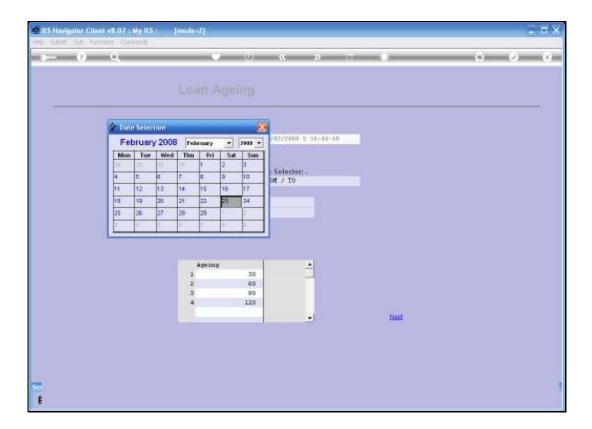
The Capital is not Aged. But in terms of what is due, i.e. what should have been Paid, Installments, etc. we do Age the Loan and then we can see which amounts are Overdue for how long.

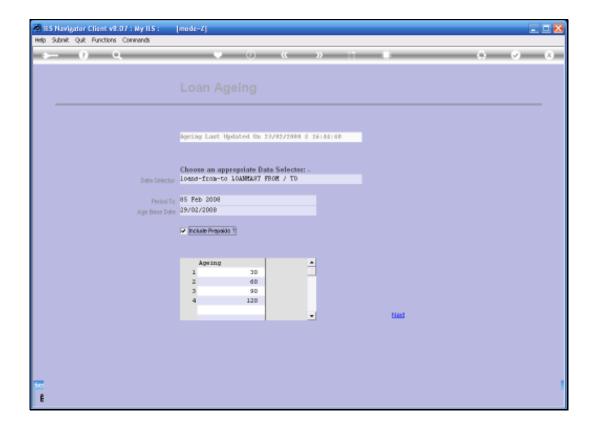


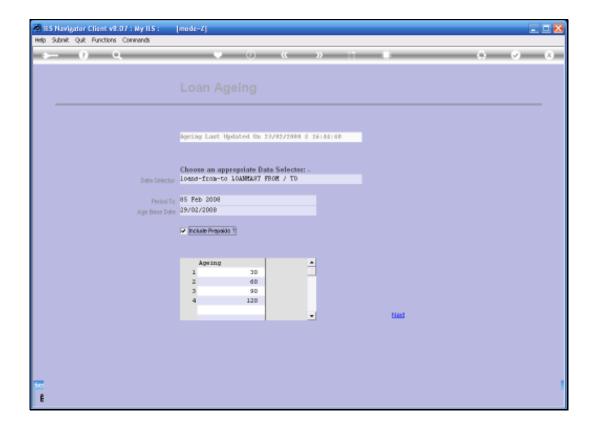




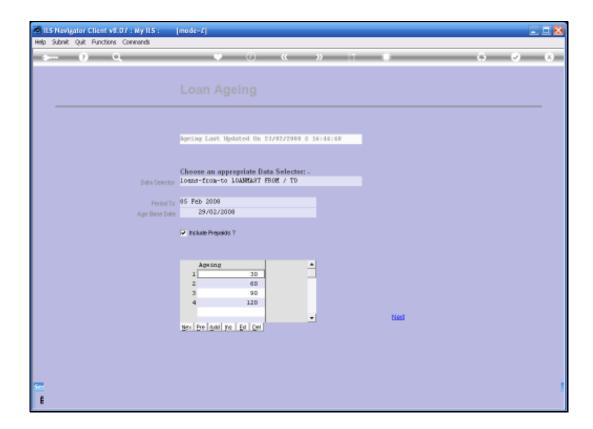






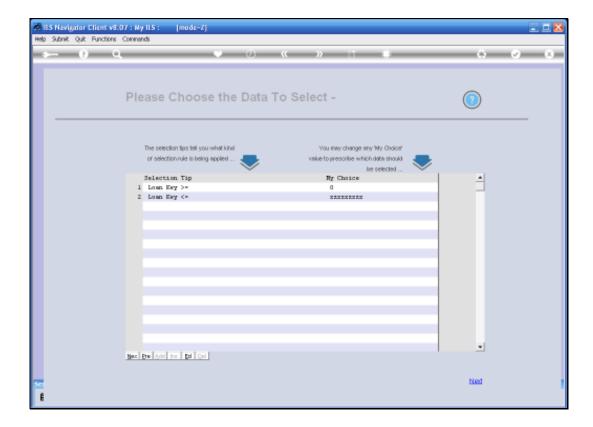


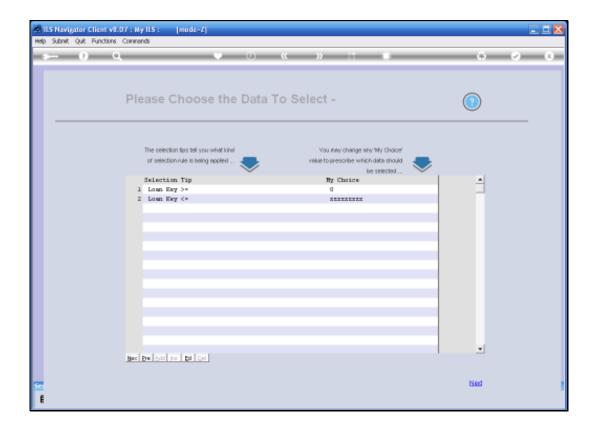
So in this case I am ageing for the Period Feb 2008 and I use an Age Base Date, which is the end of the month. So as at the end of the Month, how do the figures look?

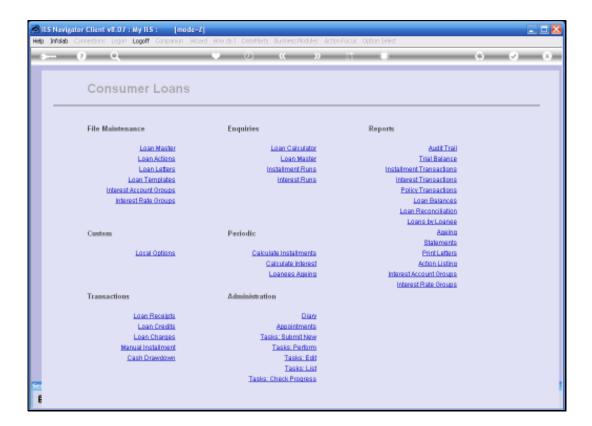


Default Ageing is of course 30-60-90-120 days, but in IES we can change that if we want to run it for instance for 30-45-60-120 days or something like that.

We can change the intervals.

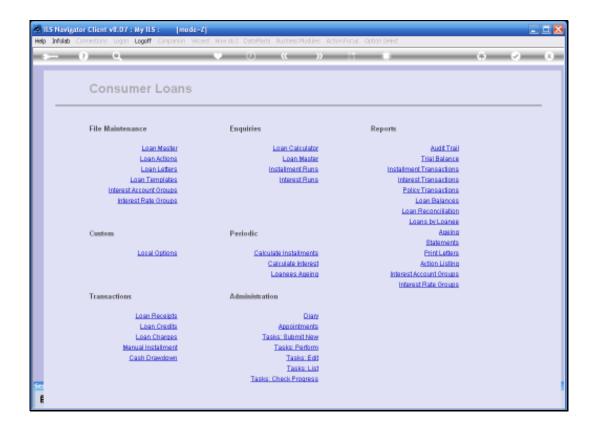


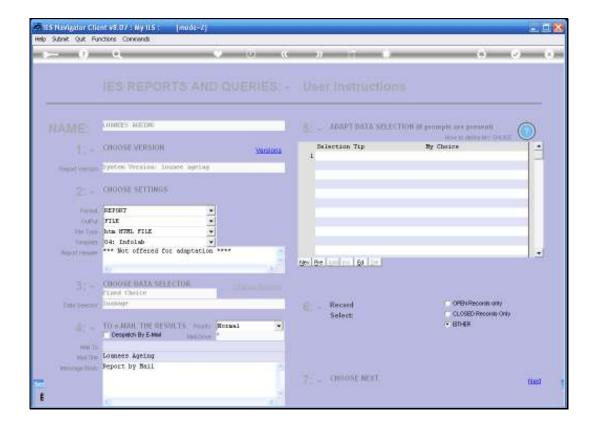


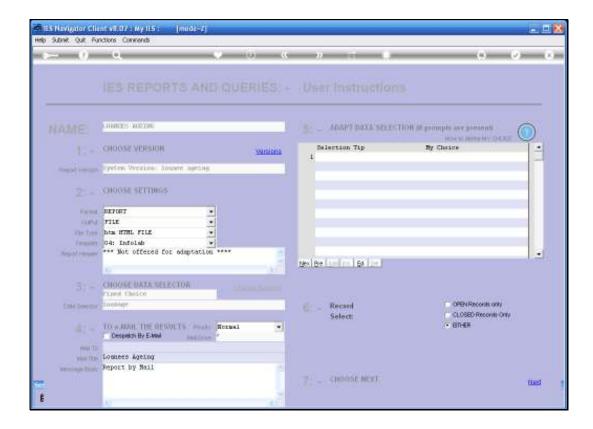


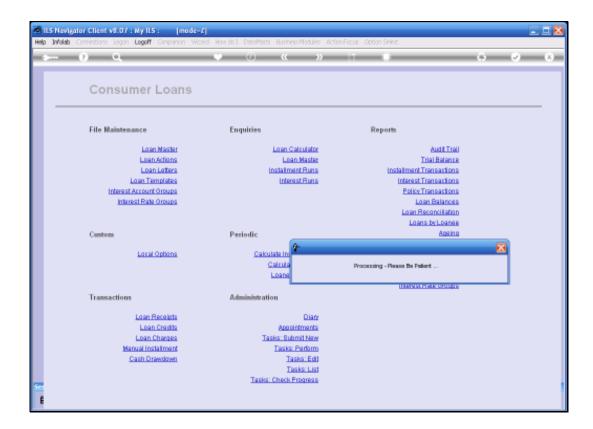
Slide 12

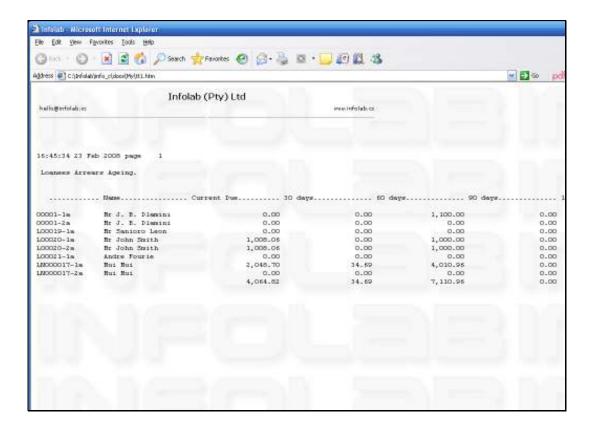
Once we have calculated Ageing, we then run an Ageing Report.











Slide 17

And of course on the Ageing Report, we can see amounts that should have been paid already because they are in Current/Arrears for how long these various amounts are outstanding on the different Loans.