



ជេស៊ី ហ្វាយនែន ប.ក
JC FINANCE PLC.

ANNUAL REPORT 2021



GROWING TOGETHER WITH CAMBODIA



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* "JCF" is an abbreviation of JC FINANCE PLC.

Cambodia's Overview

Name of Country	Kingdom of Cambodia
Total Area	181,035 sq km
Population	16,719K (2020, World Bank)
Capital	Phnom Penh
Languages	Khmer (97.05%), Minority Ethnic Group Language (2.26%) Vietnamese (0.42%) (2013, NIS Cambodia*)
Religion	Buddhism (97.9%), Islam (1.1%), Christianity (0.5%) etc. (2013, NIS Cambodia*)
Official language	Khmer

* National Institute of Statistics, Ministry of Planning, Cambodia



History and Geopolitics

Based on Cambodia and China's strong relationship from a long time ago, the influence of China is blended into Cambodia people's lives despite the fact that both countries do not have direct border. Historically, China has deepened its relationship with Cambodia with the aim of balancing relations with the neighboring countries such as Thailand and Vietnam.

Economy

In recent years, the amount of direct investment from China has been remarkably increasing. It is said that more than 80% comes from China, and the main fields are infrastructure construction, real estate, resort development, garment industry, etc. China's aid engagement with Cambodia is also the largest among other countries.

Politics

Although the Hun Sen government has been going on for a long time since 1985, there are voices praising the economic effects of the stable handling. Diplomatically, it espouses a neutral policy, however its relationship with China stands out with a strong economic tie.

Relations with Japan

Basically, Cambodia is considered to be highly pro-Japanese as Japan played a major role in the postwar reconstruction process in terms of funding and human resources. The good relationship is based on popularization of high quality Japan-made consumer and durable goods and the effort of preparation of legal aspects such as civil law and real estate related laws support by the Japanese Government.

External Environment in 2021 (COVID-19 Pandemic)

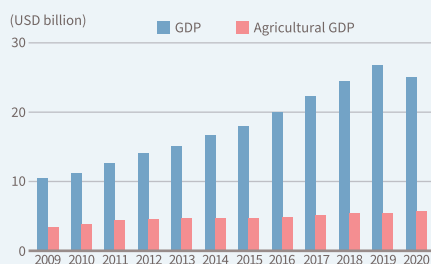
From the end of 2019, COVID-19 spread across the world instantly and caused a global pandemic. In February 2021, a large-scale cluster occurred in Phnom Penh due to the action lacking consideration of foreigners, and the infection rate and the number of deaths had increased at an accelerating rate. However, since May 2022, the number of new infections has remained at almost 10 or less per day, and according to an IMF country report issued in December 2021, economic growth will gradually recover and may exceed 6% by 2024. As for JCF, our customers, farmers, have begun to overdue their loan repayments due to the deterioration of the business environment such as the restriction of people's

movement and the stagnation of logistics, as well as the unprecedented drought and flood. The government also requested financial institutions for support measures to their customers such as exemption of delinquency charges and JCF has been providing these measures. At the same time, we visited our customers as much as possible and carefully discussed "how to continue to make repayment on time and keep a long-range good business relationship in the future". As a result, at the end of FY2021, as in FY2020, we were able to reduce and control delinquent loans as much as possible.

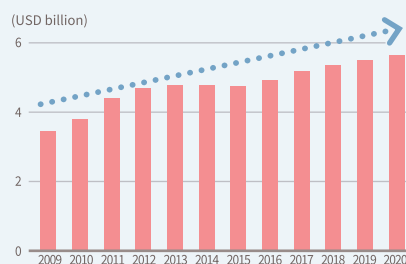
Agricultural Sector and MFI Market

GDP Transition » Comparing with Agricultural sector

GDP and Agricultural GDP of Cambodia



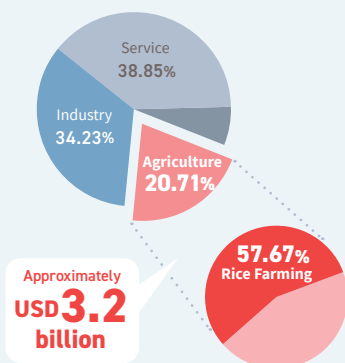
Agricultural GDP of Cambodia



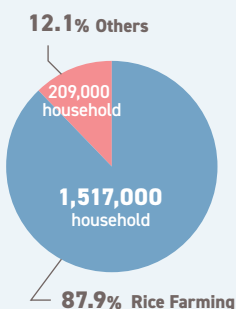
The agricultural sector share of Cambodia's GDP is relatively declining due to the changes in industrial structure. However the amount is gradually increasing. Dramatic changes can be expected if technological innovation (such as implementation of Agritech, etc.) is realized in the Cambodian agricultural sector.

As shown in the graphs, the agricultural sector, one of the main industries of Cambodia, has a great potential. It is a sector that can achieve the productivity and quality level comparable to that of developed countries by investing sufficient technology and funds. Cambodia, with a population of 16.7 million, is already attracting attention as a rice exporter, and may be given an important position in solving the world's food problems in the future.

Breakdown of GDP (2019) ^{*1}

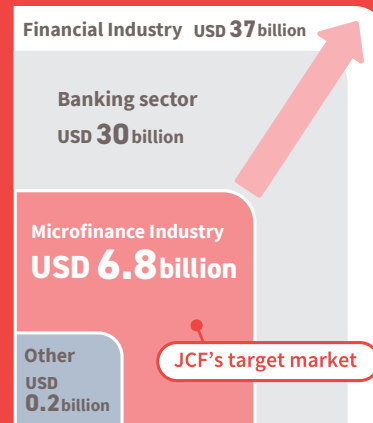


Number of Agricultural Households (2019) ^{*2}



Agricultural GDP accounts for about USD5.6 billion, which is about 20% of the total GDP, of which rice farming is about USD3.2 billion which accounts for 57% of agricultural GDP. Approximately 90% of all households engaged in agriculture are rice farmers and in order to have a technical and financial impact on the agricultural sector, it is considered efficient and effective to focus on the rice farming field and its related fields.

Market of Microfinance (2021) ^{*3}



The financial sector is expanding with the economic development of Cambodia. The business model of microfinance institutions are not limited to the general group lending but are diversifying into various financing services and fields.

^{*1} Source: JCF research based on NBC reports and others

^{*2} Source: JCF research based on NBC reports and others

^{*3} Source: National bank of Cambodia [Annual Report]

Mission and Responsibilities

RESPONSIBILITIES

For Environment

To maintain a sustainable natural environment (Eco-System), we will

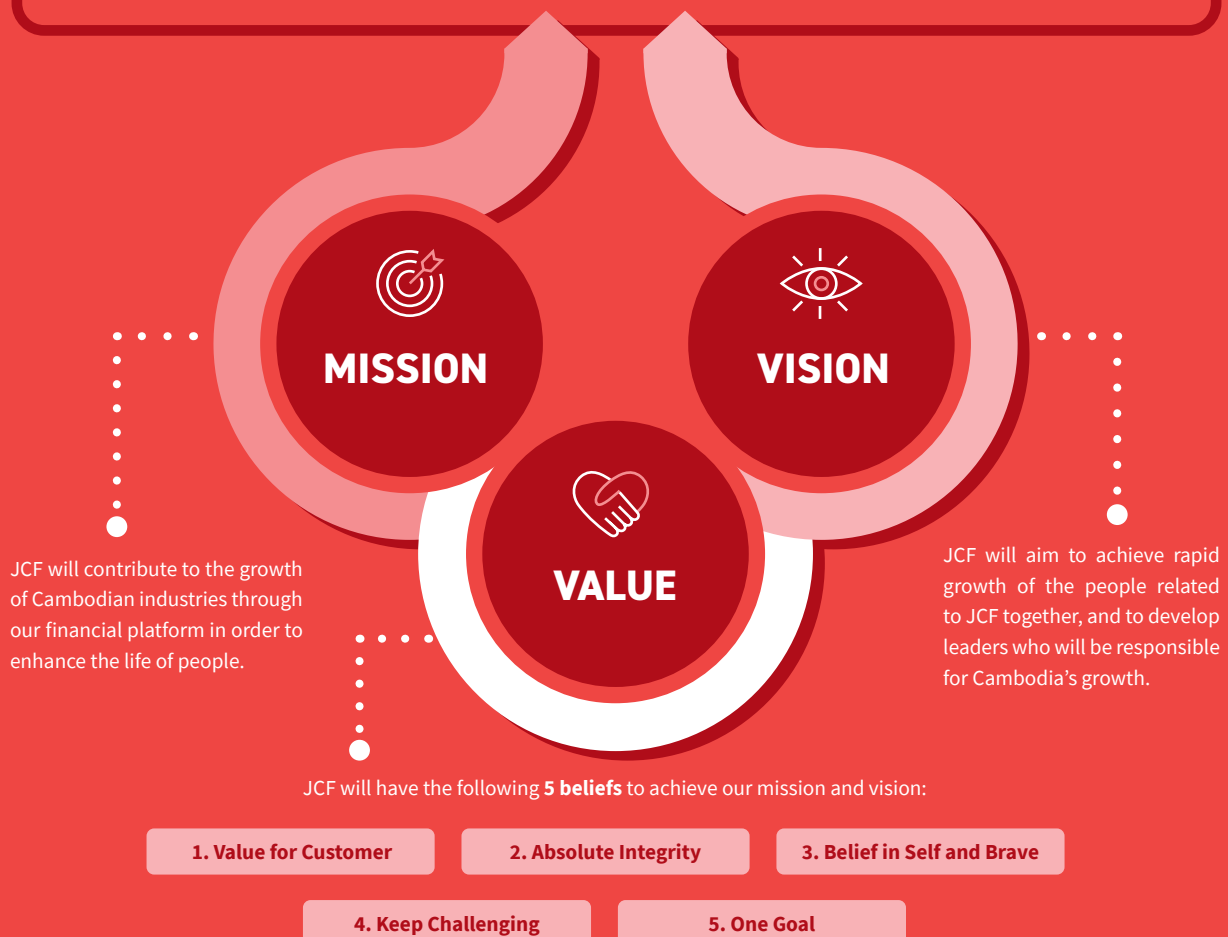
1. understand the principle of nature,
2. think about things from prosperous coexistence, and
3. not exploit more than necessary from the natural environment

We promise the above to our stakeholders and will make social contributions in a fair manner.

For Customers

We are based on the principle of customer-oriented operation (Fiduciary Duty), and aim to further improve the quality of our financial services by promise to our customers and business partners that we will

1. work for the benefit of the customer,
2. do our best with the expert knowledge and insights, and
3. eliminate conflicts of interest both inside and outside the company.



A Message from the CEO



Supporting recovery and growth



CEO
TOMARI Suguru

The global pandemic of COVID-19, which started in the end of 2019, had continued as a serious issue around the world in 2021. In Cambodia, The rapid spread of infection had begun from April 2021 and the effects had been impacted to all industries, companies and households was a challenging time for each of us.

However, due to the leadership of the Royal Government of Cambodia, through strict regulations such as lockdowns and quarantine measures and rapid vaccine campaigns, the spread slowed down. After the situation settled down, the restrictions had been lifted gradually since December 2021 across the nation and economic activities had resumed in stages. Looking at the economic growth rate of Cambodia (IMF statistics), it slowed down to -3.13% in FY2020. However it recovered to 2.15% in FY2021 and expected to be recovering more to 5.10% in FY2022 based on a certain scenario.

JCF obtained its license of Microfinance Institution from National Bank of Cambodia in January 2018, and four terms have passed after the fiscal year of 2021. Our mission is to contribute to the growth of Cambodian industries through our financial platform in order to enhance the life of people. A major feature of JCF is that we not only provide financial services to owners of small and medium-sized companies as business funds, but also collaborate with them to create new businesses. In particular, in the mid-term plan, we aim to show a strong presence compared to other financial institutions in Cambodia in terms of quality and quantity by providing cutting-edge “Agricultural Finance” to customers.

JCF's FY2021 performance, caused by the serious impact of COVID-19, our customers and staff faced disruption of the flow of people and logistics. However the amount of loans disbursed increased significantly. and Our collection team has suppressed the deterioration of the situation by strengthening the collection through closer contact with the customers. As a result, the full-year profit for FY2021 was \$ 11K, we were able to keep profitability from previous financial year. and in terms of the assets, the loan balance increased by 13.2% compared to FY2020.

We were able to increase the loan disbursement amount as the economic activities in Cambodia had resumed gradually in FY2021, we had increased the loan disbursement amount. However, Generating profit capacity was limited. Although the impact of COVID-19 was a major factor of this result, the collection strategy should be reviewed and revised. To summarize FY2021, I understand that the collection, a defensive measure, had been continued to be particularly important.

In 2022, we will focus on the following three points to establish the foundation for the next generation in order to further evolve our business strategy.

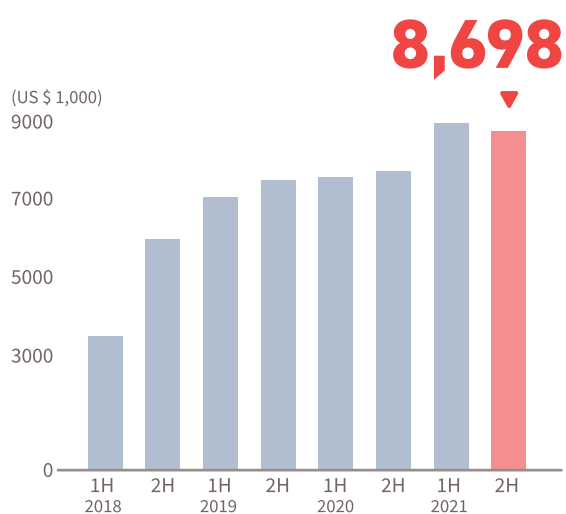
First, as the “JCF financial Platform”, we will support the ecosystem related to the agricultural value chain in every aspect. In other words, we will establish the field of “Agricultural Finance” and show unprecedented existence value. Second, expanding the targeted industry. To date, our main target was supporting the business of paddy rice farmers, but in the future, we are considering expanding into other primary industries such as other farming crops and the fisheries and dairy farming. Third, we will build a new credit scoring and monitoring system by coordinating with existing big data.

I believe that the current global economy has passed the worst of COVID-19 and is gradually recovering. However, other uncertain downside factors in the economy, such as climate change and geopolitical conflicts, are beginning to emerge and cannot be overlooked. JCF sees adversity as an opportunity for growth and carries out reforming the company, and at the same time, we will never forget the value of “always staying close to our customers, growing together, and sharing results”.

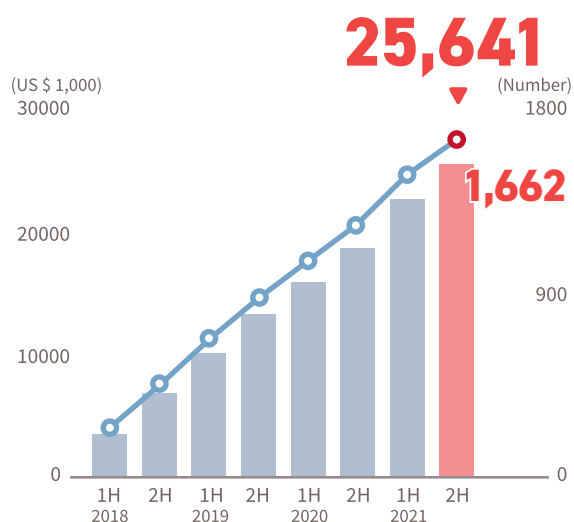
Last but not least, We would like to express our deep appreciation to National bank of Cambodia and our customers, staff, business partners, shareholders and all other stakeholders who have trusted and supported JCF.

JCF by the Numbers

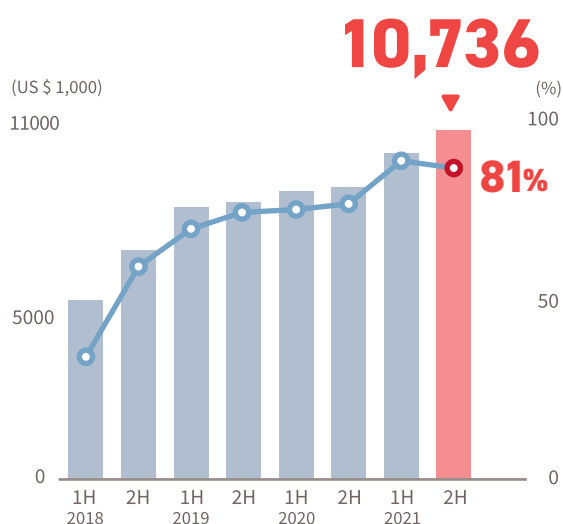
LOAN OUTSTANDING BALANCE



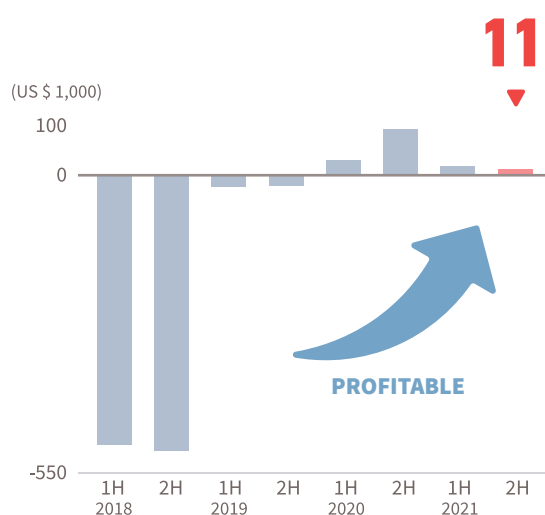
TOTAL CUSTOMER & DISBURSEMENT



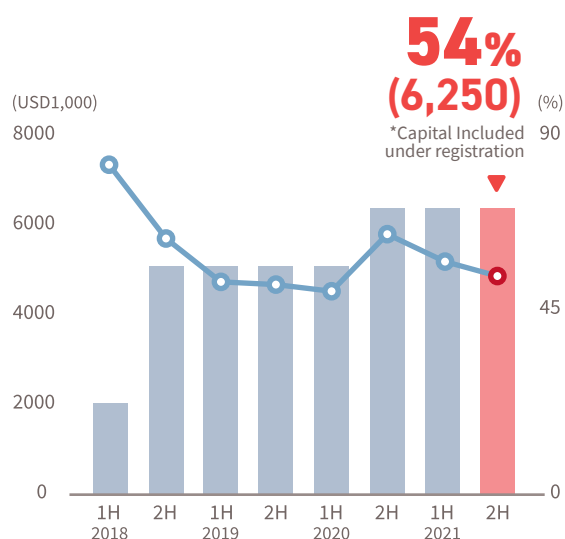
TOTAL ASSET & LOAN ASSET(%)



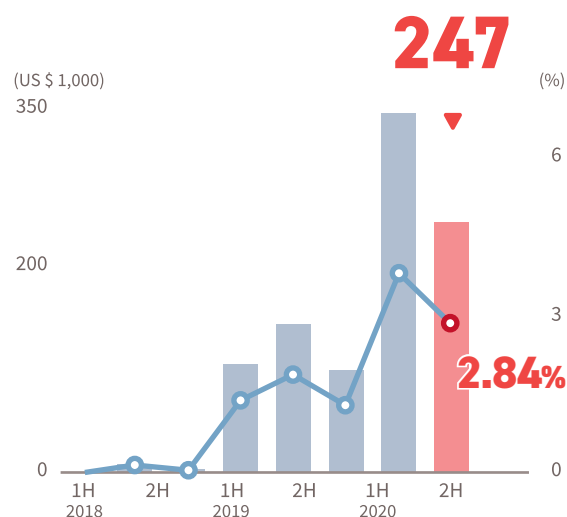
NET PROFIT



CAPITAL ADEQUACY RATIO



PAR90



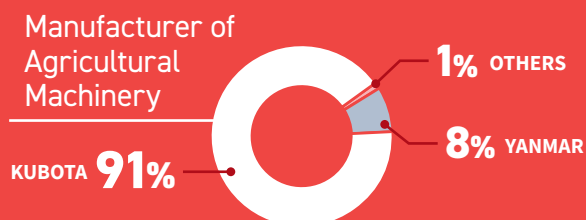
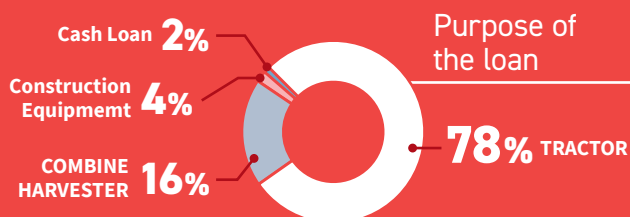
CUSTOMER ATTRIBUTES

Average loan amount

USD 16,475

Gender

Female **3%** Male **97%**



CAMPFIRE Owners



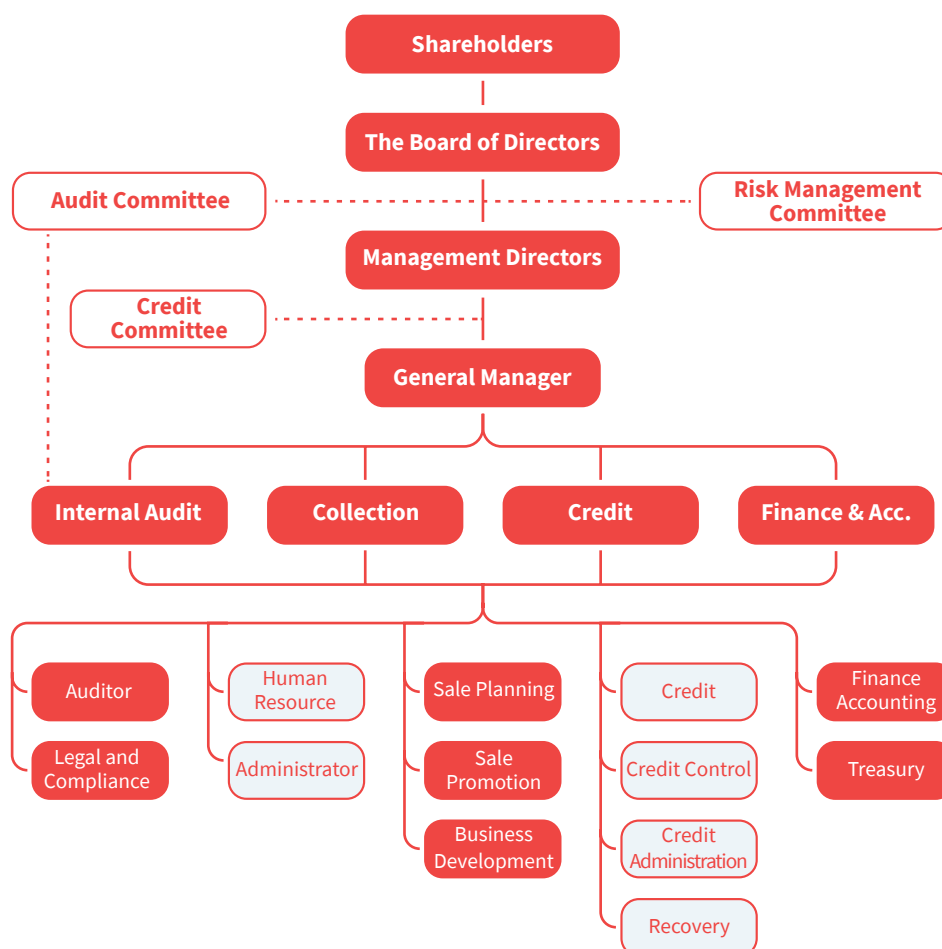
Total of **10** rounds

Total of **1,043** supporters

Total amount raised **USD 1,428,159** (JPY 158,240,000)

Our funding platform of Japanese agricultural cooperatives is supported by many conscious investors in Japan. As a result, we have raised a total of more than 150 million yen since 2020.

Organization Chart



» Managers



Soriya Lus
Internal Auditor

I had taken in charge of accounting at first, currently, I am responsible for audit and internal control processes. My motto is "Respect yourself and others", and "Getting ready is the secret of success". I try to work in positive way every day for company and our future!



Vuthea Chea
Collection and Recovery Manager

I am in charge of collection department. I always try to embrace or embodies the value of hard work, dedication, and the importance of building strong relationships. I hope I am an important part of JCF, then I would give all to JCF to be successful in all business in the future.



YouYong Yong
Credit Manager

My responsibility is team building in credit department. We should study and update our knowledge to develop new product in order to get our business going forward. I am honored to work at JCF, which I believe is the best company that is invested by Japanese investors to develop Cambodian economy by building the income for our customers, farmers.



Kimpheak Long
Financial and Accounting Manager

My main responsibility is controlling and checking all daily transactions related to finance processes. My favorite word is "Working toward my goals inspires others around me to do the same and we will success together". I love to share my knowledge and experience with all JCF colleagues as well as helping them to succeed the goal together!!

» Corporate Governance

Independent Director KATO Yuko

In 2021, the 2nd year of “COVID-19 disease”, we had continued to manage governance by remote work. We had implemented the online daily operation as a fintech company before this pandemic struck the world. Thus, most of the operation is going well forward. Moving forward, now we are preparing for the next period so that we can see a rising sun, after overcoming the night of COVID-19 together with all the stakeholders.

Overview of Cambodia in 2021, the report from the World Bank “Living with COVID-19” which was issued in December 2021, forecast that core industries such as manufacturing, kind of clothing,

travel goods, shoes, bicycles, etc. and agriculture will support the recovery of the Cambodian economy.

However, our customers who live in rural areas and are engaged in agricultural businesses are still struggling to recover their businesses and incomes. Of course, we will continue to stay with them through finance services, but at the same time, we are updating our governance for those risks in two ways. One is enhancing the special task force team to resolve delinquency. This team also grasps the actual demands and difficulties of customer’s business and life by contacting and communicating with them more frequently. Another one is

expanding our business focus and loan portfolio to other primary industries as explained in this annual report 2021.

We are glad to show our potential of sustainability, that we were able to maintain profitability in FY2021. However, a lot of customers still live in tough situations. All of the members of JCF including the BOD members and shareholders in Japan have never forgotten them even though we could not visit Cambodia as much as we could before.

We will continue to develop and achieve our goals with all the stakeholders. We appreciate all of your continued support.

What we did to make better » For 2021

Since obtaining our microfinance license in 2018 from NBC, our delinquent loans were few and not a major threat due to our rigorous credit screening process. However, the COVID-19 pandemic significantly impacted the rate of the delinquent. PAR90 became 3.82% at the end of June 2021 from 1.88% the same month of the previous year.

For recovering this issue, we formed an additional task force team in September this year. It is enhanced to resolve especially early stages of the delinquency. Made a contact point satisfactorily, and collected the information point of difficulty on the customer when and what. Finally, we could reduce PAR90 to 2.84%, and achieved a profit in the

financial result.

In addition, we have begun to strengthen organization as well as human resource system reforms. As a start new members who are skilled in management joined our team. These new members together with the members who have supported JCF since its establishment will share the same philosophy and bring a bright future for JCF.

What we will do to make better » For 2022

Cambodia’s economy is expected to start recovering at a brisk pace, and according to the IMF, the economic growth rate may start exceeding 6% again by 2024.

We will contribute to the part of that great recovery by providing financial services. On the other hand, we should not underestimate the continuing

instability and the many problems that may arise during the recovery period. One of the lessons learned from the COVID-19 pandemic is the importance to understand who our customers are and how our activities affect them, and reflect it in our services and operations rapidly. The most important things are staying close to our customers and

communicating with them frequently. For growth, for contingency, we will continue to strengthen our organization, which we have been carrying out since 2021, and develop the knowledge, skills, and heart to bravely face this growth and any shortage.

Reports of the Committees

To strengthen the governance, JCF has below committees with different levels of managements to effectively control the institution.

Risk Committee



The Risk Committee is composed of four members and chaired by Ms. Kato, an independent director, with expertise in accounting, banking, auditing, riskmanagement and legal aspects.

The Risk Committee is responsible for; managing credit risk, capital risk, liquidity and funding risk, operational risk, compliance risk and other relevant risks and reviewing economic and competitive market, political risk and others. In 2021, the Risk Committee held four times meetings to review and discuss JCF's business and operations.

Audit Committee



The Audit Committee complies with a Prakas of National Bank of Cambodia. The Audit Committee is composed of 3 members and chaired by Mr. Yamada, an independent director. The Audit Committee is responsible for ensuring compliance with legal and regulatory requirements and the information provided to the public and NBC is clear, accurate and reliable, and as stipulated in aforementioned Prakas. In 2021, the Audit Committee held meetings four times to review and discuss on matters relating to JCF.

Credit Committee



The Credit Committee is composed of three members and chaired by Mr. Kikuchi, Chairman of the BOD. The Credit Committee is responsible for ensuring that the credit policy is consistent with JCF's longterm objectives and corporate values, checking whether JCF provides services truly contribute to the customer's business development, checking whether JCF pursuit of appropriate profit on the premise of securing soundness and others. In 2021, the Credit Committee held meeting as and when necessary.

Remuneration and Nomination Committee



The Remuneration and Nomination Committee is composed of four members and chaired by Mr. Yamada, an independent director. The Committee is responsible for ensuring the remuneration policy is consistent with the long-term objectives and corporate values of JCF and overseeing the remuneration of employees and making sure that they are all fairly rewarded for their contribution to JCF's performance.

Board of Directors



菊池 育朗

KIKUCHI Ikuo
Director, Chairperson

April 1991

Joined ORIX Corporation

November 2002

Joined ABC Capital of ABC Cooking Group

May 2008

Appointed as Managing Director of ABC Capital

January 2014

Joined Something Holdings Co., Ltd.

Appointed as Executive Officer / MD of Executive Office

January 2015

Appointed as Director of SOMETHING HOLDINGS ASIA PTE. LTD (Singapore)

October 2015

Appointed as MD of SOMETHING VIETNAM CO., LTD.

June 2018

Joined JC FINANCE PLC. Appointed as CEO of the company

February 2022

Appointed as Chairman of the Board of Directors of JC FINANCE PLC.



泊 傑

TOMARI Suguru
Director, CEO

April 2009

Joined Sumitomo Mitsui Banking Corporation

June 2012

Moved to Cambodia to start a new business

July 2015

Joined Luckland(CAMBODIA) Co., Ltd. Corporate Advisor

March 2016

Supported Establishing JC FINANCE PLC.

July 2018

Appointed as COO of JC FINANCE PLC.

December 2018

Appointed as Director, COO of JC FINANCE PLC.

December 2020

Appointed as Director, Chairperson of JC FINANCE PLC.

February 2022

Appointed as CEO of JC FINANCE PLC.



山田 泰平

YAMADA Taihei
Independent Director

May 2013

Joined Norinchukin Bank

May 2016

Appointed as CFO of Integrated Methods Sdn Bhd

October 2020

Appointed as Chairman of Investment Committee at Amara Capital PLC (Cambodia SECC licensed fund management company)

July 2021

Appointed as Director of GO24 Pte Ltd (the Cambodian leading superapp startup known for Nham24 brand)

February 2022

Appointed as Independent Director of JC FINANCE PLC.



加藤 侑子

KATO Yuko
Independent Director

April 2015

Appointed as Director of MJI Enterprise Co, Ltd. (Microfinance, Myanmar)

November 2016

Appointed as Chief Executive Officer of MJI Enterprise Co, Ltd.

October 2019

Appointed as Independent Director of JC FINANCE PLC.

Business Strategy Overview

Our business mainly focuses on the primary industry, especially on the agricultural sector. We have carried out our responsibility as a financial institution to enrich the lives of agricultural households, which account for 70% of the Cambodian population, by supporting their traditional farming business and new business model that can increase their incomes. Our current three main business strategies are to realize “Agricultural Finance”,

“Supporting Business Creation” and “DX/Credit Scoring”. Since the establishment in January 2018, we have constantly updated our strategy by grasping changes in the natural environment, social environment, and technological environment. As a result, we are confident that our future strategy will be further refined and will have a significant social impact on our business areas.

1

ELABORATING AGRICULTURAL FINANCE

Supporting every sector and all stakeholder by JCF financial Platform

- » JCF has provided a variety of loans not only for agricultural machinery, but also SME loans such as for a manufacture of the first domestic products in Cambodia. In addition, JCF has deepened relationships with local agricultural cooperatives as well.

2

EXPLORING THE POTENTIAL OF PRIMARY INDUSTRY

Expanding the financing product from small agricultural machineries to bigger agricultural related facilities and fisheries

- » JCF has expanded the connection with dealers and provided loans for many kinds of machinery such as KUBOTA, YAMMER, JOHN DEERE, JAO CHANG, SOLIS. And joining the “Commercialization of Aquaculture for Sustainable Trade Project” launched by World Vision International, to support fishery farmers by our finance service. And Started supporting dairy industry value-chain in Cambodia by our finance service.

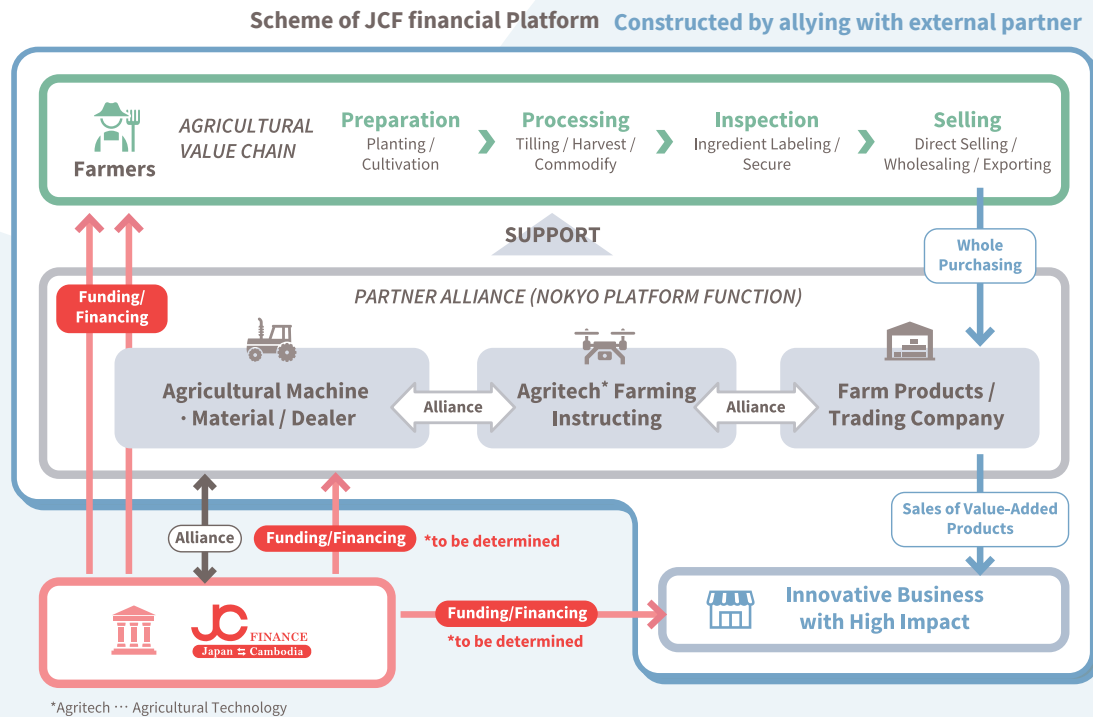
3

ESTABLISHING NEW CREDIT SCORING SYSTEM WITH DIGITAL TRANSFORMATION

Establishing credit scoring analyzed from the integration of static and dynamic information

- » JCF will utilize the dynamic data collected using GPS etc., as an important element of credit scoring that will be developed in the future to establish a new credit and settlement (payment) system.

JCF will be representing New Agricultural Finance

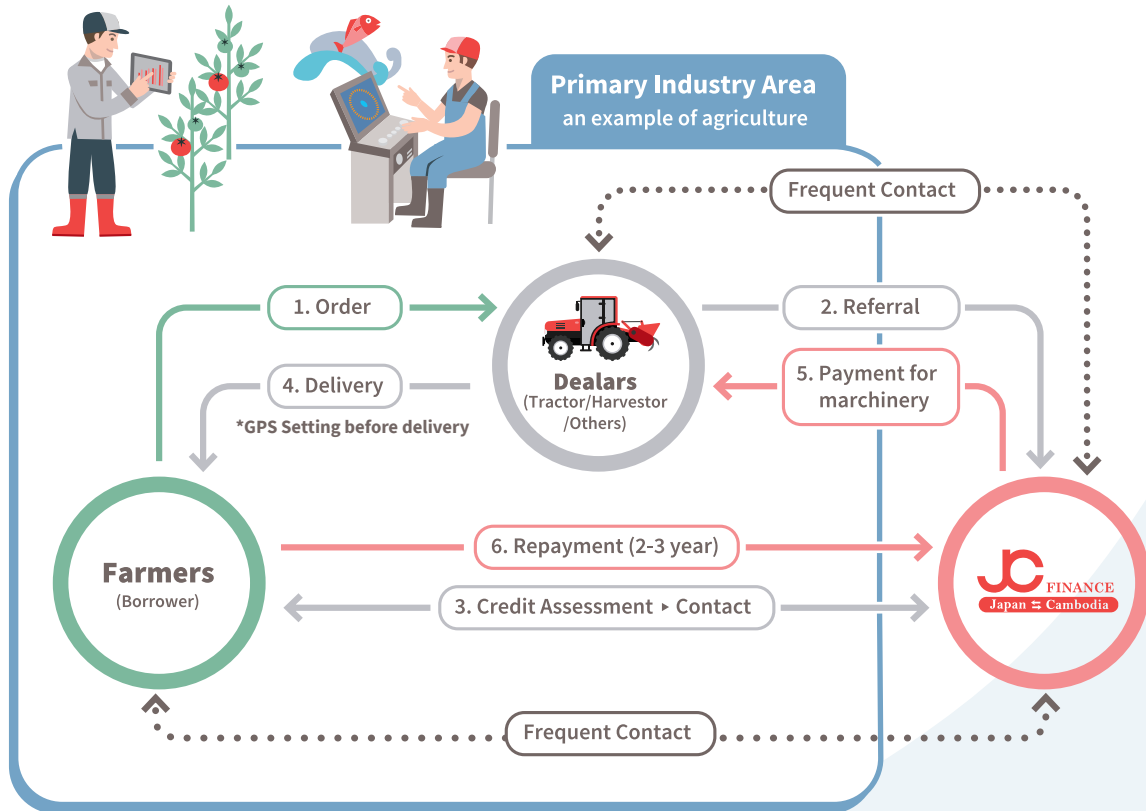


Japanese unique agricultural cooperative society called “Nokyo Platform” is the model when building our business strategies and its core concept of “Co-operatives” is registered as Intangible Cultural Heritage by UNESCO in 2016 due to its contribution to creative solutions to various social issues. We have set “Nokyo Platform” as one of the standards to achieve in the Cambodian primary industry and have been working on establishing the Cambodian version of “Nokyo Platform”. This platform has two functions to enhance the prosperity of the primary industry: a trading function that handles

agricultural products and machines and a financial function that handles providing finance in various stages of agricultural business. We aim to be part of the financial function, “JCF financial platform”, that can comprehensively provide loans (funds/ financing) to the entire value chain from production and wholesales to consumption. Currently, the main focus is on financing for the farming equipment on the producer side, the farmers. However, along with the development of the “Nokyo Platform”, it is our responsibility to expand our business to cover the whole agricultural value chain to help transform the

current “fragmented tenant farming” into “more sustainable industry”. In order to achieve this goal, the quantity and the quality of the alliances with external partners are important, and we will not limit ourselves to domestic players but actively support foreign players, including Japanese players, to network and help localize their activities. As a result, we are confident that we can increase our financing opportunities and it will become a stepping stone to handle more of the customers’ and partners’ financial assets in the future.

Exploring the Potential of Primary Industry



To date, we have provided financing for farm equipment rather than consumer goods. We are confident that by committing our funds to the business for economic growth, our customers are more likely to enrich their lives through economic reproduction. Our main customers, the farmers, obtain agricultural machinery such as combines and tractors through our financing and efficiently harvest the crops grown in their fields. In addition, they can undertake the farm work of other people's fields. By doing so, they are starting a new business and getting paid. In other words, this is "the

agricultural machinery sharing" and the prototype of the matching business among the farmers. This new use of agricultural machinery has triggered changes in Cambodia's main industries, agriculture, and primary industries and boosts economic growth. We plan to roll out these usages of financed funds and successful cases to other sectors in the primary industry. In emerging countries, it is undeniable that there is a lack of technology and know-how of developed countries. It is the issue for the entire primary industry, including the fisheries and dairy. On the other hand, developed countries like Japan

can solve their social issues, such as the aging farming population and lack of successors, by exporting their know-how to emerging countries. By doing so, the intellectual property of humankind will be optimized ultimately, which is an essential point without even referring to the SDGs. Starting from agriculture, we will expand into neighboring sectors and evolve the credit know-how we have cultivated so far to create new business models together with our customers. We are convinced that this disruption in the primary industry will surely enhance the growth of the economy that was hit by COVID-19.

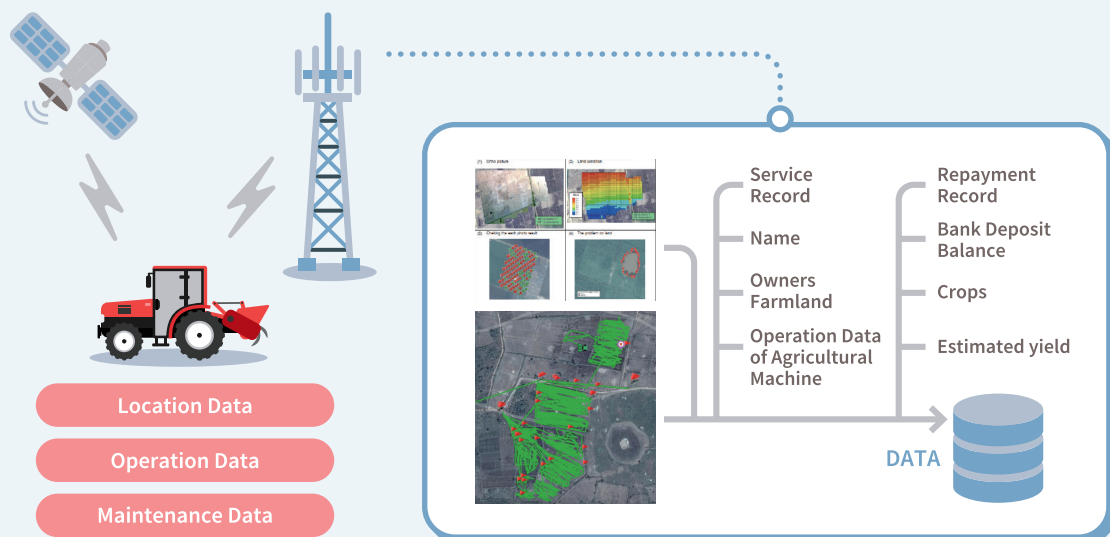
Establishing Borderless Credit Scoring System

We are actively integrating new technologies into the financial operation. There are two major operations in financial business: “credit” and “collection”. As the issue related to financial inclusion becomes an important topic, we have made financial transactions with the customers who were not previously covered by the conventional credit method by evaluating the information/data collected by utilizing a new digital technology. To be more specific, we re-evaluate the dynamic data collected from the financed agricultural(farming) equipment. We install a GPS into the financed agricultural (farming) equipment to capture and collect the data of the location and the use of the

equipment at all times. As there is a correlation between the mileage of the equipment and an increase in the customer’s income, the data is used as part of the guideline for credit monitoring and credit management. Also, to collect the equipment as collateral, rapidly and accurately, acquiring the location data of the equipment is critically important. In some cases, the GPS even stops the engine remotely, which can be an incentive for the customer to repay the loan and recover the collateral.

Henceforth, by combining this dynamic data with conventional static data (ID number, address, family structure, etc.), it will be possible to perceive the

business opportunities considering the customers’ regional characteristics and their future life events. In other words, this new credit scoring system gives great contributions to the customers’ Life Time Value (LTV). From a global perspective, it can be said that the flow of the people and the logistics do not remain within the border but are already borderless. A customer credited in Cambodia is earning income abroad to use it as a source of repayment is happening in reality. Credit and collection can no longer be evaluated in a conventional way. We are confident that establishing this new credit scoring system shall become the new trend in the financial industry in the near future.



Sustainable Development Goals



TARGET 9 • 3

TARGET 9 • A

Approach to SDGs 2021

9th Goal

INDUSTRY, INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE

It's been five years since the world started working towards the Sustainable Development Goals. The COVID-19 pandemic is threatening decades of development gains, further delaying the urgent transition to greener, more inclusive economies, and throwing progress on the SDGs even further off track.

There are still significant challenges to Goal 9, to which we at JCF are committed, and we are still below 50% of the required progress.

Activity and Progress in JCF

Expanding financial services in rural area

Provided loans

	2020	2021	YoY
Loan amount	USD 5,502,970	USD 6,869,890	(+USD 1,366,920)
People	366	417	(+51 people)
Village	649	667	(+18 Village)

JCF achieved to increase 3 outputs. At first, provided loan amount was increase from 5.50 million dollar to 6.87 million dollar (+1.37 million dollar). Next, Number of people who JCF provided Loans was increased from 366 people to 417 people (+51 people). At last, Number of Village which people lived as JCF provided loans was increased from 649 Villages to 667 Villages(+18 Villages).

On the challenge of Goal 8

“Since 2009, improvements in labor efficiency and a reduction in unemployment have been achieved worldwide, albeit with regional differences.

However, the global economy stagnated again in 2019. Then, in 2020, the impact was even more incredible, and by 2021, Cambodian people were also suffering from restrictions on cross-provincial movement and strict quarantine policies for those who tested positive for COVID-19. It has a particularly negative impact on the global market's temp worker, self-employed, and day labor sectors.

JCF started contribution to this goal through the dissemination of agricultural technology in two partnerships with Japanese agricultural machinery manufacturers YANMAR and ISEKI.

In addition to this issue, we also recognize from customer feedback that it is important to conserve the culture and bond of family, as well as economic growth. We believe that customer-first management will contribute to the SDGs too.

Customer Survey

We had interviewed 10 customers by random selection. On average, they increased their income by USD 8,240. And we found some other positive impacts. However, we also heard the voice that JCF should improve its services and business for customer's future.



(Name)	Mr. LONH PEOU	Mr. DE HA
(Gendar)	Male	Male
(Annual income approx.)	(after)USD15,000 up / (before)USD10,000	(after)USD 50,000 up / (before)USD30,000
(Most recent loan amount)	USD 17,000	USD 21,900
(Agricultural land holdings)	60 acres	22 acres
(About business)	Farming, Tractor Service, and leasing a land	Buyer of cassava, rice and cashew, and Tractor Service
You and JCF ▶	<p>When I visited an agricultural machinery showroom to make my business easier, JCF 's staff explained everything, which made us feel very comfortable. The difficult moment was when the machinery broke and needed to be repaired. The cost is a bit high and I couldn't work using the machinery until I finished repairing.</p>	<p>I was worried about repaying the loan properly and was not sure if I took out a loan from JCF. However, thanks to the kindness of the JCF staff who listened to me carefully, I was able to make up my mind. And now, with the help of the JC loan, my income has increased and I have a more stable life.</p>
You and business ▶	<p>These days, the cost of fertilizer and gasoline is higher than before. It affects our business profit. However, If the opportunity arises, I would like to buy a new car to improve my life.</p>	<p>My main job is to buy crops such as cassava and rice and sell them. However, with a loan from JCF, I have been able to offer my services to cultivate the land for neighbors. In a few months, I would have the possibility to buy a new house that I have always wanted.</p>
Future of the farming business in Cambodia ▶	<p>I do not know about the future of Cambodia, but I will continue to strive to expand my business and support my family.</p>	<p>Some agricultural products are exported today. I believe that someday, the agricultural industry will support Cambodian development by joining the global market more deeply.</p>

Financial Statement Summary

We have completed four terms since its establishment in 2018. We would like to report that we were able to keep profitability in FY2021 based on the CIFRS accounting standard. FY2021 was a year that was significantly influenced by external factors, especially force majeure such as COVID-19 and the unprecedented flood. It goes without saying that this year caused great economic losses not only to our industry but to all other industries.

Under such a difficult environment, we thank for the support of all the stakeholders that a newly established company like us was able to “keep profitable” as we have committed initially.

For FY2022, we aim to achieve the financial goals beyond FY2021 by greatly accumulating the loan balance that we could not achieve in FY2021 and further evolving the collection method we have established through the COVID-19 situation.

We would like to thank our stakeholders again for FY2021 and please look forward to our further growth in FY2022.

Financial Statement Summary (BS)	31Dec2021 (USD)	31Dec2021 (KHR'000)	31Dec2020 (USD)	31Dec2020 (KHR'000)
ASSETS				
Cash and cash equivalents	1,851,719	7,543,903	1,065,981	4,311,893
Statutory deposits	100,000	407,400	100,000	404,500
Loans to customers	8,698,219	35,436,544	7,643,089	30,916,295
Other assets	44,631	181,828	80,200	324,409
Property and equipment	15,209	61,961	5,444	22,021
Intangible assets	26,141	106,498	30,352	122,774
Total Assets	10,735,919	43,738,134	8,925,066	36,101,892
LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDER'S EQUITY				
Liabilities				
Borrowings	4,949,568	20,164,540	3,126,426	12,646,393
Amounts due to related parties	4,250,000	17,314,500	-	-
Other liabilities	20,331	82,828	44,220	178,870
Minimum tax liabilities/current income tax liabilities	1,296	5,280	1,096	4,433
Total liabilities	9,221,195	37,567,148	3,171,742	12,829,696
Shareholder's Equity				
Share capital	2,000,000	8,000,000	2,000,000	8,000,000
Deposits for future capital subscription	-	-	4,250,000	17,000,000
Regulatory reserve	79,964	323,288	69,804	281,957
Accumulated losses	(565,240)	(2,283,310)	(566,480)	(2,288,355)
Currency translation reserves	-	131,008	-	278,594
Total shareholder's equity	1,514,724	6,170,986	5,753,324	23,272,196
Total liabilities and shareholder's equity	10,735,919	43,738,134	8,925,066	36,101,892

Financial Statement Summary (PL)	2021 (USD)	2021 (KHR'000)	2020 (USD)	2020 (KHR'000)
Interest income	1,266,246	5,151,089	1,301,355	5,305,624
Interest Expense	(331,129)	(1,347,033)	(334,925)	(1,365,489)
Net interest income	935,117	3,804,056	966,430	3,940,135
Other operating income	68,841	280,045	60,244	245,614
Total operating income	1,003,958	4,084,101	1,026,674	4,185,749
General and administrative expenses	(830,946)	(3,380,288)	(821,621)	(3,349,749)
Impairment loss on loans to customers	(147,341)	(599,383)	(103,529)	(422,088)
Minimum tax expense	(14,271)	(58,054)	-	-
Profit before income tax	11,400	46,376	101,524	413,912
Income tax expense	-	-	(13,844)	(56,442)
Net profit for the year	11,400	46,376	87,680	357,470
Currency translation difference	-	(147,586)	-	(79,023)
Net comprehensive income (loss) for the year	11,400	(101,210)	87,680	278,447

Company Profile



ជេស៊ី ហ្វាយណែន ម.ក
JC FINANCE PLC.



Company Name	JC FINANCE PLC.
Business Category	Microfinance Institution
Licence Number	M.F-85
Establishment	January 17th, 2018
Representative	CEO TOMARI Suguru
Headquarters	No.56, Street 310, Sangkat Boeung Keng Kang I, Khan Boeung Keng Kang, Phnom Penh, Cambodia
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