

MIRA INFORM REPORT

Report No. :	525962
Report Date :	21.08.2018

IDENTIFICATION DETAILS

Name :	SHAOXING KEQIAO HAOYOU TEXTILES CO., LTD.
Registered Office :	2F, K1-2, Building, Jinlong Industrial Park Kebei Industrial Zone Keqiao Dist. Shaoxing Zhejiang Province
Country :	China
Date of Incorporation :	12.03.2018
Credibility Code.:	91330621MA2BDY506Q
Legal Form :	One-Person Limited Liability Company
Line of Business :	The Subject's is engaged in Wholesaling and retailing Knitted Textiles, Light Textile Raw Materials, Garments, Clothing and Accessories, Daily Necessities, Shoes and Hats, Bedding, Home Textile Products; Importing and Exporting Goods.
No. of Employees :	4

RATING & COMMENTS

(Mira Inform has adopted New Rating mechanism w.e.f. 23rd January 2017)

MIRA's Rating :	NB
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Credit Rating	Explanation	Rating Comments
NB	New Business	No recommendation can be done due to business in infancy stage

Status :	New Business
Payment Behaviour :	Unknown
Litigation :	Clear

NOTES :

Any query related to this report can be made on e-mail : infodept@mirainform.com while quoting report number, name and date.

ECGC Country Risk Classification List

Country Name	Previous Rating (31.12.2017)	Current Rating (01.04.2018)
China	A2	A1

Risk Category	ECGC Classification
Insignificant	A1
Low Risk	A2
Moderately Low Risk	B1
Moderate Risk	B2
Moderately High Risk	C1
High Risk	C2
Very High Risk	D

CHINA - ECONOMIC OVERVIEW

Since the late 1970s, China has moved from a closed, centrally planned system to a more market-oriented one that plays a major global role. China has implemented reforms in a gradualist fashion, resulting in efficiency gains that have contributed to a more than tenfold increase in GDP since 1978. Reforms began with the phaseout of collectivized agriculture, and expanded to include the gradual liberalization of prices, fiscal decentralization, increased autonomy for state enterprises, growth of the private sector, development of stock markets and a modern banking system, and opening to foreign trade and investment. China continues to pursue an industrial policy, state support of key sectors, and a restrictive investment regime. Measured on a purchasing power parity (PPP) basis that adjusts for price differences, China in 2016 stood as the largest economy in the world, surpassing the US in 2014 for the first time in modern history. China became the world's largest exporter in 2010, and the largest trading nation in 2013. Still, China's per capita income is below the world average.

After keeping its currency tightly linked to the US dollar for years, China in July 2005 moved to an exchange rate system that references a basket of currencies. From mid-2005 to late 2008, the renminbi appreciated more than 20% against the US dollar, but the exchange rate remained virtually pegged to the dollar from the onset of the global financial crisis until June 2010, when Beijing announced it would allow a resumption of gradual liberalization. From 2013 until early 2015, the renminbi (RMB) appreciated roughly 2% against the dollar, but the exchange rate fell 13% from mid-2015 until end-2016 amid strong capital outflows in part stemming from the August 2015 official devaluation; in 2017 the RMB resumed appreciating against the dollar – roughly 7% from end-of-2016 to end-of-2017. From 2013 to 2017, China had one of the fastest growing economies in the world, averaging slightly more than 7% real growth per year. In 2015, the People's Bank of China announced it would continue to carefully push for full convertibility of the renminbi, after the currency was accepted as part of the IMF's special drawing rights basket. However, since late 2015 the Chinese Government has strengthened capital controls and oversight of overseas investments to better manage the exchange rate and maintain financial stability.

The Chinese Government faces numerous economic challenges including: (a) reducing its high domestic savings rate and correspondingly low domestic household consumption; (b) managing its high corporate debt burden to maintain financial stability; (c) controlling off-balance sheet local government debt used to finance infrastructure stimulus; (d) facilitating higher-wage job opportunities for the aspiring middle class, including rural migrants and college graduates, while maintaining competitiveness; (e) dampening speculative investment in the real estate sector without sharply slowing the economy; (f) reducing industrial overcapacity; and (g) raising productivity growth rates through the more efficient allocation of capital and state-support for innovation. Economic development has progressed further in coastal provinces than in the interior, and by 2016 more than 169.3 million migrant workers and their dependents had relocated to urban areas to find work. One consequence of China's population control policy known as the "one-child policy" - which was relaxed in 2016 to permit all families to have two children - is that China is now one of the most rapidly aging countries in the world. Deterioration in the environment - notably air pollution, soil erosion, and the steady fall of the water table, especially in the North - is another long-term problem. China continues to lose arable land because of erosion and urbanization. The Chinese Government is seeking to add energy production capacity from sources other than coal and oil, focusing on natural gas, nuclear, and clean energy development. In 2016, China ratified the Paris Agreement, a multilateral agreement to combat climate change, and committed to peak its carbon dioxide emissions between 2025 and 2030.

The government's 13th Five-Year Plan, unveiled in March 2016, emphasizes the need to increase innovation and boost domestic consumption to make the economy less dependent on government investment, exports, and heavy industry. However, China has made more progress on subsidizing innovation than rebalancing the economy. Beijing has committed to giving the market a more decisive role in allocating resources, but the Chinese Government's policies continue to favor state-owned enterprises and emphasize stability. Chinese leaders in 2010 pledged to double China's GDP by 2020, and the 13th Five Year Plan includes annual economic



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growth targets of at least 6.5% through 2020 to achieve that goal. In recent years, China has renewed its support for state-owned enterprises in sectors considered important to "economic security," explicitly looking to foster globally competitive industries. Chinese leaders also have undermined some market-oriented reforms by reaffirming the "dominant" role of the state in the economy, a stance that threatens to discourage private initiative and make the economy less efficient over time. The slight acceleration in economic growth in 2017—the first such uptick since 2010—gives Beijing more latitude to pursue its economic reforms, focusing on financial sector deleveraging and its Supply-Side Structural Reform agenda, first announced in late 2015.

Source : CIA

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COMPANY SUMMARY

Company Name : SHAOXING KEQIAO HAOUYU TEXTILES CO.,LTD.
Address : 2F, K1-2, BUILDING, JINLONG INDUSTRIAL PARK KEBEI
INDUSTRIAL ZONE KEQIAO DIST. SHAOXING ZHEJIANG PROVINCE,
PR CHINA
Telephone : 86- 15921453958
Facsimile : --
Website : --
Email : --

Note: The given phone number 8098001225 is incorrect.
The given contact person Logesh cannot be confirmed.

REGISTRATION INFORMATION

Established Date : 2018-03-12
Credibility Code : 91330621MA2BDY506Q
Legal Form : One-person Limited Liability Company
Registration Authority : Market Supervision Bureau – Keqiao Dist. Shaoxing
Status : Active

Registered Capital : RMB 810,000
Paid Up Capital : --
Turnover : --
Equities : --

Chief Executive : Yi Changyan
Business Line : Trade
Manpower : 4

Tax Registration
Certificate No. : 91330621MA2BDY506Q
Organization Code : MA2BDY506

HS code : 3306960DKZ
Import & Export code : 3300MA2BDY506

Financial Condition : --
Business Size : Small Enterprise
Payment : Unknown

REGISTERED ADDRESS

2F, K1-2, Building, jinlong industrial park kebei industrial zone keqiao dist. shaoxing zhejiang PROVINCE, PR CHINA

Company Status: One-person Limited Liability Company

Single person LLC refers to a limited liability company set up by only one natural person or legal person as the single shareholder of it.

The minimum registered capital of Single person LLC is RMB100,000. The shareholder's capital contributes, as set out by the articles of associations should be a lump-sum payment in full.

One natural person can only invest in and set up one limited liability company, which is not permitted to invest in and set up a new Single person LLC.

As to any one-person limited liability company, the sole-investor nature of the natural person or legal person shall be indicated in the registration documents of the company and shall be indicated in the business license thereof as well.

The regulation of Single person LLC should be set up by the shareholder

The regulation of Single person LLC has no shareholder meeting.

Premise

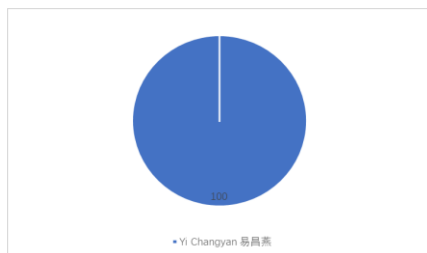
The subject operates from premises located at the heading address, and this address houses its operating office in Shaoxing. Our checks reveal that the subject rents the total premise, but the square meters are unknown.

MANAGEMENT

Position	Name	Nationality
Legal representative, General Manager Executive Director Supervisors	Yi Changyan Yao Jiao	Chinese Chinese

MAJOR SHAREHOLDERS

Name	% Shareholding
Yi Changyan	100



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KEY EVENTS

No Significant Changes.

BUSINESS OPERATIONS

The subject's registered business scope includes wholesaling and retailing knitted textiles, light textile raw materials, garments, clothing and accessories, daily necessities, shoes and hats, bedding, home textile products; importing and exporting goods (with permit if needed)

The subject is mainly engaged in selling textiles.

Products:

Textile raw materials
Garments
Clothing and accessories

etc.

The subject sources its materials 70% from domestic market, and 30% from overseas market. the subject sells 30% of its products in domestic market, and 70% to overseas market, mainly U.S.A. and Europe.

The buying terms of the subject include Check, T/T, L/C and Credit of 30-60 days. The payment terms of the subject include Check, T/T, L/C and Credit of 30-60 days.

SUPPLIER & CUSTOMER

No record.

RELATED COMPANIES

No Subsidiary

NEGATIVE INFORMATION

Lawsuit Record: No record.

Trade payment experience: The subject did not provide any name of trade/service suppliers and we have no other sources to conduct the enquiry at present.

Delinquent payment record: None in our database.

Debt collection record: No overdue amount owed by the subject was placed to us for collection within the last 6 years.

Customs administrative penalty: No record.

Equity freeze information: No record.

Administrative Penalty: No record.

MORTGAGE

There is no record of mortgage information at present.

TRADEMARK

No record.

PATENT

No record.

BANKING

The subject declined to release its banking details.

ABBREVIATED FINANCIAL STATEMENT

Established newly in Yr2018, the subject's financial records for Yr2016 & 2017 are unarchived in the local AIC.

COMMENT

The subject was registered as a One-person Limited Liability Company at local Administration for Industry & Commerce (AIC - The official body of issuing and renewing business license).

The subject is considered small-sized in its line with a short development history.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES

Currency	Unit	Indian Rupees
US Dollar	1	INR 69.76
UK Pound	1	INR 88.87
Euro	1	INR 79.67
CNY	1	INR 10.20

Note : Above are approximate rates obtained from sources believed to be correct

INFORMATION DETAILS

Analysis Done by :	VIV
Report Prepared by :	PRN

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RATING EXPLANATIONS

Credit Rating	Explanation	Rating Comments
A++	Minimum Risk	Business dealings permissible with minimum risk of default
A+	Low Risk	Business dealings permissible with low risk of default
A	Acceptable Risk	Business dealings permissible with moderate risk of default
B	Medium Risk	Business dealings permissible on a regular monitoring basis
C	Medium High Risk	Business dealings permissible preferably on secured basis
D	High Risk	Business dealing not recommended or on secured terms only
NB	New Business	No recommendation can be done due to business in infancy stage
NT	No Trace	No recommendation can be done as the business is not traceable

NB is stated where there is insufficient information to facilitate rating. However, it is not to be considered as unfavourable.

This score serves as a reference to assess SC's credit risk and to set the amount of credit to be extended. It is calculated from a composite of weighted scores obtained from each of the major sections of this report. The assessed factors are as follows:

- Financial condition covering various ratios
- Company background and operations size
- Promoters / Management background
- Payment record
- Litigation against the subject
- Industry scenario / competitor analysis
- Supplier / Customer / Banker review (wherever available)

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