

MIRA INFORM REPORT

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| Report No. : | 517549 |
| Report Date : | 28.06.2018 |

IDENTIFICATION DETAILS

| | |
|-------------------------|---|
| Name : | LITHIUM ENERGY JAPAN |
| Registered Office : | 1 Inobabacho Nishinosho Kisshoin Minamiku Kyoto |
| Country : | Japan |
| Financials (as on) : | 31.03.2018 |
| Date of Incorporation : | Dec., 2007 |
| Com. Reg. No.: | 1300-01-031213 (Kyoto-Minamiku) |
| Legal Form : | Limited Company (Kabushiki Kaisha) |
| Line of Business : | Manufacturer of Lithium-Ion Batteries. |
| No. of Employees : | 160 |

RATING & COMMENTS

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

| | |
|-----------------|---|
| MIRA's Rating : | A |
|-----------------|---|

| Credit Rating | Explanation | Rating Comments |
|---------------|-----------------|---|
| A | Acceptable Risk | Business dealings permissible with moderate risk of default |

| | |
|------------------------|-------------------|
| Maximum Credit Limit : | Yen 214.6 Million |
| Status : | Good |
| Payment Behaviour : | Regular |
| Litigation : | Clear |

NOTES:

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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) |
|--------------|---------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| Japan | A1 | 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 |

JAPAN - ECONOMIC OVERVIEW

Over the past 70 years, government-industry cooperation, a strong work ethic, mastery of high technology, and a comparatively small defense allocation (slightly less than 1% of GDP) have helped Japan develop an advanced economy. Two notable characteristics of the post-World War II economy were the close interlocking structures of manufacturers, suppliers, and distributors, known as keiretsu, and the guarantee of lifetime employment for a substantial portion of the urban labor force. Both features have significantly eroded under the dual pressures of global competition and domestic demographic change.

Measured on a purchasing power parity basis that adjusts for price differences, Japan in 2017 stood as the fourth-largest economy in the world after first-place China, which surpassed Japan in 2001, and third-place India, which edged out Japan in 2012. For three postwar decades, overall real economic growth was impressive - averaging 10% in the 1960s, 5% in the 1970s, and 4% in the 1980s. Growth slowed markedly in the 1990s, averaging just 1.7%, largely because of the aftereffects of inefficient investment and the collapse of an asset price bubble in the late 1980s, which resulted in several years of economic stagnation as firms sought to reduce excess debt, capital, and labor. Modest economic growth continued after 2000, but the economy has fallen into recession four times since 2008.

Japan enjoyed an uptick in growth since 2013, supported by Prime Minister Shinzo ABE's "Three Arrows" economic revitalization agenda - dubbed "Abenomics" - of monetary easing, "flexible" fiscal policy, and structural reform. Led by the Bank of Japan's aggressive monetary easing, Japan is making modest progress in ending deflation, but demographic decline - a low birthrate and an aging, shrinking population - poses a major long-term challenge for the economy. The government currently faces the quandary of balancing its efforts to stimulate growth and institute economic reforms with the need to address its sizable public debt, which stands at 235% of GDP. To help raise government revenue, Japan adopted legislation in 2012 to gradually raise the consumption tax rate. However, the first such increase, in April 2014, led to a sharp contraction, so Prime Minister ABE has twice postponed the next increase, which is now scheduled for October 2019. Structural reforms to unlock productivity are seen as central to strengthening the economy in the long-run.

Scarce in critical natural resources, Japan has long been dependent on imported energy and raw materials. After the complete shutdown of Japan's nuclear reactors following the earthquake and tsunami disaster in 2011, Japan's industrial sector has become even more dependent than before on imported fossil fuels. However, ABE's government is seeking to restart nuclear power plants that meet strict new safety standards and is emphasizing nuclear energy's importance as a base-load electricity source. In August 2015, Japan successfully restarted one nuclear reactor at the Sendai Nuclear Power Plant in Kagoshima prefecture, and several other reactors around the country have since resumed operations; however, opposition from local governments has delayed several more restarts that remain pending. Reforms of the electricity and gas sectors, including full liberalization of Japan's energy market in April 2016 and gas market in April 2017, constitute an important part of Prime Minister Abe's economic program.

Under the Abe Administration, Japan's government sought to open the country's economy to greater foreign competition and create new export opportunities for Japanese businesses, including by joining 11 trading partners in the Trans-Pacific Partnership (TPP). Japan became the first country to ratify the TPP in December 2016, but the United States signaled its withdrawal from the agreement in January 2017. In November 2017 the remaining 11 countries agreed on the core elements of a modified agreement, which they renamed the Comprehensive and Progressive Agreement for Trans-Pacific Partnership (CPTPP). Japan also reached agreement with the European Union on an Economic Partnership Agreement in July 2017, and is likely seek to ratify both agreements in the Diet this year.

Source : CIA

COMPANY NAME AND ADDRESS

LITHIUM ENERGY JAPAN

REGD NAME: KK Lithium Energy Japan

MAIN OFFICE : 780-1 Ritto Shiga-Pref 520-3-21 JAPAN
Tel: 077-551-4003 Fax: 077-551-4061

*.. Registered at: 1 Inobabacho Nishinosho Kisshoin Minamiku Kyoto

URL: <http://www.lithiumenergy.jp>
E-Mail address: (thru the URL)

ACTIVITIES

Mfg of lithium-ion batteries

BRANCHES

Nil

FACTORIES

At the caption address

OFFICERS

| | |
|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| TERUO SONODA, PRES | Akinobu Ogata, v pres |
| Toshiyuki Aoyama, dir | Takeshi Yaegashi, dir |
| Masaaki Hosogawa, dir | Koji Ohta, dir |

Yen Amount: In million Yen, unless otherwise stated

SUMMARY

FINANCES FAIR A/SALES Yen 24,908 M

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| | | | |
|----------|---------|----------|-------------|
| PAYMENTS | REGULAR | CAPITAL | Yen 7,500 M |
| TREND | SLOW | WORTH | Yen 3,006 M |
| STARTED | 2007 | EMPLOYES | 160 |

COMMENT

MFR OF LITHIUM-ION BATTERIES.

FINANCIAL SITUATION CONSIDERED FAIR AND GOOD FOR ORDINARY BUSINESS ENGAGEMENTS.

MAX CREDIT LIMIT: YEN 214.6 MILLION, 30 DAYS NORMAL TERMS

HIGHLIGHTS

The subject company was established jointly by three parties: GS Yuasa Corp, Mitsubishi Corp and Mitsubishi Motors Corp. This is a specialized mfr of large-size lithium-ion batteries. Production steadily increased: in Jul 2011 Mitsubishi Motors selected batteries for new MiEV High-end Model; in Dec 2011 commenced work on large automotive lithium-ion batteries. Clients include Mitsubishi Motors, GS Yuasa Corp, other.

FINANCIAL INFORMATION

The sales volume for Mar/2017 fiscal term amounted to Yen 24,908 million, a 10% fall from Yen 27,783 million in the previous term. The recurring profit was posted at Yen 208 million and the net profit at Yen 194 million, respectively, compared with Yen 681 million recurring loss and Yen 687 million net losses, respectively, a year ago.

For the term that ended Mar 2018 the recurring profit was projected at Yen 220 million and the net profit at Yen 205 million, respectively, on a 3% rise in turnover, to Yen 25,655 million. Final results are yet to be released.

The financial situation is considered FAIR and good for ORDINARY business engagements. Max credit limit is estimated at Yen 214.6 million, on 30 days normal terms.

REGISTRATION

| | |
|-------------------------|------------------------------------|
| Date Registered: | Dec 2007 |
| Regd No.: | 1300-01-031213 (Kyoto-Minamiku) |
| Legal Status: | Limited Company (Kabushiki Kaisha) |
| Authorized: | 600,000 shares |
| Issued: | 150,000 shares |
| Sum: | Yen 7,500 million |

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Major shareholders (%): GS Yuasa Corp (51), Mitsubishi Corp (46), Mitsubishi Motors (3)
No. of shareholders: 3

Nothing detrimental is known as to the commercial morality of executives.

OPERATION

Activities: Manufactures lithium-ion batteries (100%)

Clients: [Mfrs, wholesalers] Mitsubishi Motors Corp, GS Yuasa Corp, other
No. of accounts: 5 (distributed thru GS Yuasa Corp and Mitsubishi Corp)
Domestic areas of activities: Nationwide

Suppliers: [Mfrs, wholesalers] GS Yuasa Corp, Mitsubishi Corp, other

Payment record: Regular

Location: Business area in Ritto City, Shiga-Pref. Office premises at the caption address are owned and maintained satisfactorily.

Bank References:

MUFG (Kyoto-Chuo)
SMBC (Kyoto)
Relations: Satisfactory

FINANCES

(In Million Yen)

| Terms Ending: | 31/03/2018 | 31/03/2017 | 31/03/2016 | 31/03/2015 |
|--------------------------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|
| Annual Sales | 25,655 | 24,908 | 27,783 | 20,988 |
| Recur. Profit | 220 | 208 | -681 | -5,239 |
| Net Profit | 205 | 194 | -687 | -9,667 |
| Total Assets | | 20,966 | 25,984 | 26,114 |
| Net Worth | | 3,006 | 2,812 | -1,499 |
| Capital, Paid-Up | | 7,500 | 7,500 | 20,000 |
| Div.P.Share(¥) | | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| <Analytical Data> | (%) | (%) | (%) | (%) |
| S.Growth Rate | 3.00 | -10.35 | 32.38 | 28.02 |
| Current Ratio | | .. | .. | .. |

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|----------------|------|-------|-------|--------|
| N.Worth Ratio | | 14.34 | 10.82 | -5.74 |
| N.Profit/Sales | 0.80 | 0.78 | -2.47 | -46.06 |

Notes: Forecast (or estimated) figures for the 31/03/2018 fiscal term.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES

| Currency | Unit | Indian Rupees |
|-----------|------|---------------|
| US Dollar | 1 | INR 68.52 |
| UK Pound | 1 | INR 90.60 |
| Euro | 1 | INR 79.87 |
| Yen | 1 | INR 0.63 |

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

INFORMATION DETAILS

| | |
|----------------------|-----|
| Analysis Done by : | VIV |
| Report Prepared by : | NIT |

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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)