

MIRA INFORM REPORT

Report No. :	521338
Report Date :	21.07.2018

IDENTIFICATION DETAILS

Name :	TOKYO PEARL CO LTD
Registered Office :	Tokyo Shinju Bldg, 6-16-3 Ginza Chuoku Tokyo 104-0061
Country :	Japan
Financials (as on) :	31.03.2017
Date of Incorporation :	February 1959
Com. Reg. No.:	0100-01-061359
Legal Form :	Limited Company
Line of Business :	Imports, exports and wholesales polished diamonds, pearls (South Sea pearls, black Tahiti pearl), diamond/pearl jewelry
No. of Employees :	71

RATING & COMMENTS

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

MIRA's Rating :	A
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Credit Rating	Explanation	Rating Comments
A	Acceptable Risk	Business dealings permissible with moderate risk of default

Status :	Satisfactory
Payment Behaviour :	No Complaints
Litigation :	Clear

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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)
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

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COMPANY NAME AND SUMMARY

TOKYO PEARL CO LTD

REGD NAME: Tokyo Shinju KK (Shinju means Pearl)
MAIN OFFICE: Tokyo Shinju Bldg, 6-16-3 Ginza Chuoku Tokyo 104-0061 JAPAN
Tel: 03-3543-6055 Fax: 03-3543-2127
URL: <http://www.tokyopearl.com/>
E-Mail address: info@tokyopearl.com

ACTIVITIES

Import, export, wholesale of pearls, diamonds

BRANCHES

Osaka, Kofu

STORES

At the caption address

OVERSEAS

Antwerp, Tel Aviv (-- rep offices)
TP Diamond Co Ltd (Thailand); Tokyo Shinju Singapore Pte Ltd;
Tokyo Shinju International Ltd (Taiwan) (--subsidiaries)

FACTORIES

Ise (Mie-Pref); Hong Kong, Taiwan, Thailand

OFFICER(S)

TOTA KOYAMA, PRES
Chozo Higashi, rep dir
Akiharu Minegishi, s/mgn dir

Yen Amount: In million Yen, unless otherwise stated

SUMMARY

FINANCES	FAIR	A/SALES	Yen 5,104 M
PAYMENTS	NO COMPLAINTS	CAPITAL	Yen 100 M
TREND	SLOW	WORTH	Yen 2,079 M
STARTED	1959	EMPLOYES	71

COMMENT

TRADING FIRM SPECIALIZING IN DIAMONDS & PEARLS.

FINANCIAL SITUATION CONSIDERED FAIR AND GOOD FOR ORDINARY BUSINESS ENGAGEMENTS.

HIGHLIGHTS

The subject company was established by Takezo Koyama in order to make most of his experience in the subject line of business, as Tokyo Pearl Ltd. Originally started as a pearl trader, and in 1973, reorganized and renamed as captioned. In 1980 started the pearl business. In Apr/2004 Tota Koyama, his son, took the office of pres. This is a trading firm specializing in import, export and wholesale of polished diamonds, pearls, jewelry products, other. Goods are also retailed at its own store at the caption address. Diamonds are imported from Belgium, Israel, Russia, Thailand, India, USA, other. Pearls are exported. Also imports black Tahiti pearls and South Sea pearls from Tahiti, Surabaya, Australia, other. Clients are jewelers, jewelry processors, other.

FINANCIAL INFORMATION

The sales volume for Mar/2017 fiscal term amounted to Yen 5,104 million, a 4% down from Yen 5,303 million in the previous term. The recurring profit was posted at Yen 47 million and the net profit at Yen 46 million, respectively, compared with Yen 121 million recurring profit and Yen 4 million net profit, respectively, a year ago.

For the current term ending Mar 2018 the recurring profit is projected at Yen 50 million and the net profit at yen 50 million, respectively, on a 3% rise in turnover, to Yen 5,260 million.

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The financial situation is considered FAIR and good for ORDINARY business engagements.

REGISTRATION

Date Registered: Feb 1959

Regd No.: 0100-01-061359 (Tokyo-Chuoku)

Legal Status: Limited Company (Kabushiki Kaisha)

Authorized: 800,000 shares

Issued: 200,000 shares

Sum: Yen 100 million

Major shareholders (%): Company's Treasury Stock (59.7), Tota Koyama (35.6), Takezo Koyama (4.7), other

No. of shareholders: 10

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

OPERATION

Activities: Imports, exports and wholesales polished diamonds, (60%), pearls (South Sea pearls, black Tahiti pearl), diamond/pearl jewelry (--40%).

Imports diamonds from Belgium, Israel, Russia, Thailand, USA, India, Hong Kong, other.
Pearls are imported from Tahiti, Surabaya, Australia, etc. Pearls are also exported.

Clients: [Jewelry processors, jewelry stores] Primo Japan Inc, FDC Products, Kyocera Corp, Citizen Jewelry, Kashiky, Belita, Nagahori, Mikimoto Pearls, Citizen Jewelry, Watch, Azumi, Tokyo Kiho, Kyocera Corp, Primo Japan, FDC Products, Shin-Ei Shokai, other.
No. of accounts: 500

Domestic areas of activities: Nationwide

Suppliers: [Mfrs, wholesalers] Imports diamonds from Belgium, Israel, Russia, Thailand, USA, India, Hong Kong, other (80%)

Domestically supplied from Jewelry wholesalers, Pearl Culture Assn, other

Payment record: No complaints

Location: Business area in Tokyo. Office premises at the caption address are owned and maintained satisfactorily.

Bank References:

SMBC (Ginza)

Mizuho Bank (Ginzadori)

Relations: Satisfactory

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FINANCES

(In Million Yen)

Terms Ending:	31/03/2018	31/03/2017	31/03/2016	31/03/2015
Annual Sales	5,260	5,104	5,303	5,562
Recur. Profit	50	47	121	92
Net Profit	50	46	4	6
Total Assets		6,982	6,833	6,892
Net Worth		2,079	2,030	2,346
Capital, Paid-Up		100	100	100
Div.P.Share(¥)		0.00	0.00	0.00
<Analytical Data>	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)
S.Growth Rate	3.06	-3.75	-4.66	-0.73
Current Ratio	
N.Worth Ratio		29.78	29.71	34.04
N.Profit/Sales	0.95	0.90	0.08	0.11

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

FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES

Currency	Unit	Indian Rupees
US Dollar	1	INR 68.85
UK Pound	1	INR 89.67
Euro	1	INR 80.31
Yen	1	INR 0.62

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

INFORMATION DETAILS

Analysis Done by :	PRA
Report Prepared by :	TRU

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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)