

## MIRA INFORM REPORT

<b>Report No. :</b>	534655
<b>Report Date :</b>	12.10.2018

### IDENTIFICATION DETAILS

<b>Name :</b>	KATAOKA & CO LTD
<b>Registered Office :</b>	6-21-6 Shimbashi Minatoku Tokyo 105-8615
<b>Country :</b>	Japan
<b>Financials (as on) :</b>	28.02.2018
<b>Date of Incorporation :</b>	Mar 1960
<b>Com. Reg. No.:</b>	0104-01-006794
<b>Legal Form :</b>	Limited Company
<b>Line of Business :</b>	Imports and wholesales teas, coffee, cocoa, chocolates, other (70%), fruit juice, soft drinks, beer, other
<b>No. of Employees :</b>	267

### RATING & COMMENTS

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

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

<b>Maximum Credit Limit :</b>	Yen 570.6 Million
<b>Status :</b>	Good
<b>Payment Behaviour :</b>	No Complaints
<b>Litigation :</b>	Clear

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**NOTES :**

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

**ECGC Country Risk Classification List**

Country Name	Previous Rating (30.06.2018)	Current Rating (30.09.2018)
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**

### **KATAOKA & CO LTD**

**REGD NAME:** Kataoka Bussan KK

**MAIN OFFICE:** 6-21-6 Shimbashi Minatoku Tokyo 105-8615 JAPAN

Tel: 03-5405-7001 Fax: 03-5405-8616

**URL:** <http://www.kataoka.com>

E-Mail address: info@kataoka.com

**ACTIVITIES:** Import, wholesale, retail of teas, coffee, cocoa, fruit juice, soft drinks

**BRANCHES:** Osaka, Nagoya, Sapporo, Sendai, Saitama, Hiroshima, Fukuoka, other (tot 33 including shops)

**OVERSEAS:** London, Argentina, Chile, Italy, USA, Belgium (--subsidiaries)

**OFFICERS:** KENJI KATAOKA, PRES Joji Kataoka, ch  
Shigeo Sakurai, mgn dir Akio Takikawa, dir  
Yoshitatsu Yamamoto, dir

Yen Amount: In million Yen, unless otherwise stated

<b>SUMMARY:</b>	FINANCES	FAIR	A/SALES	Yen 31,600 M
	PAYMENTS	NO COMPLAINTS	CAPITAL	Yen 490 M
	TREND	STEADY	WORTH	Yen 35,901 M
	STARTED	1960	EMPLOYES	267

## **COMMENT**

TRADING FIRM SPECIALIZING IN TEAS, COFFEE, COCOA, OTHER. FINANCIAL SITUATION CONSIDERED FAIR AND GOOD FOR ORDINARY BUSINESS ENGAGEMENTS.

MAX CREDIT LIMIT: YEN 570.6 MILLION, 30 DAYS NORMAL TERMS

## **HIGHLIGHTS**

The subject company was established by Joji Kataoka in order to make most of his experience in the subject line of business. Kenji is his son, who took the pres office in Mar 2006. Business started on obtaining agency agreement from twining UK. Business since then expanded to include: teas, coffees, cocoa, fruit juice, soft drinks, other. In 2009, established JV with Twining UK, as Twining Japan Corp; and in 2010 a JV with Daylesford Organic UK, as Daylesford Organic Japan Corp. Also acts as marketing agent for a Chinese juice maker. Nation's top-ranked company in this specific line of business. Domestic clients include major department stores and chain stores nationwide.

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## **FINANCIAL INFORMATION**

Financial are only partially disclosed. Profits are not disclosed and only estimated.

The sales volume for Feb/2018 fiscal term amounted to Yen 31,600 million, a 3% up from Yen 30,700 million in the previous term. The net profit is estimated posted at Yen 750 million, compared with Yen 740 million net profit a year ago.

For the current term ending Feb 2019 the net profit is projected at Yen 770 million, on a 3% rise in turnover, to Yen 32,600 million.

The financial situation is considered FAIR and good for ORDINARY business engagements. Max credit limit is estimated at Yen 570.6 million, on 30 days normal terms.

## **REGISTRATION**

**Date Registered:** Mar 1960  
**Regd No.:** 0104-01-006794 (Tokyo-Minatoku)  
**Legal Status:** Limited Company (Kabushiki Kaisha)  
**Authorized:** 3 million shares  
**Issued:** 980,000 shares  
**Sum:** Yen 490 million  
**Major shareholders (%):** Kataoka Kosan Co, Employees' S/Holding Assn (--100)  
**No. of shareholders:** 2

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

### **OPERATION:**

**Activities:** Imports and wholesales teas, coffee, cocoa, chocolates, other (70%), fruit juice, soft drinks, beer, other (--30%).

**Clients:** [Department stores, chain stores] Isetan Mitsukoshi, Takashimaya, Daimaru Matsuzakaya Department Stores, Seibu Department Store, Tokyu Department Store, Odakyu Department Store, Keio Department Store, Itochu Foods, Mitsui Foods, other

No. of accounts: 350

Domestic areas of activities: Nationwide

**Suppliers:** [Mfrs, wholesalers] Twining UK, Van Houten, Godiva Chocolatier Inc, Mon Café, Daylesford Organic, Penaflo, Oji Packaging, other

**Payment record:** Regular

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

**Bank References:**  
MUFG (Toranomom)  
SMBC (Hibiya)  
Relations: Satisfactory

## **FINANCES**

(In Million Yen)

Terms Ending:	28/02/2019	28/02/2018	28/02/2017	29/02/2016
Annual Sales	32,600	31,600	30,700	30,800
Recur. Profit	..	..	..	..
Net Profit	770	750	740	748
Total Assets		N/A	N/A	N/A
Net Worth		35,901	35,376	34,858
Capital, Paid-Up		490	490	490
Div.P.Share(¥)		0.00	0.00	0.00
<b>&lt;Analytical Data&gt;</b>	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)
S.Growth Rate	3.16	2.93	-0.32	-19.37
Current Ratio		..	..	..
N.Worth Ratio		..	..	..
N.Profit/Sales	2.36	2.37	2.41	2.43

Notes: Financials are only partially disclosed. Net profits are not precisely disclosed and are only estimated. Forecast (or estimated) figures for the 29/02/2019 fiscal term.

**FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES**

Currency	Unit	Indian Rupees
US Dollar	1	INR 74.39
UK Pound	1	INR 98.30
Euro	1	INR 85.90
Yen	1	INR 0.66

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

**INFORMATION DETAILS**

Analysis Done by :	NIY
Report Prepared by :	KET

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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)