

## MIRA INFORM REPORT

<b>Report No. :</b>	534723
<b>Report Date :</b>	17.10.2018

### IDENTIFICATION DETAILS

<b>Name :</b>	JOYSUN TECHNOLOGY (INT'L) LIMITED
<b>Registered Office :</b>	Unit Middle B, 1/F, Building 8, Zhengzhong Industrial Zone, Fuyong Qiaotou Village, Fuyong Town, Baoan Shenzhen Guangdong Province
<b>Country :</b>	China
<b>Date of Incorporation :</b>	Not Available
<b>Legal Form :</b>	Not Available
<b>Line of Business :</b>	Subject is mainly engaged in selling screen printer
<b>No. of Employees :</b>	Not Available

### RATING & COMMENTS

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

<b>MIRA's Rating :</b>	C
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Credit Rating	Explanation	Rating Comments
C	Medium High Risk	Business dealings permissible preferably on secured basis

<b>Status :</b>	Not Registered in China
<b>Payment Behaviour :</b>	Unknown
<b>Litigation :</b>	--

#### 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

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

**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. From 2013 to 2017, China had one of the fastest growing economies in the world, averaging slightly more than 7% real growth per year. Measured on a purchasing power parity (PPP) basis that adjusts for price differences, China in 2017 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.

In July 2005 moved to an exchange rate system that references a basket of currencies. From mid-2005 to late 2008, the renminbi (RMB) 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 resume a gradual appreciation. From 2013 until early 2015, the renminbi held steady against the dollar, but it depreciated 13% from mid-2015 until end-2016 amid strong capital outflows; in 2017 the RMB resumed appreciating against the dollar – roughly 7% from end-of-2016 to end-of-2017. 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 growth targets of at least 6.5% through 2020 to achieve that goal. In recent years, China has renewed its support

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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

## **COMPANY NAME AND ADDRESS**

Company Name: JOYSUN TECHNOLOGY (INT'L) LIMITED  
Address : UNIT MIDDLE B, 1/F, Building 8, ZheNgzhong Industrial Zone, Fuyong QiaOtoutou Village, Fuyong Town, Baoan Shenzhen Guangdong Province CHINA  
Telephone : 86-755-27382881  
Facsimile : 86-755-33891185  
Website : --  
Email : --

## **INFORMATION CHECK**

We dialed the contact number 86-755-27382881, a lady Ms. Sheng answered. She confirmed the given name and released the following information:

The subject is registered in Hong Kong for foreign exchange settlement and operated in mainland, China

The subject has a registered company in the mainland China, whose name is Shenzhen Joysun Network Printing Technology Co., Ltd. The also belongs to Shenzhen Joysun Network Printing Technology Co., Ltd.

## **REGISTRATION INFORMATION**

In Hong Kong Companies Registry, we found the following information:

Established Date : 2015-1-7  
Reg. No. : 2188948  
Company Type : Private Company Limited by share  
Status : Active

## **SITE VISIT**

According to Ms. Sheng, the heading address is the subject's operating address, but she refused our request for a spot visit.

## **BUSINESS LINE**

\*According to Ms. Sheng, the subject is mainly engaged in selling screen printer.

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\*Products:

Fully automatic continuous screen-printing machine  
Etc.

\*Overseas market: India, Vietnam, etc.

## **RELATED COMPANIES**

In the AIC of Shenzhen City, we found the company which is the subject's related company.

The registered information is as follow:

**Name** : Shenzhen Joysun Network Printing Technology Co., Ltd 深圳市金煜盛网印科技有限公司  
**Established Date** : 2008-11-13  
**Credit code** : 91440300682010539J  
**Legal Form** : Limited liabilities co.  
**Status** : Active

**Registered Capital** : RMB 1,080,000  
**Chief Executive** : Sheng Zhihui

## **BANK INFORMATION**

No record.

## **NEGATIVE INFORMATION**

No record

## **COMMENT**

In view of our investigation results, the subject is registered in Hong Kong, while operating in Shenzhen City, Guangdong Province mainland China. Caution is advised related to dealings with persons claiming to represent such an entity, and C.O.D. is recommended.

**FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES**

Currency	Unit	Indian Rupees
US Dollar	1	INR 73.90
UK Pound	1	INR 97.33
Euro	1	INR 85.58
CNY	1	INR 10.63

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

**INFORMATION DETAILS**

<b>Analysis Done by :</b>	NIS
<b>Report Prepared by :</b>	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)