

MIRA INFORM REPORT

Report No. :	535747
Report Date :	24.10.2018

IDENTIFICATION DETAILS

Name :	HONGKONG JINDING MACHINE LIMITED
Registered Office :	Flat A9, 9/F., Silvercorp International Tower, 707-713 Nathan Road, Mongkok, Kowloon
Country :	Hong Kong
Date of Incorporation :	25.03.2013
Com. Reg. No.:	61169891
Legal Form :	Private Limited Liability
Line of Business :	<p>The subject is trading in the following machinery & equipment.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Spring Machines • CNC Spring Machines • Spring Making Machines • Compression Spring Machines • Spring Coiling Machines • Spring Forming Machines • Extension Spring Machines • Spring Bending Machines • Automatic Spring Machines • CNC Spring Coiler Machines • Spring Coiler Machines • Torsion Spring Machines <p>Spring Making Equipment</p>
No. of Employees :	<p>No Employees In Hong Kong</p> <p>Note: It is to be noted that the company does not have its own operating office in Hong Kong. The company uses the address of its secretariat as its correspondence address only. Subject operates from some other country and does not have a base in Hong Kong. Such companies are registered in Hong Kong just to tax benefit purpose and due to the strict privacy laws prevailing in the country. In such cases, the companies are not required to have any employees in Hong Kong nor do have an office there.</p>

RATING & COMMENTS

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

MIRA's Rating :

C

Credit Rating	Explanation	Rating Comments
C	Medium High Risk	Business dealings permissible preferably on secured basis

Status :	No operating office in Hong Kong
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 (30.06.2018)	Current Rating (30.09.2018)
Hong Kong	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

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HONG KONG - ECONOMIC OVERVIEW

Hong Kong has a free market economy, highly dependent on international trade and finance - the value of goods and services trade, including the sizable share of reexports, is about four times GDP. Hong Kong has no tariffs on imported goods, and it levies excise duties on only four commodities, whether imported or produced locally: hard alcohol, tobacco, oil, and methyl alcohol. There are no quotas or dumping laws. Hong Kong continues to link its currency closely to the US dollar, maintaining an arrangement established in 1983.

Excess liquidity, low interest rates and a tight housing supply have caused Hong Kong property prices to rise rapidly. The lower and middle-income segments of the population increasingly find housing unaffordable.

Hong Kong's open economy has left it exposed to the global economic situation. Its continued reliance on foreign trade and investment makes it vulnerable to renewed global financial market volatility or a slowdown in the global economy.

Mainland China has long been Hong Kong's largest trading partner, accounting for about half of Hong Kong's total trade by value. Hong Kong's natural resources are limited, and food and raw materials must be imported. As a result of China's easing of travel restrictions, the number of mainland tourists to the territory surged from 4.5 million in 2001 to 47.3 million in 2014, outnumbering visitors from all other countries combined. After peaking in 2014, overall tourist arrivals dropped 2.5% in 2015 and 4.5% in 2016. The tourism sector rebounded in 2017, with visitor arrivals rising 3.2% to 58.47 million. Travelers from Mainland China totaled 44.45 million, accounting for 76% of the total.

The Hong Kong Government is promoting the Special Administrative Region (SAR) as the preferred business hub for renminbi (RMB) internationalization. Hong Kong residents are allowed to establish RMB-denominated savings accounts, RMB-denominated corporate and Chinese government bonds have been issued in Hong Kong, RMB trade settlement is allowed, and investment schemes such as the Renminbi Qualified Foreign Institutional Investor (RQFII) Program was first launched in Hong Kong. Offshore RMB activities experienced a setback, however, after the People's Bank of China changed the way it set the central parity rate in August 2015. RMB deposits in Hong Kong fell from 1.0 trillion RMB at the end of 2014 to 559 billion RMB at the end of 2017, while RMB trade settlement handled by banks in Hong Kong also shrank from 6.8 trillion RMB in 2015 to 3.9 trillion RMB in 2017.

Hong Kong has also established itself as the premier stock market for Chinese firms seeking to list abroad. In 2015, mainland Chinese companies constituted about 50% of the firms listed on the Hong Kong Stock Exchange and accounted for about 66% of the exchange's market capitalization.

During the past decade, as Hong Kong's manufacturing industry moved to the mainland, its service industry has grown rapidly. In 2014, Hong Kong and China signed a new agreement on achieving basic liberalization of trade in services in Guangdong Province under the Closer Economic Partnership Agreement (CEPA), adopted in 2003 to forge closer ties between Hong Kong and the mainland. The new measures, which took effect in March 2015, cover a negative list and a most-favored treatment provision. On the basis of the Guangdong Agreement, the Agreement on Trade in Services signed in November 2015 further enhanced liberalization, including extending the implementation of the majority of Guangdong pilot liberalization measures to the whole Mainland, reducing the restrictive measures in the negative list, and adding measures in the positive lists for cross-border services as well as cultural and telecommunications services. In June 2017, the Investment Agreement and the Agreement on Economic and Technical Cooperation (Ecotech Agreement) were signed under the framework of CEPA.

Hong Kong's economic integration with the mainland continues to be most evident in the banking and finance sector. Initiatives like the Hong Kong-Shanghai Stock Connect, the Hong Kong- Shenzhen Stock Connect the Mutual Recognition of Funds, and the Bond Connect scheme are all important steps towards opening up the Mainland's capital markets and have reinforced Hong Kong's role as China's leading offshore RMB market. Additional connect schemes such as ETF Connect (for exchange-traded fund products) are also under exploration by Hong Kong authorities. In 2017, Chief Executive Carrie LAM announced plans to increase

government spending on research and development, education, and technological innovation with the aim of spurring continued economic growth through greater sector diversification.

Source : CIA

COMPANY NAME AND ADDRESS

HONGKONG JINDING MACHINE LIMITED

ADDRESS:

Registered Office:-
c/o Winner Secretary Ltd.
Flat A9, 9/F., Silvercorp International Tower, 707-713 Nathan Road, Mongkok, Kowloon, Hong Kong.

Associated Companies:-
Changzhou Jinding Machinery Co. Ltd., China.
Dongguan Jinding Machine Co. Ltd., China.

BUSINESS REGISTRATION NUMBER

61169891

COMPANY FILE NUMBER

1880855

DATE OF INCORPORATION

25th March, 2013.

ISSUED SHARE CAPITAL

HK\$10,000.00

SHAREHOLDER

(As per registry dated 25-03-2018)

<u>Name</u>	<u>No. of shares</u>
ZOU Yong Chun	10,000
	=====

DIRECTOR

(As per registry dated 25-03-2018)

Name

(Nationality)

ZOU Yong Chun

Address

No. 134, Jinxia Road, Dongbao Area, Jingmen City, Hubei
Province, China.

SECRETARY

(As per registry dated 25-03-2018)

Name

Winner Secretary Ltd.

Address

Flat A, 9/F., Silvercorp International Tower, 707-
713 Nathan Road, Mongkok, Kowloon, Hong
Kong.

Co. No.

2056691

GENERAL

Hongkong Jinding Machine Limited incorporated on 25th March, 2013 as a private limited liability company under the Hong Kong Companies Ordinance.

The subject does not have its own operating office. Its registered office is in a commercial service firm located at 'Flat A9, 9/F., Silvercorp International Tower, 707-713 Nathan Road, Mongkok, Kowloon, Hong Kong' known as 'Winner Secretary Ltd.' [Winner] which is handling its correspondences and documents. Winner is also the corporate secretary of the subject.

The subject has no employees in Hong Kong.

According to the Companies Registry of Hong Kong, the subject has issued 10,000 ordinary shares of HK\$1.00 each which are wholly-owned by Mr. Zou Yong-Chun who is a China merchant.

He is a China ID holder and does not have the right to reside in Hong Kong permanently. He is also the only director of the subject. His registered address is in Jingmen City, Hubei Province, China.

The subject has had an associated company in China. Its brief information is as follow:

Name: Dongguan Jinding Machine Co. Ltd. [DJM]

Address: No.1 Renxing Three-way, Renhe Industrial Zone, Benzha, Humen Town, Dongguan City, Guangdong Province, China.

Phone: 86--769-85154528

Fax: 86--769-85153007

The subject is trading in the products of DJM. DJM is trading in the following machinery & equipment.

- Spring Machines
- CNC Spring Machines
- Spring Making Machines
- Compression Spring Machines
- Spring Coiling Machines
- Spring Forming Machines
- Extension Spring Machines

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- Spring Bending Machines
- Automatic Spring Machines
- CNC Spring Coiler Machines
- Spring Coiler Machines
- Torsion Spring Machines
- Spring Making Equipment

All the products bear the Brand Name JD which are exported to worldwide countries.

DJM was set up in 2011 and its annual sales turnover ranges from RMB50 to 100 million Yuan.

DJM was set up by Mr. Zou Yong-Chun.

DJM has had an associated factory in Changzhou City, Jiangsu Province, China known as Changzhou Jinding Machinery Co. Ltd.

The subject's business in Hong Kong is not active. History in Hong Kong is over five years and seven months. On the whole, since the subject does not have its own operating office and has no employees in Hong Kong, consider it good for business engagements on L/C basis or in small credit amounts.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES

Currency	Unit	Indian Rupees
US Dollar	1	INR 73.78
UK Pound	1	INR 95.56
Euro	1	INR 84.47
HKD	1	INR 9.32

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

INFORMATION DETAILS

Analysis Done by :	VIV
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)