

MIRA INFORM REPORT

Report No. :	532493
Report Date :	28.09.2018

IDENTIFICATION DETAILS

Name :	KEYWARE SOLUTIONS INC
Registered Office :	5-37-18 Kami-Kitazawa Setagayaku Tokyo 156-0057
Country :	Japan
Financials (as on) :	31.03.2018
Date of Incorporation :	May 1965
Com. Reg. No.:	0110-01-033882
Legal Form :	Limited Company
Line of Business :	Information service provider: system development, SI, others
No. of Employees :	647

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

Maximum Credit Limit :	Yen 612.1 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

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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 SUMMERY

KEYWARE SOLUTIONS INC

REGD NAME: Keyware Solutions KK

MAIN OFFICE: 5-37-18 Kami-Kitazawa Setagayaku Tokyo 156-0057 JAPAN

Tel: 03-3290-1111 Fax: 03-3290-6741 -

URL: <http://www.keyware.co.jp>

E-Mail address: (thru the URL)

ACTIVITIES: Software provider, information service provider, other

BRANCHES: Sapporo, Sendai, Osaka, Fukuoka

OVERSEAS: Worldwide

OFFICERS: MASAHIRO MITA, PRES Shin'ichi Arakawa, mgn dir
Seiichi Takao, mgn dir Nobuyuki Sawada, dir
Hiroaki Yamamoto, dir Katsutoshi Okada, dir

Yen Amount: In million Yen, unless otherwise stated

SUMMARY:	FINANCES	FAIR	A/SALES	Yen 16,752 M
	PAYMENTS	REGULAR	CAPITAL	Yen 1,737 M
	TREND	UP	WORTH	Yen 6,047 M
	STARTED	1965	EMPLOYES	647

COMMENT

SOFTWARE PROVIDER, INFORMATION SERVICE, OTHER
FINANCIAL SITUATION COSIDERED FAIR AND GOOD FOR ORDINARY BUSINESS ENGAGEMENTS.

MAX CREDIT LIMIT: YEN 612.1 MILLION, 30 DAYS NORMAL TERMS

HIGHLIGHTS

This is a specialized information service provider encompassing from systems construction to maintenance & management. The main business is infrastructure-related contract development. An equity method company of NEC Corp. Sales are mainly to the NEC Group and other major clients include NTT & the JR Group, making the company highly reliant on specific clients. As shifting away from contract-based business is an issue, developing stage, developing primary contracts, such as the collaborative consulting business with Hewlett-Packard Japan. The firm underwent business realignment in 2012, including staff cuts, to improve profitability. Strengthening activities to eliminate unprofitable orders.

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FINANCIAL INFORMATION

The sales volume for Mar/2018 fiscal term amounted to Yen 16,752 million, an 8.97% up from Yen 15,373 million in the previous term. The recurring profit was posted at Yen 465 million and the net profit at Yen 204 million, respectively, compared with Yen 142 million recurring profit and Yen 91 million net profit, respectively, a year ago.

For the current term ending Mar 2019 the recurring profit is projected at Yen 300 million and the net profit at Yen 200 million, respectively, on a 1.48% rise in turnover, to Yen 17,000 million.

The financial situation is considered FAIR and good for ORDINARY business engagements. Max credit limit is estimated at Yen 612.1 million, on 30 days normal terms.

REGISTRATION

Date Registered: May1965
Regd No.: 0110-01-033882 (Tokyo-Setagayaku)
Listed company: Tokyo (No.2 Section)
Legal Status: Limited Company (Kabushiki Kaisha)
Authorized: 36,440,000 shares
Issued: 9,110,000 shares
Sum: Yen 1,737 million

Major shareholders (%): NEC Corp (35.0), Employees' S/Holding Assn (9.9), Company's Treasury Stock (6.6), Sumitomo Life Ins (2.8), JR East Information Systems (2.6), SBI Securities (2.3), Kimihito Mizumoto (2.1), Japan Securities Finance (1.4), Rakuten Securities (1.2), SMBC (1.0); Foreign owners (4.1)

No. of shareholders: 3,250

Nothing detrimental is known as to the commercial morality of executives

OPERATION

Activities: Information service provider: system development (66%), SI (22%), others (12%)

Clients: [Mfrs, wholesalers] NEC, JR East Japan Information Systems, other
No. of accounts: 1,000
Domestic areas of activities: Nationwide

Suppliers: [Mfrs, wholesalers] Key Ware Service, Key Ware West Japan, Data Management, Key Ware Kyushu, NEC, other

Payment record: Regular

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

Bank References:

SMBC (Shinjuku-Nishiguchi)
Mizuho Bank (Shinjuku-Nishiguchi)
Relations: Satisfactory

FINANCES

(In Million Yen)

Terms Ending:	31/03/2019	31/03/2018	31/03/2017	31/03/2016
Annual Sales	17,000	16,752	15,373	15,988
Recur. Profit	300	465	142	128
Net Profit	200	204	91	66
Total Assets		9,797	9,113	9,963
Net Worth		6,047	5,816	5,840
Capital, Paid-Up		1,737	1,737	1,737
Div. (¥)		8	5	5
<Analytical Data>	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)
S.Growth Rate	1.48	8.97	-3.85	-2.41
Current Ratio	
N.Worth Ratio		61.72	63.82	58.62
N.Profit/Sales	1.18	1.22	0.59	0.41

Notes: Forecast (or estimated) figures for the 31/03/2019 fiscal term

FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES

Currency	Unit	Indian Rupees
US Dollar	1	INR 72.65
UK Pound	1	INR 95.43
Euro	1	INR 85.04
YEN	1	INR 0.64

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

INFORMATION DETAILS

Analysis Done by :	VIV
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)