



## 海外企業信用調査報告書

ご依頼の海外企業信用調査報告書ができあがりましたのでご査収ください。

### インドサンプルレポート

Sample

調査先商号

海外信用区分	A	B	◎ C	D	E	NR
	厚い ← 信用程度 → 薄い					

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<http://www.tdb.co.jp/contact/faq15.html#Q9>

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# Business Information Report

XXXXXX Private Limited

India

## REPORT INFORMATION

Prepared By	
Prepared For	Teikoku Databank Ltd
Requested For	XXXXXX Private Limited
Prepared On	XXXXXX Private Limited
Inquired Address	XX XX XX XX XX XX, XX XX, XX - XX XX, XX XX, India
Your Order/Ref.	2012 XX XX XX
Type of Report	Level 2 - Standard Report
Speed	Flash
Supplied on	July 05, 20 XX

## IDENTIFICATION DETAILS

TCM ID	38 XX XX
Company Name	XXXXXX Private Limited
Regd./Business Address	XX XX XX XX XX XX, XX XX, XX - XX XX, XX XX, India

## SUMMARY

Company Status	Active
Legal Form	Private Limited Company
Date of Incorporation / Formation	22-Sep-19 XX
Incorporation No.	U3 XX XX XX XX XX XX XX XX
Paid up Capital	INR 497 920
Networth (As on March 31, 20 XX)	INR 34 197 000
Turnover/Sales (As on March 31, 20 XX)	INR 64 065 000
Profit After Tax (As on March 31, 20 XX)	INR 7 717 000
Business Activity	Trading & assembling of positive displacement pumps.
Industry	Engineering
No. of Employees	15

# Business Information Report

## CREDIT RECOMMENDATION

Credit Rating B  
Credit Score  43  
Credit Limit USD 76000 / INR 4180000

## RATING EXPLANATION

Credit Rating	Credit Score	Explanation	Rating Comments
A+	81 - 100	Low Risk	Business dealings permissible with low risk of default.
A	61 - 80	Moderate Risk	Business dealings permissible with moderate risk of default.
B	40 - 60	Medium Risk	Business dealings permissible on a regular monitoring basis.
C	21 - 39	Medium High Risk	Business dealings permissible preferably on secured terms.
D	1 - 20	High Risk	Business dealing not recommended or on secured terms only.
NR	--	No Rating	No recommendations can be made at this stage due to lack of sufficient information.

*The credit appraisal provides an assessment of the creditworthiness of a company. It takes into account significant elements of credit including history, business performance, management, background, financial position, payment history, overall market conditions, market trends and the reputation of the company*

*NR is stated where there is insufficient information to facilitate rating. However, it is not to be constructed as unfavorable.*

## BUSINESS OPERATIONS

### LOCATIONS

**Regd./Business Address** XX XX XX XX XX XX, XX XX, XX - XX XX, XX XX, India  
**Phone** +91 20 XX XX XX XX, XX XX XX XX  
**Fax** +91 20 XX XX XX XX  
**Email** XX XX XX @ XX XX XX.com  
**Website** www. XX XX XX.com  
  
**Factory Address** XX XX XX XX XX XX, XX XX, XX - XX XX, XX XX, India

# Business Information Report

## BANKERS

Name Bank of India

## AUDITORS

Name XXXX & Co.  
Address XX XX XX XX XX XX, XX XX, XX - XX XX, XX XX,  
India

## DIRECTORS / PRINCIPALS

As on Sept.24, 20 XX

**Name** XX XX XX XX Hanumante Director  
**Date / Year of Birth** 17.01.19 XX  
**Date of Appointment** 22.09.19 XX  
**Residential Address** XX XX XX XX XX XX, XX XX, XX - XX XX, XX XX,  
India  
**Director Identification Number** 00 XX XX XX

**Name** XX XX XX XX Hanumante Director  
**Date / Year of Birth** 23.04.19XX  
**Date of Appointment** 01.10.20XX  
**Residential Address** XX XX XX XX XX XX, XX XX, XX - XX XX, XX XX,  
India  
**Director Identification Number** 00 XX XX XX

## BACKGROUND

The subject is engaged in Trading & assembling of positive displacement pumps.

**Imports From** USA

**Exports To** Egypt

**Payment Terms** Payment after delivery (Sale)  
Credit Period of 45 days (Purchase)

**Trade References** XX XX XX India Ltd (Buyer)  
XX XX XX (Supplier)

# **Business Information Report**

**Listing on Stock Exchange**

No

## **FINANCIAL INFORMATION**

### **CAPITAL STRUCTURE / OWNERSHIP**

**Authorised Capital**

Rs. 1 000 000

**Paid up Capital**

Rs. 497 920

## **MAJOR SHAREHOLDER(S)**

**As on Sept.24, 20XX**

<b>Name</b>	<b>No. of Shares</b>	<b>Holding(%)</b>
Equity Shares class A	---	0.00
XXXX XXXX Hanumante	14 000	79.55
XXXX XXXX Hanumante	1 800	10.23
XXXX XXXX Harkidar	240	1.36
Mr. XXXX XXXX Bhadbhade	780	4.43
XXXX XXXX Godbole	780	4.43
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>17 600</b>	<b>100.00</b>
Equity Shares class B	---	0.00
XXXX XXXX Hanumante	16 900	52.50
XXXX XXXX Hanumante	6 960	21.62
XXXX XXXX Harkidar	480	1.49
XXXX XXXX Godbole	3 630	11.28
Mr. XXXX XXXX Bhadbhade	3 630	11.28
Mr. XXXX XXXX Phatak	200	0.62
Mrs. XXXX XXXX Leley	200	0.62
Mr. XXXX XXXX Phadnis	192	0.60
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>32 192</b>	<b>100.00</b>

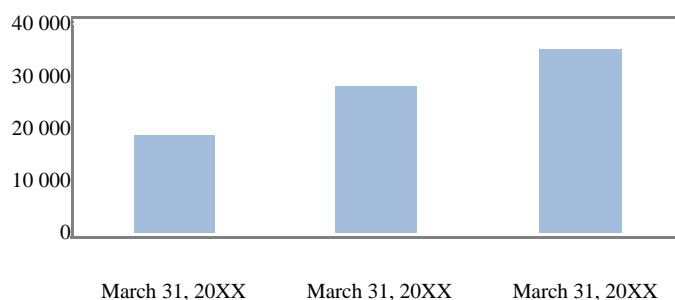
## **FINANCIAL SUMMARY**

# Business Information Report

## NET WORTH

Unit : Rupees in '000

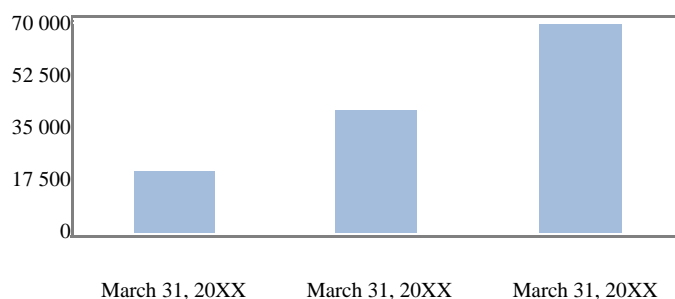
Year Ended	Amount	Change
March 31, 20XX	34 197	28.72%
March 31, 20XX	26 567	69.41%
March 31, 20XX	15 681	---



## OPERATING INCOME

Unit : Rupees in '000

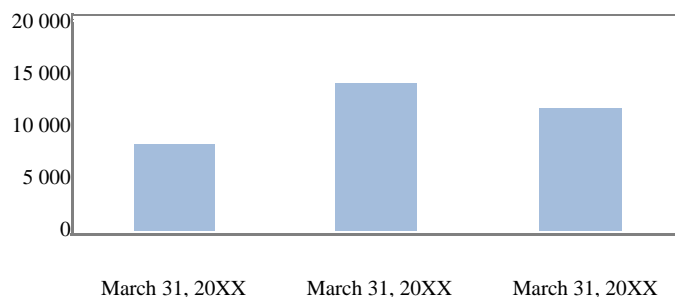
Year Ended	Amount	Change
March 31, 20XX	64 064	83.58%
March 31, 20XX	34 897	113.74%
March 31, 20XX	16 327	---



## PROFIT BEFORE TAX

Unit : Rupees in '000

Year Ended	Amount	Change
March 31, 20XX	11 055	- 14.79%
March 31, 20XX	12 973	89.59%
March 31, 20XX	6 843	---

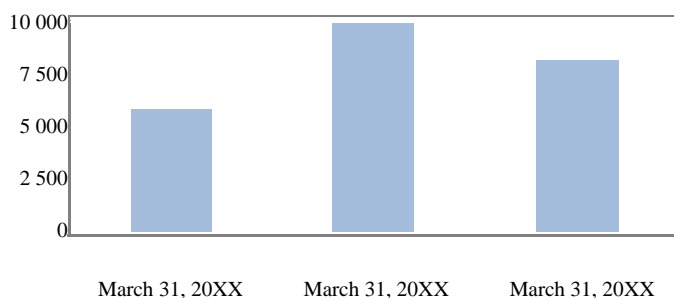


## PROFIT AFTER TAX

Unit : Rupees in '000

# Business Information Report

Year Ended	Amount	Change
March 31, 20XX	7 716	- 20.67%
March 31, 20XX	9 727	82.77%
March 31, 20XX	5 322	---



## BALANCE SHEET Unit : Rupees in '000

For the Year Ending :	March 31, 20 XX	March 31, 20 XX	March 31, 20 XX
<b>SOURCES OF FUND</b>			
<b>Net Worth</b>	<b>34 197.25</b>	<b>26 567.33</b>	<b>15 681.97</b>
- Paid-up Equity Capital	497.92	497.92	138.20
- Reserves & Surplus	33 699.33	26 069.41	15 543.77
<b>Total Borrowings</b>	<b>---</b>	<b>---</b>	<b>1 491.33</b>
- Unsecured Loans	---	---	1 491.33
Deferred tax liabilities	846.57	563.60	245.57
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>35 043.82</b>	<b>27 130.93</b>	<b>17 418.87</b>
<b>USES OF FUND</b>			
<b>Gross Fixed Assets</b>	<b>13 647.19</b>	<b>12 231.80</b>	<b>6 374.59</b>
Less : Cumulative Dep.	2 560.12	2 013.09	1 537.96
<b>Net Fixed Assets</b>	<b>11 087.07</b>	<b>10 218.71</b>	<b>4 836.63</b>
Capital Work in Progress	---	---	838.39
Investments	16 083.40	10 944.95	7 939.79
<b>Current Assets, Loans &amp; Adv.</b>	<b>14 810.46</b>	<b>14 641.53</b>	<b>8 124.03</b>
- Inventories	2 006.79	1 814.25	3 650.18
- Sundry Debtors	3 385.14	758.99	939.86
- Cash & Bank Balance	8 078.57	11 502.04	3 179.65
- Other Current Asset	266.74	44.09	10.08
- Adv/Loans to Corporate Bodies	1 073.22	522.16	344.26

## Business Information Report

<b>Less: Current Liab. &amp; Prov.</b>	<b>6 937.11</b>	<b>8 674.26</b>	<b>4 319.97</b>
- Sundry Creditors	1 155.31	1 828.72	---
- Other Current liabilities	3 685.99	5 784.86	3 450.65
- Provisions	2 095.81	1 060.68	869.32
<b>Net Current Assets</b>	<b>7 873.35</b>	<b>5 967.27</b>	<b>3 804.06</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>35 043.82</b>	<b>27 130.93</b>	<b>17 418.87</b>

### SCHEDULES TO BALANCE SHEET

**Unit : Rupees in '000**

<b>For the Year Ending :</b>	<b>March 31, 20 XX</b>	<b>March 31, 20 XX</b>	<b>March 31, 20 XX</b>
Debtors Others	3 385.14	758.99	---
<b>SUNDRY DEBTORS</b>	<b>3 385.14</b>	<b>758.99</b>	<b>---</b>

### PROFIT & LOSS A/C

**Unit : Rupees in '000**

<b>For the Year Ending :</b>	<b>March 31, 20 XX</b>	<b>March 31, 20 XX</b>	<b>March 31, 20 XX</b>
<b>INCOME</b>	<b>64 064.76</b>	<b>34 897.66</b>	<b>16 327.49</b>
- Operating Income	64 064.76	34 897.66	16 327.49
<b>EXPENSES</b>	<b>53 009.47</b>	<b>21 924.16</b>	<b>9 484.40</b>
- Total Consolidated Expenses	53 009.47	21 924.16	9 484.40
<b>PBDIT</b>	<b>11 055.29</b>	<b>12 973.50</b>	<b>6 843.09</b>
<b>PBDT</b>	<b>11 055.29</b>	<b>12 973.50</b>	<b>6 843.09</b>
<b>PBT</b>	<b>11 055.29</b>	<b>12 973.50</b>	<b>6 843.09</b>
Less: Tax Provision	3 338.56	3 245.76	1 520.79
<b>PAT</b>	<b>7 716.73</b>	<b>9 727.74</b>	<b>5 322.30</b>

### ASSETS DETAILS

**Unit : Rupees in '000**



# **Business Information Report**

**March 31, 20 XX**

Leasehold Land	1 612.97
Building	0.00
Office Building	1 953.09
Facotry Buildings	3 584.07
Computer & Software	110.15
Furniture	705.86
Plant & Machinery	1 324.56
Electrification	279.33
Vehicles	1 276.57
Office Equipments	240.47
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>11 087.07</b>

## COMMENTS

Latest financial information (as procured from Ms. XXXX Aslekar, Accounts Manager of the subject)

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Turnover (Unit Rupees in '000)

Rs. 70 000.- (Projected) for the FY 20 XX - XX

Rs. 65 000.- (Approx.) for the FY 20 XX - XX

Note (s)

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\* The information provided in this report is largely based on the information procured from the subject's records file at Official Registry Records (ROC).

\* Operational information was confirmed by Ms. XXXX Aslekar, Accounts Manager of the subject during the course of a telephonic interview.

# Business Information Report

## KEY RATIOS

SOLVENCY RATIOS	March 31, 20 XX	March 31, 20 XX	March 31, 20 XX
Current Ratio	2.13	1.69	1.88
Quick Ratio	2.13	1.69	1.80

**Current Ratio** - A measure of short term solvency i.e. ability to meet the short term obligations by matching current assets against current liabilities. Ideal current ratio is 2 : 1 (2.0). However, a very high ratio indicates availability of idle cash and is not a good sign.

**Quick Ratio** - A measure of the amount of liquid assets available to offset current liabilities. The ratio is 1:1 (1.0), the business is said to be in a liquid condition. The larger the ratio, the greater the liquidity.

LEVERAGE RATIOS	March 31, 20 XX	March 31, 20 XX	March 31, 20 XX
Debt Ratio	0.17	0.24	0.27
Debt Equity Ratio	---	---	0.10
Current Liabilities / Net Worth	0.20	0.33	0.28
Fixed Asset/ Net Worth	0.32	0.38	0.31

**Debt Ratio** - A ratio that indicates what proportion of debt a company has relative to its assets. A debt ratio of greater than 1 indicates that a company has more debt than assets. The debt ratio can help investors determine a company's level of risk.

**Debt Equity Ratio** - The debt-to-equity ratio is a measure of the relationship between the short term & long term debts and the capital contributed by shareholders. A ratio of 1:1 is usually considered to be satisfactory ratio.

**Current Liabilities /Net Worth** - This ratio indicate the amount due to creditors within a year as a percentage of the owners or stockholders investment. The smaller the net worth, larger the liabilities, resulting in less security for creditors.

**Fixed Asset/ Net Worth** - The ratio indicates the extent to which shareholder's funds are invested into the fixed assets. If this ratio is unusually large, a company may be overinvested in fixed assets and vice versa if it is small it may limit the company's ability to produce profits. A ratio of .75 or higher is usually undesirable.

**Interest Coverage Ratio** - A ratio used to determine how easily a company can pay interest on outstanding debt. It measures the margin of safety for the lenders. The higher the number, more secure the lender is in respect of periodical interest.

EFFICIENCY RATIOS	March 31, 20 XX	March 31, 20 XX	March 31, 20 XX
Average Collection Days	19.29	7.94	21.01
Accounts Receivable Turnover	18.93	45.98	17.37
Inventory Turnover	31.92	19.24	4.47

# **Business Information Report**

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Asset Turnover	5.78	3.42	3.38
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**Average Collection Days** - The approximate amount of time that it takes for a business to receive payments owed, in terms of receivables, from its customers and clients. Possessing a lower average collection period is seen as optimal.

**Accounts Receivable Turnover** – The accounting measure used to quantify a firm's effectiveness in extending credit as well as collecting debts. A high ratio implies either that a company operates on a cash basis or that its extension of credit and collection of accounts receivable is efficient.

**Average Payment Days** - The average payment days represents the number of days taken by the company to pay its creditors. A lower credit period ratio signifies that the creditors are being paid promptly. However a very favorable ratio to this effect also shows that the business is not taking the full advantage of credit facilities allowed by the creditors.

**Inventory Turnover** - A ratio showing how many times a company's inventory is sold and replaced over a period. A low turnover implies poor sales and, therefore, excess inventory. A high ratio implies either strong sales or inefficient buying.

**Asset Turnover** - Asset turnover ratio measures the efficiency of a company's use of its assets in generating sales revenue or sales income to the company. The higher the number the better.

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<b>PROFITABILITY RATIOS</b>	<b>March 31, 20 XX</b>	<b>March 31, 20 XX</b>	<b>March 31, 20 XX</b>
Operating Profit Margin	17.26	37.18	41.91
Net Profit Margin	12.05	27.88	32.60
Return on Total Assets	18.38	27.17	24.48
Return on Equity	22.57	36.62	33.94

**Operating Profit Margin** - The operating profit margin ratio is a measure of overall operating efficiency of a company. It is expressed as a percentage of sales and shows the efficiency of a company for controlling the costs and expenses associated with business operations.

**Net Profit Margin** - Net Profit Margin ratio is calculated by dividing net profit by operating income. It measures how much out of every unit of sales a company actually earns profit. The higher the ratio the better.

**Return on Total Assets** - The Return on Assets of a company determines its ability to utilize the Assets employed in the company efficiently and effectively to earn a good return. The greater a company's earnings in proportion to its assets the more effectively that company is said to be using its assets.

**Return on Equity** - Return on equity measures the return on the ownership interest of the common stock owners. It measures a firm's efficiency at generating profits from every unit of shareholders' equity.

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# **Business Information Report**

## **INDUSTRY SCENARIO**

(Engineering)

The Indian engineering sector is the largest segment of the Indian industry and is highly driven by robust economic growth. The performance of engineering sector gets reflected in the performance of end-user industries like automobiles, chemicals, information technology (IT), aerospace etc. India has a robust and diversified manufacturing base for a varied range of basic and capital goods to meet the requirements of sectors like heavy electrical, process equipment, automobiles, power generation and transmission, shipping, aviation, mining, chemicals, petroleum, etc.

Engineering goods enjoy 30.5 per cent weight in the Index of Industrial Production; 29.9 per cent share of total investment; and 62.8 per cent share in foreign collaborations. The important groups within the engineering industry include machinery & instruments, primary and semi-finished iron & steel, steel bars & rods, non-ferrous metals, electronic goods and project exports.

According to a study by NASSCOM and Booz Allen Hamilton (a strategy and technology consulting firm), the global engineering services market is estimated to touch US\$ 1,100 billion by 2020 of which, the outsourced component is estimated to reach around US\$ 200 billion in the same span of time. Presently, the ESO market is worth around US\$ 15 billion with India cornering a 12 per cent share.

Engineering exports include transport equipment, capital goods, other machinery/equipment and light engineering products like castings, forgings and fasteners.

Going by the data compiled by the Engineering Export Promotion Council (EEPC), the apex body of engineering exporters, engineering exports grew by 20.9 per cent to US\$ 54.5 billion over April 2011-February 2012 as against the same period in 2010-11. For January and February 2012, export consignments amounted to US\$ 4.73 billion and US\$ 4.79 billion, respectively.

The miscellaneous mechanical and engineering industries' sector-wise foreign direct investments (FDI) inflows from April 2000 to January 2012 was calculated at US\$ 2, 180.26 million, as per the Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion (DIPP) EEPC anticipates engineering exports to be around US\$ 62 billion for the fiscal 2011-12.

### Government Initiatives

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Due to its reasonably priced, highly-skilled manpower, India is increasingly becoming a hub for R&D outsourcing activities. Currently, the R&D spend in India is 1 per cent of gross domestic product (GDP) and Government of India is taking policy initiatives to double-up the same by 2017. The Prime Minister has executed a National Innovation Council (NInC) with a purpose to device a roadmap for innovations, with a focus on inclusive growth. Some of the proposed measures include collaborative arrangements between the Government and industry, including financial aid for undertaking R&D projects. Other measures include the guaranteed purchase of products, an assured return on investment, Government grants to secure private financial flows and support increasing innovation.

# **Business Information Report**

## **FOREX RATES (APPROX.)**

USD	= INR 55.13	GBP	= INR 86.54
100 Jap Yen	= INR 69.16	SGD	= INR 43.62
EURO	= INR 69.43	CAD	= INR 54.26
CHF	= INR 57.79	HKD	= INR 7.11
AUD	= INR 56.55		

1 Crore Rupees = 10 Million Rupees = 100 Lac Rupees = 10000 Thousand

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**END OF REPORT**