

CKBR China Consultancy

CONFIDENTIAL / 26031524 / 示例有限公司

Prepare on: 20/03/2026

Full Company Check

Report No: 26031524

Example Company Ltd

示例有限公司



Report Certification

Prepared For: CKBR UK

Registered at: Peak Close, Sunnyside, Rotherham, S66 3XD

Subject Entity: 示例有限公司

Reference ID: 26031523

Date of issue: 20/03/2026

1. Purpose

This report is designed to give you a clear, honest analysis of the businesses you are dealing with in China. It is designed to give you the necessary insights to move forward with confidence and determine if this supplier is the right fit for your business requirements.

2. Guarantee

All information in this report has been extracted and translated directly from official Chinese government records, including the National Enterprise Credit Information Publicity System (NECIPS), court registries, and other statutory databases. Each data point has been reviewed to highlight inconsistencies or risk indicators that may impact your business dealings.

3. Data Notes

- **Real-time:** This data is accurate as of today, 20/03/2026.
- **Public Records:** The information comes from official government-mandated filings in China.
- **Advisory Only:** This report is an advisory tool to help you make an informed choice. It isn't a legal guarantee or an implied expression of opinion or guarantee to anyone.

This report is issued on behalf of CKBR China Consultancy. All findings are based on official records and compiled in accordance with our professional standards.

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1. Executive Summary

1.1 Summary

Example Company Ltd. (示例有限公司) is a Shanghai-based manufacturer of electronic components, established in 2018 with 5 million RMB fully paid-up capital. It operates under a single shareholder, Wang Jian, and holds ISO 9001 certification and an active import/export license. The company has a clean regulatory record with no administrative penalties, abnormal operations, or blacklist entries.

Points of interest:

- **Clean Legal and Compliance Record**

No judicial cases remain active (two historical disputes settled), and no enforcement actions, restrictions, or blacklist entries appear. The company maintains active registration with no abnormal operations.

- **Stable Ownership and Structure**

Wholly owned by Legal Representative Wang Jian, with a clear management team. No equity freezes, pledges, or bankruptcy history, indicating stable control.

- **Active Operational Presence**

Holds relevant qualifications (ISO 9001, import/export license) and maintains recruitment for technical and export roles. Three trademarks and two utility patents show investment in intellectual property.

Summary: A well-established, legally clean manufacturer with stable ownership and active trade credentials. Financial transparency is limited, but operational indicators are positive.

2. Business Information

2.1 Business Details

Name			
Official Business Name	示例有限公司		
English Name (Translated)	Example Company Ltd		
Former Name	Example Tech Ltd. (2018–2020)		
Registration Address	Room 501, Building 2, 1234 Huaihai Road, Shanghai (上海市淮海路1234号2号楼501室)		
Official Identifiers			
Registration status	Active	Legal Rep.	Wang Jian (王健)
Social Credit Code (USCC)	91310115MA1H3ABC2D		
Organization Code	MA1H3ABC-2		
Taxpayer Identification	91310115MA1H3ABC2D		
Commercial Reg No.	310115000123456		
Import/Export Code	3101961234		
Registration & Capital			
Registration Funds	5,000,000 RMB	Paid-in Capital	5,000,000 RMB
Date of Establishment	2018-03-15	Business Period	2018-03-15 to 2038-03-14
Date of Approval	2018-03-15		
Type of Enterprise	Limited Liability Company (Private)		
Registration Authority	Shanghai Market Supervision Administration		
National Standard Industry	Electronic Component Manufacturing		
Enterprise size	M (Medium)	Staff size	47
Number of insured persons	47		
Business scope			
Manufacture and sale of electronic components, integrated circuits, and related products; import and export of technologies and goods.			

3. Contact Info

3.1 Registered Contact Info

Registered Contact Info	
Phone Number	86 15012345678
Email	example@examplecompany.cn
Website	examplecompany.cn
Site	Room 501, Building 2, 1234 Huaihai Road, Shanghai (上海市淮海路1234号2号楼501室)
WeChat	-

4. Ownership & Key People

4.1 Shareholder Information

The company has **(1)** shareholders recorded in official registries.

Shareholder Name	Percentage	Registered Capital (RMB)
Wang Jian	100%	5,000,000

This section shows the individuals or entities that own equity in the company and their respective ownership percentages.

Multiple shareholders with balanced ownership may indicate shared decision-making, while a single majority shareholder suggests concentrated control. Corporate shareholders can reveal group ownership or investment backing.

4.2 Main Members

The company has **(3)** main members recorded in official registries.

Name	Position
Wang Jian	Legal Representative, Executive Director
Li Min	Supervisor

Zhang Wei	General Manager
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These are the individuals appointed to key positions responsible for corporate governance and daily operations, including directors, supervisors, and senior management. This is separate from shareholders, who own the company but may not be involved in running it. Main members reveal who actually controls and manages the business day-to-day.

4.3 Foreign Investment

The company has **(0)** records of foreign investment.

This refers to equity investments the company has made in other enterprises, whether domestic or international, as registered with government authorities.

A company with multiple investments may have greater financial resources, broader business interests, or a more complex corporate structure requiring careful mapping. Conversely, a supplier with no recorded investments may simply be focused on its core operations without expansion into other entities.

4.4 Indirect holding enterprises

The company has **(0)** indirect holding enterprises recorded in official registries.

These are entities in which the company holds an ownership stake through intermediate shareholders or complex ownership structures, rather than through direct shareholding. A company may control subsidiaries, affiliates, or investments through layered ownership that is not immediately visible, indicating expansion, vertical integration, or diversification.

Zero indirect holdings typically means the company operates as a standalone entity without layered investments, though it does not rule out informal or unregistered relationships. A higher number suggests a more complex corporate group with potentially wider business interests.

4.5 Control of enterprises

The company has **(1)** enterprises under its control recorded in official registries.

Controlled Entity	Relationship	Shareholding
Example Trading (Shanghai) Co., Ltd.	Wholly-owned subsidiary	100%

Note: This subsidiary is dormant and not actively trading.

These are entities where the company holds sufficient equity or voting rights to exercise dominant influence over management and operations. Controlled entities may include subsidiaries, affiliated companies, or other businesses where the supplier has effective decision-making power, even without 100% ownership. This can indicate vertical integration, market expansion, or strategic diversification.

Zero controlled enterprises typically means the company operates as a standalone business without subsidiaries, though it does not rule out informal control arrangements or unregistered relationships.

4.6 Change Records

The company has **(4)** change records documented in official registries over the last three years.

Change Date	Item Changed	Before	After
2020-03-10	Company Name	Example Tech Ltd.	Example Company Ltd.
2021-12-01	Shareholder Structure	Liu Dong (50%), Wang Jian (50%)	Wang Jian (100%)
2021-12-01	Legal Representative	Liu Dong	Wang Jian
2023-06-15	Registered Capital	3,000,000 RMB	5,000,000 RMB

These records capture alterations to the company's registered information, including changes to business scope, legal representative, shareholders, registered capital, or company name.

Frequent changes may suggest strategic pivots, internal instability, or efforts to address compliance issues. A pattern of multiple changes in a short period warrants closer attention. Conversely, zero or minimal changes typically indicate a stable, consistent operation.

4.7 Branch Office

The company has **(1)** branch offices recorded in official registries.

Branch Name	Address	Status
Example Company Ltd. Shenzhen Branch	Room 302, Building A, Nanshan District, Shenzhen	Active

These are physically separate locations registered under the same legal entity, authorised to conduct business activities on behalf of the parent company.

Branch offices matter because they reveal where a supplier has a physical presence beyond its registered headquarters. A company with multiple branches may have wider operational reach, regional warehouses, or local sales offices closer to customers or supply sources. This can indicate business scale, market penetration, or logistical capability.

4.8 Final beneficiaries

The company has **(1)** final beneficiaries identified in official registries.

Name	Ultimate Beneficial Ownership	Basis
Wang Jian	100%	Direct ownership of 100% shares.

These are the individuals who ultimately own or control the company through direct or indirect shareholding structures, representing the real people behind the business.

Final beneficiaries matter because they reveal who truly benefits from the company's operations and who exercises ultimate control.

4.9 Actual controller

The company has **(1)** actual controllers identified in official registries.

Name	Control Type	Control Percentage
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Wang Jian	Direct control	100% (as sole shareholder and legal representative)
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The actual controller is the person or entity with ultimate decision-making authority over the company, capable of exercising de facto control through voting rights, contractual arrangements, or other means, regardless of whether they appear as a registered shareholder.

4.10 Suspected relationships

The company has **(2)** suspected relationships identified through data cross-referencing.

Related Party	Relationship Type	Remarks
Example Trading (Shanghai) Co., Ltd.	Subsidiary (dormant)	100% owned, same registered address.
Liu Dong	Former shareholder	No current business ties; still listed as supervisor in historical records.

These are potential connections between the company and other entities or individuals that algorithms or investigators have flagged as possibly related, through shared contact information, overlapping personnel, common addresses, or other indirect links that may indicate an undisclosed connection.

Suspected relationships matter because they can reveal hidden networks, undisclosed related parties, or complex corporate structures not captured in formal registries.

These are indicators to investigate further, not definitive findings.

4.11 Participation holding enterprises

The company has **(0)** participation holding enterprises recorded in official registries.

These are entities in which the company holds an equity stake, encompassing both majority-controlled subsidiaries (holdings) and minority investments (participations) in other businesses.

Participation holdings reveal the full scope of the company's investment activities and corporate network. A supplier may hold stakes in upstream suppliers, downstream distributors, or entirely unrelated businesses as part of investment strategies. This information helps you understand the company's broader business interests, potential vertical integration, or diversification.

4.12 Enterprise Information of the Legal Representative

The company's legal representative also holds positions in **(0)** other enterprises according to official records.

This section lists other companies where the same individual serves as legal representative, director, supervisor, or other registered roles.

A legal representative involved in multiple enterprises may be an experienced businessperson with diverse interests, or could be spreading their attention too thinly across many ventures.

Zero other enterprises typically means the legal representative's business activities are focused solely on this company, though it does not rule out informal interests or roles in unregistered entities.

4.13 Information on Outward Investment by Legal Representatives

The company's legal representative has made outward investments in **(0)** other enterprises according to official records.

This section lists companies where the legal representative appears as an investor or shareholder, separate from their role in the subject company.

This information matters because it reveals the personal business interests and financial commitments of the individual legally responsible for the company.

A legal representative with significant personal investments may have substantial personal wealth and business experience, but may also have divided attention or potential conflicts of interest. Zero outward investments typically means the legal representative's business activities are focused solely on this company.

4.14 Information on the external service of legal representatives

The company's legal representative holds external positions in **(0)** other enterprises according to official records.

This section lists other companies where the same individual serves as legal representative, director, supervisor, or senior manager.

A higher number of external positions may indicate a well-connected industry figure or professional manager. Zero external positions typically means the legal representative's professional focus is dedicated solely to this company, though it does not rule out informal advisory roles or interests held through family members.

5. Financial Profile

5.1 Financial Overview

The company has **(2)** financial summaries available in official registries. This section provides a summary of key financial indicators drawn from the company's publicly filed annual reports, including information such as total assets, liabilities, revenue, and other financial metrics where available.

Zero records does not mean no financial activity. Many companies file the bare minimum required by law, which may exclude detailed financial figures.

- Small & Micro Enterprises - Generally not required to make full financials public
- Large/Listed Companies - Required to file detailed annual reports with financials
- Foreign-Invested Enterprises - More stringent reporting requirements
- Private Companies (LLC) - May file minimal information, full financials often private

In China, not all companies are required to publicly disclose detailed financial information. Small and micro enterprises, in particular, may file annual reports without including financial figures. Zero records in this section does not necessarily indicate financial distress, it may simply reflect the company's size, filing status, or disclosure exemptions under Chinese law.

5.2 Financial Data

The company has **(2)** financial data records available from official filings.

Item	2023 (filed)	2024 (filed)
Total Assets	Not disclosed	Not disclosed
Total Liabilities	Not disclosed	Not disclosed
Owners' Equity	Not disclosed	Not disclosed
Revenue	Not disclosed	Not disclosed
Profit	Not disclosed	Not disclosed
Insured Employees	43	47
Paid-up Capital	5,000,000 RMB	5,000,000 RMB

This section presents key financial indicators drawn from the company's publicly filed annual reports, where available, including information such as total assets, total liabilities, net worth, operating revenue, and other metrics reported to regulatory authorities.

In China, not all companies are required to publicly disclose detailed financial information. Information is presented here if available.

5.3 Annual report of the enterprise

The company has **(2)** annual reports on file with regulatory authorities.

Chinese companies are required to submit annual reports to the State Administration for Market Regulation, disclosing information about their operations, financial condition, and compliance status for the preceding year.

If a company established several years ago has no annual reports but maintains active status and shows no compliance flags, the absence may simply reflect data limitations rather than company failure. However, when missing reports appear alongside other indicators such as abnormal operations, administrative penalties, or inconsistent business scope, it strengthens the case for deeper investigation.

5.4 Equity Pledge Registration

The company has **(0)** equity pledge registrations documented in official registries.

Equity pledges occur when shareholders use their shares as collateral for loans or other financial obligations.

5.5 Equity Pledge

The company has **(0)** equity pledge records documented in official registries.

An equity pledge occurs when a shareholder uses their shares in the company as collateral to secure a loan or other financial obligation. If the debt is not repaid, the lender may have the right to seize or sell the pledged shares.

Zero equity pledges is a neutral indicator, most companies do not have pledged shares.

5.6 Mortgage of movable property (Chattel Mortgage)

The company has **(0)** mortgage of movable property records documented in official registries.

These are filings that occur when a company uses tangible assets such as equipment, machinery, raw materials, inventory, or vehicles, as collateral to secure financing from lenders.

Mortgages on movable property matter because they reveal how a company finances its operations and asset base. A manufacturer pledging its production equipment for a loan may be investing in expansion or simply managing cash flow. This is common practice and not inherently negative. However, multiple or large-scale mortgages can indicate significant debt burden, potential cash flow pressure, or assets already encumbered to other lenders.

5.7 Land mortgage

The company has **(0)** land mortgage records documented in official registries. These are filings that occur when a company uses land use rights or property as collateral to secure financing from banks or other lenders.

Land mortgages matter because they reveal significant financial arrangements involving the company's real estate assets. In China, land is typically state-owned but companies can hold long-term use rights, which are valuable assets often used as collateral for major financing.

Zero land mortgage records is common in China and does not indicate anything about the financial health of a company.

5.8 Simple Logout

The company has a **(0)** simple logout records documented in official registries.

Simple logout is a streamlined deregistration procedure available to qualifying companies that have no outstanding debts, taxes, or legal disputes and wish to formally dissolve the business.

This is significant because a company in the process of logout is winding up its affairs and will soon cease to exist as a legal entity. Unlike bankruptcy or liquidation, simple logout suggests an orderly, voluntary closure rather than financial distress.

The presence of a simple logout record is a significant red flag for any ongoing or planned business relationship.

5.9 Write-off filing

The company has a **(0)** write-off filing record documented in official registries.

A write-off filing is a formal application submitted to authorities to deregister the company and dissolve its legal existence, typically because the business has ceased operations, failed to file annual reports, or been administratively cancelled.

If the company has a write-off filing, they are either already defunct or in the final stages of dissolution. Any business relationship should be terminated immediately, as the company cannot legally trade and will soon be removed from the registry.

5.10 Liquidation information

The company has **(0)** liquidation records documented in official registries.

Liquidation is the formal process by which a company settles its debts, distributes remaining assets to shareholders, and prepares for dissolution. This may be voluntary (initiated by shareholders) or compulsory (ordered by creditors or authorities).

Liquidation information matters because it reveals that a company is in the process of winding up its affairs and will eventually cease to exist. During liquidation, the company may continue limited operations, but its primary purpose shifts to settling obligations rather than conducting normal business. A company in liquidation cannot be relied upon as a long-term trading partner.

6. Legal risks

6.1 Judicial cases

Example Company Ltd has **(2)** judicial cases recorded in official court databases.

Case Number	Case Type	Role	Amount	Status
(2022)沪01民初123号	Contract dispute	Defendant	120,000 RMB	Closed – settled
(2023)沪01民初456号	Product liability	Plaintiff	80,000 RMB	Closed – withdrawn

Judicial cases indicate that disputes involving the company have progressed to court proceedings. This typically occurs when parties cannot reach a negotiated settlement or are dissatisfied with the outcome of private arbitration.

A high number of cases may suggest a pattern of contractual disputes, aggressive litigation tactics, or difficulty resolving issues privately. Cases where the company is the defendant could indicate unpaid debts, supplier disputes, or customer claims, while cases where the company is the plaintiff show they are willing to use courts to enforce their rights.

0 judicial cases does not guarantee the company has no legal trouble.

It may indicate that the company resolves disputes privately through arbitration or negotiation, which is not publicly disclosed, or that the company has not yet been operating long enough to accumulate cases. It could also mean the company genuinely has a clean legal history.

6.2 Dishonest debtor

The company has **(0)** records as a dishonest debtor.

This is an official designation imposed by Chinese courts on individuals or companies that have failed to fulfill legally binding court judgments.

Being listed as a dishonest debtor triggers serious consequences, including restrictions on high consumption, inability to purchase flight or train tickets, and limitations on bank credit, property transfers, and business operations. For a supplier, this status is a significant red flag, indicating either financial distress, unwillingness to meet legal obligations, or both.

6.3 Person Subject to Enforcement

Company Name has **(0)** records as a person or entity subject to enforcement.

This status is assigned by Chinese courts when a legally valid judgment has been issued but the obligated party has not yet fulfilled the required action or payment, leading the court to initiate compulsory enforcement proceedings.

The status indicates active efforts by the court to enforce a ruling through measures such as asset seizure, bank account freezes, or compulsory payment. For a supplier, this is a clear warning sign of outstanding legal obligations and potential financial pressure.

6.4 Limit high consumption

The company has **(0)** records of restrictions on high consumption.

This court-imposed penalty applies to individuals or entities that have failed to satisfy a legal judgment, prohibiting them from engaging in certain expenditures such as air and high-speed rail travel, stays in hotels, property purchases, and luxury services.

6.5 Closed Case

The company has **(0)** closed case records documented in official court registries.

A closed case (终本案件) occurs when a court has issued a judgment in favor of a creditor but cannot locate sufficient assets belonging to the debtor to enforce the ruling. The enforcement procedure is temporarily concluded, but the debt obligation remains and the case can be reopened if assets are discovered later.

This is a serious red flag. A company with closed case records has proven they cannot or will not pay their debts.

6.6 Referee Documents

The company has **(0)** referee documents recorded in official court registries.

Referee documents are written judgments, rulings, and decisions issued by courts following the conclusion of legal proceedings. These documents detail the nature of the dispute, the parties involved, the court's findings, and the final outcome.

If the company has judicial cases but no corresponding referee documents, this typically indicates that cases may be pending, resolved through mediation or private settlement (which often do not produce published judgments), subject to delayed publication, or sealed from public access.

6.7 Filing information

The company has **(0)** filing records documented in official court registries.

Filing information refers to records of cases that have been formally accepted by courts and entered into the judicial system, marking the official commencement of legal proceedings.

Filing information matters because it provides the earliest indication that the company has been involved in legal proceedings. The records show that disputes have progressed to formal court acceptance, regardless of whether they later settle, proceed to judgment, or are withdrawn. This gives a more complete picture of the company's litigation history, including matters that may have been resolved before judgment.

6.8 Opening announcement

The company has **(0)** opening announcements recorded in official court registries.

An opening announcement is a public notice issued by a court indicating that a trial hearing has been scheduled and will take place on a specified date. It confirms that a case has progressed beyond filing to an active hearing stage.

Opening announcements matter because they show that legal disputes involving the company have advanced to formal court hearings. Multiple announcements suggest the company is frequently engaged in court disputes that reach the hearing stage.

6.9 Court Announcement

The company has **(0)** court announcements recorded in official registries.

Court announcements are public notices issued by courts covering a range of matters, including bankruptcy filings, asset auctions, creditor meetings, judgment summaries, and other official communications related to legal proceedings involving the company.

Court announcements matter because they provide visibility into significant legal events affecting the company beyond standard case filings. These announcements often signal material events that could impact the company's financial stability or operational continuity.

6.10 Delivery announcement

The company has **(0)** delivery announcements recorded in official court registries.

A delivery announcement is a public notice issued by a court when legal documents, such as complaints, or judgments, cannot be served directly to the recipient through conventional means. The court then publishes the documents publicly, with the announcement serving as formal notice of the legal proceedings.

Delivery announcements matter because they indicate that the company or its legal representative has been difficult to locate or has avoided accepting legal service. This may suggest evasive behavior, frequent address changes, or attempts to delay legal proceedings.

6.11 Bankruptcy reorganisation

The company has **(0)** records related to bankruptcy reorganisation.

Bankruptcy reorganisation allows a company to continue operating while developing a court-approved plan to repay creditors over time.

This status indicates that the company has entered formal court proceedings to restructure its debts and operations under legal protection, typically due to insolvency or an inability to meet financial obligations.

6.12 Equity Freeze

The company has **(0)** records of equity freezes.

This occurs when a court orders the shares held by a shareholder to be frozen, typically due to disputes involving debt, guarantees, or other legal claims. A frozen shareholder cannot transfer, sell, or pledge their shares until the freeze is lifted by court order.

6.13 Judicial auction

The company has **(0)** records involving judicial auctions.

This occurs when a court seizes assets owned by the company, such as real estate, equipment, or shares, and auctions them to satisfy outstanding debts or judgments.

Judicial auctions are typically the result of unresolved enforcement actions, unpaid loans, or court-ordered liquidation of assets. For a supplier, this is a significant indicator of financial distress, suggesting the company has been unable to meet its financial obligations to a degree that requires court intervention to liquidate assets.

6.14 Request for Price Assessment

The company has **(0)** requests for price assessment recorded in official court registries.

A request for price assessment occurs during enforcement proceedings when a court orders a professional valuation of the company's assets such as property, equipment, or shares, that have been seized or frozen pending debt recovery. This valuation determines the baseline for potential judicial auction.

Requests for price assessment matter because they indicate that the company's assets have been formally seized by court order and are being prepared for potential auction to satisfy outstanding debts.

6.15 Pre-litigation mediation

The company has **(0)** pre-litigation mediation records documented in official court registries.

Pre-litigation mediation is a dispute resolution process that occurs before formal court proceedings begin, where parties attempt to reach a settlement with the assistance of a court-appointed mediator. If successful, the dispute may be resolved without progressing to a full trial.

Pre-litigation mediation records represent disputes that entered court-supervised mediation before formal litigation. The absence of such records alongside existing court cases is normal, cases that reach court either did not undergo pre-litigation mediation or proceeded after mediation failed. Mediation records therefore provide additional context but their absence does not indicate incomplete data or unusual circumstances.

6.16 Restrictions on exit

The company has **(0)** records of restrictions on exit.

This court-imposed measure prohibits the company's legal representative or key individuals from leaving mainland China, typically due to unresolved civil disputes, unpaid debts, or failure to comply with court judgments. It is often applied alongside other enforcement actions such as high consumption restrictions or asset freezes.

For a supplier, this restriction on the person legally responsible for the company is a serious red flag, indicating active legal pressure and potential instability in leadership. It may also disrupt the company's ability to conduct international business, attend overseas meetings, or manage cross-border operations.

6.17 Administrative Penalties

The company has **(0)** records of administrative penalties.

These are sanctions imposed by government authorities for violations of laws, regulations, or industry rules. Penalties may be issued by agencies such as tax bureaus, market regulation departments, environmental protection agencies, or fire safety authorities, and can include fines, suspension of operations, confiscation of illegal income, or revocation of licenses.

Context Note: In China, regulators typically follow an "education first, penalty second" approach. First-time or minor violations often result in warnings rather than formal penalties. Formal penalties are generally only recorded when a company fails to correct violations, commits repeat offences, or causes significant harm.

6.18 Abnormal Operations

The company has **(0)** records of abnormal operations.

This designation is applied by market supervision authorities when a company is flagged for irregularities such as failing to file annual reports on time, being unable to be contacted through its registered address, or concealing information. It is often a precursor to more serious violations or blacklist status if not rectified promptly.

It is important to note that abnormal operations listings typically follow an initial warning period. Companies are first notified of the issue and given time to rectify before the abnormal status is publicly recorded. A zero record means no such listing was found, though it does not guarantee the company has never received compliance notices that were resolved before escalation.

6.19 Serious violations of the law

The company has **(0)** serious violations of the law recorded in official registries.

This designation is applied by regulatory authorities when a company has committed serious breaches of laws or regulations, such as fraud, significant tax evasion, production safety incidents, environmental damage, or other major offenses that trigger formal blacklisting.

Serious violations represent the most severe category of regulatory non-compliance. Companies with this designation have been formally marked for misconduct significant enough to warrant public disclosure and enhanced regulatory scrutiny.

6.20 Environmental penalties

The company has **(0)** environmental penalties recorded in official registries.

These are sanctions imposed by environmental protection authorities for violations of environmental laws and regulations, including excessive pollution discharges, failure to obtain required permits, improper waste disposal, or non-compliance with environmental impact assessments.

6.21 Abnormal Taxpayer Account

The company has **(0)** tax irregular household records documented in official registries.

This designation is applied by tax authorities when a company fails to meet its tax filing obligations, cannot be located at its registered address, has not filed taxes for a specified period, or has been identified as non-compliant with tax registration requirements. It is a formal status indicating the company is not fulfilling basic tax compliance duties.

Companies designated as abnormal face restrictions on issuing formal tax invoices (fapiao), accessing certain business licenses, and may have their bank accounts frozen or restricted.

This status effectively hampers normal business operations as a company unable to issue valid tax invoices cannot conduct legitimate business with most corporate customers or export goods through official channels.

6.22 Tax arrears announcement

The company has **(0)** tax arrears announcements recorded in official registries.

A tax arrears announcement is a public notice issued by tax authorities disclosing that the company has overdue tax obligations that remain unpaid after formal demand. These announcements typically include the amount owed, the tax type, and the period to which the arrears relate.

Tax arrears announcements matter because they provide direct evidence that the company has failed to meet its tax payment obligations. Unlike tax violations (which may relate to filing errors or technical breaches), arrears indicate actual unpaid taxes, money owed to the government that the company has not remitted despite legal requirements.

6.23 Tax violations

The company has **(0)** tax violation records documented in official registries.

Tax violations are infractions of tax laws and regulations identified by tax authorities, which may include underreporting income, false declarations, improper deductions, failure to register for taxes, or other non-compliant activities.

Tax violations reveal a pattern of non-compliance with fiscal obligations. Unlike tax arrears (unpaid taxes), violations relate to the accuracy and honesty of reporting. Multiple or serious violations suggest the company may engage in aggressive tax practices, which can indicate broader governance issues. Penalties can include fines, restrictions on business activities, and increased regulatory scrutiny.

6.24 Disciplinary List

The company has **(0)** disciplinary list records documented in official registries.

A disciplinary list is a formal blacklist maintained by regulatory authorities documenting entities that have been sanctioned for serious violations across various regulatory domains, including market supervision, taxation, customs, environmental protection, or other areas of government oversight.

Being included on a disciplinary list matters because it represents an official determination that the company has engaged in conduct warranting public censure and enhanced scrutiny. Different regulatory bodies maintain their own lists, with varying criteria and consequences.

6.25 Labour Arbitration

The company has **(0)** labour arbitration records documented in official registries.

Labour arbitration refers to formal dispute resolution proceedings between the company and its employees, and are heard by labour dispute arbitration committees before any potential court involvement.

Arbitration proceedings in China are generally private and do not appear in public databases. Only court proceedings are publicly accessible. If arbitration occurs and the parties comply with the award, no public record is created. If a party fails to comply or challenges the award in court, the resulting court proceedings will appear in judicial records, but these reflect the court action, not the arbitration itself. The absence of

arbitration records is therefore normal and expected, even for companies with significant arbitration history. **Labour arbitration may have limited publication in some jurisdictions** but it is not consistently or reliably available.

7. Operations

7.1 Product Recalls

The company has **(0)** product recall records documented in official registries.

A product recall occurs when a manufacturer or distributor removes defective, unsafe, or non-compliant products from the market voluntarily or by government mandate, typically due to safety hazards, quality failures, or regulatory violations.

Product recall records matter because they reveal past issues with the company's product quality and safety standards. Recalls may be triggered by manufacturing defects, design flaws, contamination, mislabeling, or failure to meet mandatory safety regulations.

7.2 Public Notices

The company has **(0)** public notice records documented in official registries.

A public notice (公示催告) is a court-issued announcement typically related to lost negotiable instruments, such as checks, bills of exchange, or other valuable documents. The notice declares the instrument invalid after a prescribed period and protects the rights of the rightful owner.

Public notices matter because they indicate that the company has been involved in proceedings concerning lost or disputed financial instruments. While often administrative in nature, they can also signal potential issues with payment instruments, financial documentation, or disputes over negotiable instruments.

7.3 Qualification Certificate

The company has **(2)** qualification certificates recorded in official and publicly available sources.

Certificate	Issuing Authority	Validity
ISO 9001:2015	TÜV SÜD	2026-11-30
Customs Registration	Shanghai Customs	Permanent

These certificates represent licenses, accreditations, or approvals granted by government authorities or industry bodies, authorising the company to engage in specific regulated activities.

Zero certificates does not automatically indicate illegitimacy. Some suppliers export through third parties or serve domestic markets primarily. However, UK importers should verify directly how the company clears goods for export, whether products meet UK regulatory standards, and request supporting documentation before placing orders. Without evidence of basic export qualifications, there is risk of customs delays, compliance issues, or supply chain disruption.

7.4 Credit evaluation

The company has **(0)** credit evaluation records documented in official registries.

Credit evaluation refers to assessments conducted by government authorities, industry associations, or third-party agencies regarding the company's creditworthiness, business ethics, and compliance history. These evaluations may result in ratings, certifications, or public designations that indicate the company's standing within its industry or region.

Zero credit evaluation records is common and does not necessarily reflect negatively on the company's creditworthiness. Many businesses, particularly smaller ones, may not have formal credit evaluations in publicly accessible databases.

7.5 Environmental Credit Evaluation

The company has **(0)** environmental credit evaluation records documented in official registries.

This is a specialised assessment conducted by environmental protection authorities that evaluates a company's compliance with environmental laws, pollution control measures, resource conservation efforts, and overall environmental management performance.

Environmental credit evaluations matter because they provide regulatory insight into how seriously the company takes its environmental obligations. A strong rating indicates the

company operates in good environmental standing, with proper permits, compliant emissions, and no significant violations.

7.6 Bidding and Tendering

The company has **(0)** bidding and tendering records documented in official registries.

These records capture the company's participation in public procurement processes, government contracts, and commercial tenders, including successful bids, awarded contracts, and submitted proposals where publicly available.

7.7 Recruitment

The company has **(5)** active job listings identified through public recruitment platforms and online sources.

Position	Monthly Salary (RMB)	Experience
Senior Electronics Engineer	25,000–35,000	5+ years
Export Sales Manager	20,000–30,000	3+ years
Quality Control Inspector	8,000–12,000	2+ years
Supply Chain Coordinator	10,000–15,000	3+ years
Financial Analyst	12,000–18,000	3+ years

This data reflects positions the company is actively hiring for and can provide insight into its current operational trajectory.

Zero active listings does not necessarily mean the company is not hiring. It may recruit through offline channels, headhunters, internal referrals, or platforms. Conversely, a higher number of job listings could signal business expansion or growth.

7.8 Import and export credit

The company has **(0)** import and export credit records documented in official customs registries.

This credit rating is assigned by China Customs based on the company's compliance with customs laws, accuracy of declarations, security standards, and overall reliability in cross-border trade.

Import and export credit matters because it directly reflects how reliably the company manages its international trade obligations.

A supplier with strong customs standing is more likely to navigate export procedures smoothly, provide accurate documentation, and avoid delays that could affect your receiving timelines.

7.9 State land transfer

The company has **(0)** state land transfer records documented in official registries.

State land transfer refers to the process by which the government grants land use rights to a company through auction, tender, or negotiated agreement. In China, land is state-owned, but companies can acquire long-term use rights (typically 40–70 years depending on land type) through formal transfer procedures.

State land transfer matters because it indicates the company has made significant investment in land assets, which often represents substantial financial commitment and long-term operational presence.

7.10 Land transfer

The company has **(0)** land transfer records documented in official registries.

Land transfer refers to transactions where land use rights are transferred between private parties such as one company selling or leasing its land use rights to another company. This differs from state land transfer, where the government originally grants rights to an entity.

7.11 Administrative licensing

The company has **(2)** administrative licensing records. These are approvals, permits, or licenses granted by government authorities that authorize the company to engage in specific regulated activities, operations, or professions.

License	Issuing Authority	Validity
Import & Export License	Shanghai Commerce Commission	2028-12-31
VAT General Taxpayer Certificate	Shanghai Tax Bureau	Permanent

Administrative licenses differ from qualification certificates in that they are typically mandatory permissions required to legally operate in certain industries. Examples include food production permits, pharmaceutical licenses, dangerous chemical operation permits, or construction qualifications.

7.12 Spot checks

The company has **(0)** spot check records documented in official registries.

Spot checks are random or targeted inspections conducted by regulatory authorities such as market supervision, quality control, health and safety, or other agencies to verify the company's compliance with applicable laws, regulations, and standards in its day-to-day operations.

Spot checks may be triggered by routine sampling, risk-based targeting, complaints, or post-incident investigations. Results are generally made public through regulatory portals and aggregated in commercial databases, though publication timelines vary.

The absence of spot check records does not guarantee no inspections occurred, as some results may not be published or may not yet be aggregated.

7.13 Telecommunications License

The company has **(0)** telecommunications license records documented in official registries.

A telecommunications license is issued by the Ministry of Industry and Information Technology (MIIT) or its provincial counterparts, authorising the company to operate specific types of telecommunications services, such as internet data centers, content delivery

networks, cloud services, value-added telecom services, or basic telecom operations depending on the license classification.

7.14 Double random spot check

The company has **(0)** double random spot check records documented in official registries.

The double random spot check is a regulatory inspection method used by Chinese authorities, particularly market supervision bureaus, where both the companies to be inspected and the inspection teams are selected randomly to ensure fairness and transparency. These inspections verify compliance with laws and regulations across various operational aspects.

7.15 Taxpayer qualifications

The company is a **(1)** taxpayer as recorded in official tax records.

Taxpayer Type	Status
General VAT Taxpayer	Effective since 2018

This designation determines how the company handles VAT and invoices.

- **General VAT Taxpayer status** indicates larger scale, proper accounting, and the ability to issue special VAT invoices that allow UK importers to recover Chinese VAT on exports.
- **Small-scale VAT Taxpayer status** suggests smaller operations and simpler invoicing without the same VAT recovery benefits.
- **Zero Record** indicates the company has not updated its taxpayer designation in accessible databases, is newly registered, or operates under a different filing structure.

For UK importers, general taxpayer status is expected of established exporters. Small-scale status may be appropriate for smaller suppliers but could create tax inefficiencies. If a company claims significant export volume but holds small-scale status, this inconsistency warrants further investigation.

If the company holds a **Zero Record**, we recommend requesting a copy of the company's Tax Registration Certificate directly to verify current status.

7.16 Property rights transactions

The company has **(0)** property rights transaction records documented in official registries.

Property rights transactions refer to the transfer of ownership or use rights of assets such as real estate, intellectual property, equity interests, or other property rights through formal exchange platforms or government-registered transactions. These are typically conducted through property rights exchange centers established by provincial or municipal authorities.

7.17 Asset auction

The company has **(0)** asset auction records documented in official registries. Asset auctions occur when a company's assets such as equipment, machinery, inventory, vehicles, or real estate, are sold through public auction, typically as a result of court enforcement actions, bankruptcy proceedings, or debt restructuring. These auctions may be initiated by creditors seeking to recover unpaid debts or by courts enforcing judgments against the company.

Asset auction records matter because they provide direct evidence of financial distress or enforcement actions against the company. When assets are auctioned to satisfy debts, it indicates the company has failed to meet its financial obligations and that creditors have resorted to forced liquidation of company property. This can signal serious cash flow problems, insolvency risk, or an inability to manage debt.

7.18 Food safety

The company has **(0)** food safety records documented in official registries.

These records capture inspections, violations, certifications, or sanctions related to food production, processing, storage, or distribution under the oversight of food safety authorities. Information may include food production licenses, hygiene inspection results, sampling test outcomes, and any penalties for food safety violations.

8. Enterprise Development

8.1 Bond financing

The company has **(0)** bond financing records documented in official registries.

Bond financing refers to the issuance of corporate bonds or other debt securities to raise capital from investors, representing a formal obligation by the company to repay borrowed funds with interest according to specified terms and maturity dates.

Zero bond financing records is normal for most companies, particularly smaller and medium-sized enterprises. It simply means the company has not accessed capital through public bond markets, relying instead on bank financing, internal funds, or other sources. Most legitimate suppliers operate successfully without ever issuing bonds.

8.2 Venture capital financing

The company has **(0)** venture capital financing records documented in official registries.

Venture capital financing refers to investment received from professional investment firms or funds that provide capital to companies in exchange for equity stakes, typically targeting businesses with high growth potential, innovative technology, or scalable business models.

8.3 Investment institutions

The company has **(0)** investment institution records documented in official registries.

These records identify professional investment firms, private equity funds, venture capital funds, or other institutional investors that hold equity stakes in the company or have participated in its financing rounds.

8.4 Core personnel

The company has **(0)** core personnel records documented in official registries.

These records capture individuals holding statutory positions that must be registered with authorities including directors, supervisors, senior management, and the legal representative. Unlike regular employees, these roles are publicly recorded by law as they carry legal responsibility for the company's governance and operations.

8.5 Corporate Business

The company has **(0)** corporate business records documented in available sources.

These records capture information about the company's operational activities, business lines, products or services offered, and commercial scope beyond its formally registered business scope. This may include descriptions of actual operations, industry classifications, business development activities, and market positioning.

Zero records simply means no structured business activity records were found in accessible sources, not that the company lacks operational clarity. Direct engagement with the supplier remains the best way to understand their actual business activities.

8.6 Competitive product information

The company has **(0)** Competitive product information records identified through data aggregation and market analysis.

Competitive product information refers to data about other businesses operating in the same or similar industry sectors as the subject company, including their market positioning, scale, activities, and relative standing. This information is typically compiled from public sources, industry databases, and commercial intelligence rather than government registries.

8.7 Private equity fund managers

The company has **(0)** private equity fund manager records documented in official registries.

This designation indicates that the company or its affiliated entity is registered with the Asset Management Association of China (AMAC) as a professional manager of private investment funds, authorised to raise capital from qualified investors and manage investment portfolios according to regulatory requirements.

8.8 List of (News)

The company has **(0)** ranking list records documented in available sources.

These are listings that capture the company's inclusion in various official or industry-recognised rankings, honour rolls, or recognition lists published by government authorities, industry associations, business publications, or credit rating agencies.

Due to China's business culture and media environment, publicly available news and rankings about companies predominantly feature positive or neutral coverage. Negative information, where it exists, is often not published or may be removed to preserve business reputation ("saving face"). The absence of negative news in this section should not be interpreted as evidence of a flawless record.

9. Trade & Intellectual Property

9.1 Trademark Information

The company has **(3)** trademark records documented in official registries.

Mark	Registration No.	Class	Status
EXAMP	12345678	9	Registered
EXAMP	12345679	35	Registered
EXAMP LOGO	12345680	9	Pending

Trademarks are distinctive signs, symbols, words, or designs that the company has legally registered to identify and distinguish its goods or services from those of other entities. These registrations grant exclusive rights to use the mark in connection with specified products or business activities.

9.2 Patent Information

The company has **(2)** patent records documented in official registries.

Type	Title	Status
Utility Model	High-efficiency power module	Granted
Utility Model	Compact heat dissipation structure	Granted

Patents are exclusive rights granted by the China National Intellectual Property Administration (CNIPA) for inventions, utility models, or designs, protecting the company's technological innovations and giving it legal authority to exclude others from making, using, or selling the patented technology without permission.

9.3 Copyright of the work

The company has **(0)** copyright records documented in official registries. Copyright protects original works of authorship, including literary, artistic, musical, or other creative works that the company has legally registered with the copyright authorities. In China, copyright registration provides evidence of ownership and establishes a public record of the work's creation and claimant.

9.4 Software Copyright

The company has **(0)** software copyright records documented in official registries.

Software copyright protects the original code, user interfaces, and underlying structure of computer programs developed or owned by the company, granting exclusive rights to reproduce, distribute, and modify the software. In China, software copyright registration with the National Copyright Administration provides legal evidence of ownership and is often required for software-related tax benefits, government procurement, or technology enterprise certifications.

9.5 Filing website

The company has **(0)** filing website records documented in official registries.

In China, all commercial websites must obtain an ICP (Internet Content Provider) license or filing from the Ministry of Industry and Information Technology (MIIT). This filing confirms that the website has been registered with authorities and includes information such as the domain name, site owner, nature of content, and filing number displayed on the site.

9.6 Standard Information

The company has **(0)** standard information records documented in official registries.

Standard information refers to data about industry standards, product specifications, quality benchmarks, or technical requirements that the company has registered, adopted, or been certified as complying with by standardisation authorities or industry bodies.

9.7 Intellectual Property Pledge

The company has **(0)** intellectual property pledge records documented in official registries.

An intellectual property pledge occurs when the company uses its patents, trademarks, copyrights, or other IP assets as collateral to secure financing from a bank or other lender. The pledge is registered with the relevant intellectual property office, creating a public record of the encumbrance.

9.8 News Announcements

The company has **(3)** news announcements and public opinion records identified across online media, government bulletins, and corporate announcements.

Source	Headline	Sentiment
Shanghai Daily	Local electronics firm expands export to Europe	Positive
Industry News	Example Company showcases new IoT modules at trade fair	Neutral
Company WeChat	Annual charity event raises RMB 50,000	Positive

It is important to note that this section reports the existence of mentions, not the verification of their content. News and public opinion sources vary in reliability, and we do not independently verify the accuracy of third-party reporting.

9.9 Corporate Announcements

The company has **(0)** corporate announcements recorded in available sources.

Corporate announcements are official statements issued by the company to the public, stakeholders, or regulatory authorities regarding significant events, developments, or changes in its operations. These may include notifications of shareholder meetings, dividend distributions, leadership changes, strategic partnerships, new product launches, or other material information the company chooses to disclose.

9.10 Related announcements

The company has **(0)** related announcements recorded in available sources.

Related announcements are public notices or statements concerning entities connected to the company such as its shareholders, subsidiaries, parent companies, key personnel, or major business partners, that may have indirect implications for the company itself.

9.11 Government Announcement

The company has **(0)** government announcements recorded in official registries.

Government announcements are public notices issued by regulatory authorities, government departments, or judicial bodies that reference the company in an official capacity. These may include notices of administrative actions, regulatory approvals, licensing updates, tender awards, policy compliance, or other government communications involving the company.

10. Associated Risk

10.1 Related Party Risk

The company has **(0)** related party risk records identified through cross-referencing of individuals associated with the company.

Related party risk matters because the individuals behind a company can pose risks independent of the entity itself. A legal representative with a history of dishonesty, unpaid debts, or regulatory violations may influence the company's management and reliability. Shareholders with troubled business backgrounds could bring instability or hidden liabilities.

10.2 Associated enterprise risk

The company has **(0)** associated enterprise risk records identified through cross-referencing of entities connected to the company.

Associated enterprise risk matters because problems in connected companies can spread to the subject entity through financial exposure, reputational damage, or operational disruption.

11. Historical Information

11.1 Historical business information

The company has had **(1)** historical changes recorded in official registries.

Former Name	Period
Example Tech Ltd.	2018–2020

Historical records reveal how the company has evolved over time. Changes to core identifiers, particularly business name, registered address, or legal structure, may indicate rebranding, restructuring, or efforts to distance the entity from past issues.

11.2 Historical legal representative

The company has had **(0)** historical legal representative changes recorded in official registries.

The legal representative is the individual legally responsible for the company and authorised to sign contracts on its behalf. Historical records show who previously held this role and when changes occurred.

11.3 History Main personnel

The company has had **(2)** historical changes to its main personnel recorded in official registries, including past directors, supervisors, and senior management.

Name	Former Position	Period
Liu Dong	Legal Representative	2018–2021
Liu Dong	General Manager	2018–2021

Main personnel are the individuals responsible for corporate governance, oversight, and day-to-day operations.

Zero historical main personnel changes means either no changes have occurred since registration, filings are pending, or the company has not yet updated its records. It does not guarantee that no informal management changes have taken place.

11.4 Historical Outward Investment

The company has made **(0)** historical outward investments recorded in official registries, including past equity investments in other enterprises that may have since been sold, dissolved, or restructured.

Outward investment history provides insight into the company's past expansion strategies and financial capacity.

Zero historical outward investments means the company has no record of past equity investments in other enterprises, or such investments were not captured in official databases at the time of search.

11.5 Historical shareholder information

The company has had **(2)** historical shareholder changes recorded in official registries, including past shareholders who have since withdrawn, transferred their equity, or had their ownership stakes reduced or eliminated.

Former Shareholder	Period	Percentage
Liu Dong	2018–2021	50%
Wang Jian	2018–present	50% (became 100% in 2021)

Shareholder history reveals how ownership of the company has evolved over time.

Zero historical shareholder changes means the same shareholders have held their positions since the company's registration, or no change records were found in official databases at the time of search.

11.6 Serious violations history

The company has **(0)** historical records of serious violations as designated by Chinese regulatory authorities.

This is an official classification for illegal activities severe enough to warrant public blacklisting, including major tax evasion, fraud, product safety violations, environmental damage, or other offenses that triggered significant regulatory action.

Zero historical serious violations means no such designations were found in official blacklist databases at the time of search.

11.7 Historical Dishonest Debtor

The company has **(0)** historical records as a dishonest debtor (also known as a blacklisted person).

This official designation is imposed by Chinese courts on individuals or companies that have failed to fulfill legally binding court judgments.

A historical dishonest debtor record indicates that the company or its legal representative was previously blacklisted for non-compliance with court orders, even if the status has since been resolved.

Zero historical dishonest debtor records means no such blacklist designations were found in official court databases at the time of search.

11.8 Historical restrictions on high consumption

The company has **(0)** historical records of restrictions on high consumption.

This court-imposed measure prohibits individuals or entities from engaging in certain expenditures such as air and high-speed rail travel, stays in hotels, property purchases, and luxury services.

Historical restrictions indicate that the company or its legal representative was previously subject to this enforcement measure, even if the restriction has since been lifted.

Zero historical restrictions on high consumption means no such records were found in official court databases at the time of search.

11.9 Historically enforced person

The company has **(0)** historical records as a person or entity subject to enforcement.

This status is applied when a court has issued an enforcement order against the company or its legal representative due to failure to comply with a legal judgment.

Historical enforcement records reveal past failures to meet legal obligations voluntarily, even if the matters were eventually resolved.

Zero historical enforcement records means no such court actions were found in official databases at the time of search.

11.10 Historical administrative penalties

The company has **(0)** historical records of administrative penalties imposed by government authorities for past violations of laws, regulations, or industry rules.

Administrative penalties may have been issued by agencies such as tax bureaus, market regulation departments, environmental protection agencies, or fire safety authorities, and can include fines, suspension of operations, confiscation of illegal income, or license revocations.

Zero historical administrative penalties means no such sanctions were found in official government records at the time of search.

11.11 Historical bankruptcy reorganization

Company Name has **(0)** historical records of bankruptcy reorganization proceedings.

This status indicates that the company previously entered formal court-supervised restructuring due to insolvency or an inability to meet financial obligations.

Bankruptcy reorganization allows a company to continue operating while developing a court-approved plan to repay creditors over time. A historical bankruptcy filing, even if successfully resolved, reveals past financial distress severe enough to require court intervention.

Zero historical bankruptcy reorganization records means no such proceedings were found in official court databases at the time of search.

11.12 Historical business anomalies

Company Name has **(0)** historical records of business anomalies.

This designation is applied by market supervision authorities when a company is flagged for irregularities such as failing to file annual reports on time, being unable to be contacted through its registered address, or other administrative non-compliance issues.

Historical anomalies indicate past administrative lapses, even if the status has since been resolved.

Zero historical business anomalies means no such designations were found in official records at the time of search.

12. Next Steps

12.1 Immediate Actions (Recommended)

In order to protect yourself against potential future risks, we recommend you do the following:

1. Cross-reference the statutory details against information the supplier has provided.
2. Confirm the business scope covers the products or services you are discussing.
3. Retain this report for your records.

Should any discrepancies or issues arise later in your relationship with the supplier, this document provides a dated, official snapshot of the company's registered status at the time of your initial due diligence. It can serve as a useful reference point for internal compliance or dispute resolution.

12.2 Risk Mitigation

If any flags appear, such as abnormal operations records, serious violations, or inconsistencies in the data:

- **Request a direct explanation from the supplier.** Ask specifically about any abnormal records or violations and document their response in writing.
- **Ask for supporting documentation,** including business licenses, tax registration certificates, or proof of address, and compare these against the report findings.
- **Verify the current status of any abnormal operations flags.** Companies can sometimes resolve these, but the history remains. Ask for evidence of resolution.

We always recommend that you perform your own due diligence and fact-check this information against any additional sources you have.

If multiple flags appear or concerns persist, the most prudent step is to investigate further and commission an investigation if necessary before placing orders. We recommend maintaining standard commercial protections regardless of report findings, including clear contracts, defined delivery terms, and appropriate payment structures. Due diligence is a tool to inform your decisions, not a guarantee against all commercial risk.

13. Legal Disclaimer

13.1 Source of Information

This report is compiled by CKBR China Consultancy using data synthesised from multiple official corporate registration systems and statutory public records within the People's Republic of China. These systems track mandatory government filings, litigation history, and financial disclosures. While the company utilises the most comprehensive data feeds available, the findings are provided as an advisory synthesis of these disparate records.

Corporate data in China is subject to "Data Lag", the delay between a real-world event such as a new lawsuit or capital change, and its appearance in digital public records. This report represents a snapshot of the most current data available at the time of the audit and is not a guarantee of the entity's real-time status.

13.2 Translation & Linguistic Variance

All English-language content is a translation of original Chinese-language filings. While the company endeavors to provide high-accuracy technical translations, the original Chinese filing remains the definitive legal record. The company assumes no liability for nuances lost in translation or variations in linguistic interpretation.

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