



GLOW & GROW

DEEP DUE DILIGENCE

ABC Technology Co., Ltd.

Enhanced corporate, legal & adverse-event review | Mainland China

Report reference	GG-DD-2026-001
Report date	08 October 2026
Service	Deep Due Diligence — \$200 package
Subject	ABC Technology Co., Ltd. (fictional)
Illustrative assessment	ADVERSE RECORDS REQUIRE CONTEXT

DEMONSTRATION NOTICE

This is a fictional sample designed to illustrate the structure and analytical approach of a Glow & Grow Deep Due Diligence report. No company registry, subscription database, court record, enforcement database, regulatory source, business document or official record was accessed for this demonstration. All names, dates, ownership percentages, proceedings, penalties, events and findings are invented.

Actual reports vary according to the company, information provided by the client, lawful database access and source availability. This sample is not a factual assessment of any real business or individual.

01 Executive Summary

Purpose

To establish a supplier's registered identity and ownership, review material corporate changes, examine available litigation, enforcement and regulatory records, and identify adverse information that may require clarification before a commercial transaction.

Preliminary assessment

FURTHER VERIFICATION REQUIRED

The fictional company is presented as an active registered entity. The demonstration includes a historical shareholder change, a civil contract dispute, one fulfilled enforcement record and a minor administrative penalty. None of these items should be interpreted in isolation; their relevance depends on timing, severity, outcome and the proposed transaction.

Key findings

- DD-01 — Illustrative shareholding changed in August 2025; current ownership should be reconciled with supplier representations.
- DD-02 — One fictional civil contract dispute is shown with the company as defendant; the matter is presented as concluded.
- DD-03 — One fictional enforcement record is shown as fulfilled and closed; the underlying obligation should still be understood.
- DD-04 — One fictional administrative penalty is shown; severity and remediation require context.

Recommended action

Confirm the current business licence, contracting and exporting entities, obtain explanations and supporting documents for material adverse records, and independently verify payment details before funds are transferred.

02 Company Registration

English company name	ABC Technology Co., Ltd. (fictional translation)
Chinese legal name	示例科技有限公司 (fictional placeholder)
Unified Social Credit Code	Not supplied — illustrative only
Registration status	Active (fictional example)
Establishment date	15 March 2021 (fictional)
Legal representative	Zhang Wei (fictional)
Registered capital	RMB 5,000,000 (fictional)
Registered address	Shenzhen, Guangdong, China (fictional)
Registered business scope	Manufacturing and sale of electronic equipment; technical services (fictional summary)

Registration assessment

These fields establish the legal identity used to match registry, litigation, enforcement and regulatory records. In real assignments, the exact Chinese legal name and Unified Social Credit Code are critical for reducing mistaken-identity risk.

Important distinction

Registered capital is a corporate registration field, not proof of cash on hand, solvency or actual paid-in capital. A registered address is not proof of a factory or operating site.

03 Business Activity & Consistency

Supplier's stated activity

"We manufacture consumer electronics and export directly to overseas customers."
(fictional supplier statement)

Illustrative registered scope

Manufacture and sale of electronic equipment and components; technology development and technical services. (fictional simplified scope)

Finding DD-05 — Exporting role not yet established

STATUS: FOLLOW-UP REQUIRED

The example business scope does not explicitly describe direct exporting. That omission does not by itself establish that exporting is unlawful or impossible. The exporter of record may be the supplier or a separate trading company; the transaction structure should be confirmed.

Suggested evidence

- Supplier's Chinese business licence and exact contracting-entity name.
- Exporter-of-record details and relevant customs information where applicable.
- Draft sales contract, commercial invoice and payment beneficiary details for cross-checking.

Scope note

Product certification, factory inspection and product quality testing remain outside this desktop review unless separately commissioned.

04 Ownership & Shareholder Structure

Illustrative current registered shareholders

Zhang Wei — individual	60% registered shareholding (fictional)
Li Ming — individual	40% registered shareholding (fictional)
Total	100% (illustrative only)

Ownership interpretation

The sample indicates two directly registered individual shareholders. Direct registered shareholding should not automatically be equated with ultimate beneficial ownership or effective control. Indirect interests, nominee arrangements and other control mechanisms require separate evidence.

Finding DD-01 — Change in shareholding

In this fictional scenario, the recorded shareholding structure changed in August 2025. The event is a prompt for clarification, not evidence of misconduct or financial distress.

QUESTIONS TO ASK SUPPLIER

- Who is authorized to sign the contract and act for the registered company?
- Does the supplier's current presentation accurately reflect registered ownership and control?
- Were there changes in control relevant to existing contracts, guarantees or bank accounts?

05 Corporate Change History

Illustrative registry timeline

15 Mar 2021	Company established (fictional)
12 Jun 2023	Registered address changed (fictional)
08 Jan 2024	Registered capital increased from RMB 1m to RMB 5m (fictional)
20 Aug 2025	Registered shareholding changed to Zhang Wei 60% / Li Ming 40% (fictional)

Analysis of changes

Address, capital and shareholder changes may be routine or commercially material depending on the circumstances. They should be read alongside dated filings, supplier explanations, contract history and any adverse records identified during the review.

Finding DD-06 — Capital increase

The fictional increase in registered capital should not be presented as proof of higher liquidity or creditworthiness. Paid-in capital evidence and financial statements are separate review items.

RECOMMENDED CLARIFICATION

Request an updated business licence and explanations for material changes that occurred during the buyer's relationship with the supplier.

06 Corporate Background & Connections

Illustrative company background

ABC Technology Co., Ltd. is depicted as a Shenzhen-based electronics business established in 2021. This summary is fictional and is not a verified operating history.

Illustrative corporate connections

Registered shareholders	Two individuals shown in the fictional current register
Related legal entities	One directly connected entity identified for demonstration
Branches / subsidiaries	None included in the fictional sample
Parent company	None established by the fictional sample
Shared address indicators	One historical shared-address link shown for demonstration
Factory / operating site	Not verified; registered address is not physical-site evidence

Deep-review interpretation

A Deep Due Diligence review can examine directly recorded relationships and relevant connected entities where lawful records are available. Similar names, shared addresses or historical links are treated as leads requiring confirmation, not automatic proof of common control.

07 Litigation & Court Proceedings

Illustrative litigation record

Matter	Sales contract dispute (fictional)
Company role	Defendant (fictional)
Filing year	2025 (fictional)
Claim amount	RMB 320,000 (fictional)
Illustrative status	Concluded — settlement recorded for demonstration
Commercial relevance	Requires context; not automatically evidence of fraud or inability to perform

Finding DD-02 — Civil contract dispute

The fictional scenario includes one contract dispute in which the subject company appears as defendant. A lawsuit is not, by itself, proof of wrongdoing. Relevant factors include the cause of action, amount, frequency of similar cases, outcome, enforcement status and whether the dispute resembles the buyer’s proposed transaction.

Review approach

Real assignments distinguish the company’s role as plaintiff, defendant or other party and separate ordinary commercial disputes from patterns that may indicate elevated transaction risk.

08 Enforcement, Penalties & Regulatory Records

Illustrative adverse-record screening

Court enforcement	RMB 85,000 record — fulfilled / closed (fictional)
Dishonest judgment debtor list	No fictional listing included in this demonstration
High-consumption restriction	No fictional restriction included in this demonstration
Administrative penalty	RMB 20,000 filing-related penalty — closed (fictional)
Business abnormality record	Not included in the fictional scenario
Equity freeze / pledge flags	No fictional event included in this demonstration

Finding DD-03 — Enforcement history

A fulfilled or closed enforcement record may still be commercially relevant because it can reveal a prior failure to satisfy an obligation on time. Severity depends on the underlying matter, amount, recency, recurrence and final disposition.

Finding DD-04 — Administrative penalty

The fictional penalty is presented as a limited compliance event. Administrative penalties vary widely in seriousness; the issuing authority, legal basis, amount, remediation and recurrence should be reviewed before drawing conclusions.

09 Key Persons & Serious Adverse-Event Screening

Persons reviewed in this demonstration

Zhang Wei	Legal representative / shareholder — fictional
Li Ming	Shareholder — fictional
Public criminal judgment indicators	No illustrative criminal conviction event included in this sample
Serious regulatory sanctions	No illustrative personal sanction included in this sample
Disqualification / restriction indicators	No illustrative event included in this sample

How this section is interpreted

Where lawful and reliable public records permit, a Deep review may examine serious adverse legal or regulatory indicators connected to key persons. It is not a comprehensive criminal-record certificate or police background check, and the absence of a public record must not be represented as proof that no event exists.

Identity caution

Common Chinese names create a material false-positive risk. Personal adverse records should only be attributed where identity can be matched with sufficient confidence using available identifiers and contextual evidence.

10 Deep Findings & Assessment

Legal identity	Illustrative active entity; independently unverified
Business activity	Supplier's direct-export role needs clarification
Ownership structure	Current fictional shareholders described; historical change identified
Corporate history	Address, capital and ownership changes require commercial context
Litigation	One fictional civil dispute identified; concluded
Enforcement	One fictional fulfilled / closed record identified
Administrative penalties	One fictional limited penalty identified
Key-person adverse events	No illustrative serious event included; public-record limits apply
Financial strength / product quality	NOT ASSESSED

Reading this assessment

An adverse record is not automatically a high-risk finding. The analysis considers severity, recency, frequency, role, outcome, transaction relevance and whether the supplier can provide a credible explanation supported by documents.

Practical implications

Before payment, the buyer should align the registered company name, contract signatory, invoicing entity, exporter of record and bank beneficiary, and obtain explanations for any material legal or regulatory record that could affect performance or recoverability.

11 Conclusions & Next Steps

Overall illustrative conclusion

ADVERSE RECORDS REQUIRE CONTEXT

The fictional records illustrate how ownership history, litigation, enforcement and regulatory information can materially deepen supplier screening. The existence of a dispute, enforcement record or penalty does not by itself establish fraud, insolvency or transaction unsuitability. The purpose of the review is to identify facts that require informed commercial judgment and targeted follow-up.

RECOMMENDED NEXT STEPS

- Verify the exact Chinese legal entity and current business licence.
- Request explanations and supporting documents for the shareholder change and adverse records.
- Confirm the contractual, invoicing, exporting and receiving-bank entities.
- Escalate unresolved discrepancies before paying a deposit or entering a material commitment.

Sources & Verification Record

Corporate database / registry	Not accessed — demonstration only
Court / enforcement records	Not accessed — demonstration only
Regulatory / penalty sources	Not accessed — demonstration only
Company-supplied documents	Not provided — demonstration only
Assessment date	08 October 2026 — sample date

Scope & limitations

Deep Due Diligence is a desktop review of corporate identity, ownership, company history and lawfully accessible legal, enforcement, regulatory and adverse-event information. It is not a legal opinion, police criminal-record certificate, factory inspection, financial audit, credit guarantee or certification of transaction safety. Source coverage, completeness, identity matching and reuse permissions may vary.

GLOW & GROW | Know who you're paying.