

MIRA INFORM REPORT

Report No. :	523240
Report Date :	02.08.2018

IDENTIFICATION DETAILS

Name :	B.H. MULTI COM CORP
Registered Office :	15 West 46th St 6th Flr, New York, New York, 10036
Country :	United States
Financials (as on) :	2016 [Summarized]
Date of Incorporation :	22.08.1979
Legal Form :	Corporation
Line of Business :	Subject is manufacturing jewelry and precious metal.
No. of Employees :	48

RATING & COMMENTS

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

MIRA's Rating :	A
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Credit Rating	Explanation	Rating Comments
A	Acceptable Risk	Business dealings permissible with moderate risk of default

Status :	Satisfactory
Payment Behaviour :	No Complaints
Litigation :	Clear

NOTES :

Any query related to this report can be made on e-mail : infodept@mirainform.com while quoting report number, name and date.

ECGC Country Risk Classification List

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Country Name	Previous Rating (31.12.2017)	Current Rating (01.04.2018)
United States	A1	A1

Risk Category	ECGC Classification
Insignificant	A1
Low Risk	A2
Moderately Low Risk	B1
Moderate Risk	B2
Moderately High Risk	C1
High Risk	C2
Very High Risk	D

UNITED STATES - ECONOMIC OVERVIEW

The US has the most technologically powerful economy in the world, with a per capita GDP of \$59,500. US firms are at or near the forefront in technological advances, especially in computers, pharmaceuticals, and medical, aerospace, and military equipment; however, their advantage has narrowed since the end of World War II. Based on a comparison of GDP measured at purchasing power parity conversion rates, the US economy in 2014, having stood as the largest in the world for more than a century, slipped into second place behind China, which has more than tripled the US growth rate for each year of the past four decades.

In the US, private individuals and business firms make most of the decisions, and the federal and state governments buy needed goods and services predominantly in the private marketplace. US business firms enjoy greater flexibility than their counterparts in Western Europe and Japan in decisions to expand capital plant, to lay off surplus workers, and to develop new products. At the same time, businesses face higher barriers to enter their rivals' home markets than foreign firms face entering US markets.

Long-term problems for the US include stagnation of wages for lower-income families, inadequate investment in deteriorating infrastructure, rapidly rising medical and pension costs of an aging population, energy shortages, and sizable current account and budget deficits.

The onrush of technology has been a driving factor in the gradual development of a "two-tier" labor market in which those at the bottom lack the education and the professional/technical skills of those at the top and, more and more, fail to get comparable pay raises, health insurance coverage, and other benefits. But the globalization of trade, and especially the rise of low-wage producers such as China, has put additional downward pressure on wages and upward pressure on the return to capital. Since 1975, practically all the gains in household income have gone to the top 20% of households. Since 1996, dividends and capital gains have grown faster than wages or any other category of after-tax income.

Imported oil accounts for more than 50% of US consumption and oil has a major impact on the overall health of the economy. Crude oil prices doubled between 2001 and 2006, the year home prices peaked; higher gasoline prices ate into consumers' budgets and many individuals fell behind in their mortgage payments. Oil prices climbed another 50% between 2006 and 2008, and bank foreclosures more than doubled in the same period. Besides dampening the housing market, soaring oil prices caused a drop in the value of the dollar and a deterioration in the US merchandise trade deficit, which peaked at \$840 billion in 2008. Because the US economy is energy-intensive, falling oil prices since 2013 have alleviated many of the problems the earlier increases had created.

The sub-prime mortgage crisis, falling home prices, investment bank failures, tight credit, and the global economic downturn pushed the US into a recession by mid-2008. GDP contracted until the third quarter of 2009, the deepest and longest downturn since the Great Depression. To help stabilize financial markets, the US Congress established a \$700 billion Troubled Asset Relief Program (TARP) in October 2008. The government used some of these funds to purchase equity in US banks and industrial corporations, much of which had been returned to the government by early 2011. In January 2009, Congress passed and former President Barack OBAMA signed a bill providing an additional \$787 billion fiscal stimulus to be used over 10 years - two-thirds on additional spending and one-third on tax cuts - to create jobs and to help the economy recover. In 2010 and 2011, the federal budget deficit reached nearly 9% of GDP. In 2012, the Federal Government reduced the growth of spending and the deficit shrank to 7.6% of GDP. US revenues from taxes and other sources are lower, as a percentage of GDP, than those of most other countries.

Wars in Iraq and Afghanistan required major shifts in national resources from civilian to military purposes and contributed to the growth of the budget deficit and public debt. Through FY 2018, the direct costs of the wars will have totaled more than \$1.9 trillion, according to US Government figures.

In March 2010, former President OBAMA signed into law the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act (ACA), a health insurance reform that was designed to extend coverage to an additional 32 million Americans by 2016,

through private health insurance for the general population and Medicaid for the impoverished. Total spending on healthcare - public plus private - rose from 9.0% of GDP in 1980 to 17.9% in 2010.

In July 2010, the former president signed the DODD-FRANK Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act, a law designed to promote financial stability by protecting consumers from financial abuses, ending taxpayer bailouts of financial firms, dealing with troubled banks that are "too big to fail," and improving accountability and transparency in the financial system - in particular, by requiring certain financial derivatives to be traded in markets that are subject to government regulation and oversight.

In December 2012, the Federal Reserve Board (Fed) announced plans to purchase \$85 billion per month of mortgage-backed and Treasury securities in an effort to hold down long-term interest rates, and to keep short-term rates near zero until unemployment dropped below 6.5% or inflation rose above 2.5%. The Fed ended its purchases during the summer of 2014, after the unemployment rate dropped to 6.2%, inflation stood at 1.7%, and public debt fell below 74% of GDP. In December 2015, the Fed raised its target for the benchmark federal funds rate by 0.25%, the first increase since the recession began. With continued low growth, the Fed opted to raise rates several times since then, and in December 2017, the target rate stood at 1.5%.

In December 2017, Congress passed and President Donald TRUMP signed the Tax Cuts and Jobs Act, which, among its various provisions, reduces the corporate tax rate from 35% to 21%; lowers the individual tax rate for those with the highest incomes from 39.6% to 37%, and by lesser percentages for those at lower income levels; changes many deductions and credits used to calculate taxable income; and eliminates in 2019 the penalty imposed on taxpayers who do not obtain the minimum amount of health insurance required under the ACA. The new taxes took effect on 1 January 2018; the tax cut for corporations are permanent, but those for individuals are scheduled to expire after 2025. The Joint Committee on Taxation (JCT) under the Congressional Budget Office estimates that the new law will reduce tax revenues and increase the federal deficit by about \$1.45 trillion over the 2018-2027 period. This amount would decline if economic growth were to exceed the JCT's estimate.

Source : CIA



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<http://www.miraglobalcheck.com>
<http://www.miraglobalcollections.com>

STATUTORY INFORMATION

Legal Name: B.H. MULTI COM CORP.
Trade Name: BH Multi Com Corp
ID: 576811
Date Created: 1979
Date Incorporated: 22/08/1979
Legal Address: 15 WEST 46TH ST 6TH FLR
NEW YORK, NEW YORK, 10036
Operative Address: 15 W 46th St Fl 6
New York, NY, 10036 United States
Telephone: (212) 944-0020
Fax: (212) 921-7796
Legal Form: CORPORATION
Email: NA
Registered in: NEW YORK
Website: www.bhmulti.com
www.effyjewelry.com
Contact: FATOLAH HEMATIAN, CEO
Staff: 48
Activity: SIC Code 3911, Jewelry, Precious Metal
NAICS Code 339910, Jewelry and Silverware
Manufacturing
Business Categories
Jewelry Manufacturers in New York, NY
Jewelry Manufacturers
Mfg Precious Metal Jewelry

Banks: The company does not make its banking data public

History: B.H. Multi Com Corp. was founded in 1979.

PRESS RELEASE
May 19, 2011 13:27 ET

B H Multi Com Corp. Re-Launches the EFFY Brand on ShopNBC
NEW YORK, NY--(Marketwire - May 19, 2011) - B H Multi Com Corp. proudly announces the re-launch of the world-renowned EFFY brand on Shop NBC today. The highly acclaimed television network is now the exclusive electronic retailer for the EFFY brand in the United States.

PRINCIPAL ACTIVITY

The company's line of business includes manufacturing jewelry, precious metal.

Products/Services description:

This company provides men's and women's earrings, necklace, pendants, rings, bracelet, bangles, cufflinks, pins & broochs. Most styles available in 10k, 14k, 18k, platinum or Sterling .925 silver. Genuine Diamond, Precious and Semi-Precious stones, no imitations or costume.

Brands:

NA

Sales are:

Retail

Clients:

Customers in the USA
JOYAS PLAZA GALERIAS SA DE CV,
MEXICO

Suppliers:

Yiwu Tenco Cases&Bags Co.,Ltd.,
CHINA

Operations area:

Princess Cruises,
USA

The company imports from

National and International

The company exports to

CHINA

The subject employs

MEXICO

Payments:

48 employees

No Complaints

LOCATION

Headquarters :

15 W 46th St Fl 6
New York, NY, 10036 United States

Size:

NA

Branches:

No branches were found

GROUP STRUCTURE AND SUBSIDIARY COMPANIES

Listed at the stock exchange:

NO

Capital:

NA

Shareholders:

This is a private company. The company is part of EFFY Group.

Management:

Hertsel Akhavan, Vice President
Fatolah Hematian, CEO
Effy Hematian, President

Mr. Evan Liviem, Market Analyst

FINANCIAL INFORMATION

The company does not make its financial statements public. The following information has been provided by private sources:

USD 2016	
Sales	\$5.979.000
Cash Flow	Normal

LEGAL FILINGS

TRADEMARKS

BH
Jewelry; luxury watches excluding sports and exercise watches
Owned by: BH Multi Com Corp.
Serial Number: 76634310

UCC FILINGS

1.
Debtor Names: B. H. MULTI COM. CORP 15 WEST,
46TH STREET, 6TH FLOOR, NEW YORK, NY 10036, USA
BASAELY, DAVID
15 WEST 46TH STREET, 6TH FLOOR, NEW YORK, NY
10036, USA
Secured Party Names: ALMA DIAMONDS INC 22 WEST
48TH STREET, 14TH FLOOR, NEW YORK, NY 10036,
USA
200211272658997
11/27/2002 11/27/2007 Financing Statement
200303280682854
03/28/2003 11/27/2007 Financing Statement
Amendment
200312185603293
12/18/2003 11/27/2007 Financing Statement
Amendment

2.
Debtor Names: B.H.MULTICOM CORP. 15 WEST 46TH
STREET, 8TH FLOOR, NEW YORK, NY 10036, USA
Secured Party Names: ALMA DIAMONDS INC. 579 FIFTH
AVENUE, SUITE # 600, NEW YORK, NY 10017, USA
200712118493889
12/11/2007 12/11/2012 Financing Statement

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CASES

Donald Bruce & Co. v. BH Multi Com Corp., 964 F. Supp. 265 (N.D. Ill. 1997)
U.S. District Court for the Northern District of Illinois - 964 F. Supp. 265 (N.D. Ill. 1997)
May 15, 1997
964 F. Supp. 265 (1997)
DONALD BRUCE & COMPANY, an Illinois corporation, Plaintiff,
v.
B. H. MULTI COM CORPORATION, a New York corporation, Defendant.
No. 96 C 8083.
United States District Court, N.D. Illinois, Eastern Division.
May 15, 1997.
*266 James King Gardner, David A. Eide, Neal, Gerber & Eisenberg, Chicago, IL, for Donald Bruce & Co.
Michael Piontek, Steven Lee Underwood, Paul G. Juettner, Juettner, Pyle & Lloyd, Chicago, IL, Robert M. Haroun, Joseph Sofer, Barry J. Marenberg, Sofer & Haroun, LLP, New York City, for B. H. Multi Com Corp.

SUMMARY

Founded in 1979, B.H. Multi Com Corp. is a mid-sized organization in the precious metal jewelry companies industry located in New York, NY.

It is a mid-sized company which has 48 full time employees and generates an estimated \$5.9 million in annual revenue. It imports from CHINA and exports to MEXICO.

This is an ACTIVE company incorporated in NEW YORK since 1979.

RISK INFORMATION

DEBTS	Controlled
PAYMENTS	No Complaints
CASH FLOW	Normal
STATUS	Active



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Website : <http://www.mirainform.com>
<http://www.miraglobalcheck.com>
<http://www.miraglobalcollections.com>

INTERVIEW

NAME
POSITION
COMMENTS

Brian
Sales
He confirmed name, experience, CEO's name, activity and products.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES

Currency	Unit	Indian Rupees
US Dollar	1	INR 68.61
UK Pound	1	INR 89.93
Euro	1	INR 80.12
USD	1	INR 68.68

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

INFORMATION DETAILS

Analysis Done by :	DIV
Report Prepared by :	SYL

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RATING EXPLANATIONS

Credit Rating	Explanation	Rating Comments
A++	Minimum Risk	Business dealings permissible with minimum risk of default
A+	Low Risk	Business dealings permissible with low risk of default
A	Acceptable Risk	Business dealings permissible with moderate risk of default
B	Medium Risk	Business dealings permissible on a regular monitoring basis
C	Medium High Risk	Business dealings permissible preferably on secured basis
D	High Risk	Business dealing not recommended or on secured terms only
NB	New Business	No recommendation can be done due to business in infancy stage
NT	No Trace	No recommendation can be done as the business is not traceable

NB is stated where there is insufficient information to facilitate rating. However, it is not to be considered as unfavourable.

This score serves as a reference to assess SC's credit risk and to set the amount of credit to be extended. It is calculated from a composite of weighted scores obtained from each of the major sections of this report. The assessed factors are as follows:

- Financial condition covering various ratios
- Company background and operations size
- Promoters / Management background
- Payment record
- Litigation against the subject
- Industry scenario / competitor analysis
- Supplier / Customer / Banker review (wherever available)