

MIRA INFORM REPORT

Report No. :	523453
Report Date :	07.08.2018

IDENTIFICATION DETAILS

Name :	JEWELX NEW YORK, LTD.
Formerly Known As :	IMPEX DIAMOND CORPORATION
Registered Office :	529 Fifth Avenue 18th Floor New York, New York, 10017
Country :	United States
Financials (as on) :	2017 [Summarized]
Date of Incorporation :	1966
Legal Form :	Domestic Business Corporation
Line of Business :	Subject designs, develops and distributes diamond jewelry.
No. of Employees :	36

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 :	Slow but Correct
Litigation :	Exist

NOTES :

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

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ECGC Country Risk Classification List

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

STATUTORY INFORMATION

Legal Name	JEWELX NEW YORK, LTD.
Trade Name	JEWELX
ID	ID
ID Details	495019
Creation Date	1966
Incorporation Date	JUNE 15, 1978
Legal Address	529 FIFTH AVENUE 18TH FLOOR NEW YORK, NEW YORK, 10017 UNITED STATES
Operative Address	529 Fifth Avenue, 18th Floor New York, NY 10017, USA
Telephone	+1 212 840 3500
Fax	+1 800 208 9999
Legal Form	DOMESTIC BUSINESS CORPORATION
E-Mail	info@jewelxgroup.com
Registered In	NEW YORK
Website	www.jewelxgroup.com
Contact	Atul Kothari, President and Chief Executive Officer
Staff	36 employees
Activity	NAICS 1: Jewelry, Watch, Precious Stone, and Precious Metal Merchant Wholesalers SIC 1: Precious Stones And Metals

BANKS

Name of Bank	Reported Amount
There are not informed banks	
Description	The company does not make its banking data public.

HISTORY

History

The company was founded in 1966

Key Developments

The company has been De Beers Sightholders since 1973 and member of the Responsible Jewelry Council for diamond division.

The previous name of the company was IMPEX DIAMOND CORPORATION. The company changed its name in 1978.

Parent Company

Jewelx New York, Ltd. operates as a subsidiary of Jewelx Mumbai Private Limited located in India.

PRINCIPAL ACTIVITY

General Description

Jewelx New York, Ltd. designs, develops, and distributes diamond jewelry.

Service/Product Description

POLISHED DIAMONDS

ROUGH DIAMONDS

THE 4CS OF DIAMONDS

JEWELRY

Two Stone Collection

Rose and Yellow Bridal

Arielle[®]

Oriana[®]

Composite Bridal

Platinum Beauty[®]

Bridal

Anniversary Rings

Inside

Outside

Hoops

Velvet Gold[®]

Love's Touch[®]

Wholesale and Retail

Sales

National and International

Operations Area

Imports From

Diamonds are mostly shipped via air. In the USA, Customs only releases the ocean freight data. The company mainly imports from Mexico and India

Export To	Mexico
Employees	36 employees
Payments With Suppliers	Slow but correct

BRANDS

Brand	Comments
Arielle	NA
Oriana	NA
Platinum Beauty	NA
Velvet Gold	NA
Love's Touch	NA
Priti	NA
Emeraldi	NA

CLIENTS

Name of Client	Country	Comments
JOYAS PLAZA GALERIAS SA DE CV	MEXICO	NA
Comments	-	

SUPPLIERS

Supplier Name	Country	Comments
JOYAS PLAZA GALERIAS SA DE CV	MEXICO	NA
Grupo Bogue International SA De Cv	MEXICO	NA
A Royal Co.	INDIA	NA
Comments	-	

LOCATION

Headquarters	529 Fifth Avenue, 18th Floor New York, NY 10017, USA
Branches	No branches found
Industries	NA

GROUP STRUCTURE AND SUBSIDIARY COMPANIES

Listed at the stock exchange	NO
Capital	NA
Shareholders (%)	This is a private company. The company does not disclose information on shareholders. The following information has been obtained through private sources and could not be confirmed:
Management	Jewelex New York, Ltd. operates as a subsidiary of Jewelex Mumbai Private Limited located in India. Atul Kothari, President and Chief Executive Officer Amish Doshi, Senior Vice President Sales Andrea Ramdial, Customer Service Rupa Doshi, Chief Financial Officer Ameesh Mehta, Vice President of Sales Geeta Kalsaria, Merchandiser Gopal Lyer, Sales
Subsidiary Companies	NA
Related Companies	Belgium Jewelex Antwerp NV 324 Antwerp Diamond House Hoveniersstraat 30 Antwerp, Belgium +32 3 401 1919 info@jewelexgroup.com Israel Jewelex Israel Ltd G 85-87 Yahalom Building 21 Tuval Street Ramat Gan 52130, Israel

+972 3 612 7037
info@jewelexgroup.com

UAE
Jewelex Middle East DMCC
43J Almas Tower
Jumirah Lakes Tower, POB 309104
Dubai, UAE
+971 4 452 2806
info@jewelexgroup.com

India
Jewelex India Pvt Ltd
HE 7010 Bharat Diamond Bourse
Bandra Kurla Complex
Mumbai 400051, India
+91 22 4351 1100
info@jewelexgroup.com

Hong Kong
Jewelex HK Ltd
605 Guardforce Centre
3 Hok Yuen Street East, Hung Hom
Kowloon, Hong Kong
+852 3756 9900
info@jewelexgroup.com

China
Jewelex Shanghai Ltd
A402 China Diamond Exchange Tower
1701 Century Ave, Pudong
Shanghai 200120, China
+86 21 5047 1901
info@jewelexgroup.com

Australia
Jewelex Australia Pty Ltd
88 Pitt Street, Suite 27
Sydney NSW 2000, Australia
+61 2 9223 7503
info@jewelexgroup.com

FINANCIAL INFORMATION

General Description

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

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Year/Currency 2017 USD

Sales 2,100,000

Money Flow Normal

IMPORT FOB DOLLAR

Year **Amount**

There are not Import Fob Dollar informed

EXPORT FOB DOLLAR

Year **Amount**

There are not Export Fob Dollar informed

LEGAL FILINGS

Lawsuits

Eyal RD Corp. v. Jewelex New York, Ltd., 576 F. Supp. 2d 626 (S.D.N.Y. 2008)
District Court, S.D. New York
Filed: September 17th, 2008
Precedential Status: Precedential
Citations: 576 F. Supp. 2d 626
Docket Number: 07 Civ. 13(CSH)
Author: Charles Sherman Haight Jr. (2008)
EYAL R.D. CORP., Plaintiff,
v.
JEWELX NEW YORK, LTD., Defendant.
No. 07 Civ. 13(CSH).
United States District Court, S.D. New York.
September 17, 2008.
Eyal R. D. Corp. v. Jewelex New York Ltd., Inc., No. 1:2007cv00013 - Document 152 (S.D.N.Y. 2011)
Court Description: MEMORANDUM OPINION AND ORDER GRANTING MOTION TO DISMISS, For the foregoing reasons, Jewelex's motion is granted. As Eyal has thrice attempted to plead state-law claims, the dismissals are with prejudice. In No. 09 Civ. 4940, the Clerk shall term inate the motion (Doc. No. 26). The Clerk shall further docket this order in No. 07 Civ. 13. Consistent with my previous Order, litigation shall henceforth proceed only in No. 07 Civ. 13. The parties shall appear for their previously scheduled conference

Trademarks

on June 3, 2011. (Signed by Judge Alvin K. Hellerstein on 5/4/11) (pl)

JEWELX
JEWELRY, NAMELY, GOLD, PLATINUM, TITANIUM AND SILVER JEWELRY; AND GOLD, PLATINUM, TITANIUM AND SILVER JEWELRY WITH PRECIOUS...

Owned by: Jewelx New York, Ltd.
Serial Number: 86290552

JEWELX
distributorships in the field of gold and platinum jewelry with precious stones, namely diamonds, embedded in the gold jewelry...

Owned by: JEWELX NEW YORK LTD.
Serial Number: 76524864

XCLAMATION BY JEWELX

Jewelry
Owned by: JEWELX NEW YORK LTD.
Serial Number: 76303013

DREAM IT. DO IT.
DISTRIBUTORSHIPS IN THE FIELD OF JEWELRY

Owned by: JEWELX NEW YORK LTD.
Serial Number: 76636300

YOUR PARTNER TO SUCCESS
WHOLESALE DISTRIBUTORSHIPS IN THE FIELD OF JEWELRY

Owned by: JEWELX NEW YORK LTD.
Serial Number: 76523707

JX

jewelry
Owned by: JEWELX NEW YORK LTD.
Serial Number: 75043869

PIANO

Jewelry
Owned by: JEWELX NEW YORK LTD.
Serial Number: 76312380

PERFEKT ARRONDI
DISTRIBUTORSHIPS IN THE FIELD OF JEWELRY

Owned by: JEWELX NEW YORK LTD.
Serial Number: 76656918

PERFEKT FLOWERS

JEWELRY AND PRECIOUS STONES
Owned by: JEWELX NEW YORK LTD.
Serial Number: 76576097

ARRONDI COLLECTION
JEWELRY AND PRECIOUS STONES, NAMELY
DIAMONDS
Owned by: JEWELX NEW YORK LTD.
Serial Number: 76528318

PERFEKT
JEWELRY AND PRECIOUS STONES, NAMELY,
DIAMONDS
Owned by: JEWELX NEW YORK LTD.
Serial Number: 76520803

JEWELLETES
JEWELRY AND PRECIOUS STONES, NAMELY
DIAMONDS
Owned by: JEWELX NEW YORK LTD.
Serial Number: 76528317

PERFEKT PLEASURES
JEWELRY AND PRECIOUS STONES
Owned by: JEWELX NEW YORK LTD.
Serial Number: 76576096

VINTAGE DREAMS
JEWELRY; JEWELRY WITH PRECIOUS STONES,
NAMELY, DIAMONDS, RUBIES, EMERALDS,
SAPPHIRES, AND SEMI-PRECIOUS COLORED
STONES EMBEDDED...
Owned by: JEWELX NEW YORK LTD.
Serial Number: 85445788

PERFEKT TWIST
JEWELRY AND PRECIOUS STONES, NAMELY
DIAMONDS
Owned by: JEWELX NEW YORK LTD.
Serial Number: 76588168

THE ESSENCE OF NATURAL LOVE
DISTRIBUTORSHIP SERVICES FOR OTHERS IN
THE FIELD OF GOLD, PLATINUM, TITANIUM AND
SILVER JEWELRY AND GOLD, PLATINUM,
TITANIUM...
Owned by: JEWELX NEW YORK LTD.
Serial Number: 85126166

GLITTERATI
JEWELRY, NAMELY, GOLD, PLATINUM, TITANIUM
AND SILVER JEWELRY; AND GOLD, PLATINUM,
TITANIUM AND SILVER JEWELRY WITH
PRECIOUS...

Owned by: JEWELX NEW YORK LTD.
Serial Number: 76679649

ORIANA COUTURE
JEWELRY, NAMELY, GOLD, PLATINUM, TITANIUM
AND SILVER JEWELRY; AND GOLD, PLATINUM,
TITANIUM AND SILVER JEWELRY WITH
PRECIOUS...

Owned by: JEWELX NEW YORK LTD.
Serial Number: 77758670

EMERALI
JEWELRY, NAMELY, GOLD, PLATINUM, TITANIUM
AND SILVER JEWELRY; AND GOLD, PLATINUM,
TITANIUM AND SILVER JEWELRY WITH
PRECIOUS...

Owned by: JEWELX NEW YORK LTD.
Serial Number: 77498706

PRITI
JEWELRY, NAMELY, GOLD, PLATINUM, TITANIUM
AND SILVER JEWELRY; AND GOLD, PLATINUM,
TITANIUM AND SILVER JEWELRY WITH
PRECIOUS...

Owned by: JEWELX NEW YORK LTD.
Serial Number: 76651366

Apparatus to facilitate interchangeable jewelry head
having two feet and a coil spring retention mechanism
with pushbutton release member

Patent number: 9854881

Abstract: An apparatus which facilitates an
interchangeable look of an item of jewelry by a new
process to be able to vary and/or change the complete
outlook of a jewelry product; for example by changing
the head of a shank to form a new jewelry ring every
time the head changes with the help of the innovative
mechanism of the present invention. The invention is
comprised of a combination of an innovative process,
composition of matter and combination device giving
infinite options to change an appearance of an item
jewelry.

Type: Grant

Filed: May 5, 2015

Date of Patent: January 2, 2018

Patents Registered

Assignee: Jewelex New York, Ltd.
Inventor: Mahesh Sahdev Salaskar

ENHANCING THE AESTHETIC BEAUTY OF PRONGS USED TO RETAIN STONES IN A JEWELRY SETTING THROUGH STYLIZED FACETED PRONGS
Publication number: 20170245604

Abstract: A method which results in enhancing the aesthetic beauty of prongs used to retain stones in a jewelry setting. The invention also includes the final prong appearance and cuts on different shaped prongs. The prongs are used to retain precious stones including diamonds, and are also used to retain semi-precious stones. The jewelry products in which the present invention prongs are used include rings, earrings, pendants, bracelets, bangles, any other jewelry pieces where prongs re used to retain at least one stone. The prongs have the tops modified with a stylized faceted setting. The prongs are cut with a full prong having a double cut and a single prong having a half shape. The prongs are cut with many different shapes including round, square, diamond, flower, oval and marquise.

Type: Application

Filed: June 15, 2016

Publication date: August 31, 2017

Applicant: Jewelex New York, Ltd.

Inventor: Hemant Samanta

Apparatus to create a jewelry setting for precious stones where the stones appear to float in the setting
Patent number: 8096146

Abstract: stones of a jewelry piece including a diamond which is set through an invisible stone mounting so as to make the stone appear to be "floating" in the jewelry piece. The invention also includes the method of manufacturing the jewelry setting with a "floating" stone therein. The invisible stone mounting for the stone includes a collet which retains the stone, and means by which the collet is affixed to the interior sidewall of the jewelry piece. The method can include directly affixing the collect to the interior sidewall of the jewelry piece so that the setting is shielded by the stone or including a short metal connecting member by which the collect is affixed to the interior sidewall of the jewelry piece with the collet and short metal connecting member shielded by the stone. The affixation method can include welding.

Type: Grant

Filed: March 13, 2008

Date of Patent: January 17, 2012
Assignee: Jewelex New York, Ltd.
Inventor: Afshan Adlakha

Ring
Patent number: D508073
Type: Grant
Filed: November 18, 2003
Date of Patent: August 2, 2005
Assignee: Jewelex New York Ltd.
Inventor: Colin Shah

Ring
Patent number: D513202
Type: Grant
Filed: November 18, 2003
Date of Patent: December 27, 2005
Assignee: Jewelex New York Ltd
Inventor: Colin Shah

Ring
Patent number: D614065
Type: Grant
Filed: September 1, 2009
Date of Patent: April 20, 2010
Assignee: Jewelex New York, Ltd.
Inventor: Ruchita K. Vagal

Ring
Patent number: D614066
Type: Grant
Filed: September 1, 2009
Date of Patent: April 20, 2010
Assignee: Jewelex New York, Ltd.
Inventor: Ruchita K. Vagal

Ring
Patent number: D614067
Type: Grant
Filed: September 1, 2009
Date of Patent: April 20, 2010
Assignee: Jewelex New York, Ltd.
Inventor: Ruchita K. Vagal

Ring
Patent number: D614068
Type: Grant
Filed: September 1, 2009
Date of Patent: April 20, 2010

Assignee: Jewelex New York, Ltd.
Inventor: Ruchita K. Vagal

Ring
Patent number: D614071
Type: Grant
Filed: September 1, 2009
Date of Patent: April 20, 2010
Assignee: Jewelex New York, Ltd.
Inventor: Ruchita K. Vagal

Ring
Patent number: D614072
Type: Grant
Filed: September 1, 2009
Date of Patent: April 20, 2010
Assignee: Jewelex New York, Ltd.
Inventor: Ruchita K. Vagal

Ring
Patent number: D614525
Type: Grant
Filed: September 1, 2009
Date of Patent: April 27, 2010
Assignee: Jewelex New York, Ltd.
Inventor: Ritika J. Chawla

Ring
Patent number: D614526
Type: Grant
Filed: September 1, 2009
Date of Patent: April 27, 2010
Assignee: Jewelex New York, Ltd.
Inventor: Ruchita K. Vagal

Ring
Patent number: D614527
Type: Grant
Filed: September 1, 2009
Date of Patent: April 27, 2010
Assignee: Jewelex New York, Ltd.
Inventor: Ruchita K. Vagal

Ring
Patent number: D614988
Type: Grant
Filed: September 1, 2009
Date of Patent: May 4, 2010
Assignee: Jewelex New York, Ltd.

Inventor: Ritika J. Chawla

Ring
Patent number: D615446
Type: Grant
Filed: September 1, 2009
Date of Patent: May 11, 2010
Assignee: Jewelex New York, Ltd.
Inventor: Ruchita K. Vagal

Ring
Patent number: D615900
Type: Grant
Filed: September 1, 2009
Date of Patent: May 18, 2010
Assignee: Jewelex New York, Ltd.
Inventor: Ritika J. Chawla

Article of jewelry
Patent number: D688152
Type: Grant
Filed: June 25, 2012
Date of Patent: August 20, 2013
Assignee: Jewelex New York, Ltd.
Inventor: Afshan Pankaj Kala

Article of jewelry
Patent number: D696152
Type: Grant
Filed: June 22, 2012
Date of Patent: December 24, 2013
Assignee: Jewelex New York, Ltd.
Inventor: Afshan Pankaj Kala

Jewelry display
Patent number: D772619
Type: Grant
Filed: April 22, 2015
Date of Patent: November 29, 2016
Assignee: Jewelex New York, Ltd.
Inventor: Robert Lombardi

Renewals

Filing Date Name Type Entity Name
JAN 15, 2004 Actual JWELEX NEW YORK, LTD.
JUN 15, 1978 Actual IMPEX DIAMOND
CORPORATION

UCC (Uniform Commercial Code)

Debtor Names: JWELEX NEW YORK, LTD. 22
WEST 48TH STREET, NEW YORK, NY 10036, USA
Secured Party Names: ABN AMRO CAPITAL USA LLC
100 PARK AVENUE, NEW YORK, NY 10017, USA

ABN AMRO BANK N.V. 565 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK, NY 10017, USA
File no. File Date Lapse Date Filing Type
200404270436588 04/27/2004 04/27/2009 Financing Statement
200904215365150 04/21/2009 04/27/2014 Continuation
201310020558168 10/02/2013 04/27/2014 Assignment
201402070070866 02/07/2014 04/27/2019 Continuation
201404185395791 04/18/2014 04/27/2019 Continuation

Debtor Names: JEWELX NEW YORK, LTD. 529 FIFTH AVENUE, 18TH FLOOR, NEW YORK, NY 10017, USA
Secured Party Names: STANDARD CHARTERED BANK 1095 AVENUE OF THE AMERICAS, 37TH FLOOR, NEW YORK, NY 10036, USA
File no. File Date Lapse Date Filing Type
201108105872713 08/10/2011 08/10/2016 Financing Statement
The company is not listed in the OFAC list.

OFAC Sanctions List Search

SUMMARY

Summary

Founded in 1966, Jewelx New York, Ltd. designs, develops, and distributes diamond jewelry.

The company has approximately 36 employees in and generates an estimated USD 2.1 million in annual revenue.

Diamonds are mostly shipped via air. In the USA, Customs only releases the ocean freight data. The company mainly imports from Mexico and India.

The company exports to Mexico, operating within national and international markets.

Jewelx New York, Ltd. operates as a subsidiary of Jewelx Mumbai Private Limited located in India.

This has been an ACTIVE company incorporated in NEW YORK in 1978.

RISK INFORMATION

Debts	Controlled
Payments	Slow but correct
Cash Flow	Normal
State	ACTIVE

INTERVIEW

First Name	NA
Position	Customer Service
Comments	<p>The person contacted confirmed legal name, trade name, telephone, website and principal activity. However, she refused to provide further information, explaining that she was not allowed to do so.</p> <p>She did not tell us her name.</p>

FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES

Currency	Unit	Indian Rupees
US Dollar	1	INR 68.68
UK Pound	1	INR 89.26
Euro	1	INR 79.38
USD	1	INR 68.71

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

INFORMATION DETAILS

Analysis Done by :	NIY
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)