

MIRA INFORM REPORT

Report No. :	544635
Report Date :	18.12.2018

IDENTIFICATION DETAILS

Name :	SUNLAND TRADING, INC.
Registered Office :	21 Locust Ave, New Canaan, CT, 06840
Country :	United States
Date of Incorporation :	1970
Legal Form :	Corporation
Line of Business :	Subject offers raw honeys, of all floral types and colours.
No. of Employees :	5

RATING & COMMENTS

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

MIRA's Rating :	B
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Credit Rating	Explanation	Rating Comments
B	Medium Risk	Business dealings permissible on a regular monitoring basis

Status :	Moderate
Payment Behaviour :	Unknown
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 (30.06.2018)	Current Rating (30.09.2018)
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 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.

The Federal Reserve Board (Fed) announced plans in December 2012 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

Order	SUNLAND TRADING INC
Address in the order	PO BOX 996, NEW CANAAN CONNECTICUT 06840
Comments on address in the order	The address provided in the order is a mailing address.
Legal Name	SUNLAND TRADING, INC.
Trade Name	SUNLAND HONEY
ID	ID
ID Details	0733033
Creation Date	1970
Incorporation Date	Dec 04, 2002
Legal Address	21 LOCUST AVE, NEW CANAAN, CT, 06840 USA
Operative Address	21 LOCUST AVENUE, NEW CANAAN, CT, 06840 USA
Telephone	203-966-4166
Fax	203-966-7227
Legal Form	CORPORATION
E-Mail	-
Registered In	CONNECTICUT
Website	www.sunlandhoney.com
Contact	NICHOLAS SARGEANTSON, PRESIDENT
Staff	5
Activity	NAICS Code: 424490, Other Grocery and Related Products Merchant Wholesalers

BANKS

Name of Bank	Reported Amount
BANK OF AMERICA	
WACHOVIA BANK, NATIONAL ASSOCIATION	
WELLS FARGO BANK, NATIONAL ASSOCIATION	

HISTORY

History	Sunland Trading is a family-owned, second-generation importer of honey. The company was founded in California in the early 1970's as a subsidiary of Kimpton Brothers, a London trading house importing honey for
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Key Developments
Parent Company

the European market. After two years working for Kimpton Brothers in London, Nicholas Sargeantson moved to Los Angeles in 1976 to work for Sunland. Mr. Sargeantson took over as President of the company in 1979, relocated the company to Connecticut in 1983, and became sole owner in 1987.
NA
NA

PRINCIPAL ACTIVITY

General Description	Sunland Trading, Inc. imports honey.
Service/Product Description	The company offers raw honeys, of all floral types and colours.
Sales	Wholesale
Operations Area	National
Imports From	UKRAINE, ARGENTINA, MEXICO
Employees	5 employees
Payments with Suppliers	Unknown
Brands	
Brand	Comments
SUNLAND HONEY	-

Clients	Country	Comments
Name of Client		
There are no informed clients		

Comments -

Suppliers	Country	Comments
Supplier Name		
LLC DIONIS HONEY	UKRAINE	-
CO. IA INVERSORA PLATENSE S.A.	ARGENTINA	-
AZUL AGRONEGOCIOS S.A	ARGENTINA	-
FDA., Apiexport SA De Cv	MEXICO	-
Comments		-

LOCATION

Headquarters	21 LOCUST AVENUE, NEW CANAAN, CT, 06840 USA
Branches	Mailing Address PO BOX 996, NEW CANAAN CONNECTICUT 06840 USA

GROUP STRUCTURE AND SUBDIARY COMPANIES

Listed at the stock exchange	NO
Capital	NA
Shareholders (%)	The company does not disclose information on shareholders. The following information has been provided by private sources: The major holder of this company is Nicholas Sargeantson.
Management	NICHOLAS SARGEANTSON, PRESIDENT JOHN S. VILLANOVA, SECRETARY/TREASURER ANDREW SARGEANTSON, DIRECTOR TOM SARGEANTSON, DIRECTOR
Subsidiary Companies	No subsidiary companies were found.
Related Companies	No related companies were found.

FINANCIAL INFORMATION

General Description	The company does not make its financial statements public. Despite our long search, we were not able to confirm financial figures for the subject.
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LEGAL FILINGS

Lawsuits	UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE NORTHERN DISTRICT OF ILLINOIS EASTERN DIVISION)) IN RE HONEY TRANSSHIPPING) Judge Joan B. Gottschall LITIGATION)
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) Case No. 13-cv-2905

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MEMORANDUM ORDER & OPINION

This consolidated matter consists of a class action and a parallel individual action (filed by members of the class who intend to opt out) against certain importers and suppliers of commercial honey. The class plaintiffs bring suit for alleged violations of the Lanham Act, 15 U.S.C. § 1125, and the Racketeer Influenced and Corrupt Organizations Act, 18 U.S.C. §§ 1961, et seq., ("RICO") against several defendants. Only a few defendants, however, are relevant at this stage of the litigation: (1) Honey Holding I, Ltd. d/b/a Honey Solutions ("Honey Solutions"), HHI Management ("HHI"), and Douglas A. Murphy (collectively, the "Honey Solutions defendants"); and (2) Sunland Trading, Inc. ("Sunland"). The individual plaintiffs have sued many of the same defendants, including the Honey Solutions defendants, but not Sunland.¹

The individual plaintiffs' complaint also differs from the class complaint in the types of claims raised: the individual plaintiffs' complaint asserts claims arising under RICO and the Illinois common law, but not under the Lanham Act. Now before the court are three motions to dismiss: (1) Sunland's motion to dismiss the class complaint; (2) the Honey Solutions defendants' motion to dismiss the class complaint; and (3) the Honey Solutions defendants' motion to dismiss the individual plaintiffs' complaint. For the reasons set forth herein, Sunland's motion to dismiss is granted, and the Honey Solutions defendants' motions to dismiss are granted in part and denied in part.

No found.

No records found.

Filing Number Filing Date/Time Filing Type
0005244885 Dec 29, 2014 3:55 PM REPORT (2014)
0005426986 Nov 10, 2015 9:29 AM REPORT (2015)
0005718223 Dec 14, 2016 9:32 AM REPORT (2016)
0005990795 Dec 27, 2017 7:31 AM REPORT (2017)
Lien Number: 0002189550
Lien Type: OFS
Lapse Date/Time: Mar 06, 2023
Debtor: SUNLAND TRADING, INC.

Trademarks
Patents Registered
Renewals

UCC (Uniform Commercial Code)

OFAC Sanctions List Search

Secured Party: WACHOVIA BANK, NATIONAL ASSOCIATION

Lien Number: 0003197707

Lien Type: OFS

Lapse Date/Time: Aug 14, 2022

Debtor: SUNLAND TRADING, INC.

Secured Party: WELLS FARGO BANK, NATIONAL ASSOCIATION

The company is not listed in the OFAC Sanctions List.

SUMMARY

Summary

Founded in 1970, SUNLAND TRADING, INC. is an organization in the Other Grocery and Related Products Merchant Wholesalers Industry headquartered in New Canaan, CT. The company has 5 regular employees. It operates nationally, mainly importing from Ukraine, Argentina and Mexico. It is active in business with a HIGH credit risk.

RISK INFORMATION

Debts

Controlled

Payments

Unknown

Cash Flow

Normal

State

Active

INTERVIEW

First Name

Nanette

Position

-

Comments

She confirmed the name of the company, the address of the headquarters, the mailing address provided in the order the website and the name of the President. She was reluctant to provide further information.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES

Currency	Unit	Indian Rupees
US Dollar	1	INR 71.67
UK Pound	1	INR 90.20
Euro	1	INR 81.07
US Dollar	1	INR 71.19

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

INFORMATION DETAILS

Analysis Done by :	NIS
Report Prepared by :	TRU

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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)