

MIRA INFORM REPORT

Report No. :	545245
Report Date :	20.12.2018

IDENTIFICATION DETAILS

Name :	SIMON GOLUB & SONS, INC.
Registered Office :	711 Capitol Way S Ste 204, Olympia, Wa, 98501
Country :	United States
Financials (as on) :	2017 (Summarized)
Date of Incorporation :	1922
Legal Form :	Profit Corporation
Line of Business :	Subject manufactures and sale diamonds and jewelry.
No. of Employees :	50

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 :	Clear

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 (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

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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

Legal Name	SIMON GOLUB & SONS, INC.
Trade Name	SIMON GOLUB
ID	ID
ID Details	(UBI NUMBER) 578 026 198
Creation Date	1922
Incorporation Date	07/02/1956
Legal Address	REGISTERED AGENT INFORMATION Registered Agent Name: NATIONAL REGISTERED AGENTS, INC. Street Address:711 CAPITOL WAY S STE 204, OLYMPIA, WA, 98501, UNITED STATES 13035 GATEWAY DR S STE 119, TUKWILA, WA, 98168-3339, UNITED STATES
Operative Address	800-426-7125 / 206-762-4800 / (503) 230-9010
Telephone	206-767-6806
Fax	PROFIT CORPORATION
Legal Form	kimberley.tibbert@klgates.com / pdesai@simongolub.com
E-Mail	Washington (WA)
Registered In	www.simongolub.com
Website	Dennis Reed, Director
Contact	50 employees
Staff	SIC Code 5094, Jewelry, Watches, Precious Stones, and Precious Metals
Activity	NAICS Code 423940, Jewelry, Watch, Precious Stone, and Precious Metal Merchant Wholesalers

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 1922
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Key Developments

Simon Golub, headquartered in Seattle, Washington, was formed in 1922 as a family owned business and operated for three generations until 2007 when they were acquired by Shrenuj & Company, Ltd.

Stan Golub, Simon's son, joined the firm after being discharged from the Army in 1946. Simon had already expanded the product selection to include finished jewelry, and Stan quickly strengthened the company's presence in the Northwest by adding other products sold in jewelry stores at that time. In 1968, SGS acquired the relatively unknown Seiko franchise for the Northwest and Northern California. With the other regional distributors, SGS helped build Seiko into the watch line in the country.

In 1971, Stan Golub's son-in-law, Andy Harris, joined the firm and in 1984 became the third president in the company's history. SGS acquired the Disney Watch franchise and also built a modern jewelry factory in Seattle for future expansion. Through the late '80s and early '90s, the SGS customer base was extended, first to the western third of the United States and by 1991 to the entire country, serviced by 18 salespeople led by Bob Hewett, senior vice president of sales and two other sales VPs.

Parent Company

The company is a subsidiary of Shrenuj & Company Limited, founded in 1906 as a diamond trading corporation.

PRINCIPAL ACTIVITY

General Description

Simon Golub & Sons, Inc. manufactures and sale diamonds and jewelry.

Service/Product Description

The company is a manufacturer and supplier of designer diamond rings and bands, loose diamonds, gemstones and sterling silver pieces.

Shrenuj has created three separate divisions within Simon Golub & Sons. Those divisions include:

* The Independent Division (JLY),
www.simongolub.com - This division concentrates on the Independent Jewelry trade. Simon Golub belongs to both RJO and IJO, the two most significant buying groups for the independent trade.

Sales
Operations Area
Imports From

Employees
Payments With Suppliers
Brands
Brand
SIMON GOLUB
SIMON GOLUB & SONS
SGS
GIVE MEMORIES
OMICHRON

Clients

Name of Client	Country	Comments
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There are not informed clients

Comments

* C&A Diamonds, www.cadiamonds.com - Specializes in certified and loose diamonds with two branded bridal lines, Caro74 (www.caro74.com) and Valina Bridals (www.valinabridals.com).

* Portland Division, www.portlandjewelrysupplies.com - This division specializes in tools, equipment, boxes, displays, packaging materials and tools for jewelry-making and repair. Portland also sells many gift items appropriate for jewelry stores.

MAIN PRODUCTS

Diamond Essentials, Caro 74, Valina, Colore | SG, Diamond Essentials, Bridal, Diamond Fashion, Portland Jewelry Supplies

Wholesale and Retail

National and International

The company mainly imports from Hong Kong, China and UK. Diamonds are mostly shipped via air. In the USA, Customs only releases the ocean freight data.

50 employees

Slow but Correct

Comments

NA
NA
NA
NA
NA

The company`s main clients include national companies and private customers.

Suppliers

Supplier Name	Country	Comments
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ELEGANTE ARTS PACKAGING CO., LTD.	HONG KONG	NA
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JEWEL PAK INTERNATIONAL	HONG KONG	NA
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AROMARK INDUSTRIES CO., LTD.	CHINA	NA
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SHANGHAI WEIZHEN ARTS AND CRAFTS CO.	CHINA	NA
HISTORIC ORIGINALS LIMITED	UK	NA

Comments -

LOCATION

Headquarters	13035 GATEWAY DR S STE 119, TUKWILA, WA, 98168-3339, UNITED STATES
Branches	2820 SE 8TH AVE STE 2 PORTLAND, OR, 97202-2618 United States (503) 230-9010. The company has one other location in New York.
Industries	NA

GROUP STRUCTURE AND SUBDIARY 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: The company is a subsidiary of Shrenuj & Company Limited. Information about Shrenuj & Company Limited. Main Activity: Shrenuj & Company Limited, together with its subsidiaries, manufactures, markets, distributes, and retails diamond and jewellery products in India. Address: HW 7011 - 13, Bharat Diamond Bourse Bandra-Kurla Complex Mumbai, 400051 India Foundation: Founded in 1906 Phone:

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	91 22 6789 7788
	Fax: 91 22 2675 5800
	Website: www.shrenuj.com
Management	Key Executive: Shreyas Kirtilal Doshi, Chairman and Managing Director Dennis Reed, Director Wanlu Zeng, Director Shreyas Doshi, Director Vishal Doshi, Director Sallie Goldwyn, Manager Kendra Hellwege, Purchasing Chris Richling, Account Manager Mary Goo, Merchandising Assistant Erik McGaughey, Account Manager - Diamond Specialist Daryl Shamitoff, Chief Strategic Officer Barb Motley, Regional Director of HR and Employee Relations
Subsidiary Companies	NA
Related Companies	NA

FINANCIAL INFORMATION

General Description	The company does not make its financial statements public. The following information has been provided by private sources:
Year/Currency	2017 USD
Sales	35,000,000
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	

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LEGAL FILINGS

Lawsuits

We transcribe the following case:

Omega Louis Brandt & Frere, S. A., Appellant, v.
Simon Golub & Sons, Inc., Appellee, 292 F.2d 304
(C.C.P.A. 1961)

Annotate this Case

U.S. Court of Customs and Patent Appeals (1909-
1982) - 292 F.2d 304 (C.C.P.A. 1961)

July 21, 1961

Rehearing Denied October 24, 1961

Chauncey P. Carter, Washington, D. C., for appellant.
Albert H. Kirchner, Washington, D. C., for appellee.
Before WORLEY, Chief Judge, and RICH, MARTIN,
and SMITH, Associate Judges, and Judge WILLIAM H.
KIRKPATRICK.¹
SMITH, Judge.

Appellant opposes registration of the mark "Omichron"
by appellee.¹ From a decision of the Trademark Trial
and Appeal Board dismissing the opposition (125
USPQ 351) appellant appeals. Appellant's mark is
"Omega." Appellee's mark is for "Watches" and
appellant's mark is for "Watch-Movements and
Watchcases"² and for "Watches and Parts Thereof."³
The goods being in part identical, the single issue here
is whether applicant's mark so resembles opposer's
registered mark as to be likely when applied to
applicant's watches "to cause confusion or mistake or
to deceive purchasers."

Appellant urges in its brief that the marks being used
on identical goods are likely to cause confusion or
mistake or to deceive purchasers because:

"A. Both marks are 3-syllable marks.

"B. The first 2 letters of each mark are OM.

"C. The first syllable of each mark may be pronounced
identically and are identical except for the substitution
of the vowel 'i' for the vowel 'e'.

"D. The last syllable of the appellee's mark is
admittedly the Greek word for TIME which is generic as
to timepieces as, for instance in CHRONOGRAPH and
CHRONOMETER.

"E. Appellant's mark is the name of a Greek letter and
so far as the record shows is the only name of a Greek
letter in use as a trademark for watches or other
timepieces.

"F. Appellee's mark is — except for a silent 'h' —
identical with the name of another Greek letter. Such
other Greek letter is the equivalent of the 'o' in 'obey'

whereas appellant's Greek letter is the equivalent of the 'o' in 'tone' and these two Greek letter names resemble each other more in appearance, sound, meaning, and phonetic value than either resembles any other Greek letter name (R. 23).

"G. Both appellant's and appellee's watches are made in Switzerland.

"H. Appellant's trademark is admitted by appellee to be one of the best known watch trademarks in the world so that appellee must have had knowledge of same when it adopted its mark.

"I. There is no evidence as to the minimum price of appellant's watches under \$100.00 and none whatsoever as to the price of appellee's watches.

"J. Both parties use the marks on the dials of small wrist watches in very small type and in association with the word SWISS.

"K. Appellant features OMEGA CHRONOMETER watches which facilitates substitution of an OMICRON watch."

We have considered each of the reasons advanced by appellant but are of the opinion that the mark OMICRON (and its substantial equivalent, the Greek word "Omicron") have nothing in common with appellant's mark OMEGA except that:

"1. Both have three syllables.

"2. Both begin with the letters OM.

"3. Both are the names of Greek letters.

"4. The English letter equivalent 'O' is used as the initial letter in both marks although this letter is pronounced differently in the two words, Omega employing the long 'O' and Omicron employing the short 'O.'"

We have given full consideration to the similarities involved but think the only ground of alleged similarity which requires discussion here is that based on the contention that the two marks are likely to be confusing because both are, for practical purposes, the names of letters of the Greek alphabet.

We agree with appellee's answer to this contention, as stated in its brief in the form of an argument of a dilemma, as follows:

"1. All persons to whom the respective marks are addressed by the parties to this proceeding are either aware that OMEGA and OMICRON are the names of Greek letters or they are not aware of this fact.

"2. If they are aware of this fact they will necessarily know that OMICRON and OMEGA are different letters of the Greek alphabet.

"3. If they are not aware of this fact, it is immaterial to them that the two words are the names of Greek letters and the two words are merely names, — names of unknown meaning, probably arbitrary, coined words, performing the function of technical trademarks indicating the origin of watches bearing them, having nothing in common except that both begin with OM and both have three syllables."

We agree with appellee that the persons of the first group, those who know that OMEGA and OMICRON are the names of two different Greek letters are not likely to be confused or deceived because they know the difference between the two words.

The persons of the second, and probably larger group, would find nothing in common in the two names except the initial OM of both and the presence of three syllables in each.

We should also consider another, and possibly larger class of persons, those who do not know Greek. As to this class, we think the names taken as wholes do not look alike, sound alike or convey a meaning such that the use of "Omichron" on appellee's goods would be likely to cause confusion or mistake or deception of purchasers within the meaning of Section 2(d) of the Lanham Act, 15 U.S.C.A. § 1052(d).

One final point of significance in the comparison of OMICHRON and OMEGA is that inasmuch as the suffix CHRON suggests time, as appellant argues, it seems to us that fact helps to distinguish OMICHRON from OMEGA in the minds of those to whom the time suggestiveness of CHRON would be evident. Such persons would find in OMICHRON a suggested meaning they would not find in OMEGA. We think this suggests the substantial differences in psychological impression which would be created by the two names. We therefore agree with the Trademark Trial and Appeal Board that:

"These marks, however neither look nor sound alike; and while to some persons informed in such matters applicant's mark will suggest the Greek letter Omicron, it is believed that such persons would readily distinguish between it and the Greek letter Omega. It is concluded, therefore, that there is no reasonable likelihood of confusion or mistake or deception of purchasers",

For the foregoing reasons, we affirm the decision of the Trademark Trial and Appeal Board.

Affirmed.

WORLEY, Chief Judge, with whom RICH, Judge, joins

(dissenting).

When one seeks to enter and compete in an established market, great care should be exercised in steering clear of the established marks therein, thus avoiding the likelihood of confusion, mistake or deception contemplated by Section 2 (d) of the Lanham Act, especially where the goods of the respective parties are identical, as they are here.

While I appreciate both the similarities of the competing marks stressed by the opposer, and the dissimilarities stressed by the applicant, I am of the opinion that concurrent use of "OMEGA" and "OMICRON" on watches would be likely to result in that degree of confusion prohibited by Section 2(d). At least doubt on that point should be resolved in favor of the established owner and against the newcomer. United States Time Corp. v. Tennenbaum (Tennenbaum & Co., Telix Watch, assignee, substituted), 267 F.2d 327, 46 CCPA 895.

1

United States Senior District Judge for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, designated to participate in place of Judge O'Connell, pursuant to provisions of Section 294(d), Title 28 United States Code

1

Serial No. 39,058 filed Oct. 17, 1957

2

Reg. No. 25,036, issued July 24, 1894; twice renewed

3

Reg. No. 566,370 issued Nov. 4, 1952

Trademarks

SIMON GOLUB - Trademark Details

Status: 700 - Registered

Image for trademark with serial number 86144641

Serial Number86144641

Registration Number4571780

Word MarkSIMON GOLUB

Status700 - Registered

Status Date2014-07-22

Filing Date2013-12-16

Registration Number4571780

Registration Date2014-07-22

Mark Drawing4000 - Standard character mark Typeset

Published for Opposition Date2014-05-06

Attorney NameNancy V. Stephens

Law Office Assigned Location CodeM50

Employee NameHELFMAN, JUDITH MICHEL

SIMON GOLUB & SONS - Trademark Details

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Status: 800 - Registered And Renewed
Image for trademark with serial number 76353710
Serial Number76353710
Registration Number2718722
Word MarkSIMON GOLUB & SONS
Status800 - Registered And Renewed
Status Date2013-06-26
Filing Date2001-12-27
Registration Number2718722
Registration Date2003-05-27
Mark Drawing1000 - Typeset:
Word(s)/letter(s)/number(s) Typeset
Published for Opposition Date2003-03-04
Attorney NameNancy V. Stephens
Law Office Assigned Location CodeL80
Employee NameTURNER, JASON FITZGERA

SGS - Trademark Details
Status: 800 - Registered And Renewed
Image for trademark with serial number 76353709
Serial Number76353709
Registration Number2635049
Word MarkSGS
Status800 - Registered And Renewed
Status Date2012-09-17
Filing Date2001-12-27
Registration Number2635049
Registration Date2002-10-15
Mark Drawing1000 - Typeset:
Word(s)/letter(s)/number(s) Typeset
Published for Opposition Date2002-07-23
Attorney NameNancy V. Stephens
Law Office Assigned Location CodeL80
Employee NameYOUNG, CARRIE SKYE

SGS - Trademark Details
Status: 702 - Section 8 & 15-Accepted And
Acknowledged
Image for trademark with serial number 77482166
Serial Number77482166
Registration Number3557187
Word MarkSGS
Status702 - Section 8 & 15-Accepted And
Acknowledged
Status Date2015-01-21
Filing Date2008-05-23
Registration Number3557187
Registration Date2009-01-06
Mark Drawing4000 - Standard character mark Typeset

Published for Opposition Date2008-10-21
Attorney NameNancy V. Stephens
Law Office Assigned Location CodeL60
Employee NameSHIH, SALLY

GIVE MEMORIES - Trademark Details
Status: 800 - Registered And Renewed
Image for trademark with serial number 74559901
Serial Number74559901
Registration Number1913225
Word MarkGIVE MEMORIES
Status800 - Registered And Renewed
Status Date2015-04-23
Filing Date1994-08-11
Registration Number1913225
Registration Date1995-08-22
Mark Drawing1000 - Typeset:
Word(s)/letter(s)/number(s) Typeset
Published for Opposition Date1995-05-30
Attorney NameNancy V. Stephens
Law Office Assigned Location CodeJ70
Employee NameHINES, CARYN L

OMICHRON - Trademark Details
Status: 800 - Registered And Renewed
Image for trademark with serial number 72039058
Serial Number72039058
Registration Number0726490
Word MarkOMICHRON
Status800 - Registered And Renewed
Status Date2012-01-10
Filing Date1957-10-17
Registration Number0726490
Registration Date1962-01-16
Mark Drawing1000 - Typeset:
Word(s)/letter(s)/number(s) Typeset
Attorney NameNancy V. Stephens
Diamond
Patent number: D606449
Type: Grant
Filed: April 17, 2009
Date of Patent: December 22, 2009
Assignee: Simon Golub and Sons
Inventor: Nihar Nitin Parikh

Filing Number	Filing Date Time	Filing Type
10889361	07/31/2018 06:39:05 PM	ANNUAL REPORT

Patents Registered

Renewals

10695631	6/1/2018 06:37	ANNUAL REPORT DUE DATE NOTICE
9576723	10/2/2017 00:00	ANNUAL REPORT
2717844	6/1/2017 14:42	STATEMENT OF CHANGE
8944119	07/27/2016 12:00:00 AM	ANNUAL REPORT
1973233	01/21/2016 09:42:46 AM	STATEMENT OF CHANGE
8830645	07/30/2015 12:00:00 AM	ANNUAL REPORT
1341246	10/21/2014 04:49:20 PM	STATEMENT OF CHANGE
8232307	7/8/2014 00:00	ANNUAL REPORT
1349030	3/10/2014 12:15	STATEMENT OF CHANGE
8012239	7/9/2013 00:00	ANNUAL REPORT
7733747	8/8/2012 00:00	ANNUAL REPORT
7046111	07/16/2010 12:00:00 AM	ANNUAL REPORT
6659413	07/16/2009 12:00:00 AM	ANNUAL REPORT
6385219	07/18/2008 12:00:00 AM	ANNUAL REPORT
6040257	07/24/2007 12:00:00 AM	ANNUAL REPORT
699869	07/17/2007 07:16:13 AM	AMENDMENT
5721355	07/21/2006 12:00:00 AM	ANNUAL REPORT
5517480	07/28/2005 12:00:00 AM	ANNUAL REPORT
5226103	7/1/2004 00:00	ANNUAL REPORT
4954913	07/21/2003 12:00:00 AM	ANNUAL REPORT
4857640	7/11/2002	ANNUAL REPORT

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	00:00	
4239165	8/3/2001	ANNUAL REPORT
	00:00	
3928517	07/27/2000	ANNUAL REPORT
	12:00:00 AM	
3678206	8/3/1999	ANNUAL REPORT
	00:00	
3426775	8/7/1998	REQUEST FOR
	00:00	PAYMENT
3426975	07/23/1998	ANNUAL REPORT
	12:00:00 AM	
3225941	7/11/1985	ANNUAL REPORT
	00:00	
3152458	12/2/1983	AMENDMENT
	00:00	
3149709	7/12/1983	ANNUAL REPORT
	00:00	
3156001	12/6/1982	AMENDMENT
	00:00	
3147981	10/27/1982	STATEMENT OF
	12:00:00 AM	CHANGE
3147982	9/2/1982	ANNUAL REPORT
	00:00	
3178514	08/20/1981	ANNUAL REPORT
	12:00:00 AM	
3090682	06/30/1980	ANNUAL REPORT
	12:00:00 AM	
2973024	06/28/1979	ANNUAL REPORT
	12:00:00 AM	
3052871	08/18/1978	ANNUAL REPORT
	12:00:00 AM	
3108783	7/1/1977	ANNUAL REPORT
	00:00	
2995477	09/17/1976	AMENDMENT
	12:00:00 AM	
2996346	06/23/1976	ANNUAL REPORT
	12:00:00 AM	
2995478	02/26/1976	AMENDMENT
	12:00:00 AM	
3056293	7/10/1975	ANNUAL REPORT
	00:00	

3098703	06/28/1974 12:00:00 AM	ANNUAL REPORT
3132311	12/21/1973 12:00:00 AM	MERGER
3131016	9/10/1973 00:00	ANNUAL REPORT
3480598	7/3/1972 00:00	ANNUAL REPORT
3037447	07/22/1970 12:00:00 AM	ANNUAL REPORT
3652028	05/22/1969 12:00:00 AM	ANNUAL REPORT
3481232	10/7/1968 00:00	ANNUAL REPORT
3023885	07/31/1967 12:00:00 AM	STATEMENT OF CHANGE
3023884	07/14/1967 12:00:00 AM	ANNUAL REPORT
2968047	7/2/1956 00:00	ARTICLES OF INCORPORATION

UCC (Uniform Commercial Code)
OFAC Sanctions List Search

No found
The company is not listed in the OFAC list.

SUMMARY

Summary

Founded in 1922, Simon Golub & Sons, Inc. manufactures and sale diamonds and jewelry.

The company has approximately 50 employees and generates an estimated USD 35 million in annual revenue.

The company mainly imports from Hong Kong, China and UK, operating within national and international markets.

Diamonds are mostly shipped via air. In the USA, Customs only releases the ocean freight data.

The company is a subsidiary of Shrenuj & Company Limited.

This has been an ACTIVE company incorporated in

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

Washington (WA) in 1956.

RISK INFORMATION

Debts	Controlled
Payments	Slow but Correct
Cash Flow	Normal
State	ACTIVE

INTERVIEW

First Name	NA
Position	Operator
Comments	The person contacted confirmed legal and trade name, website, email and activity. She asked the reason of the call and refused to provide further information, explaining that she was not authorized to do so. She said that the client may send an email to the company for further assistance. She did not tell us her name.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES

Currency	Unit	Indian Rupees
US Dollar	1	INR 70.11
UK Pound	1	INR 88.74
Euro	1	INR 79.82
US Dollar	1	INR 70.32

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

INFORMATION DETAILS

Analysis Done by :	VIV
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)

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