

MIRA INFORM REPORT

Report No. :	483665
Report Date :	01.01.2018

IDENTIFICATION DETAILS

Name :	RAVAGO HOLDINGS AMERICA, INC.
Registered Office :	251 Little Falls Drive, Wilmington, New Castle , De 19808
Country :	United States
Date of Incorporation :	08.08.2006
Legal Form :	Corporation for Profit
Line of Business :	Subject, through its subsidiaries, distributes producer branded prime, private label generic prime, off-grade, and reprocessed plastic products in North America.
No. of Employees :	650

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

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Litigation :	Clear
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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

Country Name	Previous Rating (30.06.2017)	Current Rating (30.09.2017)
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 \$57,300. 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 nearly 55% 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, making this 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 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 2014, the direct costs of the wars totaled more than \$1.5 trillion, according to US Government figures.

In March 2010, President OBAMA signed into law the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act, 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.



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In July 2010, the 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%. In late 2013, the Fed announced that it would begin scaling back long-term bond purchases to \$75 billion per month in January 2014 and further reduce them as conditions warranted; the Fed ended the purchases during the summer of 2014. In 2014, the unemployment rate dropped to 6.2%, and continued to fall to 5.5% by mid-2015, the lowest rate of joblessness since before the global recession began; inflation stood at 1.7%, and public debt as a share of GDP continued to decline, following several years of increases. 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 US GDP growth below 2%, the Fed has opted to raise rates three times since then, and in mid-June 2017, the range for the target rate stood at 1% to 1.25%.

Source : CIA

STATUTORY INFORMATION

Legal Name: RAVAGO HOLDINGS AMERICA, INC.
Trade Name: POLYMERLINE
ID: 4201814
Date Created: 2006
Date Incorporated: 8/8/2006
Legal Address: 251 LITTLE FALLS DRIVE, WILMINGTON, NEW CASTLE ,
DE 19808
Operative Address: 1900 SUMMIT TOWER BLVD.
SUITE 900
ORLANDO, FL 32810
Telephone: 407 875 9595
Fax: 407 659 5333
Legal Form: CORPORATION FOR PROFIT
Email: -
Registered in: DELAWARE
Website: www.ravagomfg.com
Contact: Jeffrey Bittenbinder
Staff: 650
Activity: Wholesale Sector Industry

BANKS

The company does not make its banking data public
\$325 million Senior Secured Term Loan due 2023

HISTORY

The company was founded in 2006.

Key Developments:

This company has several trade names:
Active CPA INTERNATIONAL
Active CHANNEL PRIME ALLIANCE INTERNATIONAL
Active BURCHAM INTERNATIONAL
Active AMCO POLYMERS
Active CHANNEL PRIME ALLIANCE
Active BURCHAM LATIN AMERICA
Active ENTEC INTERNATIONAL
Active ENTEC POLYMERS
Active GENESIS POLYMERS
Active GEOCHEM INTERNATIONAL
Active GENESIS POLYMERS INTERNATIONAL
Active MUEHLSTEIN INTERNATIONAL
Active MUEHLSTEIN
Active LUHU LOGISTICS
Active POLYMERLINE
Active RAPID PLASTICS

Active RAVAGO MANUFACTURING AMERICAS
Active RAVAGO GLOBAL TRADING
Active RAVAGO RECYCLING GROUP
Active INDUSTRIAL RESIN RECYCLING
Active RAVAGO RECYCLING SERVICES

Parent Company:

Ravago Holdings America, Inc. operates as a subsidiary of:

Ravago Sa
Rue De Merl 76-78
Luxembourg

PRINCIPAL ACTIVITY

Ravago Holdings America, Inc., through its subsidiaries, distributes producer branded prime, private label generic prime, off-grade, and reprocessed plastic products in North America.

Products/Services description:

Polycarbonate Alloy resin, ASA acrylonitrile styrene acrylate (ASA) polymers, Polycarbonate resin, Hylac ABS resins, Reactor and Post Industrial Recycle (PIR), Thermoplastic Vulcanizate (TPV) TPE compounds, Styrenic Block Copolymer TPE compounds and recycled PE and PP compounds .

Brands:

AQUATUF®
Echo®
Enflex S
EnViramid®
Hylon®
Hylac®

Sales are:

WHOLESALE

Clients:

CENTRAL CORPORATION

Suppliers:

Surinam Plastics Manufacturing N.v
Crescent Innovative Packaging
COMPANHIA INTEGRADA TEXTIL DE PERNA
RAVAGO PETROKIMYA SATIS VE PAZARLAM
National and International

Operations area:

The company imports from

INDIA
BRAZIL
TURKEY

The company exports to

North America, Latin America, Europe, Africa, the Middle East and Asia.

The subject employs

650 employees

Payments:

No complaints

LOCATION

Headquarters :	Ravago Manufacturing Americas Corporate Headquarters 1900 Summit Tower Blvd. Suite 900 Orlando, FL 32810
Comments on Address:	-
Branches:	Michigan American Compounding Specialties 9984 Borderline Drive Brighton, MI 48116 Phone: 810 227 3500 Fax: 810 229 6308 Ohio Goldsmith & Eggleton 300 1st Street Wadsworth, OH 44281 Phone: 330 336 6616 Trinity Specialty Compounding 600 Oak St. West Unity, OH 43570 Phone: 877 924 9090 Fax: 419 924 9191 Tennessee RMA Manchester 405 Park Tower Drive Manchester, TN 37355 Phone: 800 459 7009 Fax: 931 728 7005 Texas Enplast Americas 616 111th Street Arlington, TX 76011 Phone: 817 635 4770 RMA Waller 18314 Mathis Rd. Waller, TX 77484 Phone: 936 463 4800
Related Companies:	No related companies were found.

GROUP STRUCTURE AND SUBSIDIARY COMPANIES

Listed at the stock exchange:	NO
Capital:	NA
Shareholders:	Ravago Holdings America, Inc. operates as a subsidiary of : Ravago Sa Rue De Merl 76-78 Luxembourg
Management:	Jeffrey Bittenbinder - Chief Financial Officer Mark D Lux – President Damian M Mullin – Vice President

FINANCIAL INFORMATION

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

USD 2016	
Revenue	3 800 000
Cash Flow	Normal

LEGAL FILINGS

PATENTS	No found.
GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS	No records found.
CASES	Burciaga v. Ravago Americas, LLC, No. 14-3020 (8th Cir. 2015) Annotate this Case Justia Opinion Summary Burciaga began working at Ravago in 2007. Howe, a customer service manager, was her supervisor. Burciaga utilized Family Medical Leave Act (FMLA), 29 U.S.C. 2601, leave in 2008 and 2010-2011, for the births of her children. Burciaga received raises after each leave. After Burciaga returned to work in 2011, she had several performance-related issues. Howe warned that if the errors continued, she could be terminated. Burciaga requested FMLA paperwork in 2012, for intermittent leave to care for her son. Ravago's human resources department approved her leave. According to Burciaga, Howe provided her time off for appointments

when she requested it and was flexible with scheduling so she could attend appointments. Burciaga thereafter took FMLA leave for half a day on August 8, September 5, and September 6. After Burciaga returned from leave on September 6, she committed several shipping errors over the following three weeks. On the 28th, Burciaga's employment was terminated. Howe indicated the termination was due to Burciaga's shipping errors. Howe also could not provide Burciaga with the specific monetary amount her errors cost Ravago. Neither Howe nor Kramer referenced Burciaga's absences. The Seventh Circuit affirmed summary judgment for Ravago on her FMLA claim.

Court Description: Bye, Author, with Beam and Smith, Circuit Judges Civil case - Family Medical Leave Act. Assuming plaintiff made a prima facie case of FMLA discrimination, the employer established a legitimate, non-discriminatory basis for the discharge(errors in plaintiff's work), which plaintiff failed to show was a pretext for discrimination; plaintiff failed to present sufficient evidence demonstrating that fellow employees were similarly situated and treated differently, as the employees plaintiff pointed to as similarly situated were not similarly situated with respect to their experience and the nature and frequency of their errors.

TRADEMARKS

RAVAGO RISK SOLUTIONS

Services of facilitating and managing the sale of polymers in bulk at a fixed price for a period of time in the nature of...

Owned by: Ravago Holdings America, Inc.

Serial Number: 85037918

RENEWAL HISTORY

Report Year	Filed Date
2015	04/27/2015
2016	04/28/2016
2017	04/25/2017

SUMMARY

Founded in 2006, Ravago Holdings America, Inc. is a large-sized organization in the plastics materials and basic shape companies industry located in Orlando, FL.

Ravago had revenues of approximately \$3.8 billion for the twelve months ended March 31, 2016 billion in annual revenue.

It mainly imports from India, Brazil and Turkey and it operates nationally and internationally.

It is ACTIVE in business with no negative records.

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RISK INFORMATION

DEBTS

The company reported \$354 million of borrowings against its \$870 million asset-based revolving credit facility and, after considering the impact of letters of credit and collateral restrictions, nearly \$500 million of availability at March 31, 2016. The ABL credit agreement has a springing fixed charge coverage ratio set at 1.1x if availability falls below 15% of the commitment, which is not projected. It is expected that the company will not subject to the springing financial covenant over the next two years. Following the close of the refinancing, Ravago will have extended the revolver's maturity to June 2021. The new \$325 million term loan due 2023 is expected to be covenant light. Ravago does not have a history of paying dividends even though its business model requires low capex spending.

PAYMENTS CASH FLOW STATUS

No complaints
Normal
Active

INTERVIEW

NAME POSITION COMMENTS

Natalie
Secretary
She confirmed the name of the parent company, the address of the headquarters and the locations, the date of creation of the company and the name of the president.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES

Currency	Unit	Indian Rupees
US Dollar	1	INR 63.93
UK Pound	1	INR 86.07
Euro	1	INR 76.39
USD	1	INR 63.85

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

INFORMATION DETAILS

Analysis Done by :	PRA
Report Prepared by :	NIT

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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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