

MIRA INFORM REPORT

Report No. :	484393
Report Date :	06.01.2018

IDENTIFICATION DETAILS

Name :	TEKTRONIX ASIA, LTD
Registered Office :	388 State St Ste 420, Salem, OR 97301,
Country :	United States
Date of Incorporation :	10.10.1988
Legal Form :	Limited Comapny
Line of Business :	Manufacturing measurement and monitoring equipment.
No. of Employees :	7

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 :

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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

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STATUTORY INFORMATION

Legal Name: TEKTRONIX ASIA, LTD
Trade Names: TEKTRONIX ASIA, LTD
ID: 132357-83
Date Created: 1988
Date Incorporated: October 10, 1988
Legal Address: 388 State St Ste 420
Salem, OR 97301, USA
Operative Address: 14150 Sw Karl Braun Dr
Beaverton, OR 97077, USA
Telephone: (503) 627-7111
Fax: 503-682-3408
Legal Form: LIMITED COMAPNY
Email: tekamericas@tektronix.com
Registered in: OREGON
Website: www.tek.com
Contact: Pat Byrne - President
Staff: 7
Activity: NAICS 1: Instrument Manufacturing for Measuring and
Testing Electricity and Electrical Signals
SIC 1: Instruments To Measure Electricity
Banks: BANK OF AMERICA
History: During the post-World War II electronics revolution, C. Howard Vollum and Melvin J. "Jack" Murdock invented the first time-base triggered oscilloscope. The pair founded Tektronix in 1946, and the company expanded from test & measurement to "full-solution" to research & development. In 1988, the division in charge of Asian transactions, Tektronix Asia Ltd, was founded.
Parent Company: The company operates as a subsidiary of:
Fortive Corporation
6920 Seaway Blvd
Everett, WA
USA

PRINCIPAL ACTIVITY

Products/Services description:

Tektronix Asia Ltd supplies test, measurement, and monitoring equipment.

Its products include oscilloscopes, logic analyzers, protocol analyzers, bit error rate testers, signal generators, spectrum analyzers, digital multimeters, power analyzers, DC power supplies, frequency counters and timers, RF power meters, coherent optical solutions, probes and accessories, baseband video test solutions, MPEG video test solutions, and components. The company also provides file-based content analysis products, including Aurora, an automated file-based QC product; Hydra, a frame-accurate file-based player; AutoFix, a suite of file-based correction tools; a set of analysis tools for PAM4 modulation measurement; TekSmartLab, a network-based laboratory instrument management solution to set up and manage basic electronics engineering laboratories; Prism, a hybrid SDI/IP media analysis platform that enables transition from SDI-based to IP-based infrastructure; DPO7OE1, a calibrated optical probe and analysis software; SourceXpress, a PC-based platform that allows engineers to setup, synchronize, and remotely control multiple arbitrary waveform generators; and wideband signal analysis solutions. In addition, it provides instrument repair/calibration services; and multi-vendor services. Its products are used in various applications, such as automotive, embedded serial technologies, file-based QC, jitter measurement, serial data link analysis, optical communications, power measurement, serial technologies, memory test technology, signal integrity, RF test, and video test and network monitoring.

Brands:

TEKTRONIX

Sales are:

Wholesale

Clients:

Intel Tecnologia De Mexico Sa De Cv
Mexicana De Electronica Industrial Sa De Cv
Microsemi India Private Limited

Suppliers:

Operations area:

National and International

The company imports from

INDIA

The company exports to

MEXICO

The subject employs

7 employees

Payments:

Regular

LOCATION

Headquarters :	14150 Sw Karl Braun Dr Beaverton, OR 97077, USA
Comments on Address:	-
Branches:	No other branches were found.
Related Companies:	The company has several sister companies. Some of them are: India Sales Office / Service & Calibration Center Tektronix India Private Limited Salarpuria Premia (Opp. Cessna Business Park) Sarjapur Outer Ring Road (ORR) Bangalore 560103 Tektronix China Ltd No.1227 Chuan Qiao Rd, Pudong New Area, Shang Hai, P.R.C., China Tektronix UK Ltd. Ground Floor West Suite Building A One Thames Valley Wokingham Road Bracknell Berkshire, RG42 1NG

GROUP STRUCTURE AND SUBSIDIARY COMPANIES

Listed at the stock exchange:	NO
Capital:	NA
Shareholders:	The company operates as a subsidiary of: Fortive Corporation 6920 Seaway Blvd Everett, WA USA
Management:	JAMES F OREILLY – Secretary ROBERT S LUTZ - President

FINANCIAL INFORMATION

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

USD 2016	
Revenue	700.000
Cash flow	Normal

LEGAL FILINGS

PATENTS No found.

GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS No records found.

CASES No records found.

TRADEMARKS No records found.

RENEWAL HISTORY No records found.

UCC No records found.

OFAC
Sanctions List Search The company is not listed in the OFAC list.

SUMMARY

Founded in 1988, Tektronix Asia, Ltd is a small organization in the instruments to measure electricity manufacturers industry located in Beaverton, OR.

It has approximately 7 full time employees and generates an estimated \$700.000 in annual revenue.

The company operates nationally and internationally, mainly importing form India. It is ACTIVE in business with no negative records.

RISK INFORMATION

DEBTS	Controlled
PAYMENTS	Regular
CASH FLOW	Normal
STATUS	Active

INTERVIEW

NAME	Anne
POSITION	Operator
COMMENTS	She confirmed the name of the company, the address of the headquarters and location and the date of creation of the company. She was reluctant to provide further information.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES

Currency	Unit	Indian Rupees
US Dollar	1	INR 63.38
UK Pound	1	INR 86.02
Euro	1	INR 76.50
USD	1	INR 63.34

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

INFORMATION DETAILS

Analysis Done by :	PRI
Report Prepared by :	KET

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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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