

## MIRA INFORM REPORT

Report No. :	518496
Report Date :	06.07.2018

### IDENTIFICATION DETAILS

Name :	ATLANTIC DIAMOND COMPANY
Registered Office :	111 North Wabash Avenue Suite 1909 Chicago, IL 60602
Country :	United States
Financials (as on) :	2017 [Summarized]
Date of Incorporation :	1977
Legal Form :	Corporation
Line of Business :	Subject is dedicated to the wholesale of jewellery.
No. of Employees :	10

### RATING & COMMENTS

(Mira Inform has adopted New Rating mechanism w.e.f. 23<sup>rd</sup> 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](mailto:infodept@mirainform.com) while quoting report number, name and date.

### ECGC Country Risk Classification List

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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	ATLANTIC DIAMOND COMPANY
Trade Name	ATLANTIC DIAMOND COMPANY
ID	ID
ID Details	54594682
Creation Date	1977
Incorporation Date	1977
Legal Address	111 North Wabash Avenue Suite 1909 Chicago, IL 60602, USA
Operative Address	111 North Wabash Avenue Suite 1909 Chicago, IL 60602, USA
Telephone	888-232-3426 / 312 236 8521
Fax	312 236 9695
Legal Form	CORPORATION
E-Mail	sales@atlanticdiamond.net
Registered In	ILLINOIS
Website	www.atlanticdiamond.net
Contact	Praveen Dukkupati - President
Staff	10
Activity	SIC Code 5094 Jewelry, Watches, Precious Stones, and Precious Metals

## **BANKS**

Name of Bank	Reported Amount
BANK OF AMERICA	

## **HISTORY**

History	The company was founded in 1977.
Key Developments	The company recently moved its headquarters. It used to be headquartered at "5 South Wabash Avenue # 818 Chicago, IL 60603, USA".
Parent Company	NA

## **PRINCIPAL ACTIVITY**

General Description	Atlantic Diamond Company is dedicated to the wholesale of jewellery.	
Service/Product Description	The company offers Gemstone Rings, Diamond Rings, Gemstone Earrings, Diamond Earrings, Gemstone Necklaces, Diamond Necklaces, Diamond Bracelets and Gemstone Bracelets.	
Sales	Wholesale	
Operations Area	National	
Imports From	INDIA	
Employees	10 employees	
Payments with Suppliers	Slow but Correct	
Brands		
Brand	Comments	
ADA	-	
Clients		
Name of Client	Country	Comments
There are not informed clients		
Comments	The company wholesales its products to retailers and jewelers.	
Suppliers		
Supplier Name	Country	Comments

Artet Lapidary	INDIA	-
Comments		-

## **LOCATION**

Headquarters	111 North Wabash Avenue Suite 1909 Chicago, IL 60602, USA
Branches	No branches found.

## **GROUP STRUCTURE AND SUBSIDIARY 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 and could not be confirmed:
Management	The major holder of this company is D Vidyadhara Rao. Praveen Dukkupati - President D Vidyadhara Rao. - Owner and Chief Executive Officer
Subsidiary Companies	No subsidiary companies were found.
Related Companies	D. V. R. Enterprises, Inc. Chicago, Illinois.

## **FINANCIAL INFORMATION**

General Description	The company does not make its financial statements public. The following information has been provided by private sources:
Year/Currency	USD 2017
Sales	3.650.000
Money Flow	Normal
Imports	The company imports from India.

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Exports	No export records were found.
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	No records found.
Trademarks	No records found.
Patents Registered	No records found.
Renewals	No records found.
UCC (Uniform Commercial Code)	No records found.
OFAC Sanctions List Search	The company is not listed in the OFAC list.

## **SUMMARY**

Summary	Founded in 1977, Atlantic Diamond Company is an organization in the Jewelry, Watches, Precious Stones, and Precious Metals Industry headquartered in Chicago, Illinois. The company has 10 regular employees and generates an estimated \$3.6 million USD in annual revenue. It operates nationally, mainly importing from India. It is ACTIVE in business with no negative records.
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## **RISK INFORMATION**

Debts	Controlled
Payments	Slow but correct
Cash Flow	Normal
State	Active

## **INTERVIEW**

First Name	-
Position	-
Comments	We called numbers 888-232-3426 and 312 236 8521 several times but received no answer, probably due to the holiday of the 4th of July.

**FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES**

Currency	Unit	Indian Rupees
US Dollar	1	INR 68.75
UK Pound	1	INR 91.07
Euro	1	INR 80.48
USD	1	INR 68.93

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

**INFORMATION DETAILS**

<b>Analysis Done by :</b>	VAR
<b>Report Prepared by :</b>	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)