

MIRA INFORM REPORT

Report No. :	518295
Report Date :	06.07.2018

IDENTIFICATION DETAILS

Name :	JDM IMPORT CO., INC.
Registered Office :	115 West 45th Street 9th Floor New York, New York, 10036
Country :	United States
Date of Incorporation :	19.06.1974
Legal Form :	Corporation
Line of Business :	Subject is markets and distributes jewelry and precious stones.
No. of Employees :	38

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.

ECGC Country Risk Classification List

Country Name	Previous Rating (31.12.2017)	Current Rating (01.04.2018)
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United States	A1	A1
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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 (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	JDM IMPORT CO., INC.
Trade Name	Instock Programs Ltd
ID	ID
ID Details	346103
Creation Date	1974
Incorporation Date	JUNE 19, 1974
Legal Address	115 WEST 45TH STREET 9TH FLOOR NEW YORK, NEW YORK, 10036, USA
Operative Address	115 WEST 45TH STREET 9TH FLR NEW YORK, NEW YORK, 10036, USA
Telephone	(212) 354-7680
Fax	212-575-4688
Legal Form	CORPORATION
E-Mail	NA
Registered In	NEW YORK
Website	NA
Contact	Michael Kriss - Chief Executive Officer
Staff	38
Activity	SIC Code: 5094, Jewelry, Watches, Precious Stones, and Precious Metals NAICS Code: 423940, Jewelry, Watch, Precious Stone, and Precious Metal Merchant Wholesalers

BANKS

Name of Bank	BANK LEUMI TRUST CO. OF NEW YORK P.O. BOX 2558 1111 FANNIN, HOUSTON, TX 77252-2558, USA ISRAEL DISCOUNT BANK OF NEW YORK 511 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK, NY 10017, USA JPMORGAN CHASE BANK, NATIONAL ASSOCIATION P.O. BOX 2558, LPS 8-1111F-301, HOUSTON, TX 77252-2558, USA
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HISTORY

History	The company was founded in 1974.
Key Developments	NA
Parent Company	NA

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PRINCIPAL ACTIVITY

General Description	J.D.M. Import Co., Inc. markets and distributes jewelry and precious stones.
Service/Product Description	It offers jewelry and precious stones.
Sales	Wholesale
Operations Area	National
Imports From	China
Export To	No export records were found.
Employees	38 employees
Payments With Suppliers	Slow but Correct
Brands	
Brand	Comments
There are not informed brands	

Clients			
Name of Client	Country		Comments
There are not informed clients			

Comments -

Suppliers			
Supplier Name	Country		Comments
Guangzhou Baiyun District Rhea Leat	China		-
Comments			-

LOCATION

Headquarters	115 WEST 45TH STREET 9TH FLOOR NEW YORK, NEW YORK, 10036, USA
Branches	No branches were found.
Industries	NA

GROUP STRUCTURE AND SUBDIARY COMPANIES

Listed at the stock exchange No

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Capital	NA
Shareholders (%)	The company does not disclose information on shareholders. Major holder: Richard Kriss
Management	Michael Kriss - Chief Executive Officer Richard Kriss- Owner James Goldsborough - Chief Financial Officer
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.
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	J.D.M. Imports Co., Inc. v Hartstein Annotate this Case J.D.M. Imports Co., Inc. v Hartstein 2010 NY Slip Op 09186 [79 AD3d 539] December 14, 2010 Appellate Division, First Department Published by New York State Law Reporting Bureau pursuant to Judiciary Law § 431. As corrected through Wednesday, February 16, 2011 J.D.M. Imports Co., Inc., Doing Business as Instock Programs, Respondent, v Marvin Hartstein et al., Appellants. —[*1] Borstein & Sheinbaum, New York (Leon Borstein of counsel), for appellants. Law Offices of Mitchell J. Devack, PLLC, East Meadow (Mitchell J. Devack of counsel), for respondent. Judgment, Supreme Court, New York County (Shirley
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Werner Kornreich, J.), entered February 2, 2009, after an inquest in an action for conversion, in favor of plaintiff and against defendants in the principal amount of \$1,600,948.93, plus interest, costs and disbursements, unanimously modified, on the law, to reduce the principal amount of the award to \$1,299,088.93, the matter remanded for recalculation of interest, and otherwise affirmed, without costs.

Trademarks

INSTOCK PROGRAMS LTD.
jewelry, namely rings, bracelets and necklaces
Owned by: J.D.M. Import Co., Inc.
Serial Number: 74681210

GET WITH THE PROGRAM
jewelry, namely rings, bracelets and necklaces
Owned by: J.D.M. Import Co., Inc.
Serial Number: 74681213

Image Trademark
Jewelry; Rings being jewelry
Owned by: J.D.M. Import Co., Inc.
Serial Number: 77068289

ISP
Jewelry
Owned by: J.D.M. Import Co., Inc.
Serial Number: 85106200

ISP
Jewelry
Owned by: J.D.M. Import Co., Inc.
Serial Number: 85106207

Patents Registered

No records found.

Renewals

Name History
Filing Date: JUN 19, 1974 Name Type: Actual
Entry Name: JDM IMPORT CO., INC.

UCC (Uniform Commercial Code)

**Debtor Names: JDM IMPORT CO., INC. 115 WEST
45TH STREET 9TH FLOOR, NEW YORK, NY 10036,
USA**
**Secured Party Names: ISRAEL DISCOUNT BANK OF
NEW YORK 511 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK, NY
10017, USA**
File no.: 201007195699947 File Date: 07/19/2010
Lapse Date: 07/19/2015 Filing Type: Financing
Statement

File no.: 201507015728169 File Date: 07/01/2015
Lapse Date: 07/19/2020 Filing Type: Continuation

Debtor Names: J D M IMPORT CO. INC 576 FIFTH
AVE, NEW, NY 10036, USA
Secured Party Names: BANK LEUMI TRUST CO. OF
NEW YORK P.O.BOX 2558 1111 FANNIN,
HOUSTON, TX 77252-2558, USA
File no.: 200601135040329 File Date: 01/13/2006
Lapse Date: 01/13/2011 Filing Type: Financing
Statement
File no.: 200601135040418 File Date: 01/13/2006
Lapse Date: 01/13/2011 Filing Type: Termination

Debtor Names: JDM IMPORT CO., INC. 1212
AVENUE OF THE AMERICAS, NEW YORK, NY
10036-0000, USA
JDM IMPORT CO INC Not Available
Secured Party Names: BANK LEUMI TRUST
COMPANY OF NEW YORK Not Available
File no.: 094808
File Date: 05/08/1991 Lapse Date: 05/08/1996 Filing
Type: Financing Statement
File no.:197012
File Date: 09/16/1991 Lapse Date: 05/08/1996 Filing
Type: Assignment
File no.:147671
File Date: 07/19/1994 Lapse Date: 05/08/1996 Filing
Type: Financing Statement Amendment
File no.: 017344
File Date: 01/26/1996 Lapse Date: 05/08/2001 Filing
Type: Continuation
File no.: 032696
File Date: 02/15/2001 Lapse Date: 05/08/2006 Filing
Type: Continuation
File no.: 200601135040278 File Date: 01/13/2006
Lapse Date: 05/08/2006 Filing Type: Termination
File no.: 200601135040610 File Date: 01/13/2006
Lapse Date:05/08/2011 Continuation
File no.: 201103150143105 File Date: 03/15/2011
Lapse Date: 05/08/2016
Filing Type: Continuation
File no.: 201603160125933 File Date: 03/16/2016
Lapse Date: 05/08/2021
Filing Type: Continuation
The company is not listed in the OFAC list.

OFAC Sanctions List Search

SUMMARY

Summary

Founded in 1974 JDM Import Co Inc is an organization in the Jewelry Manufacturing Industry and the Diamond Wholesale Industry, headquartered in New York, NY. The company has 38 regular employees. It operates nationally. It is ACTIVE in business with no negative records.

RISK INFORMATION

Debts

Controlled

Payments

Slow but Correct

Cash Flow

Normal

State

Active

INTERVIEW

First Name

David

Position

Sales

Comments

He confirmed the name of the company, the address of the headquarters and location, the date of creation of the company, the number of employees and the name of the Chief Executive Officer.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES

Currency	Unit	Indian Rupees
US Dollar	1	INR 68.75
UK Pound	1	INR 91.07
Euro	1	INR 80.48
US Dollar	1	INR 80.56

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)