

## MIRA INFORM REPORT

<b>Report No. :</b>	519829
<b>Report Date :</b>	14.07.2018

### IDENTIFICATION DETAILS

<b>Name :</b>	MONARCH NUT COMPANY, LLC
<b>Registered Office :</b>	786 Road 188 Delano Ca 93215
<b>Country :</b>	United States
<b>Financials (as on) :</b>	2017 (Summarized)
<b>Date of Incorporation :</b>	24.12.2009
<b>Legal Form :</b>	Limited Liability Company (Llc Management Member Managed)
<b>Line of Business :</b>	Subject Dedicated to growing, selling, harvesting and processing fruits and nuts.
<b>No. of Employees :</b>	250

### RATING & COMMENTS

(Mira Inform has adopted New Rating mechanism w.e.f. 23<sup>rd</sup> January 2017)

<b>MIRA's Rating :</b>	A
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Credit Rating	Explanation	Rating Comments
A	Acceptable Risk	Business dealings permissible with moderate risk of default

<b>Status :</b>	Good
<b>Payment Behaviour :</b>	Regular
<b>Litigation :</b>	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

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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	MONARCH NUT COMPANY, LLC
Trade Name	MONARCH NUT COMPANY
ID	ID
ID Details	200936410003
Creation Date	2009
Incorporation Date	12/24/2009
Legal Address	786 ROAD 188 DELANO CA 93215 USA
Operative Address	786 ROAD 188 DELANO CA 93215 USA
Telephone	1-661-721-1061
Fax	1-661-721-1065
Legal Form	LIMITED LIABILITY COMPANY (LLC Management Member Managed)
E-Mail	info@mungerfarms.com
Registered In	CALIFORNIA
Website	www.mungerfarms.com
Contact	David Munger, Owner
Staff	250 employees
Activity	SIC Code 5441, Candy, Nut, and Confectionery Stores NAICS Code 445292, Confectionery and Nut Stores

## **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 2009
Key Developments	NA
Parent Company	NA

## **PRINCIPAL ACTIVITY**

General Description	Monarch Nut Company, LLC is dedicated to growing, selling, harvesting and processing fruits and nuts.
Service/Product Description	Monarch Nut Company, LLC produces food crops. The Company offers fruits, nuts, and other related products. Monarch Nut Company serves customers in the United States.
Sales	Wholesale and Retail
Operations Area	National and International
Imports From	Chile, South Korea and Italy
Export To	Mexico
Employees	250 employees
Payments With Suppliers	Regular
Brands	
Brand	Comments
HORTIFRUT	NA
MONARCH NUT	NA

Clients	Country	Comments
Name of Client		
Chiles & Condimentos Azteca	MEXICO	NA
Hortifrut	MEXICO	NA
Comments	-	

### Suppliers

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Supplier Name	Country	Comments
HORTIFRUT CHILE S.A.	CHILE	NA
Chk Co., Ltd.	SOUTH KOREA	NA
AGRINOVA II SRL	ITALY	NA
Retiplast	ITALY	NA
Comments	-	

## **LOCATION**

Headquarters	786 ROAD 188 DELANO CA 93215 USA
Branches	No branches found
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:
Management	Major holders are David Munger and Kable Munger David Munger, Owner Kable Munger, Owner Qewel Munger, President Kamie Munger, Managing Member and Vice President of Sales Robert E. Hawk, Chief Executive Officer Maz Ahmadi, Operation Manager Ambrosio Gonzalez, Maintenance Theresea Guy, Account Representative Carlos Gomez, Maintenance Cliff Woolley, Registered Agent and Chief Administrative Officer

Subsidiary Companies	NA
Related Companies	Naturipe Farms LLC 999 Vanderbilt Beach Road Suite 102 Naples, FL 34108 United States

## **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	52,000,000
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	

## **LEGAL FILINGS**

Lawsuits	Monarch Nut Company, LLC et al. v. Goodnature Products, Inc. et al. Plaintiff: Munger Farms and Monarch Nut Company, LLC Defendant: Goodnature Products, Inc., Dale Wettlauffer and CPM Wolverine Proctor Case Number: 1:2014cv01017 Filed: December 5, 2014 Court: New York Western District Court Office: Buffalo Office County: XX US, Outside State Presiding Judge: William M. Skretny Nature of Suit: Contract Product Liability Cause of Action: 28:1446
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Trademarks

Jury Demanded By: None  
MONARCH NUT COMPANY - Trademark Details  
Status: 710 - Cancelled - Section 8  
Image for trademark with serial number 74201716  
Serial Number 74201716  
Registration Number 1844776  
Word Mark MONARCH NUT COMPANY  
Status 710 - Cancelled - Section 8  
Status Date 2016-02-19  
Filing Date 1991-09-09  
Registration Number 1844776  
Registration Date 1994-07-12  
Mark Drawing 3T19 - Illustration: Drawing or design  
which also includes word(s)/ letter(s)/number(s) 50%  
Reduction  
Design Searches 010701, 010704, 240907, 241101 -  
Globes with outlines of continents. Flattened or  
squashed globes. Banners. Crowns closed at the top.  
Published for Opposition Date 1994-04-19  
Attorney Name Rodney K. Worrel  
Law Office Assigned Location Code J50  
Employee Name ZAK, HENRY S

MONARCH NUT COMPANY MONARCH - Trademark  
Details  
Status: 602 - Abandoned-Failure To Respond Or Late  
Response  
Image for trademark with serial number 74071948  
Serial Number 74071948  
Word Mark MONARCH NUT COMPANY MONARCH  
Status 602 - Abandoned-Failure To Respond Or Late  
Response  
Status Date 1991-08-01  
Filing Date 1990-06-25  
Mark Drawing 3000 - Illustration: Drawing or design  
which also includes word(s)/ letter(s)/number(s)  
Typeset  
Design Searches 010702, 010704, 011714, 240907,  
241101 - Globes with meridians and parallel lines only.  
Flattened or squashed globes. World maps. Banners.  
Crowns closed at the top.  
Law Office Assigned Location Code G60  
Employee Name FOSDICK, GEOFFREY A  
No records found  
SI-COMplete 12/27/2017  
SI-COMplete 01/19/2010  
REGISTRATION 12/24/2009  
No records found  
The company is not listed in the OFAC list.

Patents Registered  
Renewals

UCC (Uniform Commercial Code)  
OFAC Sanctions List Search

## **SUMMARY**

### Summary

Founded in 2009, Monarch Nut Company, LLC is dedicated to growing, selling, harvesting and processing fruits and nuts.

The company has approximately 250 employees and generates an estimated USD 52 million in annual revenue.

It mainly imports from Chile, South Korea and Italy, and exports to Mexico, operating within national and international markets.

This has been an ACTIVE company incorporated in CALIFORNIA in 2009.

## **RISK INFORMATION**

Debts  
Payments  
Cash Flow  
State

Controlled  
Regular  
Normal  
ACTIVE

## **INTERVIEW**

First Name  
Position  
Comments

Melissa  
Operator  
The person contacted confirmed legal name, trade name, telephone, website, principal activity, operations area and provided the exact address of the company:

786 ROAD 188 DELANO CA 93215 USA

She asked the reason of the call and explained that she could not provide the company's private information, such as financial figures and shareholders.

**FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES**

Currency	Unit	Indian Rupees
US Dollar	1	INR 68.41
UK Pound	1	INR 90.07
Euro	1	INR 79.76
USD	1	INR 68.50

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

**INFORMATION DETAILS**

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