

MIRA INFORM REPORT

Report No. :	539151
Report Date :	16.11.2018

IDENTIFICATION DETAILS

Name :	GALEB JAMIL DWAIKAT
Registered Office :	Main Road Nablus West Bank Palestinian Authority
Country :	Israel
Date of Incorporation :	2005
Legal Form :	Sole proprietorship
Line of Business :	Importers and marketers of plastic and rubber products.
No. of Employees :	3 (Including owner)

RATING & COMMENTS

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

MIRA's Rating :	B
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Credit Rating	Explanation	Rating Comments
B	Medium Risk	Business dealings permissible on a regular monitoring basis

Status :	Moderate
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

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Country Name	Previous Rating (30.06.2018)	Current Rating (30.09.2018)
Israel	B1	B1

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

ISRAEL - ECONOMIC OVERVIEW

Israel has a technologically advanced free market economy. Cut diamonds, high-technology equipment, and pharmaceuticals are among its leading exports. Its major imports include crude oil, grains, raw materials, and military equipment. Israel usually posts sizable trade deficits, which are offset by tourism and other service exports, as well as significant foreign investment inflows.

Between 2004 and 2013, growth averaged nearly 5% per year, led by exports. The global financial crisis of 2008-09 spurred a brief recession in Israel, but the country entered the crisis with solid fundamentals, following years of prudent fiscal policy and a resilient banking sector. Israel's economy also weathered the 2011 Arab Spring because strong trade ties outside the Middle East insulated the economy from spillover effects.

Slowing domestic and international demand and decreased investment resulting from Israel's uncertain security situation reduced GDP growth to an average of roughly 2.8% per year during the period 2014-17. Natural gas fields discovered off Israel's coast since 2009 have brightened Israel's energy security outlook. The Tamar and Leviathan fields were some of the world's largest offshore natural gas finds in the last decade. Political and regulatory issues have delayed the development of the massive Leviathan field, but production from Tamar provided a 0.8% boost to Israel's GDP in 2013 and a 0.3% boost in 2014. One of the most carbon intense OECD countries, Israel generates about 57% of its power from coal and only 2.6% from renewable sources.

Income inequality and high housing and commodity prices continue to be a concern for many Israelis. Israel's income inequality and poverty rates are among the highest of OECD countries, and there is a broad perception among the public that a small number of "tycoons" have a cartel-like grip over the major parts of the economy. Government officials have called for reforms to boost the housing supply and to increase competition in the banking sector to address these public grievances. Despite calls for reforms, the restricted housing supply continues to impact younger Israelis seeking to purchase homes. Tariffs and non-tariff barriers, coupled with guaranteed prices and customs tariffs for farmers kept food prices high in 2016. Private consumption is expected to drive growth through 2018, with consumers benefitting from low inflation and a strong currency.

In the long term, Israel faces structural issues including low labor participation rates for its fastest growing social segments - the ultraorthodox and Arab-Israeli communities. Also, Israel's progressive, globally competitive, knowledge-based technology sector employs only about 8% of the workforce, with the rest mostly employed in manufacturing and services - sectors which face downward wage pressures from global competition. Expenditures on educational institutions remain low compared to most other OECD countries with similar GDP per capita.

Source : CIA

COMPANY NAME AND ADDRESS

GALEB JAMIL DWAIKAT
(Also known as DWAIKAT ENGINEERING OFFICE)

Main Road NABLUS WEST BANK PALESTINIAN AUTHORITY

Telephone : 972 9 232 34 01
Mobile : 972 59 899 12 14
Fax : 972 9 232 38 87

HISTORY & LEGAL FORMATION

A foreign sole proprietorship, established in 2005 in the Palestinian Authority.

Operating under Dealer License No. 972556435.

OWNERSHIP

Galeb Jamil Dwaikat, Eng.

GENERAL MANAGER

Galeb Jamil Dwaikat, Eng.

BUSINESS

Importers and marketers of plastic and rubber products.

Import is from China, India and Turkey.
Subject does not purchase from Israel.

Operating from owned premises (office and warehouse), on an area of 200 sq. meters, in Main Road, Nablus, West Bank, Palestinian Authority.

Having 3 employees (including owner)

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MEANS

Current stock is values at NIS 400,000.

Other financial data not forthcoming.

REVENUES

2017 sales claimed to be NIS 2,000,000.

2018 projected sales are NIS 2,000,000.

BANKERS

Arab Bank Plc, Nablus Branch (Mazoz Almasri St.), Nablus, West Bank, Palestinian Authority.

CHARACTER AND REPUTATION

Nothing unfavorable learned.

Mr. Galeb Jamil Dwaikat is a Bachelor of Applied Science (B.A.Sc.), Mechatronics, Robotics, and Automation Engineering, from Al-Najah National University in Nablus.

In the last years, the Palestinian Authority (PA) entered a serious credit crisis, with a dire shortage in cash, suffering a chronic deficit, and was on the verge of bankruptcy. According to the World Bank report of 2018, donor support has significantly declined, and a financing gap persists despite the PA's fiscal performance having improved in 2017. The Palestinian internal polity remains divided between Gaza and the West Bank, with grave uncertainty about the reconciliation process.

From the World Bank report of September 2018, the Palestinian Authority currently suffering from deficit of US\$ 1.24 billion.

Real GDP growth of the Palestinian economy reached 2% in the first half of 2018, masking a steep deterioration in Gaza. Gaza's economy has been kept afloat in recent years by large transfers including donor aid and spending through the budget of the Palestinian Authority (PA), both of which amounted to 70%-80% of Gaza's GDP. However, these two sources have significantly declined recently resulting in economic activity in Gaza shrinking by 6% in the 1stQ 2018. In contrast, the West Bank economy grew by 5% during the same period, mainly driven by public consumption.

Over the last years, foreign donation fell from US\$ 2 billion to US\$ 1 billion.

On the supply side, growth was concentrated in wholesale and retail trade and construction as these activities remain less affected by the restriction system.

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Under a baseline scenario that assumes a continuation of the Israeli restrictive regime and the persistence of the internal divide between the West Bank and Gaza, private sector activity is not expected to pick up and real GDP growth of the Palestinian economy is projected to hover around 1.7%-1.9% percent between 2018-2020. This growth level implies a decline in real per capita income by more than 2% and an increase in unemployment to 35% by 2020.

According to the Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics (PCBS) data, GDP of the Palestinian Economy in 2017 was US\$ 14,500 million in current prices, up from US\$ 13,400 million in 2016 and US\$ 12,670 million in 2015. GDP per capita in the West Bank stood on US\$ 4,000 in 2016, however well lower in Gaza Strip, whose economy has been in different condition. Jointly, GDP per capita stood on close to US\$ 2,960 in 2016, US\$ 2,860 in 2015 in current prices, based on PCBS data, or circa US\$ 1,740 in 2015 & 2014 at constant prices. Overall GDP per capita in the West Bank and Gaza in 2017 was US\$ 3,102.

In terms of foreign trade, total import of goods in 2015 summed up to US\$ 5,225.5 million (down from US\$ 5,683.2 million in 2014), and total export of goods summed up to US\$ 957.8 million in 2015 (US\$ 943.7 million in 2014). Over 80% of imported goods to the Palestinian Territories are carried out via Israel.

SUMMARY

Good for trade engagements.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES

Currency	Unit	Indian Rupees
US Dollar	1	INR 72.16
UK Pound	1	INR 93.95
Euro	1	INR 81.83
ILS	1	INR 19.38

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)