

## MIRA INFORM REPORT

Report No. :	540294
Report Date :	22.11.2018

### IDENTIFICATION DETAILS

Name :	INTERZAN LLC
Registered Office :	160 Greentree Dr Ste 101, Dover, 19904
Country :	United States
Financials (as on) :	2017 (Summarized)
Date of Incorporation :	14.01.2015
Legal Form :	Limited Liability Company
Line of Business :	Subject dedicated to the sale of contemporary clothing design.
No. of Employees :	30

**RATING & COMMENTS**

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

**MIRA's Rating :**

A

Credit Rating	Explanation	Rating Comments
A	Acceptable Risk	Business dealings permissible with moderate risk of default

<b>Status :</b>	Satisfactory
<b>Payment Behaviour :</b>	No Complaints
<b>Litigation :</b>	Exist

**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**

Country Name	Previous Rating (30.06.2018)	Current Rating (30.09.2018)
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 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.

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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.

The Federal Reserve Board (Fed) announced plans in December 2012 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**

<b>Legal Name</b>	INTERZAN LLC
<b>Trade Name</b>	R&J / Romeo + Juliet Couture
<b>ID</b>	ID
<b>ID Details</b>	5674907
<b>Creation Date</b>	1999
<b>Incorporation Date</b>	1/14/2015
<b>Legal Address</b>	REGISTERED AGENT INFORMATION Name: NATIONAL REGISTERED AGENTS, INC. Address: 160 GREENTREE DR STE 101 City: DOVER County: Kent State: DE Postal Code: 19904 Phone: 302-674- 4089
<b>Operative Address</b>	530 7th Avenue, Suite 2201, New York, NY 10018 USA
<b>Telephone</b>	(212) 575-2164
<b>Fax</b>	(212) 575-2164
<b>Legal Form</b>	Limited Liability Company
<b>E-Mail</b>	info@romeoandjulietcouture.com
<b>Registered In</b>	DELAWARE
<b>Website</b>	<a href="http://www.romeoandjulietcouture.com">www.romeoandjulietcouture.com</a>
<b>Contact</b>	David Shamouelian, Chairman and Chief Executive Officer
<b>Staff</b>	30 employees
<b>Activity</b>	SIC Code 5137, Women's, Children's, and Infants' Clothing and Accessories NAICS Code 424330, Women's, Children's, and Infants' Clothing and Accessories Merchant Wholesalers

## **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 1999

**Key Developments**

NA

**Parent Company**

NA

## **PRINCIPAL ACTIVITY**

**General Description**

INTERZAN LLC, doing business as Romeo + Juliet Couture, is dedicated to the sale of contemporary clothing design.

**Service/Product Description**

CLOTHING  
Women's  
Clothing  
Shirts & Tops  
Dresses  
Coats & Outerwear  
Pants  
Skirts  
Jumpsuits & Rompers  
Sweaters  
Jeans  
Hoodies & Sweatshirts  
Shorts

**Sales**

NEW ARRIVALS  
Clothing  
Pants  
Wholesale and Retail

<b>Operations Area</b>	National
<b>Imports From</b>	Chile, Bangladesh, China and India
<b>Employees</b>	30 employees
<b>Payments With Suppliers</b>	No Complaints

**BRANDS**

**Brand**

SOUL CULTURE

STAR CROSSED LOVERS

R&J COUTURE

**Comments**

NA

NA

NA

**CLIENTS**

**Name of Client**

**Country**

**Comments**

There are not informed clients

**Comments**

The company`s main clients include national companies and private customers.

**SUPPLIERS**

**Supplier Name**

**Country**

**Comments**

CREACIONES MELODY LTDA

CHILE

NA

M.N.KNITWEARS LTD

BANGLADESH

NA

SHAOXING YINBO IMP.&EXP.  
CO., LTD.

CHINA

NA

RAVEENA INTERNATIONAL

INDIA

NA

**Comments**

-

## **LOCATION**

**Headquarters**

530 7th Avenue, Suite 2201, New York, NY 10018 USA

**Branches**

No branches found

**Industries**

NA

## **GROUP STRUCTURE AND SUBDIARY COMPANIES**

<b>Listed at the stock exchange</b>	NO
<b>Capital</b>	NA
<b>Shareholders (%)</b>	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:
<b>Management</b>	Major holder is David Shamouelian David Shamouelian, Chairman and Chief Executive Officer Frank Setton, Chief Operations Officer Rajesh Tripathi, Controller Suri Shamouelian, Treasurer Stephani De los Santos, Assistant Production Coordinator
<b>Subsidiary Companies</b>	NA
<b>Related Companies</b>	NA

## **FINANCIAL INFORMATION**

<b>General Description</b>	The company does not make its financial statements public. The following information has been provided by private sources:
<b>Year/Currency</b>	2017 USD
<b>Sales</b>	3,000,000
<b>Money Flow</b>	Normal
<b>IMPORT FOB DOLLAR</b>	
<b>Year</b>	<b>Amount</b>
	There are not Import Fob Dollar informed
	EXPORT FOB DOLLAR
<b>Year</b>	<b>Amount</b>
	There are not Export Fob Dollar informed

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## **LEGAL FILINGS**

### **Lawsuits**

City Prints, LLC v. Interzan LLC et al  
Plaintiff: City Prints, LLC  
Defendant: DOES 1 through 10, Amazon.com, Inc. and Interzan LLC  
Case Number: 2:2018cv09465  
Filed: November 7, 2018  
Court: California Central District Court  
Nature of Suit: Copyright  
Cause of Action: 17:101  
Jury Demanded By: Plaintiff

Design Collection Inc v. Bloomingdales Inc et al  
Plaintiff: Design Collection Inc  
Defendant: Bloomingdales Inc, Does and Interzan LLC  
Case Number: 2:2017cv01398  
Filed: February 21, 2017  
Court: California Central District Court  
Referring Judge: Jacqueline Chooljian  
Presiding Judge: George H. Wu  
Nature of Suit: Copyright  
SOUL CULTURE - Trademark Details  
Status: 604 - Abandoned - After Inter-Partes Decision  
Image for trademark with serial number 86436953  
Serial Number86436953  
Word MarkSOUL CULTURE  
Status604 - Abandoned - After Inter-Partes Decision  
Status Date2015-09-22  
Filing Date2014-10-28  
Mark Drawing4000 - Standard character mark Typeset  
Published for Opposition Date2015-03-31  
Law Office Assigned Location CodeM60  
Employee NameSOUDERS, MICHAEL J

### **Trademarks**

STAR CROSSED LOVERS - Trademark Details  
Status: 654 - Report Completed Suspension Check - Case Still Suspended  
Image for trademark with serial number 87105769  
Serial Number87105769  
Word MarkSTAR CROSSED LOVERS  
Status654 - Report Completed Suspension Check - Case Still Suspended  
Status Date2018-05-22  
Filing Date2016-07-15  
Mark Drawing4000 - Standard character mark Typeset  
Attorney NameErik M. Pelton  
Law Office Assigned Location CodeN30

Employee NameMARINO, JENNIFER ELLEN

R&J COUTURE - Trademark Details  
Status: 700 - Registered  
Image for trademark with serial number 86552911  
Serial Number86552911  
Registration Number5469967  
Word MarkR&J COUTURE  
Status700 - Registered  
Status Date2018-05-15  
Filing Date2015-03-04  
Registration Number5469967  
Registration Date2018-05-15  
Mark Drawing4000 - Standard character mark Typeset  
Published for Opposition Date2016-02-09  
Attorney NameJesse J. Saivar,  
Law Office Assigned Location CodeL30  
Employee NameSPARACINO, MARK V  
No found

**Patents Registered**

**Renewals**

**UCC (Uniform Commercial Code)**

**OFAC Sanctions List Search**

No records found

No records found

The company is not listed in the OFAC list.

## **SUMMARY**

**Summary**

Founded in 1999, INTERZAN LLC, doing business as Romeo + Juliet Couture, is dedicated to the sale of contemporary clothing design.

The company has approximately 30 employees and generates an estimated USD 3 MILLION in annual revenue.

The company imports from Chile, Bangladesh, China and India, operating within national markets.

This has been an ACTIVE company incorporated in DELAWARE in 2015.

## **RISK INFORMATION**

Debts	Controlled
Payments	No Complaints
Cash Flow	Normal
State	ACTIVE

## **INTERVIEW**

First Name	NA
Position	Operator
Comments	We could only confirm trade name, website, telephone, and principal activity, because the person authorized to provide information about the company was not available to do so.

**FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES**

Currency	Unit	Indian Rupees
US Dollar	1	INR 71.33
UK Pound	1	INR 91.72
Euro	1	INR 81.69
USD	1	INR 71.07

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

**INFORMATION DETAILS**

<b>Analysis Done by :</b>	NIS
<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)

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