

## MIRA INFORM REPORT

<b>Report No. :</b>	541251
<b>Report Date :</b>	22.11.2018

### IDENTIFICATION DETAILS

<b>Name :</b>	PARAG DIAMONDS INC.
<b>Registered Office :</b>	36 West 44th Street Ste 801 New York, New York, 10036
<b>Country :</b>	United States
<b>Financials (as on) :</b>	2017 (Summarized)
<b>Date of Incorporation :</b>	1978
<b>Legal Form :</b>	Corporation
<b>Line of Business :</b>	Subject is dedicated to the wholesale of jewellery and loose diamonds
<b>No. of Employees :</b>	8

### 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>	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.

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**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.

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>	PARAG DIAMONDS INC.
<b>Trade Name</b>	PARAMOUNT GEMS
<b>ID</b>	ID
<b>ID Details</b>	736417
<b>Creation Date</b>	1978
<b>Incorporation Date</b>	NOVEMBER 24, 1981
<b>Legal Address</b>	36 WEST 44TH STREET STE 801 NEW YORK, NEW YORK, 10036, USA
<b>Operative Address</b>	36 WEST 44TH STREET STE 801 NEW YORK, NEW YORK, 10036, USA
<b>Telephone</b>	(212) 221-1520
<b>Fax</b>	(212) 302-6478
<b>Legal Form</b>	CORPORATION
<b>E-Mail</b>	INFO@PARAMOUNTGEMS.COM
<b>Registered In</b>	NEW YORK
<b>Website</b>	www.paramountgems.com
<b>Contact</b>	PANNA L JAIN - Chief Executive Officer
<b>Staff</b>	8
<b>Activity</b>	SIC Code 5094 Jewelry, Watches, Precious Stones, and Precious Metals

## **BANKS**

<b>Name of Bank</b>	<b>Reported Amount</b>
BANK OF AMERICA	
ALMA DIAMONDS INC.	

## **HISTORY**

### **History**

Paramount Gems is a 7th-generation family-owned diamond and jewellery business that has established a strong base in New York since 1978 and has been expanding internationally ever since, with offices in Hong Kong, Canada, Pune and Mumbai.

### **Key Developments**

#### **Parag Diamonds Wins A. Jaffe Bankruptcy Auction May 8, 2018**

Parag Diamonds was the winning bidder in the A. Jaffe bankruptcy auction, held May 3 in New York City, according to a notice of results filed in New York federal court.

#### **Parag Diamonds Wins A. Jaffe Bankruptcy Auction May 8, 2018 by ROB BATES**

Parag Diamonds was the winning bidder in the A. Jaffe bankruptcy auction, held May 3 in New York City, according to a notice of results filed in New York federal court.

No price or other details were provided.

Flourish City Holdings Ltd. was determined to be the backup bidder.

The auction of the 126-year-old company's assets, which went forward without the customary "stalking horse" bidder, attracted four qualified bidders and went through several rounds of bids, the notice said.

The auctions of two related companies, Firestar Diamond and Fantasy Inc., were originally also supposed to take place on May 3. However, on May 1, those two auctions were adjourned to a date "to be determined."

Parag Diamonds, which is also known as Paramount Gems, is a seventh-generation diamond company that has been based in New York City since 1978. The company did not return a phone call from JCK by press time.

A. Jaffe's Chapter 11 filing included subsidiary companies Sandberg & Sikorski Corp., Firestar Fine Jewelry, and Preferred 105.

Parent Company

A spokesperson for the jewelry brand tells JCK that it plans to issue a statement on the purchase later in the week but could not comment at this time.  
NA

## **PRINCIPAL ACTIVITY**

General Description

PARAG DIAMONDS INC. is dedicated to the wholesale of jewellery and loose diamonds.

Service/Product Description

The company offers Tennis Bracelets, Earring Jackets, Hoop Earrings, Stud Earrings, Collar Necklaces, Pendant Necklaces, Engagement Rings, Wedding Bands and Loose Diamonds.

Sales

Wholesale

Operations Area

National and International

Imports From

INDIA, CHINA, BAHAMAS  
(Diamonds are mostly shipped via air. In the USA, Customs only releases the ocean freight data.)  
MEXICO

Export To

Employees

8 employees

Payments with Suppliers

No Complaints

Brand	BRANDS		Comments
PARAMOUNT GEMS			-
Name of Client	CLIENTS	Country	Comments
ESMERALDA CASA DE JOYAS SA DE CV		MEXICO	-
Comments			-
Supplier Name	SUPPLIERS		Comments
GOPAL GEMS		INDIA	-
JIA JIE XING GROUP CO., LTD.		CHINA	-

NCL (BAHAMAS) LTD.

BAHAMAS

-

Comments

-

## **LOCATION**

Headquarters

36 WEST 44TH STREET STE 801 NEW YORK, NEW YORK, 10036, USA

Branches

No branches found.

## **GROUP STRUCTURE AND SUBDIARY COMPANIES**

Listed at the stock exchange

NO

Capital

NA

Shareholders (%)

The company does not disclose information on shareholders. We were not able to confirm major holders.

Management

PANNA L JAIN - Chief Executive Officer  
Reema Jain - Marketing and Technical Manager  
Rajni Jain - Principal  
Dimple Ruparel - Accounts receivable accountant

Subsidiary Companies

No subsidiary companies were found.

Related Companies

The company has offices in Hong Kong, Canada, Pune and Mumbai.

## **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

2.600.000

Money Flow

Normal

IMPORT FOB DOLLAR

Year

Amount

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There are not Import Fob Dollar informed

**EXPORT FOB DOLLAR**

**Year**

**Amount**

There are not Export Fob Dollar informed

**LEGAL FILINGS**

**Lawsuits**

Gulati v. Parag Diamonds, Inc. et al  
Filed: May 7, 2009 as 1:2009cv04413  
Plaintiff: Ajay Gulati  
Defendant: Parag Diamonds, Inc., Paramount Gems  
Trading, Inc.  
Cause Of Action: Fair Labor Standards Act  
Court: Second Circuit › New York › New York Southern  
District Court  
Type: Labor › None

**Trademarks**

PG  
jewelry  
Owned by: Parag Diamonds, Inc.  
Serial Number: 75458935

IDEAL BLUE  
Diamonds and jewelry comprising diamonds  
Owned by: Parag Diamonds, Inc.  
Serial Number: 85521111

PG  
Jewelry  
Owned by: PARAG DIAMONDS, INC.  
Serial Number: 86122858  
No found.

**Patents Registered**

**Renewals**

**UCC (Uniform Commercial Code)**

Filing Date Name Type Entity Name  
NOV 24, 1981 Actual PARAG DIAMONDS INC.  
Debtor Names: PARAG DIAMONDS INC.  
36 W 44TH ST STE 801, NEW YORK, NY 10036, USA  
Secured Party Names: ALMA DIAMONDS INC.  
579, FIFTH AVE, SUITE # 600, NEW YORK, NY, USA  
File no. File Date Lapse Date Filing Type  
200906038191249 06/03/2009 06/03/2014 Financing  
Statement  
200906228215215 06/22/2009 06/03/2014 Termination  
The company is not listed in the OFAC Sanctions List.

**OFAC Sanctions List Search**

## **SUMMARY**

### **Summary**

Founded in 1978, PARAMOUNT GEMS is an organization in the Jewelry, Watches, Precious Stones, and Precious Metals Industry headquartered in New York, NY. The company has 8 regular employees and generates an estimated \$2.6 million USD in annual revenue. It operates nationally and internationally, mainly exporting to Mexico. It is ACTIVE in business with no negative records.

## **RISK INFORMATION**

<b>Debts</b>	Controlled
<b>Payments</b>	No Complaints
<b>Cash Flow</b>	Normal
<b>State</b>	Active

## **INTERVIEW**

<b>First Name</b>	Parag
<b>Position</b>	-
<b>Comments</b>	He confirmed the name of the company, the address of the headquarters and location, the date of creation of the company, the company's website and email, the number of employees and the name of the Chief Executive Officer.

**FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES**

Currency	Unit	Indian Rupee
US Dollar	1	INR 71.33
UK Pound	1	INR 91.72
Euro	1	INR 81.69
USD	1	INR 70.71

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

**INFORMATION DETAILS**

Analysis Done by :	NIY
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)