

MIRA INFORM REPORT

Report No. :	540595
Report Date :	20.11.2018

IDENTIFICATION DETAILS

Name :	ROSY BLUE, INC.
Registered Office :	405 Lexington Ave New York, New York, 10174-1299, USA
Country :	United States
Financials (as on) :	2016 (Summarized)
Year of Establishment :	1974
Legal Form :	Corporation
Line of Business :	Subject is engaged in the manufacture and supply of diamonds and jewelry internationally.
No. of Employees :	28

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

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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

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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.

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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:	ROSY BLUE, INC.
Trade Name:	ROSY BLUE, INC.
ID:	1432319
Date Created:	1974
Date Incorporated:	March 21, 1990
Legal Address:	405 Lexington Ave New York, New York, 10174-1299, USA
Operative Address:	529 Fifth Ave. New York, New York, 1001, USA
Telephone:	212-687-8838
Fax:	212-856-9835
Legal Form:	Corporation
Email:	newyork@rosyblueusa.com
Registered in:	NEW YORK
Website:	www.rosyblue.com
Contact:	AASHISH JHAVERI – Chief Executive Officer
Staff:	28
Activity:	SIC Code 5094 Jewelry, Watches, Precious Stones, and Precious Metal
Banks:	BANK OF AMERICA ABN AMRO BANK N.V. ANTWERPSE DIAMANTBANK N.V. JPMORGAN CHASE BANK ALMA DIAMONDS INC.
History:	The company was founded in 1974.
Parent Company:	Rosy Blue, Inc. operates as a subsidiary of: Rosy Blue N.V. Hoveniersstraat 53 Box 127 Antwerp, 2018 Belgium

PRINCIPAL ACTIVITY

Products/Services description:

Brands:

Sales are:

Clients:

Suppliers:

Operations area:

The company imports from

The company exports to

The subject employs

Payments:

Rosy Blue, Inc. engages in the manufacture and supply of diamonds and jewelry internationally.

The company offers diamonds.

ROSY BLUE

Wholesale

It supplies its products to retail chains, independents, and department stores.

Analab Scientific Instruments Pvt Ltd

National

INDIA

No export found.

28 employees

Slow but Correct

LOCATION

Headquarters :

529 FIFTH AVE.
NEW YORK, NEW YORK, 1001, USA

Comments on Address:

-

Branches:

No other branches were found.

Related Companies:

Rosy Blue DMCC
Level 31/A-D
Almas Tower, Jumeirah Lake Towers,
Sheikh Zayed Road
PO Box 340502,
Dubai,
UAE

Rosy Blue Sales Ltd
Diamond Exchange,
Maccabi Building B2, 1 Jabotinsky Street,
Ramat Gan 52520,
Israel

Rosy Blue Ltd
Jewelry Mart, 3rd Floor,
Higashi Ueno 1-10-6,
Taito-Ku,
Tokyo 110-0015,
Japan

Rosyblue Hong Kong Ltd.
Rm 403-4, Harbour Centre 2,
8 Hok Cheung Street,
Hung Hom, Kowloon,
Hong Kong

Intergold Pvt. Ltd.
Plot No 34, Seepz, Sez, MIDC,
Andheri (East)
Mumbai 400 096
India

Rosy Blue Pvt. Ltd.
1608-09 Prasad Chambers,
Opera House
Mumbai 400004
India

Rosy Blue Diamond Co. Ltd
China Diamond Exchange Center
No1701, Century Avenue,
Rm801-02, Tower B
PuDong Area, Shanghai 200122
China

GROUP STRUCTURE AND SUBSIDIARY COMPANIES

Listed at the stock exchange:	NO
Capital:	NA
Shareholders:	Rosy Blue, Inc. operates as a subsidiary of: Rosy Blue N.V. Hoveniersstraat 53 Box 127 Antwerp, 2018 Belgium
Management:	AASHISH JHAVERI – Chief Executive Officer Sanjay Shah – Controller Dipu Mehta - President and President of Rosy Blue Fine Division Paul Hotz - Chief Financial Officer Phillip Trott - Company Secretary And Head Legal Jignesh Vora - Head Banking And Exports And Management Information Systems

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FINANCIAL INFORMATION

The company does not make its financial statements public.
The following information has been provided by private sources:

USD 2016
Sales 12.000.000
Cash flow Normal

LEGAL FILINGS

PATENTS

Infinity cut stone design
Patent number: D485506
Type: Grant
Filed: December 31, 2002
Date of Patent: January 20, 2004
Assignee: Rosy Blue, Inc.
Inventor: Dilip Shah

Round cut precious stone
Patent number: D595609
Type: Grant
Filed: January 16, 2009
Date of Patent: July 7, 2009
Assignee: Rosy Blue, Inc.
Inventor: Dipu Mehta

Multiple facet gemstone
Patent number: D675546
Type: Grant
Filed: March 22, 2012
Date of Patent: February 5, 2013
Assignee: Rosy Blue, Inc.
Inventor: Aashish Jhaveri

Multiple facet gemstone
Patent number: D676350
Type: Grant
Filed: March 22, 2012
Date of Patent: February 19, 2013
Assignee: Rosy Blue, Inc.
Inventor: Aashish Jhaveri

CASES

Rosy Blue, Inc. v. Island Capital Ltd.
Plaintiff: Rosy Blue, Inc.
Defendant: Island Capital Ltd.
Case Number: 1:2010cv07859
Filed: October 14, 2010
Court: New York Southern District Court
Office: Foley Square Office
County: New York
Presiding Judge: John G. Koeltl
Nature of Suit: Insurance
Cause of Action: 28:1332
Jury Demanded By: None

Angela Tese-Milner v. De Beers Centenary AG
Plaintiff: W.B. David & Co., Inc.
Defendant: De Beers Centenary AG, De Beers Consolidate Mines Ltd., De Beers Societe Anonyme, De Beers LV Ltd., Diamdel SA, Diamdel NV, Gary Ralfe, Gareth Penny, Nicky F. Oppenheimer, Jonathon Oppenheimer, Alan Campbell, Derek Palmer, Stephen Lussier, J. Walter Thompson U.S.A., Inc., J. Walter Thompson Company, Diane Warga-Arias, D. Navinchandra & Co., E.M.A. Diamond Manufacturing Limited, R.T. Diamond Pvt. Ltd., Richold SA, S. Vinodkumar & Co., Shree Ramkrishna Export, Sundiamond BVBA, Venus Jewel, Dalumi Diamonds Ltd., AMC BVBA, A. Schwartz & Sons Diamonds Ltd., Arjav Diamonds NV, Asian Star Co. Ltd., Astra Diamond Manufacturers Ltd., b. Vijaykumar & Co., Bhavani Gems, Blue Star, C. Mahendra Exports, Classic Diamonds (India) Ltd., D.D. Manufacturing NV, Dali Diamonds Company NV Ltd., De Toledo Diamonds Ltd., Diamanhandel A.Spira BVBA, Diarough NV., Dilipkumar V. Lakhi, Digico Holdings Ltd., Dimexon Diamonds Ltd., Dynamic Diamond Corp., E.F.D. Ltd., Eurostar Diamond Traders NV, Fabrikant & Salant Group Ltd., Festidiam Cutting Works Pty Ltd., Fruchter Gad Diamonds Ltd., Gembel European Sales NV, Hasenfeld-Stein, Inc., Inter Gems-Claes NV, J.B. Diamonds, Julius Klein Diamonds LLC, K. Girdharlal, KGK Enterprises, K.P. Sanghvi & Sons, Karp Impex Ltd., L.I.D. Ltd., Dilip Kumar V. Lakhi Group, Laxmi Diamond, Lazare Kaplan International Inc., Lili Diamonds, Livingstones, Louis Glick & Co., M. Suresh & Co., Mahendra Brothers, Michael Werdiger, Inc., Mohit Diamonds Impex Pvt. Ltd., Moti Ganz, Navin Gems, Overseas Diamonds NV, Kothari & Co., Premier Gem Corp., Premier Diamond Cutting Ltd., Rand Precision Cut Diamonds (PTY) Ltd., Ratilal Becharlal & Sons, Rosy Blue Inc., Rosy Blue NV (India) Pvt. Ltd., Sanghavi Exports, Schachter & Namdar Polishing Works Ltd., Sheetal Manufacturing Co, Shrenuj & Company,

Ltd., Smolensk State Unitary Co., Kristal Production Corp., Star Diamond Group (SDG) BV, Suashish Diamonds Ltd., Supergems Holdings Ltd., Suresh Brothers, Tache Company NV, Tasaki Shinju Co. Ltd., Trau Bros. NV, Pluczenik Diamond Co. NV, Vijaydimon BVBA, Yahalomei Espeka International Ltd., Yerushalmi Brothers Diamond Ltd., Other Sightholders, John Does 1 84, Central Selling Organization, CSO Valuations A.G., Diamond Development Company N.V., Diamond Development Company S.A., De Beers S.A., DB Investments, Inc., Diamdel Holdings (Limited) Hong Kong and De Beers Investments S.A.
Plaintiff - Appellant: Angela Tese-Milner, as Chapter 7 Trustee of the Estate of W.B. David Co., Inc.
Defendant - Appellee: The Diamond Trading Company and Diamond Trading Company, Ltd.
Case Number: 11-4609
Filed: October 31, 2011
Court: U.S. Court of Appeals, Second Circuit
Nature of Suit: STATUTES-Antitrust

TRADEMARKS

IGRB
jewelry; namely, necklaces, rings, earrings, jewel studs, bracelets, wedding bands, pendants, all made of precious metal...
Owned by: ROSY BLUE INC.
Serial Number: 74132163

HONEY MOON
jewelry
Owned by: ROSY BLUE INC.
Serial Number: 74158897

HONEY COMB
jewelry
Owned by: ROSY BLUE INC.
Serial Number: 74167149

EXCELLENCE2
Jewelry, namely, rings, bracelets, earrings, necklaces, pendants and brooches, diamonds and precious gemstones
Owned by: ROSY BLUE INC.
Serial Number: 76342033

PERFECTION COLLECTION
Jewelry, namely, rings, bracelets, earrings, necklaces, pendants and brooches, diamonds and precious gemstones
Owned by: ROSY BLUE INC.
Serial Number: 76420723

ONE WORLD DIAMOND COMPANY

Diamonds; jewelry, namely, rings, bracelets, earrings, necklaces, pendants, pins and brooches all made in whole or in significant...

Owned by: ROSY BLUE INC.

Serial Number: 77226991

RENEWAL HISTORY

Filing Date	Name Type	Entity Name
MAR 21, 1990	Actual	ROSY BLUE, INC.

UCC

Debtor Names: ROSY BLUE INC.
529 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK, NY 10017-0000, USA
ROSY BLUE INC.

1180 AVENUE OF THE AMERICAS, NEW YORK, NY
10036-0000, USA

Secured Party Names: ABN AMRO BANK N.V.
(SUCCESSOR BY MERGER TO ALGEMENE BANK
NEDERLAND N.Y.) NEW YORK BRANCH
ABN AMRO CAPITAL USA LLC

100 PARK AVENUE, NEW YORK, NY 10017, USA
ABN AMRO BANK N.V.

565 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK, NY 10017, USA

File no.	File Date	Lapse Date	Filing Type
			Pages

114363	06/06/1995	06/06/2000	Financing Statement
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197262	09/15/1998	06/06/2000	Financing Statement Amendment
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049198	03/13/2000	06/06/2005	Continuation
200502010159205		02/01/2005	06/06/2010

201005130259970		05/13/2010	06/06/2010
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201005180270051		05/18/2010	06/06/2015
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201005215487127		05/21/2010	06/06/2015
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201403130134641		03/13/2014	06/06/2015
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Assignment

Debtor Names: ROSY BLUE INC.
529 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK, NY 10017-0000, USA
Secured Party Names: ANTWERPSE DIAMANTBANK N.V.
PELIKAANSTRAAT 54 B-2018, ANTWERPEN 00000-0000,
BEL

File no.	File Date	Lapse Date	Filing Type
233218	10/15/2002	10/15/2007	Financing Statement

200704178152084		04/17/2007	10/15/2012
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Continuation
201209280551492 09/28/2012 10/15/2017
Continuation
201407250417125 07/25/2014 10/15/2017
Termination

Debtor Names: ROSY BLUE INC.
529 FIFTH AVENUE, FIFTEENTH FLOOR, NEW YORK, NY
10017, USA

Secured Party Names: JPMORGAN CHASE BANK, AS
SECURITY TRUSTEE
TRINITY TOWER, 9 THOMAS MORE STREET, LONDON,
NA, GBR

File no.	File Date	Lapse Date	Filing Type
200408030795067		08/03/2004	08/03/2009
Financing Statement			
200812020796836		12/02/2008	08/03/2009
Termination			

4Debtor Names: ROSY BLUE INC. 529 FIFTH
AVENUE, FIFTEENTH FLOOR, NEW YORK, NY 10017,
USA

Secured Party Names: JPMORGAN CHASE BANK, AS
SECURITY TRUSTEE TRINITY TOWER, 9 THOMAS
MORE STREET, LONDON, NA, GBR

File no.	File Date	Lapse Date	Filing Type	P
200408030795093		08/03/2004	08/03/2009	
Financing Statement				
200812020796824		12/02/2008	08/03/2009	
Termination				

Debtor Names: ROSY BLUE,INC.
529 5TH AVE FL 12, NEW YORK, NY 10017, USA
Secured Party Names: ALMA DIAMONDS INC.
579,FIFTH AVE,SUITE # 600, NEW YORK, NY 10017, USA

File no.	File Date	Lapse Date	Filing Type
200906028189747		06/02/2009	06/02/2014
Financing Statement			
200906228215051		06/22/2009	06/02/2014
Termination			

OFAC
Sanctions List Search

The company is not listed in the OFAC list.

SUMMARY

Founded in 1974, Rosy Blue, Inc. is a mid-sized organization in the jewelry and precious stone company's industry located in New York, NY.

It has 28 full time employees and generates an estimated \$12 million in annual revenue.

The company operates nationally, mainly importing from India. It is ACTIVE in business with no negative records.

RISK INFORMATION

DEBTS	Controlled
PAYMENTS	Slow but Correct
CASH FLOW	Normal
STATUS	Active

INTERVIEW

COMMENTS	She 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.
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FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES

Currency	Unit	Indian Rupees
US Dollar	1	INR 71.90
UK Pound	1	INR 92.20
Euro	1	INR 81.94
US Dollar	1	INR 71.34

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

INFORMATION DETAILS

Analysis Done by :	PRI
Report Prepared by :	TPT

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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)