

## MIRA INFORM REPORT

<b>Report No. :</b>	540813
<b>Report Date :</b>	21.11.2018

### IDENTIFICATION DETAILS

<b>Name :</b>	SOBEL WESTEX
<b>Registered Office :</b>	Registered Agent and Address Howard & Howard Attorneys PLLC 3800 Howard Hughes Pkwy STE 1000 Las Vegas NV 89169 USA
<b>Country :</b>	United States
<b>Financials (as on) :</b>	2017 [Summarized]
<b>Date of Incorporation :</b>	27.08.1981
<b>Legal Form :</b>	Domestic Corporation
<b>Line of Business :</b>	Subject provides table linens, sheets, blankets, pillows, bathrobes, bedding products, and pool products.
<b>No. of Employees :</b>	140

**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+	Low Risk	Business dealings permissible with low 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**

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

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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

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## **STATUTORY INFORMATION**

Legal Name	SOBEL WESTEX
Trade Name	SOBEL WESTEX
ID	ID
ID Details	C5824-1981. NV Business ID No.: NV19811009975
Creation Date	1981
Incorporation Date	8/27/1981
Legal Address	Registered Agent and Address Howard & Howard Attorneys PLLC 3800 Howard Hughes Pkwy STE 1000 Las Vegas NV 89169 USA
Operative Address	2670 Western Ave Las Vegas, NV, 89109-1112 United States
Telephone	(702) 735-4973
Fax	(702) 735-4957
Legal Form	Domestic Corporation
E-Mail	retail@sobelwestex.com
Registered In	NEVADA
Website	www.sobelathome.com
Contact	Walter Pelaez, Founder and Chief Executive Officer
Staff	140 employees
Activity	SIC Code 5719, Miscellaneous Homefurnishings 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 1981
Key Developments	NA
Parent Company	NA

## **PRINCIPAL ACTIVITY**

General Description	Sobel Westex Inc. provides table linens, sheets, blankets, pillows, bathrobes, bedding products, and pool products.
Service/Product Description	PRODUCTS: PILLOWS BEDDING COMFORTERS BATH BLANKETS POOL ROBES ACCESSORIES
Sales	Wholesale and Retail
Operations Area	National and International
Imports From	India, Colombia and China
Export To	Colombia
Employees	140 employees
Payments With Suppliers	Regular
Brands Brand	Comments
SOBEL WESTEX	NA
FADESAFE	NA
CENTER POINT	NA
COLORREST	NA
ENDURE RUG MAT	NA

Clients			
Name of Client		Country	Comments
HOTELES BOGOTA S.A.S.	CHARLESTON	COLOMBIA	NA
Ci Distrihogar Sas		COLOMBIA	NA
Comments	The company's main clients include national companies and private customers.		
	The company sells its products online. It serves the hospitality industry.		

Suppliers			
Supplier Name		Country	Comments
INDO COUNT INDUSTRIES LTD		INDIA	NA
INDUSTRIAS CANNON DE COLOMBIA S.A.		COLOMBIA	NA
SHANGHAI SOLEX LOGISTICS LTD.		CHINA	NA
Comments	-		

## **LOCATION**

Headquarters	2670 WESTERN AVE LAS VEGAS, NV, 89109-1112 United States
Branches	No branches found
Industries	NA

## **GROUP STRUCTURE AND SUBDIARY COMPANIES**

Listed at the stock exchange	NO
Capital	Capital Amount: USD \$ 3,000.00 Par Share Count: USD 300,000.00 Par Share Value: USD \$ 0.01
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 holder is Walter Pelaez  Walter Pelaez, Founder and Chief Executive Officer Roberto Caridi, President, Secretary, Director Doug Hymans, Director Michelle Leberfingher, Senior Manager Business Development Mitra Walsh, Vice President Carlos Fabbri, Administrator and Treasurer James Magno, Design Walter Lopchuk, Logistics Mike Ramirez, Supply Chain Management Director Renata Kilibarda, Human Talent Specialist and Strategic Analyst Toni Thomas, Logistics Specialist Justin Bernard, Director Of Marketing Racquel Neath, Employee Thelma Tilaro, Credit Manager Veronica Astudillo, Global Purchasing Director Stefanie Gottesman, Vice President Home Fashion Division
Subsidiary Companies	NA
Related Companies	SOBEL WESTEX PERU S.A.C. Peru

## **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	15,000,000
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

No found

Trademarks

**SOBEL DRY**

Bed pads, bed linen, mattress pads  
Owned by: Sobel Westex, Inc.  
Serial Number: 77148844

**OXBRIDGE**

bath mats  
Owned by: Sobel Westex, Inc.  
Serial Number: 78218689

**SOBELLA**

robes  
Owned by: Sobel Westex, Inc.  
Serial Number: 78119553

**SOBELLA**

towels and washcloths  
Owned by: Sobel Westex, Inc.  
Serial Number: 78119549

**SOBELLA**

bath mats  
Owned by: Sobel Westex, Inc.  
Serial Number: 78119555

**DOLCE VITA**

Bath mats  
Owned by: Sobel Westex, Inc.  
Serial Number: 78970612

**SOBELLUX**

blankets  
Owned by: Sobel Westex, Inc.  
Serial Number: 78147062

**MW MILLENNIUM WEAVE**

Bath mats  
Owned by: Sobel Westex, Inc.  
Serial Number: 77015736

**BELLA COSA**

Bath mats  
Owned by: Sobel Westex, Inc.

Serial Number: 78970596

CARINA

Towels

Owned by: Sobel Westex, Inc.

Serial Number: 78970602

SAHARA NIGHTS

Bed sheets

Owned by: Sobel Westex, Inc.

Serial Number: 78970618

DOLCE NOTTE

Bed sheets

Owned by: Sobel Westex, Inc.

Serial Number: 78970608

SOBELLINA

Bed sheets; Towels

Owned by: Sobel Westex, Inc.

Serial Number: 78970620

OXBRIDGE

towels and washcloths

Owned by: Sobel Westex, Inc.

Serial Number: 78218708

SOVILLA

towels and washcloths

Owned by: Sobel Westex, Inc.

Serial Number: 78218697

SOVILLA

bath mats

Owned by: Sobel Westex, Inc.

Serial Number: 78218682

LA SOFIA

Bed sheets

Owned by: Sobel Westex, Inc.

Serial Number: 78970616

No records found

Patents Registered

Renewals

Actions\Amendments

Action Type: Annual List

Document Number: 20180353903-84 # of Pages: 2

File Date: 8/9/2018 Effective Date:

(No notes for this action)

Action Type: Annual List

Document Number: 20170364424-93 # of Pages: 2  
File Date: 8/25/2017 Effective Date:  
(No notes for this action)  
Action Type: Annual List  
Document Number: 20160350919-66 # of Pages: 2  
File Date: 8/5/2016 Effective Date:  
16/17  
Action Type: Registered Agent Change  
Document Number: 20160350920-98 # of Pages: 1  
File Date: 8/5/2016 Effective Date:  
(No notes for this action)  
Action Type: Annual List  
Document Number: 20150383231-28 # of Pages: 2  
File Date: 8/27/2015 Effective Date:  
(No notes for this action)  
Action Type: Amendment  
Document Number: 20140771293-76 # of Pages: 1  
File Date: 11/20/2014 Effective Date:  
(No notes for this action)  
Action Type: Annual List  
Document Number: 20140611474-80 # of Pages: 2  
File Date: 8/26/2014 Effective Date:  
(No notes for this action)  
Action Type: Annual List  
Document Number: 20130543660-70 # of Pages: 2  
File Date: 8/19/2013 Effective Date:  
(No notes for this action)  
Action Type: Annual List  
Document Number: 20120551545-20 # of Pages: 2  
File Date: 8/9/2012 Effective Date:  
(No notes for this action)  
Action Type: Annual List  
Document Number: 20110620441-21 # of Pages: 2  
File Date: 8/25/2011 Effective Date:  
(No notes for this action)  
Action Type: Annual List  
Document Number: 20100651653-19 # of Pages: 2  
File Date: 8/30/2010 Effective Date:  
(No notes for this action)  
Action Type: Annual List  
Document Number: 20090683945-86 # of Pages: 1  
File Date: 9/16/2009 Effective Date:  
(No notes for this action)  
Action Type: Registered Agent Change  
Document Number: 20090507938-73 # of Pages: 1  
File Date: 6/25/2009 Effective Date:  
(No notes for this action)  
Action Type: Annual List  
Document Number: 20080516032-97 # of Pages: 2

File Date: 7/31/2008 Effective Date:  
08/09  
Action Type: Annual List  
Document Number: 20070503355-00 # of Pages: 2  
File Date: 7/23/2007 Effective Date:  
(No notes for this action)  
Action Type: Registered Agent Change  
Document Number: 20060811367-54 # of Pages: 1  
File Date: 12/15/2006 Effective Date:  
(No notes for this action)  
Action Type: Annual List  
Document Number: 20060539966-26 # of Pages: 1  
File Date: 8/23/2006 Effective Date:  
(No notes for this action)  
Action Type: Annual List  
Document Number: 20050287819-72 # of Pages: 1  
File Date: 7/14/2005 Effective Date:  
(No notes for this action)  
Action Type: Amended List  
Document Number: C5824-1981-003 # of Pages: 4  
File Date: 10/20/2004 Effective Date:  
(No notes for this action)  
Action Type: Annual List  
Document Number: C5824-1981-002 # of Pages: 1  
File Date: 8/19/2004 Effective Date:  
List of Officers for 2004 to 2005  
Action Type: Registered Agent Change  
Document Number: C5824-1981-015 # of Pages: 1  
File Date: 8/19/2004 Effective Date:  
HANEY WOLOSON & MULLINS #700  
301 E. CLARK AVE. LAS VEGAS NV 89101 RAA  
Action Type: Annual List  
Document Number: C5824-1981-016 # of Pages: 1  
File Date: 9/11/2003 Effective Date:  
(No notes for this action)  
Action Type: Merger  
Document Number: C5824-1981-014 # of Pages: 5  
File Date: 3/26/2003 Effective Date:  
ARTICLES OF MERGER FILED MERGING ASHCO,  
INC., A (HI) CORPORATION NOT QUALIFIED  
IN NEVADA, INTO THIS ENTITY. (5) PGS. (325.00)  
EFFECTIVE DATE 3-31-03 PXE  
Action Type: Annual List  
Document Number: C5824-1981-018 # of Pages: 1  
File Date: 9/11/2002 Effective Date:  
No records found

UCC (Uniform Commercial Code)

OFAC Sanctions List Search

The company is not listed in the OFAC list.

## **SUMMARY**

### Summary

Founded in 1981, Sobel Westex Inc. provides table linens, sheets, blankets, pillows, bathrobes, bedding products, and pool products.

The company has approximately 140 employees and generates an estimated USD 15 million in annual revenue.

The company imports from India, Colombia and China, and exports to Colombia, operating within national and international markets.

This has been an ACTIVE company incorporated in NEVADA in 1981.

## **RISK INFORMATION**

Debts	Controlled
Payments	Regular
Cash Flow	Normal
State	ACTIVE

## **INTERVIEW**

First Name	Jenny
Position	Operator
Comments	<p>The operator confirmed legal and trade name, telephone and website, but transferred the call to another area of the company.</p> <p>The person then contacted confirmed the following information: main activity, main products and operation area.</p>

She also confirmed the company's main brand:  
SOBEL WESTEX

She explained that the company does not have  
branches.

She refused to provide further information.

**FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES**

Currency	Unit	Indian Rupees
US Dollar	1	INR 71.33
UK Pound	1	INR 91.72
Euro	1	INR 81.69
US Dollar	1	INR 71.21

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

**INFORMATION DETAILS**

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