

MIRA INFORM REPORT

Report No. :	527576
Report Date :	03.09.2018

IDENTIFICATION DETAILS

Name :	AVIVA METALS, INC.
Registered Office :	2929 West 12th ST. Houston, TX 77008, USA
Country :	United States
Financials (as on) :	2017 [Summarized]
Date of Incorporation :	14.04.1983
Legal Form :	Corporation
Line of Business :	Manufactures and Distributes Brass, Continuous Cast, Bronze, and Copper Alloys.
No. of Employees :	186

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 :	Good
Payment Behaviour :	Regular
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.

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ECGC Country Risk Classification List

Country Name	Previous Rating (31.12.2017)	Current Rating (01.04.2018)
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 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

Legal Name	AVIVA METALS, INC.
Trade Name	AVIVA METALS
ID	ID
ID Details	Texas Taxpayer Number:17600714087 Texas SOS File Number: 0065126200
Creation Date	1983
Incorporation Date	04/14/1983
Legal Address	2929 West 12th ST. Houston, TX 77008, USA
Operative Address	2929 West 12th ST. Houston, TX 77008, USA (Mailing Address: PO Box 800818 Houston, TX 77280-0818)
Telephone	713-869-9600
Fax	713-869-9124
Legal Form	Corporation
E-Mail	sales@avivametals.com
Registered In	TEXAS
Website	www.avivametals.com
Contact	Mr. Michael J. Greathead - President
Staff	186
Activity	NAICS Code 423510 Metal Service Centers and Other Metal Merchant Wholesalers

BANKS

Name of Bank	Reported Amount
BANK OF AMERICA	

HISTORY

History

The company was founded in 1983 and is headquartered in Houston, Texas. The company was formerly known as National Bronze & Metals, Inc.

Key Developments

NBM Metals rebrands as Aviva Metals after 35 years 1/2/2018

National Bronze Metals, a Houston-based manufacturer of bronze, brass and copper alloys used across a variety of industries, is now known as Aviva Metals.

Parent Company

Formerly called NBM Metals, the company was founded in 1983.

Aviva Metals, Inc. operates as a subsidiary of:

METCHEM ANSTALT

FEGER TREUUNTERNEHMEN REG.

Heiligkreuz 40

Vaduz, 9490 Liechtenstein

PRINCIPAL ACTIVITY

General Description

Aviva Metals, Inc. manufactures and distributes brass, continuous cast, bronze, and copper alloys.

Service/Product Description

It offers red, yellow brass, leaded, naval, and free machining brass products; nickel aluminum, silicon aluminum, silicon, nickel silicon, nickel silver, nickel tin, aluminum, leaded, phosphor, manganese, tin, and stem bronze products; beryllium, oxygen free, cadmium, leaded, chromium, nickel, and other coppers; and finished machined parts. The company offers products in various metal shapes, including bars, pipes, sheets/plates, tubes, wires, profiles, and forgings. It serves oil and gas, aerospace, automotive, power and electrical distribution, resistance welding manufacturing alliance and welding, and marine and naval industries worldwide.

Sales

Wholesale

Operations Area

National and International

Imports From

INDIA, UNITED KINGDOM, SOUTH AFRICA

Export To

MEXICO

Employees

186 employees

Payments with Suppliers

Regular

Brands	Comments
Brand	
AVIVA METALS	-

Clients	Country	Comments
Name of Client		
SIEMENS VAI METALS TECHNOLOGIES S. DE R.L. DE C.V.	MEXICO	-
Bobinas Electricas Nacionales SA De Cv	MEXICO	-
Aceros Levinson S.A. De C.V.	MEXICO	-

Comments -

Suppliers	Country	Comments
Supplier Name		
Saru Copper Alloys Semis Pvt., Ltd.	INDIA	-
RAJHANS METALS PVT., LTD.	INDIA	-
Lebronze Alloys Uk Ltd	UNITED KINGDOM	-
Non-Ferrous Metal Works (SA) (Pty) Ltd	SOUTH AFRICA	-

Comments -

LOCATION

Headquarters	2929 WEST 12TH ST. HOUSTON, TX 77008, USA (MAILING ADDRESS: PO BOX 800818 HOUSTON, TX 77280-0818)
Branches	Aviva Metals, Inc. 5311 W RIVER RD LORAIN, OH, 44055-3735 United States Aviva Metals, Inc. 1111 ELLA BLVD HOUSTON, TX, 77008-6201 United States

GROUP STRUCTURE AND SUBDIARY COMPANIES

Listed at the stock exchange	NO
Capital	NA
Shareholders (%)	The company does not disclose information on shareholders. The following information has been provided by private sources: Aviva Metals, Inc. operates as a subsidiary of: METCHEM ANSTALT FEGER TREUUNTERNEHMEN REG. Heiligkreuz 40 Vaduz, 9490 Liechtenstein
Management	Title Name and Address PRESIDENT MICHAEL J GREATHEAD PO BOX 800818 HOUSTON, TX 77280 SENIOR VIC NORMAN M LAZARUS PO BOX 800818 HOUSTON, TX 77280 TREASURER WILLIAM B PERRIN PO BOX 800818 HOUSTON, TX 77280 SECRETARY WILLIAM B PERRIN PO BOX 800818 HOUSTON, TX 77280 VIC PRES ANDY MEESE PO BOX 800818 HOUSTON, TX 77280 INF TECH M ZAHEER SYED PO BOX 800818 HOUSTON, TX 77280 PURCHASING LARRY NATES PO BOX 800818 HOUSTON, TX 77280
Subsidiary Companies	No subsidiary companies were found.
Related Companies	Aviva Toulon France
	Metals
	Europe

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	80.000.000
Money Flow	Normal
Import Fob Dollar	

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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 records found.

Trademarks

AVIVA METALS
Brass, unwrought or semi-wrought; Bronze; Copper alloys
Owned by: Aviva Metals, Inc.
Serial Number: 87699705

AVIVA METALS
Brass, unwrought or semi-wrought; Bronze; Copper alloys
Owned by: Aviva Metals, Inc.
Serial Number: 87699712

RUBY RED BRASS
Lead free brass in wrought or rolled sheets, strips, bars, tubes, rods, wire and cast forms
Owned by: Aviva Metals, Inc.
Serial Number: 88050478

MODEL 3
Lead free brass in wrought or rolled sheets, strips, bars, tubes, rods, wire and cast forms
Owned by: Aviva Metals, Inc.
Serial Number: 88050479

AVIVA MODEL 3
Lead free brass in wrought or rolled sheets, strips, bars, tubes, rods, wire and cast forms
Owned by: Aviva Metals, Inc.
Serial Number: 88050480

Patents Registered No records found.

Renewals No records found.

UCC (Uniform Commercial Code)	No records found.
OFAC Sanctions List Search	The company is not listed in the OFAC Sanctions List.

SUMMARY

Summary	Founded in 1983, Aviva Metals, Inc. is an organization in the Metal Service Centers and Other Metal Merchant Wholesalers Industry headquartered in Houston, Texas. The company has 186 regular employees and generates an estimated \$80 million USD in annual revenue. It operates nationally and internationally, mainly exporting to Mexico. It is ACTIVE in business with no negative records.
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RISK INFORMATION

Debts	Controlled
Payments	Regular
Cash Flow	Normal
State	Active

INTERVIEW

First Name	Sue
Position	Receptionist
Comments	She 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 approximate number of employees and the name of the President.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES

Currency	Unit	Indian Rupees
US Dollar	1	INR 70.93
UK Pound	1	INR 92.35
Euro	1	INR 82.84
US Dollar	1	INR 70.84

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

INFORMATION DETAILS

Analysis Done by :	VIV
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)