

MIRA INFORM REPORT

Report No. :	527777
Report Date :	03.09.2018

IDENTIFICATION DETAILS

Name :	JOHNSON MATTHEY PROCESS TECHNOLOGIES, INC.
Registered Office :	251 Little Falls Drive, Wilmington, New Castle, DE, 19808, USA
Country :	United States
Financials (as on) :	2017 [Summarized]
Date of Incorporation :	13.11.1986
Legal Form :	Corporation
Line of Business :	Manufactures, Delivers, and Sells Absorbants, Catalysts, and Additives.
No. of Employees :	125

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 :	No Complaints
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	JOHNSON MATTHEY PROCESS TECHNOLOGIES, INC.
Trade Name	JOHNSON MATTHEY PROCESS TECHNOLOGIES, INC.
ID	ID
ID Details	2107353
Creation Date	1986
Incorporation Date	11/13/1986
Legal Address	251 Little Falls Drive, Wilmington, New Castle, DE, 19808, USA
Operative Address	115 Eli Whitney Blvd. Savannah, GA 31408, USA
Telephone	1-912-629-0000
Fax	1-732-223-3447
Legal Form	Corporation
E-Mail	additives.info@matthey.com
Registered In	DELAWARE
Website	www.jmprotech.com
Contact	Geoff Otterman - Division Director
Staff	125
Activity	SIC Code: 7389, Business Services, NEC NAICS Code: 541199, Surveying And Mapping (Except Geophysical) Services

BANKS

Name of Bank	Reported Amount
BANK OF AMERICA	

HISTORY

History

JOHNSON MATTHEY PROCESS TECHNOLOGIES, INC. was founded in 1986. The company operates as a division of its parent, JOHNSON MATTHEY PLC. JOHNSON MATTHEY AND RENNOVIA ANNOUNCE LICENSE AGREEMENT WITH ADM FOR GLUCARIC ACID PRODUCTION TECHNOLOGY February 22, 2017 "We are proud to announce the licensing of this new and innovative technology to ADM, and we are excited about the future of this technology, which draws upon the fundamental process and catalyst development expertise within Johnson Matthey. This achievement also demonstrates the value of a strong collaborative approach, working together with Rennovia to commercialize a process for bio- based chemicals," says David Prest, director of business development for Johnson Matthey's Process Technologies Division.

Key Developments

Johnson Matthey, Rennovia begin operations at biochemical plant July 21, 2015 Johnson Matthey Process Technologies, a global provider of advanced process technologies, and Rennovia Inc., a privately held company that develops novel catalysts and processes for the cost advantaged production of chemical products from renewable feedstocks, recently announced that they have successfully started-up a mini-plant for production of glucaric acid from glucose using jointly developed technology.

Anellotech and Johnson Matthey Process Technologies Announce Advanced Catalyst Development Agreement 02/02/2015 London, England and Pearl River, New York, USA (February 2, 2015) – Anellotech, Inc. and Johnson Matthey Process Technologies have announced an alliance to co-develop advanced catalyst systems for Anellotech's Catalytic Fast Pyrolysis (CFP) Process for production of bio-based benzene, toluene and paraxylene for the chemical industry.

Parent Company

The company operates as a subsidiary of:
JOHNSON MATTHEY PLC
25 Farringdon Street
5th Floor
London, EC4A 4AB
United Kingdom

PRINCIPAL ACTIVITY

General Description	Johnson Matthey Process Technologies, Inc. manufactures, delivers, and sells absorbants, catalysts, and additives.		
Service/Product Description	The Company offers process diagnostics, radiation protection, brand assurance, analytical, and technical support services.		
Sales	Wholesale		
Operations Area	National and International		
Imports From	THAILAND		
Export To	BOLIVIA, MEXICO		
Employees	125 employees		
Payments with Suppliers	No Complaints		
Brands			
Brand	Comments		
JOHNSON MATTHEY	-		
INTERCAT	-		
KATALCO	-		
Clients			
Name of Client	Country	Comments	
Samsung Engineering Bolivia S.A.	BOLIVIA	-	
Prooil De Mexicosa De Cv	MEXICO	-	
Pemex Refinacion	MEXICO	-	
Comments	-		
Suppliers			
Supplier Name	Country	Comments	
Bangkok Synthetics Co.,Ltd	THAILAND	-	
Comments	-		

LOCATION

Headquarters	115 Eli Whitney Blvd. Savannah, GA 31408, USA
Branches	Matthey Johnson Process Technologies Inc P.O. Box 412 Sea Girt NJ 08750 USA
	Matthey Johnson Process Technologies Inc 2 Trans Am Plaza Drive Suite 230 Oak Brook Terrace, IL 60181-4296, USA
	Matthey Johnson Process Technologies Inc 4106 New West Drive Pasadena Texas TX 77507- 1882 USA
	Matthey Johnson Process Technologies Inc 785 North Freedom St. Ravenna OH 44266, USA

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: The company operates as a subsidiary of: JOHNSON MATTHEY PLC 25 Farringdon Street 5th Floor London, EC4A 4AB United Kingdom
Management	Geoff Otterman - Division Director Martin Evans - Vice President of Engineering Lucas Revellon - Strategic Business Development Director Don Lensner - Sr. Business Manager Geri Fiore - Human Resources Manager
Subsidiary Companies	No subsidiary companies were found.
Related Companies	The company has several sister companies. Some of them are: Tracerco Limited

Pavilion 11
Belasis Hall Business Park
Coxwold Way
Billingham, TS23 4EA
United Kingdom

Macfarlan Smith Ltd.
10 Wheatfield Road
Edinburgh, EH11 2QA
United Kingdom

Perstorp Formox AB
Perstorp Industripark
Perstorp, 284 80
Sweden

Johnson Matthey Inc.
435 Devon Park Drive
Suite 600
Wayne, PA 19087
United States

SAFC Pharmorphix Ltd.
250 Cambridge Science Park
Milton Road
Cambridge, CB4 0WE
United Kingdom

FINANCIAL INFORMATION

General Description	We attach the parent's last financial statements. The company does not make its financial statements public. The following information has been provided by private sources:
Year/Currency	USD 2017
Sales	31.000.000
Money Flow	Normal
Import Fob Dollar Year	Amount
There are not Import Fob Dollar informed	
Export Fob Dollar	

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Year Amount

There are not Export Fob Dollar informed

LEGAL FILINGS

Lawsuits

No records found.

Trademarks

INTERCAT
PETROLEUM CRACKING CATALYSTS AND
ADDITIVES
Owned by: JOHNSON MATTHEY PROCESS
TECHNOLOGIES, INC.
Serial Number: 73788829

COP
chemical additives for catalytic cracking in the
petroleum industry
Owned by: JOHNSON MATTHEY PROCESS
TECHNOLOGIES, INC.
Serial Number: 74109142

LO-SOX
chemical additives for catalytic cracking in the
petroleum industry
Owned by: JOHNSON MATTHEY PROCESS
TECHNOLOGIES, INC.
Serial Number: 74109143

BCA-105
chemical additives for use in catalytic cracking in the
petroleum refining industry
Owned by: JOHNSON MATTHEY PROCESS
TECHNOLOGIES, INC.
Serial Number: 74125341

PENTA-CAT
chemical additives for catalytic cracking in the
petroleum industry
Owned by: JOHNSON MATTHEY PROCESS
TECHNOLOGIES, INC.
Serial Number: 74553582

Patents Registered

Addition system and process for adding material to
one or more units
Patent number: 9700864
Abstract: An addition system for introducing

particulate material into an industrial process is disclosed. The addition system comprises a vessel for holding the particulate material, a weighing device, piping, a controller, and a frame to support the piping. The piping comprises a first valve for transferring the particulate material to the industrial process, and a second valve for transferring a first stream of pressurized gas from a source of pressurized gas to the vessel. The vessel comprises a quick-release hatch located on the top of the vessel.

Type: Grant

Filed: January 20, 2015

Date of Patent: July 11, 2017

Assignee: Johnson Matthey Process Technologies, Inc.

Inventor: Martin Evans

Process of removing HCN from flue gas

Patent number: 8926928

Abstract: The invention includes a process for reducing the amount of HCN discharged to atmosphere from a FCC unit, having a regenerator and a means for collecting and supporting catalyst particles. The process comprises adding a catalyst to the regenerator flue gas prior to entering the collecting means and precipitating the catalyst in the collecting means to form a catalyst bed. Ammonia or ammonia precursor is optionally added to the flue gas. The flue gas HCN is reacted in the presence of water and oxygen in the flue gas, and optional ammonia or ammonia precursor, at 200° C. to 800° C. in the presence of the catalyst bed to reduce the HCN amount, and the flue gas containing a reduced amount of HCN is discharged to atmosphere. The catalyst is one or more supported transition or lanthanide metal catalysts. The process can also be utilized in any combustion process.

Type: Grant

Filed: February 21, 2014

Date of Patent: January 6, 2015

Assignee: Johnson Matthey Process Technologies, Inc.

Inventors: Martin Evans, Raymond Paul Fletcher, Xunhua Mo

ADDITION SYSTEM

Publication number: 20160228837

Abstract: An addition system for introducing particulate material into an industrial process is

disclosed. The addition system comprises a vessel for holding the particulate material, a weighing device, piping, a controller, and a frame to support the piping. The piping comprises a first valve for transferring the particulate material to the industrial process, and a second valve for transferring a first stream of pressurized gas from a source of pressurized gas to the vessel. The vessel comprises a filling nozzle located on the top of the vessel.

Type: Application

Filed: February 3, 2016

Publication date: August 11, 2016

Applicant: Johnson Matthey Process Technologies, Inc.

Inventors: Martin EVANS, Rahul Jagannath PRASAD, Manishkumar Jayantilal JOSHI

Addition system

Patent number: 9776152

Abstract: An addition system for introducing particulate material into an industrial process is disclosed. The addition system comprises a vessel for holding the particulate material, a weighing device, piping, a controller, and a frame to support the piping. The piping comprises a first valve for transferring the particulate material to the industrial process, and a second valve for transferring a first stream of pressurized gas from a source of pressurized gas to the vessel. The vessel comprises a filling nozzle located on the top of the vessel.

Type: Grant

Filed: February 3, 2016

Date of Patent: October 3, 2017

Assignee: Johnson Matthey Process Technologies, Inc.

Inventors: Martin Evans, Rahul Jagannath Prasad, Manishkumar Jayantilal Joshi

No records found.

Renewals

UCC (Uniform Commercial Code)

No records found.

OFAC Sanctions List Search

The company is not listed in the OFAC Sanctions List.

SUMMARY

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Summary

Founded in 1986, JOHNSON MATTHEY PROCESS TECHNOLOGIES, INC. is an organization in the Surveying And Mapping (Except Geophysical) Services Industry headquartered in Savannah, GA. The company has 125 regular employees and generates an estimated \$31 million USD in annual revenue. It operates nationally and internationally, mainly importing from Thailand. It is ACTIVE in business with no negative records.

RISK INFORMATION

Debts	Controlled
Payments	No Complaints
Cash Flow	Normal
State	Active

INTERVIEW

First Name	-
Position	-
Comments	We called number 1-912-629-0000 several times and received no answer.

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 :	VIVR
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)