

The Pakistan Credit Rating Agency Limited

Rating Report

Roomi Fabrics Limited

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Rating History							
Dissemination Date	Long Term Rating	Short Term Rating	Outlook	Action	Rating Watch		
25-Jun-2022	A-	A2	Stable	Maintain	-		
25-Jun-2021	A-	A2	Stable	Maintain	Yes		
26-Jun-2020	A-	A2	Stable	Maintain	Yes		
27-Dec-2019	A-	A2	Stable	Maintain	-		
28-Jun-2019	A-	A2	Stable	Maintain	-		
28-Dec-2018	A-	A2	Stable	Maintain	-		
30-Jun-2018	A-	A2	Stable	Initial	-		

Rating Rationale and Key Rating Drivers

The ratings reflect adequate business profile of Roomi Fabrics Limited (Roomi Fabrics' or 'The Company'). A change in shareholding of Roomi Fabrics is expected. Thereby, the shareholding of Mahmood Textile Mills shall dilute whereas shareholding of Masood Fabrics shall enhance. Topline of the Company inclined sizably and exports constituted 69% of the revenue. Margins of the Company witnessed substantial surge. Consequently, the Company reported bottom-line of PKR 1,105mln in 1HFY22 (1HFY21: 191mln). The financial matrix reveals high leveraged capital structure. However, coverages witnessed improvement on account of enhanced free cashflows. Working capital cycle reduced considerably driven by lower inventory days. The Company has built a significant investment portfolio that is managed at the group level which further enhanced during the period. Overall profitability of the Company remains a function of income from its sizable investment portfolio in shape of dividends and capital gains/losses. Although the Company is invested in blue-chip scrips, high market risk exposes the Company to volatile returns, this concern is magnified as the investments are partially financed through short-term borrowings. During 9MFY22 (Jul21-Mar22), Pakistan textile exports surged to \$14.2bln (recording growth of 25%) as compared to \$11.3bln in the same period last year. This is attributable to increase in demand for textile products internationally and channeling of export orders towards Pakistani market. On a YoY basis, the exports of raw cotton, cotton (carded or combed) and cotton cloth recorded notable growth. However, month on month basis, textile exports have declined by 3.5%. Going forward, the textile sector's outlook is expected to stay good in the medium term where demand for textile products is expected to sustain.

The ratings are dependent on the Company's ability to sustain its operations. Meanwhile prudent working capital management and generating sustainable cashflows from core operations are important. Removal of 'Watch' represents decent financial performance and major portion insurance claim received for the fire incident.

Disclosure				
Name of Rated Entity	Roomi Fabrics Limited			
Type of Relationship Solicited				
Purpose of the Rating	Entity Rating			
Applicable Criteria	Methodology Corporate Rating(Jun-21),Criteria Correlation Between Long-term & Short-term Rating Scales(Jun-21),Criteria Rating Modifiers(Jun-21)			
Related Research	Sector Study Composite and Garments(Dec-21)			
Rating Analysts	Sehar Fatima sehar.fatima@pacra.com +92-42-35869504			



Composite and Garments

The Pakistan Credit Rating Agency Limited

Profile

Legal Structure Roomi Fabrics Limited was incorporated in Pakistan in 2002, as a Public Limited Company.

Background Roomi Fabrics Limited was a venture of Mahmood Group, which was originally established in 1935, initially entering the tannery business. Now the group has presence in complete textile chain (growing to finished products), tanneries, real estate and food.

Operations The Company is principally engaged in the manufacturing and sale of yarn and greige fabric, primarily catering to the home textile segment. Roomi Fabrics Limited operates 36,000 spindles, 228 looms, 10 Terry Looms, 50 Stitching Machines and 4 Quilting Machines. The Company has a total of 8 generators installed, which produce 16.1 MW of electricity.

Ownership

Ownership Structure The Khawaja family directly owns 64% of shareholding, while 36% is held through Mahmood Textile Mills and Masood Fabrics Limited. Khawaja Jalal Uddin Roomi has highest share among individual shareholders, with 21% share in the company.

Stability Board comprises 3 directors i.e., Mr. Jalal ud Din Roomi and his two sons. Clear succession adds strength to the structure.

Business Acumen The CEO and his two sons form the core cabinet, which is the main decision making body for finalizing the future strategy of the group. The group's core functions are divided between each of the three directors.

Financial Strength Mr. Jalaluddin Roomi maintains strong financial profile. However, financial strength is weakened with an individual being the man of last mile.

Governance

Board Structure The Company's board comprises three members, including the Chief Executive Officer (CEO) – Khawaja Jalaluddin Roomi and his two sons.

Members' Profile Mr. Roomi – CEO - has more than three decades of textile experience and has been at his current position for over 20 years. The other directors are foreign graduates and possess decent experience of 4 – 5 years.

Board Effectiveness Total number of meetings held during the year was four, which were attended by all the members. High attendance bodes well for board effectiveness. However, there is room for improvement in recording minutes and establishing best governance practices.

Financial Transparency M/s ShineWing Hameed Chaudry & Co. Chartered Accountants, classified in category B by the SBP's panel of auditors are the external auditors of the Company. The auditors issued an unqualified opinion on the Company's financial statements for year ended on 30th June, 2021.

Management

Organizational Structure Top tier management functions are held at group level by the sponsors, where middle tier is taken care by a team of experienced professionals. The organisational structure of the Company is divided into various departments with reporting to both, CEO and BOD.

Management Team The top management is supported by a team of professionals working under various sub-divisions to ensure smooth reporting. Mr. Roomi – CEO - has more than three decades of textile experience and has been at his current position for over 20 years. Mr. Javed Anjum – Director Finance - is a qualified Chartered Accountant with an overall experience of more than 16 years. He also serves as the Company Secretary. Most of the senior management has been associated with the group for a considerable amount of time.

Effectiveness Board meetings are held formally. Meeting minutes are captured; however there is room for improvement.

MIS The Companys' MIS is generated on a monthly and daily basis, for both the spinning and the weaving units separately. Various reports are collected and submitted to higher management regarding monthly operations, finished goods, cotton reconciliation report, yield report and raw material report.

Control Environment To effectively manage online reporting, the group has in place two teams, one for ERP and the other for IT support. In addition to this, the group has in place two committees, one for order management and the other for human resources.

Business Risk

Industry Dynamics During 9MFY22 (Jul21-Mar22), Pakistan textile exports surged to \$14.2bln (recording growth of 25%) as compared to \$11.3bln in the same period last year. This is attributable to increase in demand for textile products internationally and channeling of export orders towards Pakistani market. On a YoY basis, the exports of raw cotton, cotton (carded or combed) and cotton cloth recorded notable growth. However, month on month basis, textile exports have declined by 3.5%. Going forward, the textile sector's outlook is expected to stay good in the medium term where demand for textile products is expected to sustain.

Relative Position With 36,000 spindles and 228 looms, Roomi Fabrics is able to land in the middle tier of textile industry.

Revenues During 6MFY22, the Company's revenues increased by 48.6% period-on-period to PKR 10,812mln (6MFY21: PKR 7,277mln). Exports constituted 69%, while local sales formed 31% of the sales composition.

Margins Gross profit margin decreased to 20.2% (FY21: 11.1%). Operating profit margin was decrease to 14.7% (FY21: 7.3%). Consequently, Roomi Fabrics recorded a net profit of PKR 1,105mln during 6MFY22 (6MFY21: PKR 191mln), showing a rise of 4.8x.

Sustainability The Company plans to enhance towel production by installing new terry looms. Moreover, a change in ownership is expected to incur where Mahmood Textile's shareholding shall be dilutes whereas the shareholding of Masood Fabrics shall enhance.

Financial Risk

Working Capital Net working capital cycle slightly decreased to 131 days in 6MFY22 (FY21: 167 days) due to decrease in average inventory days to 101 (FY21: 133 days). Short-term borrowings of the Company decreased by 9.9% during FY21 and stood at PKR 10,583mln (FY21: PKR 11,744mln).

Coverages FCFO in 6MFY22 increased to PKR 1,509mln (6MFY21: PKR 476mln) on the back of higher EBITDA. Interest coverage ratio augmented to 3.1x during 6MFY22 (FY21: 1.5x). Debt coverage ratio improved to 1.7x (FY21: 0.9x), on the back of decreased short-term borrowing.

Capitalization Leveraging of the Company improved to 71.8% in 6MFY22 (FY21: 77%), as the total borrowings stood at PKR 14,541mln (FY21: PKR 15,473mln), indicating a decline of 6% to meet the Company's increased financing needs. Shareholder's equity increased by 24% to PKR 5,722mln (FY21: PKR 4,616mln).

he Pakistan Credit Rating Agency Limited				Financial Summa PKR m
Roomi Fabrics Textile - Composite	Dec-21 6M	Jun-21 12M	Jun-20 12M	Jun-19 12M
BALANCE SHEET				
1 Non-Current Assets	5,535	5,626	4,697	4,69
2 Investments	4,688	4,019	3,232	3,66
3 Related Party Exposure	199	262	227	17
4 Current Assets	12,058	12,255	10,104	6,68
a Inventories	6,135	5,849	5,936	4,47
b Trade Receivables	3,653	2,257	2,509	1,41
5 Total Assets	22,481	22,162	18,259	15,21
6 Current Liabilities	2,219	2,072	1,966	1,30
a Trade Payables	1,235	1,108	589	32
7 Borrowings	14,541	15,473	12,027	9,84
8 Related Party Exposure 9 Non-Current Liabilities	-	-	-	-
10 Net Assets	5,722	- 4,616	4,266	4.06
11 Shareholders' Equity	5,722	4,616	4,266	4,00
II Shareholders Equity	5,122	4,010	4,200	4,00
INCOME STATEMENT				
1 Sales	10,812	16,194	13,315	13,24
a Cost of Good Sold	(8,628)	(14,238)	(11,445)	(11,23
2 Gross Profit	2,183	1,956	1,870	2,01
a Operating Expenses	(599)	(766)	(706)	(53
3 Operating Profit	1,584	1,189	1,164	1,48
a Non Operating Income or (Expense)	149	491	277	(34
4 Profit or (Loss) before Interest and Tax	1,733	1,680	1,442	1,14
a Total Finance Cost	(518)	(1,067)	(1,136)	(1,00
b Taxation	(109)	(261)	(102)	6
6 Net Income Or (Loss)	1,105	352	203	20
CASH FLOW STATEMENT				
a Free Cash Flows from Operations (FCFO)	1,509	1,546	1,478	1,70
b Net Cash from Operating Activities before Working Capital Changes	968	531	308	78
c Changes in Working Capital	508	(1,883)	(2,699)	(11
1 Net Cash provided by Operating Activities	1,477	(1,352)	(2,391)	66
2 Net Cash (Used in) or Available From Investing Activities	(546)	(2,095)	214	(95
3 Net Cash (Used in) or Available From Financing Activities	(933)	3,383	2,173	38
4 Net Cash generated or (Used) during the period	(2)	(63)	(4)	9
RATIO ANALYSIS				
1 Performance				
a Sales Growth (for the period)	33.5%	21.6%	0.5%	41.3%
b Gross Profit Margin	20.2%	12.1%	14.0%	15.2%
c Net Profit Margin	10.2%	2.2%	1.5%	1.5%
d Cash Conversion Efficiency (FCFO adjusted for Working Capital/Sales)	18.7%	-2.1%	-9.2%	12.0%
e Return on Equity [Net Profit Margin * Asset Turnover * (Total Assets/Shu 2 Working Capital Management	42.8%	7.9%	4.9%	5.2%
a Gross Working Capital (Average Days)	151	187	196	157
b Net Working Capital (Average Days)	131	167	184	146
c Current Ratio (Current Assets / Current Liabilities) 3 Coverages	5.4	5.9	5.1	5.1
a EBITDA / Finance Cost	3.4	1.7	1.5	2.1
b FCFO / Finance Cost+CMLTB+Excess STB	1.7	0.9	1.3	1.3
c Debt Payback (Total Borrowings+Excess STB) / (FCFO-Finance Cost) 4 Capital Structure	2.0	7.0	7.7	3.7
a Total Borrowings / (Total Borrowings+Shareholders' Equity)	71.8%	77.0%	73.8%	70.8%
b Interest or Markup Payable (Days)	111.5	97.2	73.2	94.4

Credit		opinion on credit worthiness of un				-	
	Tinancial obliga	ations. The primary factor being ca	iptured on the rating scale	is relati			
Scale		Long-term Rating Definition		Seele	Short-term Rating		
scale		Definition		Scale			
4 AA	Highest credit quality. Lowe	st expectation of credit risk. Indica	te exceptionally strong	A1+		ity for timely repayment	
AAA	capacity for timely payment of financial commitments			A1 A strong capacity for timely repayment.			
AA+ AA	Very high credit quality. Very low expectation of credit risk. Indicate very strong capacity for timely payment of financial commitments. This capacity is not significantly vulnerable to foreseeable events.			A2	A2 A2 A2 A satisfactory capacity for timely repayment. This may be susceptible to adverse changes in business, economic, or financial conditions.		
AA-				A3		tity for timely repayment	
Α	High credit quality. Low expectation of credit risk. The capacity for timely payment of financial commitments is considered strong. This capacity may, nevertheless, be vulnerable to changes in circumstances or in economic conditions.			A4	A4 changes in business, economic, or financi The capacity for timely repayment is mor susceptible to adverse changes in business economic, or financial conditions. Liquidit		
A-					may no	t be sufficient.	
BBB BBB BBB-	Good credit quality. Currentl payment of financial comm	y a low expectation of credit risk. ' itments is considered adequate, bu omic conditions are more likely to i	t adverse changes in		A1+ AAA AA+ AA	term Rating A1 A2 A3 A	
BB+ BB	Moderate risk. Possibility of credit risk developing. There is a possibility of credit risk developing, particularly as a result of adverse economic or business changes over time; however, business or financial alternatives may be available to allow financial commitments to be met.			Long-term Rating	AA- A+ A-		
BB-				Ra	BBB+		
B +				E	BBB		
	_	margin of safety remains against of		-te	BBB-		
В	-	being met; however, capacity for c		ng	BB+		
_	contingent upon a sustai	ned, favorable business and econor	mic environment.	Γ	BB		
B-					BB-		
CCC	Very high credit risk. Sub	ostantial credit risk "CCC" Default	is a real possibility.		B +		
~~		l commitments is solely reliant upo			B		
CC	business or economic develop	pments. "CC" Rating indicates that	t default of some kind		B-		
C	appears proba	ble. "C" Ratings signal imminent d	lefault.		CCC		
С					cc		
D	Obligations are currently in default.		*The correlation shown is indicative and, in certa cases, may not hold.				
0	utlook (Stable, Positive,	Rating Watch Alerts to the	Suspension It is not	With	drawn A rating is	Harmonization	
	Negative, Developing) Indicates possibility of a rating change possible to update an			ithdrawn on a)	change in rating due		
the potential and direction of a subsequent to, or, in opinion due to lack		termination of rating		revision in applicat			
	over the intermediate term in	anticipation of some material	of requisite		date, b) the debt	methodology or	
resp	oonse to trends in economic	identifiable event with	information. Opinion		instrument is	underlying scale	
	and/or fundamental	indeterminable rating	should be resumed in		med, c) the rating		
	ness/financial conditions. It is	implications. But it does not	foreseeable future.		ins suspended for		
	necessarily a precursor to a	mean that a rating change is	However, if this		months, d) the		
	ng change. 'Stable' outlook	inevitable. A watch should be	does not happen	-	y/issuer defaults.,		
	ans a rating is not likely to	resolved within foreseeable	within six (6)		1 e) PACRA finds		
-	e. 'Positive' means it may be	future, but may continue if underlying circumstances are	months, the rating should be considered	-	practical to surveill pinion due to lack		
	ered. Where the trends have	not settled. Rating watch may	withdrawn.		of requisite		
	licting elements, the outlook	accompany rating outlook of			information.		
	be described as 'Developing'.	the respective opinion.					

Surveillance. Surveillance on a publicly disseminated rating opinion is carried out on an ongoing basis till it is formally suspended or withdrawn. A comprehensive surveillance of rating opinion is carried out at least once every six months. However, a rating opinion may be reviewed in the intervening period if it is necessitated by any material happening.

Note. This scale is applicable to the following methodology(s): Entities

- a) Broker Entity Rating
- b) Corporate Rating
- c) Financial Institution Rating
- d) Holding Company Rating
- e) Independent Power Producer Rating

Instruments

c) Sukuk Rating

b) Debt Instrument Rating

- f) Microfinance Institution Rating
- g) Non-Banking Finance Companies
- (NBFCs) Rating

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a) Basel III Compliant Debt Instrument Rating

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(1) Rating is just an opinion about the creditworthiness of the entity and does not constitute recommendation to buy, hold or sell any security of the entity rated or to buy, hold or sell the security rated, as the case may be | Chapter III; 14-3-(x)

2) Conflict of Interest

i. The Rating Team or any of their family members have no interest in this rating | Chapter III; 12-2-(j)

ii. PACRA, the analysts involved in the rating process and members of its rating committee, and their family members, do not have any conflict of interest relating to the rating done by them | Chapter III; 12-2-(e) & (k)

iii. The analyst is not a substantial shareholder of the customer being rated by PACRA [Annexure F; d-(ii)] Explanation: for the purpose of above clause, the term "family members" shall include only those family members who are dependent on the analyst and members of the rating committee

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(5) PACRA does not make proposals or recommendations regarding the activities of rated entities that could impact a credit rating of entity subject to rating | Chapter III; 10-7-(k)

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(7) PACRA uses due care in preparation of this Rating Report. Our information has been obtained from sources we consider to be reliable but its accuracy or completeness is not guaranteed. PACRA does not, in every instance, independently verifies or validates information received in the rating process or in preparing this Rating Report | Clause 11-(A)(p).

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(19) PACRA reviews all the outstanding ratings on semi-annual basis or as and when required by any creditor or upon the occurrence of such an event which requires to do so; | Chapter III | 18-(b)

(20) PACRA initiates immediate review of the outstanding rating upon becoming aware of any information that may reasonably be expected to result in downgrading of the rating; | Chapter III | 18-(c)

(21) PACRA engages with the issuer and the debt securities trustee, to remain updated on all information pertaining to the rating of the entity/instrument; | Chapter III | 18-(d)

Probability of Default

(22) PACRA's Rating Scale reflects the expectation of credit risk. The highest rating has the lowest relative likelihood of default (i.e, probability). PACRA's transition studies capture the historical performance behavior of a specific rating notch. Transition behavior of the assigned rating can be obtained from PACRA's Transition Study available at our website. (www.pacra.com). However, actual transition of rating may not follow the pattern observed in the past | Chapter III | 14-(f-VII)

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