



The Pakistan Credit Rating Agency Limited

## Rating Report

### Chanar Energy Limited

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#### Rating History

Dissemination Date	Long Term Rating	Short Term Rating	Outlook	Action	Rating Watch
28-Jan-2020	BBB-	A3	Stable	Initial	-

#### Rating Rationale and Key Rating Drivers

Chanar Energy Limited has a 22MW bagasse based power plant which is adding renewable energy to the national grid. The IPP model is designed to creating synergy and higher efficiency gains between IPP and sugar mill. The ratings reflect sustainable business profile of Chanar Energy emanating from the demand risk coverage under Power Purchase Agreement signed with CPPA-G and 'Bagasse supply and Steam Purchase Agreement' with Chanar Sugar Mills Limited, a related entity. Meanwhile, the Implementation Agreement provides sovereign guarantee for cashflows, given adherence to agreed performance benchmarks. Certain covenants have to be met for utilizing Short-term borrowing lines from banks which are a source of liquidity in case of delay in payments from power purchaser.

Bagasse is to be procured from Chanar Sugar Mills Limited, for which payment is contingent on meeting all cash commitments as per agreed waterfall.

Chanar Energy has project debt of PKR 2,200mln repayable till Feb 2029 in quarterly installments. The total tenor of the project debt is twelve years including grace period which is earlier of two years or COD. The leverage is slightly higher than planned, which was incurred to achieve higher efficiency in steam production. This would augur well for the company over the future period.

Sustained good financial discipline and upholding strong operational performance in line with agreed performance levels remain important. Accumulation of pending receivables would pose threat to the company's ability to remain solvent. However, the management ably supported by sponsors remains crucial to enable timely settlement of debt repayments. Availability of requisite quantum of bagasse both during the targeted season days and off season days is pivotal to the operations of the company and hence ratings.

#### Disclosure

<b>Name of Rated Entity</b>	Chanar Energy Limited
<b>Type of Relationship</b>	Solicited
<b>Purpose of the Rating</b>	Entity Rating
<b>Applicable Criteria</b>	Methodology   IPP(Jun-19),Methodology   Correlation Between Long-Term And Short-Term Rating Scale(Jun-19),Criteria   Rating Modifier(Jun-19)
<b>Related Research</b>	Sector Study   Power(Jan-19)
<b>Rating Analysts</b>	Saadat Mirza   saadat.mirza@pacra.com   +92-42-35869504

## The Pakistan Credit Rating Agency Limited

### Profile

**Plant** Chanar Energy Limited (CEL) has a co-generation bagasse based power plant with a gross generation capacity of 22MW (Net capacity: 20MW). The plant is capable of supplying both electricity and steam to the associated company, Chanar Sugar Mills Limited (CSML) during the season. The net exportable electricity to grid during season is ~14.5 MWh and during off season is ~20 MWh.

**Tariff** Chanar Energy's key source of earnings is the revenue generated through sale of electricity to the power purchaser, CPPA-G and associated company, CSML. The leveled upfront tariff decided by NEPRA is UScents/KWh 10.5601. The tariff is index with fuel price, PKR/US\$ exchange rate, Pakistan's CPI, US CPI and KIBOR. CEL will also sell steam to CSML.

**Return On Project** The dollar ROE of Chanar Energy is 17%.

### Ownership

**Ownership Structure** CEL's majority shareholding is with Mr. Javed Ahmad Kayani (60%). Other shares of the company are held by Ms. Atiya Kiyani (10%), Mr. Murtaza Feroze Kiyani (10%), Mr. Hamza Feroze Kiyani (10%), Ms. Tayyaba Kayani (5%) and Chanar Sugar Mills Limited (5%).

**Stability** Stability in the IPPs is drawn from the agreements signed between the company and power purchaser. However, sponsors association with Chanar Sugar Mills Limited will continue to provide comfort.

**Business Acumen** Chanar Group is engaged in the business of sugar mill and power sector. Mr Javed is a seasoned businessman. His numerous articles on sugar industry have appeared in leading newspapers like Business Recorder and daily DAWN.

**Financial Strength** The foundation of the group was laid with the establishment of Chanar Sugar Mill in 1990. There are 2 companies in the group and are owned by individuals of the chairman's family. Chanar Sugar Mills Limited continue to provide comfort.

### Governance

**Board Structure** CEL's four member board comprises of four family members of the Kayani family, Mr. Javed Ahmad Kayani, Ms. Atiya Kiyani (wife of Mr. Javed Ahmad Kayani), Mr. Murtaza Feroz Kiyani and Mr. Hamza Feroz Kiyani. Mr. Javed Ahmad Kayani, CEO of the company is also the Chairman of the Board.

**Members' Profile** Mr. Javed Ahmad Kayani is CEO of the group. He has been elected as Chairman of Pakistan Sugar Mills Association 'Punjab Zone' for the sessions 2002-2004, 2008-2010 and 2014-2016 and served as Chairman of Pakistan Sugar Mills Association 'Central Office' for the sessions 2010-2012 and 2016-2018. His numerous articles on sugar industry have appeared in leading newspapers like Business Recorder and daily DAWN. He has been a convener of sugar committees of the Lahore Chamber of Commerce & Industries.

**Board Effectiveness** For effective oversight of the matters of the company, board discussions are held regularly where important matters related to the company are discussed. Participation of all board members remained satisfactory during board meetings.

**Financial Transparency** EY Ford Rhodes is the external auditor of the company. Last year KPMG Taseer Hadi & Co. was the external auditor and they expressed an unqualified opinion on the company's financial statements as at 30 June 2018.

### Management

**Organizational Structure** IPPs are generally featured by a flat organizational structure, mainly comprising finance and technical staff.

**Management Team** Mr. Javed Kiyani is the CEO of the company carrying more than 30 years of experience in Sugar & Textile and Power Sectors. He is assisted by a team of experience professionals.

**Effectiveness** Chanar Energy's management effectiveness plays a significant role in empowering the organization through positive results, which has made decision making process systematic.

**Control Environment** Chanar Energy has an in-house MIS reporting system for monitoring operations and management reporting.

### Operational Risk

**Power Purchase Agreement** Chanar Energy's key source of earnings is the revenue generated through sale of electricity to the power purchaser, CPPA-G, and a related company. The Company, during the season, will receive energy and capacity payments if it is at the benchmark availability and is ready to provide electricity, even if no purchase order is placed by NTDC. During off-season, company will receive capacity payments if it produces electricity and remains available.

**Operation And Maintenance** Chanar Energy is handling the O&M function in-house. In this regard, it has built a well experienced O&M team as the Plant is adjacent to the Chanar Sugar Mills Limited (CSML), a related company.

**Resource Risk** Bagasse is the primary fuel of the co-generative plant. CSML and Chanar Energy has entered in to an agreement of supply of bagasse to the plant. CSML has a cane crushing capacity of 4,800 MT per day. Bagasse is to be procured from Chanar Sugar Mills Limited, for which payment is contingent on meeting all cash commitments as per agreed waterfall.

**Insurance Cover** CEL has significant insurance coverage for property damage and business interruption.

### Performance Risk

**Industry Dynamics** Pakistan total power generation is increasing on the back of new power projects under CPEC. Owing to newly installed plants, Pakistan's energy mix is shifting towards Solar/Wind/Gas/RLNG and coal from Furnace Oil and other expensive sources. During July - March FY2019, installed capacity of electricity reached 34,282 MW, which was 33,433 MW in corresponding period last year, thus, posting a growth of 2.5 percent. Although electricity generation varies due to availability of inputs and other constraints, the generation increased from 82,011 GWh to 84,680 GWh, posting a growth of 3.3 percent during the period under discussion.

**Generation** CEL has an installed capacity of 80,810 MWh (based on 4,236 hours). During FY19, company produced 8,474 MWh (FY17: Nil) of electricity, out of which 100% was provided to CPPA-G and none was purchased by CSML.

**Performance Benchmark** During FY19, the plant achieved its COD in February 2019. The plant's availability was ~14% (benchmark: 45%) and efficiency was 29.5% (benchmark: 24.5%) as company achieved COD in February 2019.

### Financial Risk

**Financing Structure Analysis** Chanar Energy's project-related debt is ~ 2,200mln repayable in quarterly installments. The total tenor of the project debt is twelve years including grace period which is earlier of two years or COD. The loan commenced from September 17, 2016 and COD was achieved on 15 February 2019. Project debt will be redeemed in 40 consecutive quarterly installments starting from May 2019 with the profit rate of 3-months KIBOR + 300bps. The capital structure of the project is 25% equity and 75% debt. Cost overruns have been funded by the sponsors. The company allowed debt by CPPA-G was PKR 1752mln whereas actual debt was PKR 2200mln. The difference of PKR 448mln is excess debt, which was incurred to achieve higher efficiency in steam production. This would augur well for the company over the future period.

**Liquidity Profile** At year end FY19, total receivables of the company stood at PKR 43mln (FY17: nil), as the company achieved COD in FY 19. Due to circular debt in power sector, IPPs have to manage their liquidity requirements from short-term borrowings.

**Working Capital Financing** The company achieved COD in February 2019 so the company does not have piling Trade Receivables at the year end. The company does not have any short term borrowing lines at 30 June 2019 which provides room for borrowing in time of need. Association with CSML provides comfort as well in terms of supply of bagasse for power generation.

**Cash Flow Analysis** The company has started operations during FY19. CEL has negotiated an acceptable generation tariff with CPPA-G and repayment behavior to CEL is averaging around 157 days.

**Capitalization** Chanar Energy's leveraging for FY19 stood at ~76% (FY18: 67.9%).



**Chanar Energy Limited**

*PKRmln*

<b>BALANCE SHEET</b>	<b>30-Jun-19</b>	<b>30-Jun-18</b>	<b>30-Jun-17</b>
	<b>FY19</b>	<b>FY18</b>	<b>FY17</b>
<b>Non-Current Assets</b>	<b>3,067</b>	<b>2,310</b>	<b>442</b>
Investments (Others)	-	-	-
<b>Current Assets</b>	<b>541</b>	<b>246</b>	<b>319</b>
Inventory	-	-	-
Trade Receivables	43	-	-
Other Current Assets	139	86	12
Cash & Bank Balances	359	160	307
<b>Total Assets</b>	<b>3,608</b>	<b>2,556</b>	<b>761</b>
<b>Debt</b>			
Short-term	-	-	-
Long-term (Incl. Current Maturity of long-term debt)	2,151	1,592	-
Other Short term liabilities (inclusive of trade payables)	768	212	9
Other Long term Liabilities	-	-	-
<b>Shareholder's Equity</b>	<b>689</b>	<b>752</b>	<b>752</b>
<b>Total Liabilities &amp; Equity</b>	<b>3,608</b>	<b>2,556</b>	<b>761</b>

**INCOME STATEMENT**

<b>Turnover</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
Gross Profit	18	-	-
Other Income	11	2	4
Financial Charges	(75)	(0)	(0)
<b>Net Income</b>	<b>(63)</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2</b>

**Cashflow Statement**

Free Cashflow from Operations (FCFO)	(47)	(63)	(10)
Net Cash changes in Working Capital	430	188	6
Net Cash from Operating Activities	346	68	(2)
Net Cash from Investing Activities	(757)	(1,840)	(350)
Net Cash from Financing Activities	611	1,625	653
Net Cash generated during the period	199	(147)	301

**Ratio Analysis**

<b>Performance</b>			
Turnover Growth	N/A	N/A	N/A
Gross Margin	17.9%	N/A	N/A
Net Margin	-63.5%	N/A	N/A
ROE	-9.2%	N/A	N/A
<b>Coverages</b>			
Debt Service Coverage (X) (FCFO/Gross Interest+CMLTD)	-0.2	-0.9	-90.6
Interest Coverage (X) (FCFO/Gross Interest)	-0.6	-520.8	-90.6
FCFO Pre-WC/Gross interest+CMLTD	-0.2	-0.9	-90.6
<b>Liquidity</b>			
Short Term Borrowings Coverage (Adjusted Quick Assets/Short Term E	N/A	N/A	N/A
Net Cash Cycle (Inventory Days + Receivable Days - Payable Days)	-1522.9	N/A	N/A
<b>Capital Structure</b> (Total Debt/Total Debt+Equity)	75.7%	67.9%	0.0%

**Chanar Energy Limited**

## Credit Rating Scale & Definitions

Credit rating reflects forward-looking opinion on credit worthiness of underlying entity or instrument; more specifically it covers relative ability to honor financial obligations. The primary factor being captured on the rating scale is relative likelihood of default.

Long Term Ratings		Short Term Ratings	
<b>AAA</b>	<b>Highest credit quality.</b> Lowest expectation of credit risk. Indicate exceptionally strong capacity for timely payment of financial commitments	<b>A1+</b>	The highest capacity for timely repayment.
<b>AA+</b> <b>AA</b> <b>AA-</b>	<b>Very high credit quality.</b> 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.	<b>A1</b>	A strong capacity for timely repayment.
<b>A+</b> <b>A</b> <b>A-</b>	<b>High credit quality.</b> 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.	<b>A2</b>	A satisfactory capacity for timely repayment. This may be susceptible to adverse changes in business, economic, or financial conditions.
<b>BBB+</b> <b>BBB</b> <b>BBB-</b>	<b>Good credit quality.</b> Currently a low expectation of credit risk. The capacity for timely payment of financial commitments is considered adequate, but adverse changes in circumstances and in economic conditions are more likely to impair this capacity.	<b>A3</b>	An adequate capacity for timely repayment. Such capacity is susceptible to adverse changes in business, economic, or financial conditions.
<b>BB+</b> <b>BB</b> <b>BB-</b>	<b>Moderate risk.</b> 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.	<b>B</b>	The capacity for timely repayment is more susceptible to adverse changes in business, economic, or financial conditions.
<b>B+</b> <b>B</b> <b>B-</b>	<b>High credit risk.</b> A limited margin of safety remains against credit risk. Financial commitments are currently being met; however, capacity for continued payment is contingent upon a sustained, favorable business and economic environment.	<b>C</b>	An inadequate capacity to ensure timely repayment.
<b>CCC</b> <b>CC</b> <b>C</b>	<b>Very high credit risk.</b> Substantial credit risk “CCC” Default is a real possibility. Capacity for meeting financial commitments is solely reliant upon sustained, favorable business or economic developments. “CC” Rating indicates that default of some kind appears probable. “C” Ratings signal imminent default.		
<b>D</b>	Obligations are currently in default.		



**Outlook (Stable, Positive, Negative, Developing)** Indicates the potential and direction of a rating over the intermediate term in response to trends in economic and/or fundamental business/financial conditions. It is not necessarily a precursor to a rating change. ‘Stable’ outlook means a rating is not likely to change. ‘Positive’ means it may be raised. ‘Negative’ means it may be lowered. Where the trends have conflicting elements, the outlook may be described as ‘Developing’.

**Rating Watch** Alerts to the possibility of a rating change subsequent to, or in anticipation of, a) some material identifiable event and/or b) deviation from expected trend. But it does not mean that a rating change is inevitable. A watch should be resolved within foreseeable future, but may continue if underlying circumstances are not settled. Rating Watch may accompany Outlook of the respective opinion.

**Suspension** It is not possible to update an opinion due to lack of requisite information. Opinion should be resumed in foreseeable future. However, if this does not happen within six (6) months, the rating should be considered withdrawn.

**Withdrawn** A rating is withdrawn on a) termination of rating mandate, b) cessation of underlying entity, c) the debt instrument is redeemed, d) the rating remains suspended for six months, e) the entity/issuer defaults, or/and f) PACRA finds it impractical to surveil the opinion due to lack of requisite information.

**Harmonization** A change in rating due to revision in applicable methodology or underlying scale.

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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)

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- 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)
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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.
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- (13) PACRA does not provide consultancy/advisory services or other services to any of its customers or to any of its customers' associated companies and associated undertakings that is being rated or has been rated by it during the preceding three years unless it has adequate mechanism in place ensuring that provision of such services does not lead to a conflict of interest situation with its rating activities; | Chapter III; 12-2-(d)
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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)

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(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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