



The Pakistan Credit Rating Agency Limited

## Rating Report

### Thar Energy Limited

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#### Rating History

Dissemination Date	Long Term Rating	Short Term Rating	Outlook	Action	Rating Watch
23-Sep-2021	A-	A2	Stable	Maintain	Yes
24-Sep-2020	A-	A2	Stable	Initial	Yes

#### Rating Rationale and Key Rating Drivers

The Hub Power Company Limited of Pakistan along with Fauji Fertilizer Company Limited, are setting up a 330MW coal power plant, under the umbrella of Thar Energy Limited (TEL). Both major shareholders collectively represent 90% shareholding, and have very strong credentials, as also reflected by their Entity Ratings (AA+). The financial strength and experience in the energy chain of the sponsoring companies is positive to the ratings, while the controlling interest lies with HUBCO. TEL has been awarded an upfront tariff, with the payments to be received from CPPA-G backed by the sovereign guarantee. China East Resource Import & Export Corporation and China Machinery Engineering Corporation are the EPC contractors; comfort is drawn that they have ~30 years of worldwide experience. Currently, project is exposed to completion risk, because ~74% construction work is completed till Aug-21. COD is delayed because of FME claim from the EPC contractors in wake of COVID-19 outbreak. However, TEL has received ~60% of total debt and injected ~70% of equity as of end-Aug 21 and management is confident to achieve the COD as per the revised plans. The Rating Watch signifies the uncertainty due to the FME claim and delay in RCOD.

EPC contractors have provided bank guarantees in form of performance bonds, subsequent to the COD warranty bonds will be issued. These bank guarantees provide additional cushion for the sustainable financial risk profile. Further, the company will maintain the Debt Service Reserve Account, providing coverage of six months on its Long Term Loans till maturity. Moreover, the operations of the plant are exposed to resource risk, because the Thar Block II is under construction but SECMC (coal supplier) has notified to TEL that they are confident of completing construction before the COD of TEL and will supply them the required coal.

The Company has signed Power Purchase Agreement (PPA) with CPPA-G and as per the PPA, in case of no demand from the power purchaser, CPPA-G shall be liable to pay the capacity payments at applicable tariff rates. The Government of Pakistan has given payment guarantee against dues from CPPA-G. The Company has adequate insurance coverage to cover the risk of business interruptions, marine & erection, startup-delay etc. Furthermore, external factors such as any adverse changes in the regulatory framework or prolonged delay in achieving COD may impact the ratings.

#### Disclosure

<b>Name of Rated Entity</b>	Thar Energy Limited
<b>Type of Relationship</b>	Solicited
<b>Purpose of the Rating</b>	Entity Rating
<b>Applicable Criteria</b>	Methodology   Independent Power Producer Rating(Jun-21),Criteria   Correlation Between Long-term & Short-term Rating Scales(Jun-21),Criteria   Rating Modifiers(Jun-21)
<b>Related Research</b>	Sector Study   Power(Jan-21)
<b>Rating Analysts</b>	Anam Waqas Ghayour   anam.waqas@pacra.com   +92-42-35869504

## The Pakistan Credit Rating Agency Limited

### Profile

**Plant** Thar Energy Limited (TEL) was duly organized and incorporated on 17th May, 2016. TEL is being developed on a Build-Own-Operate (“BOO”) basis and is an Independent Power Producer (“IPP”) of 330MW coal fired power plant.

**Tariff** TEL is awarded an upfront tariff for coal power projects by NEPRA of US\$8.5015/KWh. Tariff control period is 30 Years from the COD. The tariff is indexed to the Pakistan Rupee-US Dollar exchange rate and US and Pakistan CPI inflation. Principal and interest repayments, ROE, Insurance, Fixed and Variable O&M costs are part of the escalable (adjustable) component. Fuel price and all the taxes/levies are completely pass through to power purchaser.

**Return On Project** The return on equity (ROE) as per the tariff determination of the project is at 30.65%.

### Ownership

**Ownership Structure** TEL’s main sponsors are The Hub Power Company Limited (HUBCO), Fauji Fertilizer Company Limited and China Everbest Development International Limited. The HUBCO group has the controlling interest at 60%, Fauji Fertilizer at 30% and China Everbest Development has 10% ownership through CMEC (SPV) in TEL.

**Stability** Comfort is drawn from the association of company with HUBCO group and fauji fertilizer.

**Business Acumen** Sponsor groups have significant experience of development and operation of power projects, including coal-fired, natural gas, and various of renewable energies such as thermal, LNG, wind, solar, waste-to-energy, mine-mouth coal project (with integrated production of coal and power) and so on.

**Financial Strength** HUBCO has strong financial position. While, Fauji Fertilizer and CMEC financial strength is also good. Hence, the financial strength of the sponsors is considered strong.

### Governance

**Board Structure** TEL’s Board of Directors (BoD) comprises of seven members. Four members represent Hubco Group, while two represents Fauji Fertilizer Company Limited and 1 member represents CMEC. There is no independent director on the board.

**Members' Profile** Mr. Kamran Kamal has taken up the position of the Chairman of the TEL after the resignation of Mr. Khalid Mansoor and he has been associated with HUBCO for the last eight years.

**Board Effectiveness** The experiences of board will help guiding the management in developing effective operational and financial policies.

**Financial Transparency** A. F. Ferguson & Co Chartered Accountants are the external auditor of the company. The auditor has given an unqualified opinion on FY20 financial statements.

### Management

**Organizational Structure** IPPs are generally featured by a flat organizational structure, mainly comprising finance and technical staff, while the engineering, construction and operations of the plant are outsourced. However project company is overseeing EPC Contractors through renowned foreign independent engineer.

**Management Team** The management team is led by Mr. Saleemullah Memon, appointed as CEO.

**Effectiveness** The management of TEL is mostly engaged in the finance and company management related activities. The main operations and maintenance of the plant have been outsourced to Hub Power Services Limited (HPSL).

**Control Environment** The company maintains an adequate MIS which helps management to keep track of all operations and liaison with O&M operator.

### Completion Risk

**Engineering And Procurement** TEL has signed an Onshore Contract with China East Resource Import & Export Corporation and Offshore supply contract with China Machinery Engineering Corporation of ~USD 28.2mln and ~USD 258.8 mln respectively. China East Resource Import & Export Corporation is responsible for the overall management, coordination, and implementation of the project. However, due to the Lockdown in China (Hubei) in January-20 because of the COVID-19 pandemic, the EPC contractors have filed a Force Majeure Event (FME) Claim with TEL. TEL has also notified the same to Central Power Purchasing Agency (CPPA).

**Power Purchase Agreement** TEL is being developed on a Build-Own-Operate (“BOO”) basis and is an Independent Power Producer (“IPP”) PPA is with CPPA-G, and has tenure of 30 years.

**Pre-Commissioning Progress** TEL’s Onshore Supply and Service Agreement is with China East Resource Import & Export Corporation dated December 29, 2016. TEL’s Offshore Supply Agreement is with China Machinery Engineering Corporation dated December 29, 2016. As of July 2021, overall construction progress of the project stands at 74%.

**Performance Default Risk** Insurance is attained for material damage, third party liability, and delay in startup affecting the profits. EPC contractors will be liable to pay Liquidated Damages (LDs) as per the contract if benchmark performance ratio is not met or in the event that plant is not functional by the Required COD.

### Performance Risk

**Industry Dynamics** Pakistan has total coal reserves of 186bln tones. Pakistan total power generation is increasing on the back of new power projects under CPEC. As at Sep FY19, dependable generation capacity of electricity reached 34,523 MW, which was 32,574 MW in June FY2019, thus, posting a growth of 5.9 percent. In 2017 first coal-based power plant had come online in Sahiwal.

**Operation And Maintenance** The long term O&M contract of Thar Energy Limited is with Hub Power Service Limited (subsidiary company of HUBCO).

**Resource Risk** TEL will procure fuel required for plant operation through Coal Supply Agreement (CSA) with Sindh Engro Coal Mining Company (SECMC) for 30 years uninterrupted supply of coal, which has been signed between TEL and SECMC on May 13, 2017.

**Performance Benchmark** The required availability for Thar Energy Limited under the PPA is 85%. Meanwhile, the required efficiency of the plant is 37%.

### Financial Risk

**Financing Structure Analysis** The estimated cost of the project is USD 520mln. Debt financing constitutes 75% of the project cost, hence debt and equity stood at USD 390mln (75%) and USD 130mln (25%). Total project debt has been funded by a mix of foreign (66.67%) and local debt (33.33%). The foreign debt has been sponsored by Chinese lenders with the consortium led by CDB and China Minsheng Banking Corporation Limited. Foreign debt has the pricing of 6ML + 4.05% spread p.a. payable semi-annually. The local debt has been sponsored by Pakistani Banks with the consortium led by Bank Alfalah Limited including HBL, BAHF, NBP, FBL, SBL and Soneri Bank Limited. Local debt has the pricing of 3MK + 3.5% spread p.a. payable semi-annually. The principal repayment shall be made in 20 semi-annual payments.

**Liquidity Profile** TEL, in its off-take agreement with CPPA-G, will receive capacity payments given the plant meets contract availability, even if no purchase order is placed. In order to comfort the lenders, DSRA will be maintained.

**Working Capital Financing** Working Capital Lines will be procured once the company start its operations post Commercial Operation Date.

**Cash Flow Analysis** Free Cashflows from Financing Activities stood at PKR 1,1252mln at end-March 21. The company would have to make semi-annual principal repayments of debt, which also includes foreign debt. The company will maintain the Debt Service Reserve Account (DSRA), which will be equivalent to one semiannual payment (6 months).

**Capitalization** The debt to equity ratio stood at 69% at 9MFY21.



Thar Energy Limited (TEL) Power	Mar-21 9M	Jun-20 12M	Jun-19 12M	Jun-18 12M
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**A BALANCE SHEET**

1 Non-Current Assets	37,289	32,095	19,841	4,272
2 Investments	-	-	-	-
3 Related Party Exposure	90	64	23	-
4 Current Assets	670	1,225	1,673	128
<i>a Inventories</i>	-	-	-	-
<i>b Trade Receivables</i>	-	-	-	-
<b>5 Total Assets</b>	<b>38,049</b>	<b>33,383</b>	<b>21,537</b>	<b>4,400</b>
6 Current Liabilities	135	19,632	12,322	873
<i>a Trade Payables</i>	0	648	155	81
7 Borrowings	3,196	3,189	-	-
8 Related Party Exposure	22,965	-	-	-
9 Non-Current Liabilities	-	-	-	-
<b>10 Net Assets</b>	<b>11,753</b>	<b>10,563</b>	<b>9,214</b>	<b>3,527</b>
<b>11 Shareholders' Equity</b>	<b>11,753</b>	<b>10,563</b>	<b>9,214</b>	<b>3,527</b>

**B INCOME STATEMENT**

1 Sales	-	-	-	-
<i>a Cost of Good Sold</i>	-	-	-	-
<b>2 Gross Profit</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
<i>a Operating Expenses</i>	(39)	(104)	(116)	(101)
<b>3 Operating Profit</b>	<b>(39)</b>	<b>(104)</b>	<b>(116)</b>	<b>(101)</b>
<i>a Non Operating Income or (Expense)</i>	(22)	83	203	55
<b>4 Profit or (Loss) before Interest and Tax</b>	<b>(61)</b>	<b>(21)</b>	<b>87</b>	<b>(46)</b>
<i>a Total Finance Cost</i>	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)
<i>b Taxation</i>	(1)	(20)	(20)	(16)
<b>6 Net Income Or (Loss)</b>	<b>(62)</b>	<b>(42)</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>(63)</b>

**C CASH FLOW STATEMENT**

<i>a Free Cash Flows from Operations (FCFO)</i>	(57)	(88)	3	(113)
<i>b Net Cash from Operating Activities before Working Capital Changes</i>	(192)	(18)	73	(58)
<i>c Changes in Working Capital</i>	(188)	217	(180)	(52)
<b>1 Net Cash provided by Operating Activities</b>	<b>(379)</b>	<b>199</b>	<b>(107)</b>	<b>(110)</b>
<b>2 Net Cash (Used in) or Available From Investing Activities</b>	<b>(1,469)</b>	<b>(5,406)</b>	<b>(4,161)</b>	<b>(3,250)</b>
<b>3 Net Cash (Used in) or Available From Financing Activities</b>	<b>1,252</b>	<b>4,630</b>	<b>5,621</b>	<b>3,360</b>
<b>4 Net Cash generated or (Used) during the period</b>	<b>(596)</b>	<b>(576)</b>	<b>1,352</b>	<b>1</b>

**D RATIO ANALYSIS**

<b>1 Performance</b>				
<i>a Sales Growth (for the period)</i>	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
<i>b Gross Profit Margin</i>	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
<i>c Net Profit Margin</i>	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
<i>d Cash Conversion Efficiency (FCFO adjusted for Working Capital/Sales)</i>	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
<i>e Return on Equity [ Net Profit Margin * Asset Turnover * (Total Assets/Shareholders' Equity)]</i>	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
<b>2 Working Capital Management</b>				
<i>a Gross Working Capital (Average Days)</i>	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
<i>b Net Working Capital (Average Days)</i>	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
<i>c Current Ratio (Current Assets / Current Liabilities)</i>	5.0	0.1	0.1	0.1
<b>3 Coverages</b>				
<i>a EBITDA / Finance Cost</i>	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
<i>b FCFO / Finance Cost+CMLTB+Excess STB</i>	N/A	0.0	0.0	-0.2
<i>c Debt Payback (Total Borrowings+Excess STB) / (FCFO-Finance Cost)</i>	-346.2	-244.8	3405.8	-6.6
<b>4 Capital Structure</b>				
<i>a Total Borrowings / (Total Borrowings+Shareholders' Equity)</i>	69.0%	23.2%	0.0%	0.0%
<i>b Interest or Markup Payable (Days)</i>	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
<i>c Entity Average Borrowing Rate</i>	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%

**Credit Rating**

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.

Scale	Long-term Rating Definition
<b>AAA</b>	<b>Highest credit quality.</b> Lowest expectation of credit risk. Indicate exceptionally strong capacity for timely payment of financial commitments
<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>AA-</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>A-</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>BBB-</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>BB</b>	
<b>BB-</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>B-</b>	
<b>CCC</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>CC</b>	
<b>C</b>	
<b>D</b>	Obligations are currently in default.

Scale	Short-term Rating Definition
<b>A1+</b>	The highest capacity for timely repayment.
<b>A1</b>	A strong capacity for timely repayment.
<b>A2</b>	A satisfactory capacity for timely repayment. This may be susceptible to adverse changes in business, economic, or financial conditions.
<b>A3</b>	An adequate capacity for timely repayment. Such capacity is susceptible to adverse changes in business, economic, or financial conditions.
<b>A4</b>	The capacity for timely repayment is more susceptible to adverse changes in business, economic, or financial conditions. Liquidity may not be sufficient.



*\*The correlation shown is indicative and, in certain cases, may not hold.*

**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 some material identifiable event with indeterminable rating implications. 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 rating 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) the debt instrument is redeemed, c) the rating remains suspended for six months, d) the entity/issuer defaults., or/and e) 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.

**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):

<p><b>Entities</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) Broker Entity Rating</li> <li>b) Corporate Rating</li> <li>c) Financial Institution Rating</li> <li>d) Holding Company Rating</li> <li>e) Independent Power Producer Rating</li> <li>f) Microfinance Institution Rating</li> <li>g) Non-Banking Finance Companies (NBFCs) Rating</li> </ul>	<p><b>Instruments</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) Basel III Compliant Debt Instrument Rating</li> <li>b) Debt Instrument Rating</li> <li>c) Sukuk Rating</li> </ul>
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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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- 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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- (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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- (12) PACRA receives compensation from the entity being rated or any third party for the rating services it offers. The receipt of this compensation has no influence on PACRA's opinions or other analytical processes. In all instances, PACRA is committed to preserving the objectivity, integrity and independence of its ratings. Our relationship is governed by two distinct mandates i) rating mandate - signed with the entity being rated or issuer of the debt instrument, and fee mandate - signed with the payer, which can be different from the entity
- (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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- (18) PACRA monitors all the outstanding ratings continuously and any potential change therein due to any event associated with the issuer, the security arrangement, the industry etc., is disseminated to the market, immediately and in effective manner, after appropriate consultation with the entity/issuer; | Chapter III | 18-(a)
- (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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