

RATING REPORT

Premium Textile Mills Limited (PRET)

REPORT DATE:

July 18, 2022

RATING ANALYST:

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| RATING DETAILS | | | | |
|-----------------|---------------|------------|-----------------|------------|
| Rating Category | Latest Rating | | Previous Rating | |
| | Long-term | Short-term | Long-term | Short-term |
| Entity | A- | A-2 | A- | A-2 |
| Rating Outlook | Stable | | Stable | |
| Rating Date | July 18, 2022 | | June 18, 2021 | |
| Rating Action | Reaffirmed | | Maintained | |

COMPANY INFORMATION

Incorporated in 1987

External auditors: Rehman Sarfaraz Rahim Iqbal Rafiq
Chartered Accountants

Public Listed Company

Chairman: Mr. Mohammad Aslam

Key Shareholders (with stake 5% or more):

Chief Executive Officer: Mr. Abdul Kadir Haji Adam

Trustees of Abdul Kadir Adam Beneficiary – 45.5%

CDC – Trustee National Investment (UNIT) – 11.9%

Local – Individual – 11.6%

Rahmat Investment Company (Pvt.) Ltd – 6.5%

APPLICABLE METHODOLOGY(IES)

VIS Entity Rating Criteria - Industrial Corporates (Aug 2021)

<https://docs.vis.com.pk/docs/CorporateMethodology202108.pdf>

Premium Textile Mills Limited (PRET)

OVERVIEW OF THE INSTITUTION RATING RATIONALE

Premium Textile Mills Limited (PRET) was incorporated as a Public Limited Company in 1989. The shares of the Company are quoted on Pakistan Stock Exchange Limited. Financial Statements of the company for FY20 were audited by Rehman Sarfaraz Rahim Iqbal Rafiq Chartered Accountants.

Premium Textile Mills Limited (PRET) is part of the Premium Group of Companies which is involved in trading (Prudential Enterprises), auto parts (Techno Fabrik) and textile (PRET and Premium Knits) sectors. PRET is engaged in the manufacturing and sale of yarn to both local and export market. The manufacturing facility of the Company is located in Nooriabad. The power requirement of the production unit is met through internal generation while sanctioned load from K-Electric (KE) is available as a backup.

PRET has a number of value-added products in its portfolio, including injected slub (patterned yarn) as well as a customized polyester mix tailored to consumer specification. PRET’s yarn production count ranges from 8s to 36s. Based on assets installed, average count produced is around 22s.

| Product Portfolio |
|---|
| Carded / Cotton / Slub & Siro / Weaving |
| Blended / CVC / PC / CP |
| Carded / Cotton Mélange (Dyed) |
| Heather Grey |

Production Capacity and CAPEX

| | FY20 | FY21 | (9MFY22) |
|-----------------------------------|--------|--------|----------|
| Number of spindles installed | 81,660 | 85,538 | 89,016 |
| Number of spindles worked | 68,778 | 81,348 | 84,899 |
| Number of working days | | 364 | 270 |
| Number of shifts per day | | 3 | 3 |
| Installed capacity of yarn (Kgs.) | 33.6 | 33.34 | 24.99 |
| Actual production of yarn (Kgs.) | 28.7 | 31.43 | 25.812 |
| Capacity Utilization | 84% | 95% | 95% |

During FY21 and 9MFY22, the Company incurred capital expenditure of around Rs. 2.8b, which includes purchase of new machinery as well as BMR initiatives resulting in an enhanced production capacity and higher efficiency. The capex was financed entirely through LTFF, resulting in an increased total debt. As per the management additional drawdowns related to capex activity of around Rs. 1b are expected in 4QFY22. Total spindles have increased to 84,899 at the end of March 2022. .

During FY23, the Company expects to incur an additional capex of Rs. 1.5b for a sock manufacturing unit, which will come online by end-July’22.

Key Rating Drivers

Industry dynamics have been favorable for the spinning sector; however, price movements during FY23 will remain important

Cotton and yarn prices witnessed fluctuation on account of inflated demand after ease in COVID led slowdown as well as the supply chain crises across the globe. Yarn prices recorded an upward movement of 60% during FY21, while continuing the momentum in the current year. The rising prices trend was capitalized by the spinning sector as inventories were accumulated at lower costs, translating to higher margins. In the ongoing year, cotton prices, however, have started to incline and therefore sustainability of margins going forward remains uncertain.

Revenues witnessed significant growth in FY21 and 9MFY22.

| | FY20 | | FY21 | | 9MFY21 | | 9MFY22 | |
|-----------------------|-----------------|----------------|------------------|----------------|-----------------|----------------|------------------|----------------|
| | RUPEES (m) | Volume | RUPEES (m) | Volume | RUPEES (m) | Volume | RUPEES (m) | Volume |
| EXPORT SALES | 1,745.70 | 110,706 | 1,906.02 | 122,622 | 1,347.70 | 88,437 | 3,036.43 | 150,477 |
| INDIRECT EXPORT SALES | 6,796.23 | 395,359 | 9,280.47 | 462,310 | 6,797.13 | 355,807 | 11,111.62 | 395,722 |
| LOCAL SALES | 283.42 | 16,519 | 370.35 | 21,099 | 138.72 | 7,262 | 292.6 | 12,610 |
| TOTAL SALES | 8,825.35 | 522,584 | 11,556.84 | 606,031 | 8,283.55 | 451,506 | 14,440.65 | 558,812 |
| YoY Change | | | 31% | 16% | | | 74% | 24% |

The Company remains focused on export markets as the demand prospects remained favorable. Year over year, the Company recorded increase in revenues, driven primarily by higher yarn prices.. Going forward, on account of higher production capacity, sales volume is expected to increase. Price movement is also projected upwards on the back of higher projected commodity prices. While revenues are expected to remain upbeat on account of higher production capacities and higher prices, the risk of any global recession slowing down the export demand continues to persist.

Margins strengthened on account of inventory gains; however, increasing cotton prices may exert pressure on the same going forward

Following the global supply chain disruption, the company accumulated local cotton to hedge any delays in arrival of the imported raw material. Accumulation of low cost inventory in an inflationary environment provided uplift to the gross margins, which increased to 30.9% in 9MFY22 (FY21: 21.4%, FY20: 14%). Inventory gains are expected to continue into the first quarter of next fiscal year; however, sustainability of the same beyond that remains uncertain, given expected pressure on commodity prices. Nonetheless, it is noted that margins have remained relatively higher than peers.

While operating and net margins have remained strong in FY21 and ongoing year as a trickledown effect of higher gross margins, we expect some pressure going forward due to rising inflation and interest rates. Given higher gearing levels, net margins are expected to remain under pressure.

Liquidity indicators strengthened

The increasing trend of the Funds from Operations (FFO) gained further momentum, amounting to Rs. 5,362m in 9MFY22 (FY21: Rs. 1915m, FY20: 545m) on the back of strong profitability. FFO-to-total debt coverage consequently improved, despite high reliance on debt-based financing for the capex. Debt service coverage improved to 2.87x for FY21 (FY20: 1.76x). Current ratio also depicts improvement to 1.8x for 9MFY22 (FY21: 1.4x). Working capital cycle was extended due to inventory accumulation on fear of supply disruption. Aging of receivables remain satisfactory. Any credit push from the market is partially mitigated through shifting of sales against Inland LCs, which are subsequently discounted for cash flow generation. Overall, liquidity indicators remain strong; however, consistency in the same with remain important for the ratings going forward.

Capitalization indicators depict improvement. Further deleveraging expected.

The Company's debt profile remains high because of the ongoing capex. Total debt registered an increase of Rs. 3.2b in FY21 and 9M'22, which is further projected to increase by the year-end FY22 as a result of capex funding. However, the uptick in profitability has resulted in deleveraging of balance sheet, which is expected to continue going forward. Gearing and leverage ratios at end-9MFY22 stood at 1.48x (FY21: 2.33x, FY20: 3.03x) and 1.86x (FY21: 2.93x, FY20: 3.67x) respectively, exhibiting YoY improvement, but lagging behind the peer group. Improvement in capitalization indicators as per projected plans remains important for assigned level of ratings.

| FINANCIAL SUMMARY <i>(rupees in million)</i> | | | | | APPENDIX I |
|--|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|---------------|
| <u>BALANCE SHEET</u> | FY18 | FY19 | FY20 | FY21 | 9MFY22 |
| Fixed Assets | 2,791 | 3,313 | 4,208 | 6,788 | 7,074 |
| Stock-in-Trade | 1,453 | 2,501 | 3,193 | 3,666 | 5,914 |
| Trade Debts | 1,140 | 1,657 | 1,792 | 2,199 | 4,203 |
| Cash & Bank Balances | 36 | 13 | 36 | 94 | 227 |
| Total Assets | 5,670 | 7,866 | 9,555 | 13,256 | 18,289 |
| Trade and Other Payables | 706 | 649 | 867 | 945 | 1,309 |
| Long Term Debt | 1,447 | 1,661 | 2,557 | 4,760 | 5,060 |
| Total Debt | 3,085 | 4,717 | 6,210 | 7,858 | 9,454 |
| Total Equity (Tier 1) | 1,818 | 2,125 | 2,047 | 3,370 | 6,387 |
| Total Liabilities | 3,848 | 5,737 | 7,505 | 9,884 | 11,899 |
| Paid Up Capital | 62 | 62 | 62 | 62 | 62 |
| | | | | | |
| <u>INCOME STATEMENT</u> | FY18 | FY19 | FY20 | FY21 | 9MFY22 |
| Net Sales | 6,431 | 8,492 | 8,771 | 11,484 | 14,912 |
| Gross Profit | 717 | 1,204 | 1,224 | 2,454 | 4,615 |
| Operating Profit | 518 | 893 | 923 | 2,070 | 4,158 |
| Profit Before Tax | 328 | 531 | 270 | 1,504 | 3,786 |
| Profit After Tax | 345 | 462 | 181 | 1,386 | 3,633 |
| | | | | | |
| <u>RATIO ANALYSIS</u> | FY18 | FY19 | FY20 | FY21 | 9MFY22 |
| Gross Margin (%) | 11.2% | 14.2% | 14.0% | 21.4% | 30.9% |
| Net Margin (%) | 5.4% | 5.4% | 2.1% | 12.1% | 24.4% |
| Net Working Capital | 440.5 | 662.2 | 518.0 | 1,868.2 | 4,815.2 |
| Trade debts/Sales | 17.7% | 19.5% | 20.4% | 19.1% | 28.2% |
| FFO (Annualized) | 527.9 | 787.4 | 545.9 | 1,915.8 | N/A |
| FFO to Total Debt (%) | 17.1% | 16.7% | 8.8% | 24.4% | N/A |
| FFO to Long Term Debt (%) | 36.5% | 47.4% | 21.3% | 40.2% | N/A |
| Debt Servicing Coverage Ratio (x) | 2.99 | 3.00 | 1.76 | 2.87 | N/A |
| Current Ratio (x) | 1.2 | 1.2 | 1.1 | 1.4 | 1.8 |
| Stock + Trade Debts/STD | 158.3% | 136.0% | 136.5% | 189.3% | 230.3% |
| Gearing (x) | 1.70 | 2.22 | 3.03 | 2.33 | 1.48 |
| Leverage (x) | 2.12 | 2.70 | 3.67 | 2.93 | 1.86 |
| ROAA (%) | 6.6% | 6.8% | 2.1% | 10.9% | 23.0% |
| ROAE (%) | 20.5% | 23.4% | 8.7% | 49.1% | 74.5% |

ISSUE/ISSUER RATING SCALE & DEFINITIONS

Appendix II

Medium to Long-Term

AAA

Highest credit quality; the risk factors are negligible, being only slightly more than for risk-free Government of Pakistan's debt.

AA+, AA, AA-

High credit quality; Protection factors are strong. Risk is modest but may vary slightly from time to time because of economic conditions.

A+, A, A-

Good credit quality; Protection factors are adequate. Risk factors may vary with possible changes in the economy.

BBB+, BBB, BBB-

Adequate credit quality; Protection factors are reasonable and sufficient. Risk factors are considered variable if changes occur in the economy.

BB+, BB, BB-

Obligations deemed likely to be met. Protection factors are capable of weakening if changes occur in the economy. Overall quality may move up or down frequently within this category.

B+, B, B-

Obligations deemed less likely to be met. Protection factors are capable of fluctuating widely if changes occur in the economy. Overall quality may move up or down frequently within this category or into higher or lower rating grade.

CCC

Considerable uncertainty exists towards meeting the obligations. Protection factors are scarce and risk may be substantial.

CC

A high default risk

C

A very high default risk

D

Defaulted obligations

Short-Term

A-1+

Highest certainty of timely payment; Short-term liquidity, including internal operating factors and /or access to alternative sources of funds, is outstanding and safety is just below risk free Government of Pakistan's short-term obligations.

A-1

High certainty of timely payment; Liquidity factors are excellent and supported by good fundamental protection factors. Risk factors are minor.

A-2

Good certainty of timely payment. Liquidity factors and company fundamentals are sound. Access to capital markets is good. Risk factors are small.

A-3

Satisfactory liquidity and other protection factors qualify entities / issues as to investment grade. Risk factors are larger and subject to more variation. Nevertheless, timely payment is expected.

B

Speculative investment characteristics; Liquidity may not be sufficient to ensure timely payment of obligations.

C

Capacity for timely payment of obligations is doubtful.

Rating Watch: VIS places entities and issues on 'Rating Watch' when it deems that there are conditions present that necessitate re-evaluation of the assigned rating(s). Refer to our 'Criteria for Rating Watch' for details. www.vis.com.pk/images/criteria_watch.pdf

Rating Outlooks: The three outlooks 'Positive', 'Stable' and 'Negative' qualify the potential direction of the assigned rating(s). An outlook is not necessarily a precursor of a rating change. Refer to our 'Criteria for Rating Outlook' for details. www.vis.com.pk/images/criteria_outlook.pdf

(SO) Rating: A suffix (SO) is added to the ratings of 'structured' securities where the servicing of debt and related obligations is backed by some sort of financial assets and/or credit support from a third party to the transaction. The suffix (SO), abbreviated for 'structured obligation', denotes that the rating has been achieved on grounds of the structure backing the transaction that enhanced the credit quality of the securities and not on the basis of the credit quality of the issuing entity alone.

(blr) Rating: A suffix (blr) is added to the ratings of a particular banking facility obtained by the borrower from a financial institution. The suffix (blr), abbreviated for 'bank loan rating' denotes that the rating is based on the credit quality of the entity and security structure of the facility.

'p' Rating: A 'p' rating is assigned to entities, where the management has not requested a rating, however, agrees to provide informational support. A 'p' rating is shown with a 'p' subscript and is publicly disclosed. It is not modified by a plus (+) or a minus (-) sign which indicates relative standing within a rating category. Outlook is not assigned to these ratings. Refer to our 'Policy for Private Ratings' for details. www.vis.com.pk/images/policy_ratings.pdf

'SD' Rating: An 'SD' rating is assigned when VIS believes that the ratee has selectively defaulted on a specific issue or obligation but it will continue to meet its payment obligations on other issues or obligations in a timely manner.

| REGULATORY DISCLOSURES | | | | | Appendix III |
|---|---|----------------------------|-------------------|-----------------------|----------------------|
| Name of Rated Entity | Premium Textile Mills Limited | | | | |
| Sector | Textiles | | | | |
| Type of Relationship | Solicited | | | | |
| Purpose of Rating | Entity Rating | | | | |
| Rating History | Rating Date | Medium to Long Term | Short Term | Rating Outlook | Rating Action |
| | <u>RATING TYPE: ENTITY</u> | | | | |
| | 18-July-22 | A- | A-2 | Stable | Reaffirmed |
| | 18-June-21 | A- | A-2 | Stable | Maintained |
| | 27-Apr-20 | A- | A-2 | Rating Watch Negative | Maintained |
| | 24-Sep-19 | A- | A-2 | Stable | Upgrade |
| 19-Jul-18 | BBB+ | A-2 | Stable | Initial | |
| Instrument Structure | N/A | | | | |
| Statement by the Rating Team | VIS, the analysts involved in the rating process and members of its rating committee do not have any conflict of interest relating to the credit rating(s) mentioned herein. This rating is an opinion on credit quality only and is not a recommendation to buy or sell any securities. | | | | |
| Probability of Default | VIS' ratings opinions express ordinal ranking of risk, from strongest to weakest, within a universe of credit risk. Ratings are not intended as guarantees of credit quality or as exact measures of the probability that a particular issuer or particular debt issue will default. | | | | |
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| Due Diligence Meetings Conducted | Name | Designation | | Date | |
| | Mr. Yasin Siddik | Director | | 17-Jun-2022 | |
| | Mr. Iqbal Chappra | Company Secretary | | 17-Jun-2022 | |
| | Ms. Shenila Parekh | CFO | | 17-Jun-2022 | |