



The Pakistan Credit Rating Agency Limited

Rating Report

Hassan Ali Rice Export Company

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Rating History					
Dissemination Date	Long Term Rating	Short Term Rating	Outlook	Action	Rating Watch
13-Oct-2023	BBB+	A2	Stable	Maintain	-
13-Oct-2022	BBB+	A2	Stable	Upgrade	-
14-Oct-2021	BBB	A2	Stable	Maintain	-
14-Oct-2020	BBB	A2	Stable	Maintain	-
19-Dec-2019	BBB	A2	Stable	Maintain	-
27-Jun-2019	BBB	A2	Stable	Maintain	-
27-Dec-2018	BBB	A2	Stable	Maintain	-
27-Jun-2018	BBB	A2	Stable	Maintain	-
12-Jan-2018	BBB	A2	Stable	Initial	-

Rating Rationale and Key Rating Drivers

Rice is among the five major crops of Pakistan and is the second main staple food, after wheat. The segment contributes about 3.5% in agriculture value addition and 0.7% to GDP. Local consumption includes ~95% of basmati rice and ~5% non-basmati. During FY23, rice crop area decreased to ~3.2mln Hec (FY22: ~3.4mln Hec), reflecting a decrease of ~6%. Rice production decreased by ~17%, standing at ~7.4mln MT in FY23 (FY22: ~8.9mln MT). Floods during Aug-22 razed rice crops, causing an average crop loss of ~20-25%. New higher-yielding hybrid rice varieties, and improved agronomic practices are factors minimizing the production loss. Around ~4mln MT of rice is consumed locally, while, the remaining is exported. During FY23, Pakistan exports decreased to ~USD 2.1bln (FY22: ~USD 2.5bln). Thus, impacting the industry’s overall topline. However, rupee depreciation provided some cushion to the export players. Industry's overall margins and cashflows may become stretched. The industry poses a developing outlook for the ongoing year.

The ratings incorporate Hassan Ali Rice Export Company's strong presence in the rice export market, with a sizable business volume, and its overall governance principles. With a prominent domination in the market, Hassan Ali holds a strong position among the biggest rice exporters in the country, with customers spreading over multiple countries. During FY22, the Business observed substantial growth, wherein rupee devaluation also favored the topline. During FY22, the gross margin of the Business remained stable at ~6.1% (FY21: ~6.4%), where as net margins decline to ~0.5% (FY21: ~1%), this is due to high interest rate environment as well as tax implications. The capital structure of the Business is adequately leveraged at ~69% (FY21: ~66%), which is completely based on short term borrowings used for working capital management. The Business is a sole proprietorship concern so room for improvement in its governance structure continues to be significant.

The ratings are dependent upon the Business' ability to sustain its volumes, margins, and, in turn, profitability. Meanwhile, positive trade leverage to avoid asset-liability mismatch and continued adherence to sound financial discipline including debt servicing capacity remains imperative for ratings. Strengthening of governance structure will benefit the ratings.

Disclosure	
Name of Rated Entity	Hassan Ali Rice Export Company
Type of Relationship	Solicited
Purpose of the Rating	Entity Rating
Applicable Criteria	Methodology Corporate Rating(Jul-23),Methodology Correlation Between Long-term & Short-term Rating Scales(Jul-23),Methodology Rating Modifiers(Apr-23)
Related Research	Sector Study Rice(Oct-22)
Rating Analysts	Muhammad Zain Ayaz zain.ayaz@pacra.com +92-42-35869504

Profile

Legal Structure Hassan Ali Rice Export Company ('Hassan Ali' or 'the business') is a sole proprietorship, incorporated in 1994

Background Hashwani Group has been in trading business since 1960s. Previously, Hassan Ali & Cotton (Pvt.) Limited was engaged in cotton trading. Later, when local cotton crop trading viability suffered due to crop issues, the Group entered into rice trading and established Hassan Ali Rice Export Company. The Group's business portfolio spans across various sectors including commodity trading, textile, real estate, mining, processing and marketing of no. of minerals.

Operations Hassan Ali processes different grades of rice and exports to the international market. The business is one of the largest exporters of rice and is among the founding members of Rice Export Association (REAP). The business has entered into rice polishing by setting up rice polishing units at SITE Karachi. The Group's current total operational capacity of polishing ~450,000 MT of rice per annum. One mill, under the umbrella of Hassan Ali, has an installed capacity of ~ 72,000 MT per annum. While, the other mill has been set up utilizing the group concern, Hassan Ali Rice Export Co. Ltd. (previously known as Regent Textile Industries Ltd.), and has an annual capacity of ~378,000 MT per annum.

Ownership

Ownership Structure Hassan Ali is a sole proprietorship and is owned by Mr. Abdullah Akbar Ali Hashwani

Stability Ownership structure of the business is seen as stable as no changes in ownership are expected. The second generation is gradually being inducted in the business. However, transition to next generation remains to be seen

Business Acumen Mr. Abdullah Hashwani has been in the business arena for the past 44 years. He has two daughters and a younger son. Both the daughters have lately joined the business after completing their education and currently overseeing marketing operations. Hashwani Group is a well-known name in the Agriculture sector of Pakistan.

Financial Strength Hassan Ali is a stable business entity. The Sponsors have substantial financial strength to support the business, if needed.

Governance

Board Structure As a sole proprietorship, there exists no formal board structure in Hassan Ali

Members' Profile Mr. Abdullah Akbar Ali Hashwani who belongs to an entrepreneurial background, solely heads the overall operations. This implies a high degree of single man risk

Board Effectiveness Absence of formal governance framework poses significant risk to management decisions and lack of independent oversight.

Financial Transparency M/s. Daudally Lalani & Co. Chartered Accountants have been appointed as the auditors of Hassan Ali. The firm is QCR rated, however, is not on SBP panel of auditors. This bodes concern over the financial accuracy of the firm and its audit opinion. The firm has issued an unqualified opinion on Hassan Ali's financial statements for the year ended Jun-22.

Management

Organizational Structure Hassan Ali Rice has a lean but defined organizational structure. There are well-demarcated reporting lines and segregation of duties. There are five key functions reporting to GM and/or Director. These include: (i) Logistics, (ii) Marketing, (iii) Exports, (iv) Finance & Accounts, and (v) R&D.

Management Team The department heads are seasoned with relevant experience. They are associated with the Group / proprietary concern for long; hence possess in-depth knowledge of the business

Effectiveness The entire operational management and decision making is concentrated into the hands of Mr. Abdullah A. Hashwani, holding the position of Chief Executive / Director and is assisted by Mr. M. Munir Dandia who is designated as the General Manager

MIS The business has deployed an in-house ERP Solution since July 2014

Control Environment Although business KPIs are continuously monitored through regular reporting, a single line of management bodes control risk.

Business Risk

Industry Dynamics Rice is among the five major crops of Pakistan and is the second main staple food, after wheat. The segment contributes about 3.5% in agriculture value addition and 0.7% to GDP. Local consumption includes ~95% of basmati rice and ~5% non-basmati. During FY22, rice crop area increased to ~3.4mln Hec (FY21: ~3.3mln Hec), reflecting an increase of ~3%. Rice production increased by ~6%, standing at ~8.9mln MT in FY22 (FY21: ~8.4mln MT). New higher-yielding hybrid rice varieties, improved agronomic practices, and increased planting area, as farmers shift out of cotton, are factors driving the increased production. Around ~4mln MT of rice is consumed locally, while, the remaining is exported. During FY22, Pakistan exports increased to ~USD 2.5bln (FY21: ~USD 2bln). Going forward, 2022 floods are anticipated to cause ~12% loss to the forecasted rice production for FY23. The rupee depreciation is anticipated to compensate for the reduction in export volumes. However, with an increase in the policy rate and lately, in ERF rate, the interest cost is likely to be impacted. Cashflows and coverages of the industry may become stretched. Due to the current economic scenario, the outlook of the industry seems to be developing, going forward

Relative Position The product does not itself offer a lot of variation in terms of features, therefore, quality processing remains critical. Hassan Ali uses its international office and contacts to secure maximum orders during season. It was among the list of top 50 exporters of the country in FY22 with USD 134mln exports

Revenues Hassan Ali majorly generated revenue by rice processing and trading (~61%), followed by wheat and maize trading (~39%). During FY22, Hassan Ali's topline surged and stood at ~PKR 26.2bln (FY21: ~PKR 20.5bln). The surge was attributable to the increased price of rice in the export market. Moreover, as exports opened up post-Covid-19, more orders were received from Africa and China, the main export regions.

Margins During FY22, the gross profit improved and clocked in at ~PKR 1.6bln (FY21: ~PKR 1.3bln) owing to higher sales. However, gross margin dipped (FY22: ~6.1%, FY21: ~6.4%) on the back of higher cost of raw of raw materials. Similarly, the operating expenses margin plunged to ~2.0% (FY21: ~2.5%). The finance cost stood at ~PKR 151mln in FY22 (FY21: ~PKR 197mln). Resultantly, net profit margin dropped to ~0.5% in FY22 (FY21 ~1.%).

Sustainability Going forward, the management intends to enhance its business margins benefitting from lately converted associated concern for rice polishing. This while providing backward integration, would help in reducing its reliance on external suppliers for rice processing /polishing. Moreover, it is diversifying its product portfolio and planning towards organic solutions in the rice industry for the US/EU markets. Hassan Ali is also working with COFCO group-Thailand based on multiple projects around the globe. Moreover, the Business is planning to penetrate in the wheat segment.

Financial Risk

Working Capital Hassan Ali finances its working capital needs through the export refinance facility (ERF II), a performance-based facility by SBP. The cash conversion cycle of the business is linked to the rice seasonality element. During FY22, the net working capital days improved to 40 days (FY21: 71 days) on the back of the improved inventory cycle (FY22: 31 days, FY21: 50 days). Moreover, the business borrowing cushion against trade and total assets stood at (FY22: 99% and 98%, FY21: 12.5% and 25%).

Coverages During FY22, the FCFO reduced to ~PKR 153mln (FY21: PKR 402mln) However, the finance cost of the business decreased and stood at ~PKR 157mln in FY22 (FY21: ~PKR 197mln). Consequently, the interest coverage posted a dip at ~4.4x (FY21: 4.8x), though remaining strong.

Capitalization The Business has a highly leveraged Capital Structure. In FY22, the leveraging stood at ~69% (FY21: ~70%). Hassan Ali capital structure mainly comprises short term borrowings and equity. The equity (FY22: PKR 1.449bln, FY21: PKR 1.623bln) is supplemented by the unappropriated profit during the period. There is no long-term debt on the books of the Business at present, therefore, 100% debt comprises the short-term borrowings (FY22: PKR 3,259mln, FY21: PKR 3,870mln). The Business uses SBP's export refinance facility at concessionary rates to finance working capital requirement.



The Pakistan Credit Rating Agency Limited

Financial Summary

PKR mln

Hassan Ali Rice Export Company Rice	Jun-22 12M	Dec-21 6M	Jun-21 12M	Jun-20 12M
A BALANCE SHEET				
1 Non-Current Assets	228	185	115	111
2 Investments	-	460	-	5
3 Related Party Exposure	415	416	416	411
4 Current Assets	4,116	4,468	4,273	4,432
<i>a Inventories</i>	1,736	2,993	2,794	2,805
<i>b Trade Receivables</i>	444	874	808	600
5 Total Assets	4,759	5,529	4,804	4,958
6 Current Liabilities	50	36	83	95
<i>a Trade Payables</i>	22	20	49	71
7 Borrowings	3,259	3,870	3,118	3,306
8 Related Party Exposure	-	-	-	-
9 Non-Current Liabilities	-	-	-	-
10 Net Assets	1,449	1,623	1,603	1,557
11 Shareholders' Equity	1,449	1,623	1,603	1,557
B INCOME STATEMENT				
1 Sales	26,296	9,604	20,539	11,645
<i>a Cost of Good Sold</i>	(24,696)	(8,951)	(19,232)	(10,581)
2 Gross Profit	1,600	653	1,307	1,064
<i>a Operating Expenses</i>	(1,085)	(386)	(796)	(666)
3 Operating Profit	515	267	510	398
<i>a Non Operating Income or (Expense)</i>	36	5	23	72
4 Profit or (Loss) before Interest and Tax	551	272	534	470
<i>a Total Finance Cost</i>	(151)	(67)	(197)	(146)
<i>b Taxation</i>	(257)	(97)	(142)	(153)
6 Net Income Or (Loss)	143	108	196	171
C CASH FLOW STATEMENT				
<i>a Free Cash Flows from Operations (FCFO)</i>	153	180	402	326
<i>b Net Cash from Operating Activities before Working Capital Changes</i>	153	113	206	180
<i>c Changes in Working Capital</i>	1,386	(704)	77	325
1 Net Cash provided by Operating Activities	1,539	(591)	283	505
2 Net Cash (Used in) or Available From Investing Activities	(123)	(460)	(5)	245
3 Net Cash (Used in) or Available From Financing Activities	(298)	(512)	(188)	(467)
4 Net Cash generated or (Used) during the period	1,118	(1,563)	90	283
D RATIO ANALYSIS				
1 Performance				
<i>a Sales Growth (for the period)</i>	28.0%	-6.5%	76.4%	-37.5%
<i>b Gross Profit Margin</i>	6.1%	6.8%	6.4%	9.1%
<i>c Net Profit Margin</i>	0.5%	1.1%	1.0%	1.5%
<i>d Cash Conversion Efficiency (FCFO adjusted for Working Capital/Sales)</i>	5.9%	-5.5%	2.3%	5.6%
<i>e Return on Equity [Net Profit Margin * Asset Turnover * (Total Assets/SI)</i>	9.4%	13.4%	12.4%	11.2%
2 Working Capital Management				
<i>a Gross Working Capital (Average Days)</i>	40	71	62	101
<i>b Net Working Capital (Average Days)</i>	40	70	61	95
<i>c Current Ratio (Current Assets / Current Liabilities)</i>	81.9	124.3	51.3	46.6
3 Coverages				
<i>a EBITDA / Finance Cost</i>	4.4	7.1	4.8	6.1
<i>b FCFO / Finance Cost+CMLTB+Excess STB</i>	0.0	4.6	3.5	4.2
<i>c Debt Payback (Total Borrowings+Excess STB) / (FCFO-Finance Cost)</i>	55.4	0.0	0.0	0.0
4 Capital Structure				
<i>a Total Borrowings / (Total Borrowings+Shareholders' Equity)</i>	69.2%	70.4%	66.0%	68.0%
<i>b Interest or Markup Payable (Days)</i>	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
<i>c Entity Average Borrowing Rate</i>	2.8%	2.1%	3.2%	2.3%

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
AAA	Highest credit quality. Lowest expectation of credit risk. Indicate exceptionally strong capacity for timely payment of financial commitments
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.
AA-	
A+	
A	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.
A-	
BBB+	
BBB	Good credit quality. 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.
BBB-	
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.
BB-	
B+	
B	High credit risk. 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-	
CCC	
CC	Very high credit risk. 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.
C	
D	Obligations are currently in default.

Scale	Short-term Rating Definition
A1+	The highest capacity for timely repayment.
A1	A strong capacity for timely repayment.
A2	A satisfactory capacity for timely repayment. This may be susceptible to adverse changes in business, economic, or financial conditions.
A3	An adequate capacity for timely repayment. Such capacity is susceptible to adverse changes in business, economic, or financial conditions.
A4	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):

- a) Broker Entity Rating
- b) Corporate Rating
- c) Debt Instrument Rating
- d) Financial Institution Rating
- e) Holding Company Rating
- f) Independent Power Producer Rating
- g) Microfinance Institution Rating
- h) Non-Banking Finance Companies 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)

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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)

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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(4) PACRA does not disclose or discuss with outside parties or make improper use of the non-public information which has come to its knowledge during business relationship with the customer | Chapter III; 10-7-(d)

(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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(6) PACRA fulfills its obligations in a fair, efficient, transparent and ethical manner and renders high standards of services in performing its functions and obligations; | Chapter III; 11-A-(a)

(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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(9) PACRA ensures before commencement of the rating process that an analyst or employee has not had a recent employment or other significant business or personal relationship with the rated entity that may cause or may be perceived as causing a conflict of interest; | Chapter III; 11-A-(r)

(10) PACRA maintains principal of integrity in seeking rating business | Chapter III; 11-A-(u)

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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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(15) PACRA ensures that the rating assigned to an entity or instrument is not be affected by the existence of a business relationship between PACRA and the entity or any other party, or the non-existence of such a relationship | Chapter III; 12-2-(i)

(16) PACRA ensures that the analysts or any of their family members shall not buy or sell or engage in any transaction in any security which falls in the analyst's area of primary analytical responsibility. This clause shall, however, not be applicable on investment in securities through collective investment schemes. | Chapter III; 12-2-(l)

(17) PACRA has established policies and procedure governing investments and trading in securities by its employees and for monitoring the same to prevent insider trading, market manipulation or any other market abuse | Chapter III; 11-B-(g)

Monitoring and review

(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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