

The Pakistan Credit Rating Agency Limited

Rating Report

EcoPack Limited

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Rating History							
Dissemination Date	Long Term Rating	Short Term Rating	Outlook	Action	Rating Watch		
10-Aug-2022	BBB	A2	Stable	Initial	1		
29-Apr-2022	-	-	-	Suspended	-		
30-Apr-2021	BBB+	A2	Negative	Maintain	Yes		
07-May-2020	BBB+	A2	Negative	Maintain	Yes		
06-Nov-2019	BBB+	A2	Stable	Maintain	-		
07-May-2019	BBB+	A2	Stable	Maintain	-		
05-Nov-2018	BBB+	A2	Stable	Initial	-		

Rating Rationale and Key Rating Drivers

The ratings reflect EcoPack's established position in the PET preform and PET bottle segment, sound governance, and experienced management team associated with the EcoPack for a long. The market share in PET preform and PET bottle segments is 10% and 29% respectively and its strategic location is in the Central region. The PET packaging sector mostly derives its demand from water bottles, Carbonated Soft Drink (CSD) industry, pharma, and other consumables. The industry is exposed to seasonality as beverages demand remains higher in the summer months and the M/O Holy Ramazan. On the other hand, increased PET resin prices due to increasing crude oil prices internationally also have some pressure on margins, though some respite is being witnessed now. Considering the high demand, during 9MFY22 the utilization level remained on the higher side Blowing ~56% and Injection ~63% (SPLY Blowing ~40% and Injection ~58%).

On the financial profile, Consistent growth in sales and higher margins have been seen during 9MFY22. The top line of the Company has increased by 24%, the major contribution is made by PET bottle 51% followed by PET preform 49%. The profit after tax of the Company has increased by 30%. Resultantly, the cash flows have also been improved by 8%. Assessment of financial risk profile incorporates improving liquidity indicators. However, leverage indicators continue to remain elevated on account of higher utilization of short-term borrowing for funding working capital requirements. The local procurement of the raw material (PET resin) relieved the Company from any supply chain issues and also some savings in cost terms during critical times. Going forward, the impact of higher finance costs & overheads on profitability is expected to be offset by an improvement in margins and an increase in the top line. The sponsor's business acumen and strong connections bode well for the rating.

The ratings are dependent upon the management's ability to improve margins while sustaining its market share. Prudent management of the working capital, and maintaining sufficient cash flows and coverages are imperative for the ratings. Any significant decrease in margins and coverages will impact the ratings.

Disclosure				
Name of Rated Entity	EcoPack Limited			
Type of Relationship	Solicited			
Purpose of the Rating	Entity Rating			
Applicable Criteria	Methodology Corporate Rating(Jun-22),Methodology Correlation Between Long-term & Short-term Rating Scales(Jun-22),Mehtodology Rating Modifiers(Jun-22)			
Related Research	Sector Study Paper and Packaging(Nov-21)			
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The Pakistan Credit Rating Agency Limited

Paper and Packaging

Profile

Legal Structure EcoPack Limited (EcoPack or 'the Company') was incorporated as a Public Limited Company in 1992 and is listed on the Pakistan Stock Exchange.

Background The Company started commercial production in 1993. Over the years, the Company enhanced its production capacity of both PET Preforms and Bottles. EcoPack was the first company to introduce PET bottle for Carbonated Soft Drink (CSD) industry. The Company also successfully introduced the first 500ml bottle in the Pakistani market. In 2008, the Company consolidated its production units in Hattar.

Operations The Company has two product lines, namely i) PET Preforms, and ii) PET Bottles. The production capacities of PET preforms division and bottling division are 797mln and 327mln units per annum, respectively. The production facility of EcoPack is located in Hattar Industrial Area, KPK, while its head office is in Rawalpindi.

Ownership

Ownership Structure Majority of EcoPack's ownership resides with the sponsors through Jamil family (17%). Mr. Hussain Jamil holding 17.2% stake in the Company is the single largest stakeholder. Other family acquaintances holds 55% of stake of the Company. The remaining holding is with general public. Free Float of the Company is 80%.

Stability Ownership of the business is seen as stable as the major ownership vests with Jamil family.

Business Acumen Jamil family has been associated with the plastic packaging business since 1969 and is well versed with dynamics of the industry. Their acumen of the industry is reflected in EcoPack's growth over the decades as it became one of the leading players in the industry.

Financial Strength EcoPack is a stable business entity. The Sponsors have adequate financial strength to support the Company in case need arises.

Governance

Board Structure EcoPack's BoD comprises seven members board, with two independent Directors, one Executive Director& four Non-Executive Directors. Apt size of the Board, presence of independent oversight and a female director indicates well framed governance structure in compliance with Code of Corporate Governance.

Members' Profile The BoD members have diversified skill mix both in terms of qualification and expertise. The board's Chairman, Mr. Amar Zafar Khan, is a Chartered Accountant having over 30 years of multi-functional experience at international financial institutions. The executive directors have strong knowledge of the plastic industry, which bodes well for the governance.

Board Effectiveness The Board met five times during FY22 to discharge its duties, with majority members attending all meetings. The Board ensures effective governance through two committees, namely i) Audit Committee, and ii) Human Resource and Remuneration Committee. Both committees are chaired by Independent Directors.

Financial Transparency To ensure operational efficiency, the Company has set up an internal audit function. The Audit Committee reviews the financial statements and ensures that the accounts fairly represent the financial position of the Company. It also ensures the effectiveness of internal controls. EcoPack's external auditors, M/s A.F. Ferguson & Co, have expressed an unqualified opinion on the financial reports for FY21.

Managemen

Organizational Structure EcoPack's production function is divided into two divisions, namely i) PET Preforms, and ii) PET Bottles. Each division is headed by its respective Divisional Head, who reports to Director Technical and Commercial. All functional Heads report to the Company's COO. However, finance and accounts function reports to the Company's CFO. The CFO and COO report to the CEO.

Management Team The Company's CEO, Mr. Hussain Jamil, has been associated with the Company since its inception. He is a seasoned businessman and carries over 40 years of experience. All senior management has long association with the Company. Mr Raza Chinoy is the COO of the Company. He is associated with company since 2006. Mr Ali Adil is CFO of the Company and associated with the Company since 2003.

Effectiveness Cross-functional management committees increase efficiency as they assist in inter-departmental coordination. EcoPack has two functional committees, which increases management effectiveness. The committees are (a) Waste Sale Committee: To look after the waste sales related matters headed by Director C&T (b) SAP Steering Committee: To look after the ERP related matters headed by CFO.

MIS The Company uses SAP ERP to manage flow of information. EcoPack's Plant, Head Office, and Regional Offices are all connected through this ERP system. The SAP is capable of generating various reports, which are submitted to the management for monitoring purposes.

Control Environment To ensure operational efficiency, the Company has outsourced the internal audit function to M/S BDO Ebrahim & Co. who are considered suitably qualified for it. The internal audit function reports to the audit committee. EcoPack has setup a Quality Control and Assurance department that conducts regular inspections to ensure product quality.

Business Risk

Industry Dynamics The industry is seasonal in nature with summer season having the greatest demand. Strong consumer demand for beverages remains pivotal to the overall packaging industry's growth. The industry is indirectly exposed to PKR/USD depreciation as the raw material manufacturing is directly linked with the crude oil prices. Going Forward, increasing interest rate coupled with volatility in the exchange rate may further impact the profitability of the industry.

Relative Position EcoPack holds a moderate market share of ~10% in the Preform segment, whereas in the Bottle segment, the Company has a market share of ~29%. Gatron/Novatex is the major supplier of PET resin.

Revenues EcoPack generates revenue from two divisions, namely i) PET Preforms (Injection) Division and ii) PET Bottling (Blowing) Division. During 3QFY22, PET preforms division constituted 49% of the overall sales mix. EcoPack generates 26% of its revenue from northern region of the country during 3QFY22, where majority of the beverage plants and companies are located. The Company has shifted its sales mix from the North region towards the Central region which constitutes 74% of sales revenue during 3QFY22. The Company's top ten customers comprise ~87% of the total revenue, showing high concentration.

Margins During 3QFY22, gross margin stood at 8.4% (3QFY21:10% & FY21:9.8%) as gross profit clocked in at PKR 241mln (3QFY21: PKR 200mln & FY21: PKR303mln). The gross profit margin reduced as compared to last year's corresponding period was due to the increase in the cost of sales. An increase in the cost of sales results from high raw material prices and fluctuation in the exchange rate. The operating margin stood at 4.9% during 3QFY22 (3QFY21: 5.3% & FY21: 5.7%) due to the increase in the operating expenses during the period. The Company's net profit increased to PKR~45mln during 3QFY22 from PKR~13mln during the last corresponding period (FY21: PKR~46mln) and the net margin stood at 1.6% from 0.7% (FY21: 1.5%) due to trickledown effect of operating margin during the period.

Sustainability The Company has incurred capital expenditure of PKR 48mln in FY20 for manufacturing light weight preforms which will be helpful for maintaining competitive advantage in high cost environment and improving margins.

Financial Risk

Working Capital EcoPack's working capital management is supported through short-term running finance facility. During 3QFY22, the Company's gross working capital days decreased to 71days from 88 days during 3QFY21(FY21: 62days). This was due to decrease in receivable days and favorable payment terms. Additionally, net working capital days increased to 57 days from 55 days during the corresponding period. The short term borrowings has increased to PKR~889mln during 3QFY22 from PKR~585mln during FY21.

Coverages During 3QFY22, the Company's free cash flows increased and stood at PKR 194 mln (3QFY21: PKR 168 mln & FY21: 240mln). Finance costs of the Company increased substantially to PKR~78mln during 3QFY22 (3QFY21: PKR 62mln, & FY21: PKR 90mln) due to an increase in total borrowings i-e PKR~1,273mln (3QFY21: PKR 1,184mln, & FY21: PKR 1007mln). As a result, the interest coverage ratio also decreased during 3QFY22 at 3.2x(3QFY21: 3.4x & FY21: 3.7x) and the debt coverage ratio stood at 0.7x during the period (3QFY21: 0.8x & FY21: 0.8x). This is due to the increase in finance costs and borrowings. However, this situation is expected to improve in the third and fourth quarters as the demand picks up and beverage companies started to build inventories for the full peak summer season.

Capitalization EcoPack has a moderate to high leveraged capital structure. During 3QFY22, the leveraging maintained at 57% on YOY basis (FY21: 54%). The short term borrowings comprises 70% of total borrowings during the period. Long term debt showed an decrease of PKR~199mln from PKR~249mln.

EcoPack Limited
Aug-22
Rating Report
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The Pakistan Credit Rating Agency Limited				PKR mli
Ecopack Ltd	Mar-22	Jun-21	Jun-20	Jun-19
Paper&Packaging	9M	12M	12M	12M
BALANCE SHEET				
1 Non-Current Assets	1,465	1,354	1,426	1,463
2 Investments	-	7	-	-
3 Related Party Exposure	-	-	-	-
4 Current Assets	1,124	780	729	1,103
a Inventories	437	375	236	325
b Trade Receivables	461	228	215	40.
5 Total Assets	2,590	2,142	2,155	2,560
6 Current Liabilities	301	229	247	23
a Trade Payables	172	130	161	13:
7 Borrowings	1,273	1,007	869	1,138
8 Related Party Exposure	- 42	-	225	-
9 Non-Current Liabilities	43	56	235	290
10 Net Assets	974 974	850	805	90'
11 Shareholders' Equity	9/4	850	805	90*
B INCOME STATEMENT				
1 Sales	2,877	3,101	3,054	4,075
a Cost of Good Sold	(2,635)	(2,798)	(2,906)	(3,689
2 Gross Profit	241	303	148	386
a Operating Expenses	(101)	(127)	(124)	(13:
3 Operating Profit	140	176	24	254
a Non Operating Income or (Expense)	(5)	(17)	(12)	(1:
4 Profit or (Loss) before Interest and Tax	136	159	12	230
a Total Finance Cost b Taxation	(80)	(93)	(157)	(12)
6 Net Income Or (Loss)	(10)	(20)	(104)	(34 75
- Net income of (Loss)	43	40	(104)	13
C CASH FLOW STATEMENT	104	240	120	20
a Free Cash Flows from Operations (FCFO)	194	240	128	362
b Net Cash from Operating Activities before Working Capital Changes	142	169	19	29.
c Changes in Working Capital	(261)	(204)	420	(22
1 Net Cash provided by Operating Activities 2 Net Cash (Head is) on Appliable From Languaging Activities	(120)	(35)	439	7(10)
2 Net Cash (Used in) or Available From Investing Activities 3 Net Cash (Used in) or Available From Financing Activities	(75) 143	(78) 162	(98)	(19)
3 Net Cash (Used in) or Available From Financing Activities 4 Net Cash generated or (Used) during the period	(52)	49	(383)	7 (4
	· /		· /	`
) RATIO ANALYSIS 1 Performance				
a Sales Growth (for the period)	23.7%	1.5%	-25.1%	23.0%
b Gross Profit Margin	8.4%	9.8%	4.8%	9.5%
c Net Profit Margin	1.6%	1.5%	-3.4%	1.8%
d Cash Conversion Efficiency (FCFO adjusted for Working Capital/Sales)	-2.3%	1.1%	17.9%	3.4%
e Return on Equity [Net Profit Margin * Asset Turnover * (Total Assets/Sh	6.7%	5.6%	-12.1%	8.4%
2 Working Capital Management				
a Gross Working Capital (Average Days)	71	62	70	63
b Net Working Capital (Average Days)	57	45	53	47
c Current Ratio (Current Assets / Current Liabilities)	3.7	3.4	3.0	4.8
3 Coverages				• 0
a EBITDA / Finance Cost	3.2	3.7	1.3	3.8
b FCFO / Finance Cost+CMLTB+Excess STB	0.7	0.8	0.5	1.4
c Debt Payback (Total Borrowings+Excess STB) / (FCFO-Finance Cost) 4 Capital Structure	2.9	3.0	-18.7	1.6
a Total Borrowings / (Total Borrowings+Shareholders' Equity)	56.7%	54.2%	51.9%	55.6%
h Interest or Markun Payable (Days)	62.0	54.3	11.6	86.8

62.0 9.2%

 $b \ \ \textit{Interest or Markup Payable (Days)}$ c Entity Average Borrowing Rate

54.3 9.2%

11.6 13.9%

86.8 10.9%

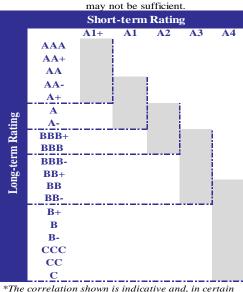


Credit Rating

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.

	Long-term Rating		
Scale	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+			
ввв	Good credit quality. Currently a low expectation of credit risk. The capacity for ti payment of financial commitments is considered adequate, but adverse changes circumstances and in economic conditions are more likely to impair this capacity		
BBB-			
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;		
BB	however, business or financial alternatives may be available to allow financial commitments to be met.		
BB-	communents to be met.		
B+			
В	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-	contingent upon a sustained, ravorable business and economic environment.		
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		
\mathbf{C}	appears probable. "C" Ratings signal imminent default.		
D	Obligations are currently in default.		

Short-term Rating Definition Scale The highest capacity for timely repayment. **A1**+ A strong capacity for timely $\mathbf{A1}$ repayment. A satisfactory capacity for timely repayment. This may be susceptible to **A2** adverse changes in business, economic, or financial conditions An adequate capacity for timely repayment. **A3** Such capacity is susceptible to adverse changes in business, economic, or financial The capacity for timely repayment is more susceptible to adverse changes in business, economic, or financial conditions. Liquidity



*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 surveill 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):

Entities

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

(NBFCs) Rating

Instruments

- a) Basel III Compliant Debt Instrument Rating
- b) Debt Instrument Rating
- c) Sukuk Rating

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Regulatory and Supplementary Disclosure

(Credit Rating Companies Regulations, 2016)

Rating Team Statements

(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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- (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)

Conduct of Business

- (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).
- (8) PACRA prohibits its employees and analysts from soliciting money, gifts or favors from anyone with whom PACRA conducts business | Chapter III; 11-A-(q)
- (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)
- (11) PACRA promptly investigates, in the event of a misconduct or a breach of the policies, procedures and controls, and takes appropriate steps to rectify any weaknesses to prevent any recurrence along with suitable punitive action against the responsible employee(s) | Chapter III; 11-B-(m)

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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)
- (14) PACRA discloses that no shareholder directly or indirectly holding 10% or more of the share capital of PACRA also holds directly or indirectly 10% or more of the share capital of the entity which is subject to rating or the entity which issued the instrument subject to rating by PACRA; | Reference Chapter III; 12-2-(f)
- (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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