



The Pakistan Credit Rating Agency Limited

**Rating Report**

**Liberty Wind Power 2 Limited**

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Rating History					
Dissemination Date	Long Term Rating	Short Term Rating	Outlook	Action	Rating Watch
20-Feb-2024	A	A2	Stable	Maintain	-
01-Mar-2023	A	A2	Stable	Upgrade	-
04-Mar-2022	A-	A2	Stable	Maintain	-
04-Mar-2021	A-	A2	Stable	Initial	-

**Rating Rationale and Key Rating Drivers**

Liberty Mills Limited has set up a 50MW wind power plant “Liberty Wind Power 2 Limited” (LWP2) in Jhimpir, District Thatta, Sindh. LWP2 is awarded a cost-plus tariff, with the payments to be received from power purchaser backed by the sovereign guarantee. The plant successfully achieved its Commercial Operations (COD) on May 27th, 2022 and has been supplying electricity to the national grid since then. The Company operates in the regulated power sector. Comfort is drawn from entity’s group association, having strong financial backing. Hydrochina International Engineering Company Limited & Hangzhou Huachen Electric Power Control Company were the EPC contractors for the project and shall also remain its O&M operators for the first two years after COD. The O&M contractor is responsible for maintaining the operational benchmarks (Availability: 97%, Capacity: 38%). The company maintains the Debt Service Reserve Account (DSRA), which is backed by 6 months SBLCs, in total providing coverage of six months on its financial obligations till maturity. Foreign and local components of loan have a maturity of 13 and 10 years respectively with quarterly repayments started from Sep, 22. The Company has made timely repayments of its due quarterly instalments till date. The project revenues and cash flows remain exposed to wind risk due to seasonal variation in the wind speed which may affect electricity generation, and ultimately cash flows may face seasonality. However, historical wind speeds provide comfort that LWP2 would be able to generate enough cash flows to keep its financial risk manageable. FCFO’s for June’23 stood at PKR 1,555 million while total receivables were recorded at PKR 1,314 million which is mainly representing unbilled billing to the Power Purchaser. The company has generated ~140 million units of electricity in FY23. LWP2 has applied for adjustment / true up in its original tariff and occasionally relies on additional financing to service its debt.

As per the Energy Purchase Agreement (“EPA”) signed with the power purchaser, in case of non-project missed volumes the power purchaser shall be liable to pay the missed volumes calculated using tariff rates. The Company has adequate insurance coverage to cover the risk of business interruptions, marine & erection etc. Going forward, the capacity of the Company to generate stable cash flows in order to make timely repayments against the project debt remains crucial.

Disclosure	
<b>Name of Rated Entity</b>	Liberty Wind Power 2 Limited
<b>Type of Relationship</b>	Solicited
<b>Purpose of the Rating</b>	Entity Rating
<b>Applicable Criteria</b>	Methodology   Correlation Between Long-term & Short-term Rating Scales(Jul-23),Methodology   Rating Modifiers(Apr-23)
<b>Related Research</b>	Sector Study   Power(Jan-24)
<b>Rating Analysts</b>	Muhammad Mubashir Nazir   mubashir.nazir@pacra.com   +92-42-35869504

## Profile

**Plant** Liberty Wind Power 2 Limited is a Renewable Energy Independent Power Producer (RE IPP) developed under the Renewable Energy Policy 2006. The company has set up 50MW wind power plant located in Jhimpir District Thatta, Sindh.

**Tariff** Liberty Wind Power-2 Ltd is awarded cost-plus tariff for wind power projects by NEPRA. Under NEPRA tariff determination for wind IPPs, the company has a generation tariff PKR 7.331 per Kilowatt hour (KWh) for years 1-10 and generation tariff of PKR 2.4026 per Kilowatt hour (KWh) for years 11-25. The levelized tariff for the project is US Cents 4.7824/KWh at the time of the financial close. The Company has filed the petition on March 9, 2023, for Tariff True Up / One Time Adjustment of reference tariff rate, decision on which is still awaited.

**Return On Project** The dollar IRR of Liberty Wind Power 2, as agreed with NEPRA, is 14%.

## Ownership

**Ownership Structure** Liberty Wind Power-2 is majority owned by Liberty Group (Liberty Mills Limited: 99.9%).

**Stability** Stability in the IPPs (Independent Power Producers) is drawn from the agreements signed between the company and power purchaser. Stability factor is considered strong.

**Business Acumen** Liberty Mills Limited incorporated in February 1965, is in the business of manufacturing and processing all kinds of textile fabrics and made-ups. The group has demonstrated financial discipline throughout its history. Liberty group has gradually diversified into the power sector.

**Financial Strength** Sponsors have the ability to support the entity both on a continuing basis, and support in times of crisis. Financial strength of the sponsors is considered strong as sponsors have well diversified profitable businesses.

## Governance

**Board Structure** The board is dominated by the sponsor's representatives. The company's board of directors comprises of three directors including CEO. All the board members are from Liberty Group.

**Members' Profile** Qualified and experienced board, providing strategic guidance to the management and ensuring quality internal control framework.

**Board Effectiveness** Company's board members conduct board discussions where important matters related to the plant's efficiency, and monthly budgets are discussed. The board has been actively involved in providing strategic guidance to the company and implementing strong internal control framework.

**Financial Transparency** Yousuf Adil Chartered Accountants are the external auditors of the company. They have expressed an unqualified opinion on the company's financial statements at end-Jun23.

## Management

**Organizational Structure** The management team comprises qualified professionals possessing sufficient experience in various sectors. The company has a well-defined organizational structure with the CEO reporting to the board.

**Management Team** Mr. Azam Sakrani, the CEO, carries with him over two decades of experience in the banking and finance industry and industrial finance. Mr. Kashif Hanif, a member of the Institute of Cost and Management Accountants of Pakistan, is the CFO.

**Effectiveness** Over the years company's effective management played a significant role in empowering the organization through its progressive results and systematic decision making.

**Control Environment** The Company has appointed third party contractors for regular operations and maintenance of the plant while the management oversees day to day financial and business matters.

## Operational Risk

**Power Purchase Agreement** Liberty Wind Power-2 has been developed under the Renewable Energy Policy 2006. EPA is with CPPA-G and has tenure of 25 years.

**Operation And Maintenance** The O&M is being managed by the Construction Contractors for the first 2 years after the COD whereas the long-term O&M contractor will be Siemens Gamesa Renewable Energy (Private) Limited for 11 years.

**Resource Risk** As per the EPA, Liberty Wind-2 is responsible for the availability of the complex for generation and delivery of net delivered energy. Furthermore, Liberty Wind-2 is responsible, at any time that the speed of wind at the site is within the cut in wind speed and cut out wind speed for the generation and delivery of net delivered energy.

**Insurance Cover** Insurance is attained for material damage, third party liability, and delay in startup affecting the profits.

## Performance Risk

**Industry Dynamics** In FY23, Pakistan saw a notable year-on-year decline of 9.5% in power generation, with a decrease from 16,346 MW to 14,793 MW. This reduction can be attributed to lower production from various sources, with Furnace Oil (FO) experiencing a significant YoY drop of 62%, followed by coal at -22% and RLNG at -17%. The overall decline is a result of multiple factors, including the country's economic slowdown and the rise in electricity tariffs, leading to a decrease in domestic consumption

**Generation** LWP2 achieved COD on 27th May 2022 and has been supplying electricity to the National Grid since then. It delivered a total of ~140 million units to the national grid in FY23 while a total of ~266 million units have been delivered since achieving COD.

**Performance Benchmark** The required availability for LWP2 under the EPA is 97%. Meanwhile, the capacity factor is 38%. EPC contractors will be liable to pay Liquidated Damages (LDs) as per the contract if benchmark performance ratio is not met. Capacity factor of LWP2 was reported at 32% in FY23.

## Financial Risk

**Financing Structure Analysis** The total project cost is ~USD 63.90mln, consisting of 80% of debt (~USD 51.12ml) and 20% of equity (~USD 12.78mln). The debt financing constitutes foreign loan of USD ~25mln (3MLIBOR+4.25%) and local loan of PKR 4.9bln (SBP refinancing rate of 3%+1.5%). The local loan is eligible for refinancing under the State Bank of Pakistan (SBP) Financing Scheme for Renewable Energy. The foreign loan has the maturity of 13 years while the local loan has maturity of 10 years. Both the local and foreign loan are repayable in quarterly installments. The repayment of loan started from Sep 22 and company has made 6 repayments of each loan till date.

**Liquidity Profile** As at end-FY23, total receivables of the company stood at PKR 1,314 million (which is mainly related to the unbilled amount). LWP2 has been receiving regular payment from the purchaser. However, in order to deal with any unforeseen situation, the company has arranged sufficient credit facilities from the respective banks. EPA stipulates interest payment to the IPP in case of late payments.

**Working Capital Financing** Renewable IPPs do not have to pay for fuel which minimize their working capital needs. Nonetheless, LWP2 has secured working capital line of PKR 1,000 million, utilization of which stood at PKR 713 million as at June 30, 2023.

**Cash Flow Analysis** The stability and sustainability of cash flows of Liberty Wind Power-2 depends completely on the continuous performance of its wind turbines. LWP2 had FCFOs of PKR 1,555mln at end FY23 (FY22: 684mln) while its coverage ratio (FCFO/Finance Cost) was reported at 2.0x in June'23 (FY22: 13.9x). The company has been maintaining the Payment Service Reserve Account (PSRA), which is equivalent to two quarterly payments (6 months). PSRA is filled by 6 months SBLC.

**Capitalization** The targeted project debt constituted 80% (~USD51.12mln) of total estimated project cost (~USD 63.9mln). The company has been paying its principal and interest instalments as per its agreement and has successfully repaid ~8% of foreign and ~15% of local debt till date.



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Summary  
PKR mln

30-Jun-23	Jun-23	Jun-22	Jun-21	Jun-20	Jun-19
	12M	12M	12M	12M	12M
<b>A BALANCE SHEET</b>					
1 Non-Current Assets	12,640	11,174	3,743	551	28
2 Investments	-	-	-	-	-
3 Related Party Exposure	659	-	-	-	-
4 Current Assets	1,799	3,462	640	1,981	0
<i>a Inventories</i>	-	-	-	-	-
<i>b Trade Receivables</i>	1,314	403	-	-	-
5 Total Assets	15,099	14,636	4,383	2,533	28
6 Current Liabilities	1,083	2,315	566	85	0
<i>a Trade Payables</i>	825	2,238	-	-	-
7 Borrowings	11,514	9,540	1,617	257	-
8 Related Party Exposure	1	500	112	64	-
9 Non-Current Liabilities	-	0	1	0	-
10 Net Assets	2,501	2,281	2,088	2,126	28
11 Shareholders' Equity	2,501	2,281	2,088	2,126	28
<b>B INCOME STATEMENT</b>					
1 Sales	1,864	361	-	-	-
<i>a Cost of Good Sold</i>	(810)	(104)	-	-	-
2 Gross Profit	1,054	258	-	-	-
<i>a Operating Expenses</i>	(60)	(18)	(16)	(16)	(4)
3 Operating Profit	994	240	(16)	(16)	(4)
<i>a Non Operating Income or (Expense)</i>	47	1	(30)	1	-
4 Profit or (Loss) before Interest and Tax	1,041	241	(45)	(15)	(4)
<i>a Total Finance Cost</i>	(808)	(51)	(1)	(0)	-
<i>b Taxation</i>	(14)	(4)	2	(2)	-
6 Net Income Or (Loss)	220	186	(44)	(17)	(4)
<b>C CASH FLOW STATEMENT</b>					
<i>a Free Cash Flows from Operations (FCFO)</i>	1,555	684	(48)	(12)	(2)
<i>b Net Cash from Operating Activities before Working Capital Changes</i>	797	424	(61)	(12)	(2)
<i>c Changes in Working Capital</i>	(2,495)	1,427	342	(147)	0
1 Net Cash provided by Operating Activities	(1,698)	1,851	281	(159)	(1)
2 Net Cash (Used in) or Available From Investing Activities	37	(6,634)	(3,155)	(508)	(1)
3 Net Cash (Used in) or Available From Financing Activities	(776)	7,242	1,440	2,419	2
4 Net Cash generated or (Used) during the period	(2,437)	2,459	(1,434)	1,752	(0)
<b>D RATIO ANALYSIS</b>					
1 Performance					
<i>a Sales Growth (for the period)</i>	415.7%	--	N/A	N/A	N/A
<i>b Gross Profit Margin</i>	56.5%	71.3%	N/A	N/A	N/A
<i>c Net Profit Margin</i>	11.8%	51.5%	N/A	N/A	N/A
<i>d Cash Conversion Efficiency (FCFO adjusted for Working Capital/Sales)</i>	-50.4%	584.0%	N/A	N/A	N/A
<i>e Return on Equity [ Net Profit Margin * Asset Turnover * (Total Assets/Sh</i>	8.9%	12.6%	N/A	N/A	N/A
2 Working Capital Management					
<i>a Gross Working Capital (Average Days)</i>	168	407	N/A	N/A	N/A
<i>b Net Working Capital (Average Days)</i>	-132	-1853	N/A	N/A	N/A
<i>c Current Ratio (Current Assets / Current Liabilities)</i>	1.7	1.5	1.1	23.2	0.8
3 Coverages					
<i>a EBITDA / Finance Cost</i>	2.0	13.9	-80.3	-28.6	N/A
<i>b FCFO / Finance Cost+CMLTB+Excess STB</i>	0.9	0.5	-1.1	-3.7	-19.4
<i>c Debt Payback (Total Borrowings+Excess STB) / (FCFO-Finance Cost)</i>	14.1	15.0	-35.3	-25.7	-0.1
4 Capital Structure					
<i>a Total Borrowings / (Total Borrowings+Shareholders' Equity)</i>	82.2%	80.7%	45.3%	13.1%	0.0%
<i>b Interest or Markup Payable (Days)</i>	0.0	386.3	6343.2	236.6	N/A
<i>c Entity Average Borrowing Rate</i>	7.8%	0.9%	0.1%	0.1%	--

### 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	<b>Highest credit quality.</b> Lowest expectation of credit risk. Indicate exceptionally strong capacity for timely payment of financial commitments
AA+	
AA	<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.
AA-	
A+	
A	<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.
A-	
BBB+	<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.
BBB	
BBB-	
BB+	<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.
BB	
BB-	
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-	
CCC	<b>Very high credit risk.</b> Substantial credit risk "CCC" Default is a real possibility.
CC	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.

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

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**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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- (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 | 17-(c)
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