E:KRBL/BIBHU/STK_EX_2021/56
04 December 2020

KRBL Limited

	The General Manager **Department of Corporate Services** **BSE Limited** **Floor 25, Phiroze Jeejeebhoy Towers, Dalal Street** **Mumbai – 400 001** Scrip Code: **530813**	✓	**National Stock Exchange of India Limited** **"Exchange Plaza", C-1, Block-G** **Bandra-Kurla Complex** **Bandra (E)** **Mumbai-400051** **Symbol: KRBL** **Series: Eq.**

Dear Sir/Madam,

Sub: Disclosure for Revision in Rating by Care Ratings Ltd.

Pursuant to the provisions of Regulation 30 read with Part A of Schedule III of SEBI (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015 ("Listing Regulations"), please note that Care Ratings Ltd.("CARE") has revised the rating for the Commercial Paper Limits of the Company as follows:

Type of Rating	Amount (Rs. in Crores)	Existing Rating	Revised Rating
Commercial Paper	500	CARE A1+ @	CARE A1+

@ - Rating Watch with Negative Implication

Pursuant to the above, CARE has removed the rating from **'Watch with negative implications'**. KRBL remains committed to maintain highest standards of probity and professional excellence and assures its investors/shareholders, of total and unflinching commitment. The Company continues to have a robust business model with adequate internal accruals to drive growth objectives.

We are also enclosing herewith the copy of the rating letter as received from CARE and the same is also available on the Company's website at www.krblrice.com under the link Investor Relations.

Kindly take the above information on record.

Thanking you,

Yours faithfully,
For KRBL Limited

Raman Sapra
Company Secretary

Encl.: As above

No. CARE/DRO/RL/2020-21/2951

Mr. Rakesh Mehrotra
Chief Financial Officer,
KRBL Limited
C-32, 5th Floor, Sector -62
Noida,
Gautam Budh Nagar - 201301

December 03, 2020

Confidential

Dear Sir,

Credit rating for Commercial Paper (CP) issue aggregating Rs.500.00 crore[1]

On the basis of recent developments including operational and financial performance of your company for FY20 (Audited) and H1FY21 (Audited) and the recent Delhi High Court order of free usage of the earlier attached land belonging to the company against a deposit of Rs. 11.13 crore, our Rating Committee has reviewed the following rating:

Instrument	Amount (Rs. crore)	Rating[2]	Rating Action
Commercial Paper (Carved out)*	**500.00**	**CARE A1+ (A One Plus)**	**Reaffirmed and removed from Credit watch with Negative Implications**
Total Instruments	**500.00 (Rs. Five Hundred Crore Only)**		

**carved out of the sanctioned working capital limits of the company.*

2. The CP issue would be for a maturity not exceeding one year.
3. Please arrange to get the rating revalidated in case the issue is not made within **two months** from the date of this letter i.e. by February 02, 2021. Once the CP is placed, the rating is valid for the tenure of such instrument till redemption.
4. Please inform us the below-mentioned details of issue immediately, but not later than 7 days from the date of placing the instrument:

[1] *This represents the aggregate of all CP issuances of the company outstanding at any point in time.*
[2] *Complete definitions of the ratings assigned are available at www.careratings.com and in other CARE publications.*

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CIN-L67190MH1993PLC071691

Instrument type	ISIN	Issue Size (Rs cr.)	Coupon Rate	Coupon Payment Dates	Terms of Redemption	Redemption date	Name and contact details of Trustee/IPA	Details of top 10 investors

5. The rationale for the rating will be communicated to you separately. A write-up (press release) on the above rating is proposed to be issued to the press shortly/by end of the day, a draft of which is enclosed for your perusal as **Annexure**. We request you to peruse the annexed document and offer your comments if any. We are doing this as a matter of courtesy to our clients and with a view to ensure that no factual inaccuracies have inadvertently crept in. Kindly revert as early as possible. In any case, if we do not hear from you by December 03, 2020, we will proceed on the basis that you have no any comments to offer.
6. CARE reserves the right to undertake a surveillance/review of the rating from time to time, based on circumstances warranting such review, subject to at least one such review/surveillance every year.
7. CARE reserves the right to revise/reaffirm/withdraw the rating assigned as a result of periodic review/surveillance, based on any event or information which in the opinion of CARE warrants such an action. In the event of failure on the part of the entity to furnish such information, material or clarifications as may be required by CARE so as to enable it to carry out continuous monitoring of the rating of the debt instruments, CARE shall carry out the review on the basis of best available information throughout the life time of such instruments. In such cases the credit rating symbol shall be accompanied by "ISSUER NOT COOPERATING". CARE shall also be entitled to publicize/disseminate all the afore-mentioned rating actions in any manner considered appropriate by it, without reference to you.
8. Our ratings do not factor in any rating related trigger clauses as per the terms of the facility/instrument, which may involve acceleration of payments in case of rating downgrades. However, if any such clauses are introduced and if triggered, the ratings may see volatility and sharp downgrades.
9. Users of this rating may kindly refer our website www.careratings.com for latest update on the outstanding rating.
10. CARE ratings are **not** recommendations to buy, sell, or hold any securities.

If you need any clarification, you are welcome to approach us in this regard.

Thanking you,

Yours faithfully,

Harneet Deepak Chaudhary
Deputy Manager
harneet.chaudhary@careratings.com

Gaurav Dixit
Associate Director
gaurav.dixit@careratings.com

Encl.: As above

Disclaimer

CARE's ratings are opinions on the likelihood of timely payment of the obligations under the rated instrument and are not recommendations to sanction, renew, disburse or recall the concerned bank facilities or to buy, sell or hold any security. CARE's ratings do not convey suitability or price for the investor. CARE's ratings do not constitute an audit on the rated entity. CARE has based its ratings/outlooks on information obtained from sources believed by it to be accurate and reliable. CARE does not, however, guarantee the accuracy, adequacy or completeness of any information and is not responsible for any errors or omissions or for the results obtained from the use of such information. Most entities whose bank facilities/instruments are rated by CARE have paid a credit rating fee, based on the amount and type of bank facilities/instruments. CARE or its subsidiaries/associates may also have other commercial transactions with the entity. In case of partnership/proprietary concerns, the rating /outlook assigned by CARE is, inter-alia, based on the capital deployed by the partners/proprietor and the financial strength of the firm at present. The rating/outlook may undergo change in case of withdrawal of capital or the unsecured loans brought in by the partners/proprietor in addition to the financial performance and other relevant factors. CARE is not responsible for any errors and states that it has no financial liability whatsoever to the users of CARE's rating.

Our ratings do not factor in any rating related trigger clauses as per the terms of the facility/instrument, which may involve acceleration of payments in case of rating downgrades. However, if any such clauses are introduced and if triggered, the ratings may see volatility and sharp downgrades.

Annexure

KRBL Limited

Ratings

Facilities/Instruments	Amount (Rs. crore)	Ratings	Rating Action
Commercial Paper (Carved out)*	500.00	**CARE A1+ (A One Plus)**	**Reaffirmed and removed from Credit watch with Negative Implications**
Total Short Term Instruments	**500.00 (Rs. Five Hundred Crore Only)**		

**carved out of the sanctioned working capital limits of the company*

Details of instruments/facilities in Annexure-1

Detailed Rationale & Key Rating Drivers

CARE has reaffirmed the rating assigned to the Commercial paper issue of KRBL Limited (KRBL) and removed it from 'Credit Watch with Negative Implications'. The rating was earlier placed on credit watch on account of attachment of the portion of land and rice mill factory, belonging to the company by the Enforcement Directorate (ED) under Prevention of Money Laundering Act, 2002 (PMLA) in connection with the 'Embraer Deal' case. While the case is still ongoing, the Delhi High Court vide its order dated October 2020, has allowed the Company to use the said land and building thereupon for warehousing purposes against the deposit of Rs. 11.13 crores. However, as the case is ongoing, CARE will continue to monitor the developments in this regard.

The reaffirmation of the rating continues to derive strength from the experienced promoters with long track record of operations in the rice industry, established brand name backed by robust selling & distribution network, integrated operations and diversification in renewable energy segment as an alternate source of revenue. The rating also take into consideration KRBL's in-house research & development capabilities, strong market share in Middle East countries with premium pricing over the industry average and comfortable financial profile marked by healthy profitability, comfortable solvency and strong liquidity position.

These rating strengths are however partially offset, by its working capital intensive operations, volatility in raw material prices, vulnerability of trade due to changes in government policies, foreign exchange risk and fragmented nature of the industry.

Key Rating Sensitivities

Negative Factors

- Any adverse development in relation to the ongoing legal cases.
- Significant debt-funded capex resulting in deterioration of capital structure with overall gearing increasing more than 1.0x on a sustained basis.
- Adverse changes in import policies of key importing countries affecting the prices of Basmati rice and profitability of the company.

Detailed Description of the Key Rating Driver

Key Rating Strengths

Experienced promoter with long track record of operations in the rice industry

KRBL Limited (KRBL) was incorporated in 1993 by Mr. Anil K. Mittal (Chairman & MD) and his brothers Mr. Anoop K. Gupta (JMD) and Mr. Arun K. Gupta (JMD). Though, the company was incorporated in its present form in 1993, the family has been in the rice business for more than 130 years. The promoters are assisted by an experienced team of professionals for carrying out the day-to-day operations of the company.

Established brand name backed by robust selling & distribution network

KRBL is an established player of basmati and non-basmati rice in the overseas markets. The company sells rice under its flagship brand, 'India Gate' along with the other brands like Taj Mahal, Doon, Nur Jahan, Bemisal and Unity among others. It has created a strong brand presence through collaborations with global retail chains. In FY20, exports constituted around 46% of KRBL's total operating income. India Gate brand (domestic & export) contributed around 47% (PY: ~50%) of total revenue during FY20 thus indicating its strong market presence and acceptability.

KRBL over time has built up a strong distributor network both in the domestic and international markets. KRBL has around 500 dealer-distributors all over India and has strong distributor network in the overseas markets and also has strong tie-ups with several domestic retail chains.

Presence across value chain being India's first integrated rice producing company with a comprehensive product chain and diversification in health foods

KRBL is one of the largest fully integrated rice company. Over the years, the company has made its presence across the value chain of rice business thereby generating higher profitability. KRBL has its presence right from the seed development and distribution, farming stage (through contract farming) and milling of the paddy and selling of finished rice. It is engaged in production of value-added by-products like brain oil, de-oiled cakes and uses rice husks for captive power plant and production of furfural. KRBL also has a large base of contact farmers in the country with around 90,000 farmers cultivating about 300,000 acres. Integrated operations and presence across the entire value chain facilitates in controlling costs and quality. Further, KRBL is also diversifying its product portfolio by including health foods in their product portfolio.

Diversification in Renewable energy/ Captive power

KRBL has been continuously expanding its presence in value added products and Power business as a diversification measure. With its increasing focus on green manufacturing, KRBL had diversified into renewable energy and has been increasing its capacity. Its green energy portfolio stood at 144.84 MW as on March 31, 2020. Out of the total power generated 40% was used for captive consumption.

The diversification into power and renewable energy has not only helped KRBL to become self-sufficient in its captive requirements, but has also emerged as a strong revenue earner for the company. The energy segmented contributed 3% of total revenue for FY20, while it contributed to 10% of total PBT in FY20.

In-house R&D facilities

KRBL has an established in-house R&D facility to ensure best quality basmati rice and continuous development of newer verities. KRBL has established a network of farmers to produce best quality seeds and has a seed grading plant. It sources 'breeder' seeds from various leading Indian Agriculture Research Institutes (PUSA), which are then grown as 'foundation' seeds under the supervision of scientists and the government seed certification agency, before being distributed to farmers. The collaboration also facilitates continuous improvement in quality cropping methodologies, seed varieties and harvesting techniques of the farmer partners.

Strong market share in Middle East countries and premium export pricing

KRBL has a strong market presence in international markets (82 countries) and in particular the Middle East countries. It has a strong presence in Middle East countries such as Saudi Arabia, UAE, Kuwait, Qatar, Oman and Bahrain among others. The Middle East region accounted for nearly 70% of the KRBL's total exports sales during FY20.

The total export sales stood at Rs. 2081 crore (248,232 MT) during FY20 as against Rs. 1,842 crore (218,320 MT) during FY19. The export revenue of the company increased by 13% during FY20 driven by overall increase in the global demand.

Comfortable financial risk profile

The total operating income of the company witnessed a significant growth of 9.40% in FY20 to reach Rs. 4,514.51 crore against Rs. 4,126.59 crore in FY19. The revenue from exports and domestic increased by 13% and 6% respectively in FY20 vis-à-vis FY19. In terms of volume of rice sold, the company reported 5% increase in domestic rice sale and 14% increase in export rice sales. Further, in FY20 the price realization for both domestic and export sale almost remained at par with FY19. The profitability margins continued to remain in the range of 20% in FY20 while the PAT margin increased to 12.39%.

KRBL has a comfortable solvency position marked by overall gearing (including acceptances) of 0.28x as on March 31, 2020 (PY: 0.57x). The company has been generating healthy cash accruals during the past thereby making it less reliant on external debt as seen in FY20. The working capital borrowings were low as on March 31, 2020 primarily on account sufficient working capital and cash accruals available with the company along with lower inventor cost (paddy prices were lower by ~20% in FY20).

Majority of the debt is in form of working capital facility owing to the high inventory holding period. As the industry phenomena, the debt increases with the commencement of procurement of paddy in H2 every year and becomes significantly low by the end of H1 of the next financial year (resulting in near zero debt at the end of H1).

Other solvency and coverage indicators of the company also improved during FY20 such as Total Debt to GCA of 1.38x and interest coverage ratio of 14.22x.

H1FY21 Performance: The Total operating income moderated by 10% in H1FY21 to Rs. 1909.06 crore as against Rs. 2115.74 crore in H1FY20 which was primarily on account of marginal dip in Q1FY21 performance due to the supply chain disruption amid the outbreak of Covid-19 and lockdown restrictions resulting in closure of borders of various states. The PBILDT margins however have improved from 19.50% in H1FY20 to 21.81% in H1FY21. The total debt outstanding as on September 30, 2020 was Rs. 191.61 crore which included term loan of Rs. 26.28 crore, lease liabilities of Rs. 64.51 crore, LC Acceptances of Rs. 10.78 crore and the balance Rs. 90.24 crore of working capital borrowings.

Strong Liquidity

The liquidity position of the company remains strong marked by low debt repayment and low utilization of its working capital limits. The total debt repayment for FY21 is Rs. 13.44 crore. The average working capital utilization for the 12 months ending September 2020 stood comfortable at 22.95%. The company has free cash and bank balance of Rs. 52.78 crore and liquid investment of Rs. 281.40 crore as on September 30, 2020 (free cash & bank balance of Rs. 13.45 crore as on March 31, 2020 and current investments (equity shares) of Rs. 5.84 crore).

The company has not availed any moratorium for its debt obligations. Further, the healthy cash accruals of the company enable it to fund its working capital as well as any capex requirement. Going forward, with low debt repayment due within next one year, the cash accruals are only expected to strengthen the liquidity further.

Industry Outlook

Currently, domestic basmati rice market is estimated at ~Rs. 13000 crore. The share of basmati as a percentage of total rice consumption in India is extremely low at ~2% as compared to the Middle East (38%). However, the rise in disposable income and premiumization coupled with increasing penetration of basmati is expected to drive the consumption of basmati in India.

India witnessed 9% decline in exports growth in FY20 to reach USD 4331 Mn. Further, Middle East or Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) is one of the largest basmati markets in the world. Out of the total exports from India in FY20, 28% was to Iran, 22% to Saudi Arab, 10% to Iraq, and 5% to UAE. (Source: Agricultural and Processed Food Products Export Development Authority (APEDA)). APEDA reported India's total exports of basmati rice at 3.8 million tonnes valued $3.8 billion for the financial year 2019-20 (upto February 2020) versus 4.4 million tonnes worth $4.7 billion reported for the previous full financial year (i.e. 2018-19).

Covid-19 Impact: Basmati rice has become costlier by 10%in June 2020 due to sudden spurt in demand from both domestic households and overseas markets post nationwide lockdown in India and in other major countries to control pandemic. Supply to domestic consumers and exports were initially interrupted due to transport disruptions during the nationwide lockdown. However, the prices of basmati have gone up by $100 in June 2020 from sudden emergence in demand from domestic as well as international markets.

In November 2018, the US government-imposed trade sanctions on Iran. However, it granted waivers to eight countries including India, allowing these to continue to import crude oil from Iran. With effect from May 2, 2019, the US government has withdrawn this waiver, leading to uncertainty over India's crude oil imports from the nation. The country has been a major export destination for Indian Basmati rice and the industry's concentration on the same has only increased y-o-y. However, there were no sanctions on essentials – food or medical items and all exports made to Iran are LC backed through UCO bank Rupee-Payment mechanism.

India and Iran had signed an agreement during the end of the last year for oil import payments in rupee. The MoU was signed following the US letting India and seven other nations to keep buying Iranian oil despite reimposed sanctions in November 2018. According to the pact, Indian oil companies made rupee payments in UCO Bank accounts, and 50% of those funds were earmarked for making payments for exports from India to Iran. UCO Bank has been facilitating bilateral banking trade transactions with Iran under the 'Rupee Payment

Mechanism' since February 2012 as mandated by the government and the RBI. However, the inflow of funds in the account is now freezed and now only outflow for the exports are being made to Iran and once this reserve exhausts there could be payment-related challenges and uncertainty over exports.
KRBL enters into contracts only with the Government of Iran and the entire export is LC backed. KRBL ensures that there is no risk of payment on account of such deals. However, any moderation in exports to this market can have a depressing impact on the Basmati rice prices globally. This can impact the profitability of industry participants, especially considering the firming up of prices of the Basmati paddy in the recent times, resulting in industry participants carrying high cost inventory. This would remain the key monitorable factor.

Key Rating Weakness

Ongoing legal cases

Enforcement Directorate (ED) in July 2019 had attached land parcels of KRBL worth Rs. 15.32 crore under Prevention of Money Laundering Act, 2002 (PMLA) in connection with 2008 Embraer deal case. The Company had filed an appeal with Appellate Tribunal, PMLA (Government of India), New Delhi, ('Appellate Tribunal'') and vide its order dated January 17, 2020, the Appellate Tribunal ordered to restore the possession of land in favour of the Company, however, against the order of Appellate Tribunal, the ED has filed an appeal before Hon'ble High Court of Delhi. The company had filed an application with Hon'ble High Court of Delhi for execution of the Appellate Tribunal order and the Court vide its order dated 11 June 2020, had allowed the usage of aforesaid land parcels and building thereupon for specific purpose in favor of the Company for specified period of 4 months from the date of the order. Subsequently, after the completion of the relief of 4 month period given by the court in June 2020, the Delhi High Court vide its order dated October 23, 2020 has allowed the Company to use the said land and building thereupon for warehousing purposes against the deposit of Rs. 11.13 crores without prejudice to the rights and contentions of the parties to be decided in the appeal. KRBL has already deposited the required amount and has been allowed free usage of the land and building.

Further, KRBL had received an income tax demand of Rs.1,269.20 cr (including interest liability of Rs.511.76 cr) in February 2019. The same was primarily on account of disallowance for cash purchases of paddy from farmers amounting to Rs.1,995.54 cr, pertaining to assessment years 2010-11 to 2016-17. Although, as per the appeal order received by the company dated March 11, 2020, KRBL has been granted relief of Rs. 2039.70 crores as against total addition of Rs.2220.79 crores. As a result, the Income Tax demand got reduced to only Rs.101.46 Crores (including interest of Rs.38.93 crores) as against earlier demand of Rs. 1269.20 crores (including interest of Rs. 511.76 crores). As against this, company has already deposited ~Rs. 219 crores as on March 31, 2020 and is expected to get refunds for the excess amount paid.

Working capital intensive operations

Owing to the seasonality of rice harvest (October to December), the company has to maintain suitable raw material inventory to ensure uninterrupted production throughout the year. Further, the inventory requirements are further accentuated by the need to 'age' the rice by storing it for a period of time, as the ageing improves the quality of rice and attract premium pricing. Thus the working capital requirement of the business remains high. Out of the total volume of inventory held by KRBL as on March 31, 2020 ~43% is paddy inventory and rest is rice. KRBL's average inventory holding levels has remained above 300 days during FY20. As a result, the operating cycle of the company remains high (307 days for FY20). Further, the sizeable inventory level exposes the company to inventory price risk owing to the volatility in the prices of both Basmati paddy and rice, however cushioned by the brand strength.

Volatility in raw material price

The basmati rice processing industry is an agro-based industry and its main raw material is basmati paddy. Rice is mainly a 'kharif' crop and is cultivated from June-July to September-October and the peak arrival time of crop at major trading centers begins in October. The cost and availability of basmati paddy is impacted by many factors like inadequate irrigational facilities, unfavorable climatic conditions, natural calamities, prevalence of pests, change in crop patterns and farmer's preference for other crops that yield better realization. As the paddy prices have firmed up considerably over the past two procurement seasons, there is increase in the cost of inventory. This accentuates the price risk considering the anticipated demand volatility in the export market, and its resultant impact on the domestic prices as well. However, the risk is mitigated to an extent because of the pricing premium enjoyed by its well-established brands.

Vulnerability of international trade to changes in government policies

The raw material (paddy – non basmati) prices are regulated by the government to safeguard the interest of farmers which limits the bargaining power of rice mills over the farmers. Given the fact that prices for finished products is market determined while the cost of raw material is fixed by GoI through the MSP mechanism, the profitability margins remain vulnerable, especially in times of high paddy cultivation. However KRBL primarily deals in Basmati rice and as such is there is no significant impact of the same on the company, the basmati paddy prices are market driven.

Also, the company remains susceptible to changes in import policies of various countries. For example, various markets such as European Union and Saudi Arabia have implemented strict limits as Maximum residue level (MRL) on the usage of certain fungicide (Tricyclazole) by farmers. Though these norms are not India specific, it might have an adverse impact on the exports for domestic players.

Also the recent removal of the waiver of trade sanctions on Iran by the US government can impact the export of basmati rice to the former. As Iran is a leading importer of basmati rice from India, this can depress basmati rice prices, exerting pressure on the profitability of industry participants. However, given that KRBL has a customer base spread across various countries, the risk arising from changes in regulations is diversified to a great extent.

Foreign exchange risk

KRBL earned around 46% of its income through exports sales during FY20 and therefore is exposed to foreign exchange fluctuation risk. However, the company has robust foreign exchange risk policies in place and majority of the forex exposure is hedged through forward contracts. The company reported foreign exchange gain of Rs. 8.40 crore in FY20.

Fragmented nature of industry

The commodity nature of the product makes the industry highly fragmented, with numerous players operating in the unorganized sector with very less product differentiation. There are several small scale operators which are not into end-to-end processing of rice from paddy, instead they merely complete a small fraction of processing and dispose-off semi-processed rice to other big rice millers for further processing. Furthermore, the concentration of rice millers around the paddy growing regions makes the business intensely competitive and limits the pricing flexibility of the industry participants. However, KRBL benefits to an extent on account of its strong brand presence.

Analytical approach: Standalone

Applicable Criteria

Criteria on assigning Outlook and Credit Watch to Credit Ratings
CARE's Policy on Default Recognition
Criteria for Short Term Instruments
Financial ratios - Non-Financial Sector
Liquidity Analysis of Non-Financial Sector Entities
Rating Methodology-Manufacturing Companies

About the Company

KRBL Limited (KRBL) was incorporated in 1993 by Mr. Anil K. Mittal, Mr. Anoop K. Gupta and Mr. Arun K. Gupta. The promoters have been involved into this business since 1889 under the name of Khushi Ram & Behari Lal.

KRBL is one of the largest fully integrated domestic rice players with an installed manufacturing capacity of 195 Metric Tonnes per hour (TPH). The company is engaged in the production and marketing of Basmati rice and is also engaged in seed development and multiplication and contact farming. Being an integrated player, it also generates value-added by-products like brain oil, de-oiled cakes and uses rice husks for captive power plant. The company also derives around 3% of its revenue through electricity generation. It has 144.84 MW of renewable power generation capacity through wind turbine (114.35 MW), biomass power plant (17.59 MW) & solar power plant (15 MW). One-third of the power generated is used towards captive consumption whereas the remaining is sold. However, KRBL is now evaluating to demerge this segment into a new company.

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Covenants of rated instrument / facility: *Detailed explanation of covenants of the rated instruments/facilities is given in Annexure-3*

Brief Financials (Rs. crore)	FY19 (A)	FY20 (A)
Total operating income	4126.59	4514.51
PBILDT	857.30	887.64
PAT	503.27	559.41
Overall gearing (times)	0.57	0.28
Interest coverage (times)	12.69	14.22

A: Audited

Status of non-cooperation with previous CRA: Not Applicable

Any other information: Not Applicable

Rating History for last three years: Please refer Annexure-2

Annexure-1: Details of Instruments/Facilities

Name of the Instrument	Date of Issuance	Coupon Rate	Maturity Date	Size of the Issue (Rs. crore)	Rating assigned along with Rating Outlook
Commercial Paper-Commercial Paper (Carved out)	-	-	-	500.00	CARE A1+

Annexure-2: Rating History of last three years

Sr. No.	Name of the Instrument/Bank Facilities	Current Ratings			Rating history			
		Type	Amount Outstanding (Rs. crore)	Rating	Date(s) & Rating(s) assigned in 2020-2021	Date(s) & Rating(s) assigned in 2019-2020	Date(s) & Rating(s) assigned in 2018-2019	Date(s) & Rating(s) assigned in 2017-2018
1.	Commercial Paper-Commercial Paper (Carved out)	ST	500.00	CARE A1+	1)CARE A1+ (Under Credit watch with Negative Implications) (07-Sep-20)	1)CARE A1+ (Under Credit watch with Negative Implications) (22-Nov-19) 2)CARE A1+ (Under Credit watch with Negative Implications) (06-Sep-19) 3)CARE A1+ (Under Credit watch with Negative Implications) (15-Jul-19)	1)CARE A1+ (27-Sep-18)	1)CARE A1+ (26-Dec-17) 2)CARE A1+ (05-Dec-17) 3)CARE A1+ (27-Sep-17)

Annexure-3: Detailed explanation of covenants of the rated instrument / facilities – NA

Annexure 4: Complexity level of various instruments rated for this Company

Sr. No.	Name of the Instrument	Complexity Level
1.	Commercial Paper-Commercial Paper (Carved out)	Simple

Note on complexity levels of the rated instrument: *CARE has classified instruments rated by it on the basis of complexity. This classification is available at www.careratings.com. Investors/market intermediaries/regulators or others are welcome to write to care@careratings.com for any clarifications.*

Contact us

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About CARE Ratings:

CARE Ratings commenced operations in April 1993 and over two decades, it has established itself as one of the leading credit rating agencies in India. CARE is registered with the Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI) and also recognized as an External Credit Assessment Institution (ECAI) by the Reserve Bank of India (RBI). CARE Ratings is proud of its rightful place in the Indian capital market built around investor confidence. CARE Ratings provides the entire spectrum of credit rating that helps the corporates to raise capital for their various requirements and assists the investors to form an informed investment decision based on the credit risk and their own risk-return expectations. Our rating and grading service offerings leverage our domain and analytical expertise backed by the methodologies congruent with the international best practices.

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