

Shree Rama Newsprint Limited

Ratings

Sr. No.	Facilities	Amount (Rs. Crore)	Rating ^[1]	Rating Action
I	Long-term Bank Facilities	150.10 (reduced from Rs.154.84 crore)	CARE BB+; Stable (Double B Plus; Outlook: Stable)	Reaffirmed and removed from Credit watch with Developing Implications; Stable outlook assigned
II	Long-term / Short-term Bank Facilities	6.00	CARE BB+; Stable/ CARE A4+ (Double B Plus; Outlook: Stable/ A Four Plus)	Reaffirmed and removed from Credit watch with Developing Implications; Stable outlook assigned
III	Long-term Bank Facilities @	1.33 (reduced from Rs.2.56 crore)	CARE BBB- (CE); Stable [Triple B Minus (Credit Enhancement); Outlook: Stable]	Reaffirmed and removed from Credit watch with Developing Implications; Stable outlook assigned
	Total Facilities	157.43 (Rs. One hundred fifty seven crore and forty three lakh only)		

Details of facilities in Annexure-1

@ Bank facilities are backed by the unconditional and irrevocable corporate guarantee of Riddhi Siddhi Gluco Biols Limited

Detailed Rationale & Key Rating Drivers [Shree Rama Newsprint Limited (SRNL)]

CARE had previously placed the ratings assigned to the bank facilities of Shree Rama Newsprint Limited (SRNL) under 'Credit watch with Developing Implications' by taking cognizance of the company's application to its lenders for one-time restructuring (OTR) of its term loans on September 24, 2020 (i.e. before its due date of repayment) under the Reserve Bank of India's (RBI) guidelines issued on August 06, 2020 pertaining to Resolution Framework for COVID-19 related stress.

CARE has now removed the ratings assigned to the bank facilities of SRNL from 'Credit watch with Developing Implications' as SRNL has withdrawn its application for restructuring of its term loans. Following the application made on September 24, 2020, SRNL did not pay its term loan instalments due on September 30, 2020. However, SRNL cleared these dues subsequently in the month of November 2020, before the withdrawal of its restructuring application on December 04, 2020.

The standalone/ unsupported ratings assigned to the bank facilities of SRNL continue to be constrained due to its volatile total operating income and profitability, high debt level, susceptibility of its profitability to volatility in raw material prices and its presence in a competitive and cyclical newsprint segment, along with risk of cheaper import. CARE also takes cognizance of the weak financial performance of SRNL during 9MFY21 (UA; refers to the period April 1 to March 31) on account of the country-wide lockdown/disruption arising from the outbreak of the Covid-19 pandemic, subdued demand for newsprint paper and writing & printing paper (WPP) along with temporary shutdown of operations of its paper division on the back of closure order issued by Gujarat Pollution Control Board (GPCB).

The standalone/unsupported ratings of SRNL, however, continue to derive strength from its experienced and resourceful management, financial support extended by its parent, Riddhi Siddhi Gluco Biols Limited (RSGBL), and the

¹Complete definitions of the ratings assigned are available at www.careratings.com and in other CARE publications.

established position of SRNL in the domestic newsprint industry with strategic location of its plant. The ratings also factor in expected benefits of up-gradation and modernization capex.

Rating Sensitivities

Positive Factors:

- Complete realization of envisaged benefits from its recently completed up-gradation and modernization project
- Improvement in the PBIDLT margin in the range of 10%-12% and ROCE of more than 10% on sustained basis

Negative Factors:

- Change in RSGBL's management's stance to support the operations of SRNL and/or deterioration in the credit profile of RSGBL
- Continued weak profitability marked by PBILDT margin of less than 8% on sustained basis

Detailed Rationale & Key Rating Drivers for the CE Rating (based upon assessment of the corporate guarantor, RSGBL)

The CE rating assigned to the bank facility of SRNL (referred in Sr. No. III above) is based on the credit enhancement in the form of an unconditional and irrevocable corporate guarantee extended by its parent, RSGBL.

The credit profile of RSGBL continues to derive strength from its financial risk profile marked by steady cash accruals, comfortable capital structure and its adequate liquidity, albeit moderation in available liquidity over last few years ended FY20.

The credit profile of RSGBL, however, continues to remain constrained due to high propensity to support operations of SRNL, delay in realization of wind energy receivables with counter party risk and volatility in traded commodity prices. The credit profile of RSGBL also factors in credit risk associated with Inter Corporate Deposits (ICDs) and susceptibility of its investment portfolio to volatility in prices of quoted investments and interest rate movement.

Rating Sensitivities

Positive Factors:

- Improvement in financial performance of SRNL which reduces the propensity of RSGBL to support the operation of SRNL
- Significant reduction in ICD extended by RSGBL

Negative Factors:

- Deterioration in liquidity with increase in net debt above Rs.100 crore on a sustained basis

Detailed description of the key rating drivers (SRNL)

Experienced and resourceful management

Mr Ganpatraj Chowdhary, aged 58 years, is the Chairman of SRNL. His son, Mr Siddharth Chowdhary, who possesses more than a decade long experience in managing various businesses, looks after the overall operations of the company. The promoters of the company are actively involved in the day-to-day operations and are also effectively supported by a second-tier management. Furthermore, the board of directors of SRNL also consists of Mr K. L. Chandak, ex-ED of West Coast Paper Mills Limited (WCPM). The Chowdhary family has rich experience in corn and corn product industry

through a venture, namely, RSGlobal, which was promoted by Mr Ganpatraj along with other family members in 1994 for manufacturing of starch and starch derivatives.

Demonstrated support of RSGlobal, parent of SRNL

RSGlobal had extended loans and advances of Rs.210 crore as on March 31, 2020 (increased from Rs.153 crore as on March 31, 2019) which further increased to Rs.274 crore as on December 31, 2020. Increase in unsecured loans from the parent supports the operation of SRNL, working capital requirement, debt servicing and capex. Moreover, during Q1FY21, RSGlobal has increased its equity stake in SRNL by 4.95% via open market purchase taking its total equity stake to 74.76% as on December 31, 2020. This reflects confidence of RSGlobal's management in SRNL's business prospects.

Established position in domestic newsprint industry with strategic location of plant

SRNL is one of the largest players in domestic newsprint market. SRNL's paper plant is located near Hazira, Surat in Gujarat. The location of the plant is advantageous due to its proximity to the major newspaper publishers in the northern, western and southern region, which has resulted in establishment of strong customer base.

Weak financial performance during FY20 and 9MFY21

SRNL had incurred significant net loss of Rs.44.64 crore and cash loss of Rs.15.14 crore in FY20 mainly due to weak PBILDT margin of 2.61% along with 33% decline in its total operating income (TOI). The PBILDT margin of the company remained weak due to lower average sales realization of newsprint apart from lower production and sales volume. There was also some disruption in production due to implementation of up-gradation and modernization capex during FY20. Furthermore, during 9MFY21, as per un-audited results, SRNL reported a net loss of Rs.78.58 crore on total operating income (TOI) of Rs.126.03 crore as against net loss of Rs.34.08 crore on TOI of Rs.245.93 crore during 9MFY20. Decline in TOI was mainly due to lockdown announced by Government of India to contain Covid-19 pandemic, subdued demand for newsprint paper and WPP along with temporary closure of paper division during Q2FY21 (from August 08, 2020 to October 02, 2020) on the back of closure order issued by Gujarat Pollution Control Board (GPCB). With significant decline in sales, SRNL reported negative operating profit (PBILDT) due to lower absorption of fixed cost and in turn reported net loss during 9MFY21. However, the losses are being funded by unsecured loans from RSGlobal.

High debt level

Despite scheduled repayment of term loan, total debt of SRNL continued to remain high at Rs.393 crore as on March 31, 2020 due to increase in unsecured loans from RSGlobal to fund the losses apart from meeting its working capital and capex requirement. The total debt of SRNL further increased to nearly Rs.454 crore as on December 31, 2020, largely due to increase in unsecured loans from RSGlobal. Furthermore, the debt servicing of SRNL is also supported by unsecured loans from RSGlobal. As on March 31, 2016, SRNL had net worth of Rs.17.36 crore which was restated to Rs.421.44 crore due to adoption of Ind-AS accounting w.e.f. April 1, 2015. Under I-GAAP, property, plant and machinery were stated at cost less accumulated depreciation, while as per Ind-AS, the company had undertaken fair value of the fixed assets and assigned significant higher value to fixed assets taking corresponding credit to reserves and surplus. Moreover, SRNL had issued Zero Coupon Debentures (ZCDs) which was valued at carrying cost under I-GAAP, while the same is now valued at discounted value/ fair value, and accordingly, the gain on fair value was recognized as income in P&L, thereby

taking credit to reserves and surplus. Further, with the fair valuation of ZCDs, the debt outstanding on the books as on March 31, 2016, was restated to Rs.27.65 crore. These ZCDs are repayable during FY26-FY28.

Completion of up-gradation and modernization capex; albeit saleability risk amidst subdued industry scenario due to Covid-19 pandemic

SRNL had commissioned its integrated packaged drinking water bottle plant in July 2019 having installed capacity of 32,000 BPH (bottle per hour) funded through unsecured loans from RSGBL. SRNL is outsourcing for 'clear' brand for 200 ml and 500 ml of water bottle. Moreover, SRNL has upgraded and modernized its existing plant and machinery funded through unsecured loans from RSGBL. The capex includes refurbishment of both machines and enabling flexibility in manufacturing of newsprint paper, WPP and kraft paper, apart from improvement in efficiency. The project was expected to benefit the company in terms of improvement in the scale of operation and more stability to profitability margin. However, the demand of newsprint paper and writing and printing paper has remained subdued due to Covid-19 pandemic, which resulted into lower circulation of newspapers, and due to temporary closure of schools, colleges and offices. Moreover, the demand of packaged drinking water bottle is also affected due to impact on aviation and hospitality industry as SRNL used to cater to customers like Air India, Marriott, etc. Although successful commercialization of kraft paper manufacturing is expected to insulate SRNL's revenue and profitability amidst subdued demand of newsprint paper and WPP, any delay in stabilisation of the project may exert pressure on the profitability of the company which in turn could impact its liquidity especially in the backdrop of existing below average financial risk profile of the company. Hence, continuous support from the parent shall be critical from the credit perspective.

Susceptibility of profitability to volatile raw material prices

Major raw material for manufacturing of newsprint and WPP is waste paper. Waste paper constitutes around 60% of SRNL's total cost of sales. The price of waste paper depends critically on the demand-supply position of the same and is subject to high price volatility. Since there is no long-term arrangement for sourcing the same, SRNL is exposed to the risk of raw material price volatility. SRNL procures imported waste-paper either on advance payment basis or against the document which eliminates the risk of forex rate fluctuation to a certain extent.

Presence in competitive newsprint segment with increase in cheaper imports

Due to non-availability of adequate raw materials, domestic paper manufacturers find it difficult to be globally competitive and thus cheap imports are growing. Moreover, duty on imports of paper and paperboard under ASEAN Free Trade Agreement (FTA) is zero. Furthermore, Government of India during Budget 2020, reduced import duty on newsprint paper from 10% to 5%. Import duty and depreciation of Indian rupee has significant impact on capacity utilization and profitability margins of Indian paper mills as India imports more than 50% of its domestic newsprint paper requirement. Any change in parity between prices of waste paper and newsprint paper, strengthening of Indian rupee thereby reducing competitiveness of Indian rupee may put pressure on profitability of domestic players. SRNL has converted its machines to manufacture WPP and kraft paper as well to protect and stabilize its PBILDT margin amidst threats of cheap imports of newsprint paper.

Liquidity: Stretched

The liquidity of SRNL remains stretched due to cash loss incurred during FY20 and 9MFY21 resulting into high reliance on working capital borrowings with continued high average fund-based working capital limit utilization of more than 90% for the trailing 12 months ended December 2020. SRNL had opted for moratorium for the period from March 2020 to August 2020 on interest and principal repayment for all its outstanding term loans and has also availed moratorium on interest payment for its working capital limits as part of the Covid relief measures announced by the RBI. SRNL earlier requested its lender for OTR of its term loans and later withdrawn its application. Liquidity of the company is largely supported by need based support in the form of unsecured loans from its parent, RSGBL.

Detailed description of the key rating drivers (for the CE rating based on credit profile of RSGBL)***Adequate liquidity of RSGBL; albeit moderation during FY20***

As on March 31, 2019, RSGBL had liquid investment of around Rs.332 crore which reduced to Rs.130 crore as on March 31, 2020 and stood at Rs.148 crore as on December 31, 2020 vis-à-vis its total debt obligation of Rs.101 crore (including guaranteed debt). Furthermore, RSGBL through its subsidiary, Riddhi Siddhi Infraspace LLP (RSILLP) held sizable land parcel in Ahmedabad having book value of approximately Rs.280 crore. RSGBL has sold major part of this land and expects to realize proceeds from sale of land completely by March 2021. Any delay in receipt of proceeds from sale of land may result in reduction in liquid investments amidst increasing propensity to support SRNL. Apart from the available liquid investment and land portfolio, RSGBL has also extended short-term ICDs to various parties which too can be called back on demand to support its liquidity according to the management. RSGBL further derives financial flexibility by virtue of its comfortable standalone leverage marked by overall gearing of 0.07 times as on March 31, 2020.

During 9MFY21, as per un-audited results, RSGBL reported a net profit of Rs.51.73 crore on TOI of Rs.135.56 crore as against net profit of Rs.20.22 crore on TOI of Rs.218.86 crore in 9MFY20.

Increased propensity to support the loss-incurring operations of SRNL

RSGBL's exposure to SRNL has increased to Rs.334 crore as on March 31, 2020 as against Rs.262 crore as on March 31, 2019, which further increased to Rs.411 crore as on December 31, 2020. Moreover, exposure of RSGBL in SRNL is further expected to increase in the backdrop of expected weak performance of SRNL in near term. RSGBL has funded the operation of SRNL through available liquid investment which over a period of time has reduced.

High exposure towards ICDs with inherent credit risk and susceptibility of investment portfolio due to volatility

There has been a consistent extension of ICDs by RSGBL which remained at Rs.605 crore as on March 31, 2020 (increased from Rs.462 crore as on March 31, 2019) and further increased to Rs.708 crore as on December 31, 2020 which is more than 50% of standalone tangible net-worth of RSGBL as on December 31, 2020. Moreover, there remains an inherent credit risk associated with large size ICDs. Furthermore, the company holds sizable investment portfolio both in quoted equity shares and debt mutual funds, the values of which are susceptible to movement in market prices along with interest rate movement.

Delay in realization of wind energy receivables with counter party risk and volatility in traded commodity prices

RSGBL has 33.15 MW installed windmill capacity spread across Tamil Nadu (28.5 MW), Maharashtra (3 MW) and Gujarat (1.65 MW) and has entered into power purchase agreements with state power sector utilities at a fixed tariff. With a significant portion of wind power generation capacities located in Tamil Nadu, the company faces risks related to stretch in its receivables, given the weak financial risk profile of the Discom in the State of Tamil Nadu. Moreover, RSGBL also trades in agro commodity, which makes the profitability susceptible to volatility in commodity prices.

Analytical Approach:

Standalone/Unsupported Rating: CARE has considered the standalone financials of SRNL along with expected need-based support from its parent, RSGBL.

Credit Enhanced (CE) Rating: CARE has considered the unconditional and irrevocable corporate guarantee extended by RSGBL for rating of the guaranteed debt in SRNL. RSGBL's assessment is based on its standalone operational and financial performance along with its exposure towards need-based support to SRNL.

Applicable Criteria

[Criteria on assigning 'outlook' and 'credit watch' to Credit Ratings](#)

[CARE's Policy on Default Recognition](#)

[Analytical Treatment for one-time restructuring \(OTR\) due to Covid-19 related stress](#)

[Criteria for Short Term Instruments](#)

[Financial ratios – Non-Financial Sector](#)

[Rating Methodology: Notching by factoring linkages in Ratings](#)

[Rating of loans by investment holding companies](#)

[Criteria for Rating Credit Enhanced Debt](#)

[CARE's methodology for manufacturing companies](#)

[Liquidity Analysis of Non-Financial Sector Entities](#)

About the Company (SRNL)

Incorporated in 1994, SRNL was initially promoted by Mr Vashu Ram Singhani. Subsequently, in the year 2003, West Coast Paper Mills Limited (WCPM) along with its promoters acquired the majority stake in SRNL. However, during FY16, RSGBL acquired the majority stake from WCPM and its promoters.

SRNL is engaged in the manufacturing of newsprint paper, WPP and kraft paper. SRNL has a captive coal-based power plant which has power generation capacity of 23 MW. Moreover, SRNL has also started production of packaged drinking water bottle of "clear" brand from July 2019. With its plant located near the industrial belt of Hazira (in the Surat district of Gujarat); SRNL has access to most of the major newspaper publishers in the northern, western and southern states of the country. As on December 31, 2020, SRNL had an aggregate installed capacity of 132,000-150,000 Metric Tonnes Per Annum (MTPA) depending on production of newsprint paper, WPP and kraft paper.

Financial Performance

(Rs. Crore)

For the period ended / as on March 31,	2018	2019	2020
	(12m, A)	(12m, A)	(12m, A)
Working Results			
Net Sales	429.78	499.99	333.76
Total Operating Income	436.21	503.89	336.60
PBILDT	12.45	96.97	8.80
Interest	20.99	24.51	32.13
Depreciation	22.99	23.27	24.96
PBT	-31.94	38.23	-44.64
PAT (after deferred tax)	-29.91	38.23	-44.64
Gross Cash Accruals	-5.19	65.63	-15.14
Financial Position			
Equity Share Capital	147.52	147.52	147.52
Tangible Net Worth	411.30	449.56	404.83
Total Capital Employed	716.92	781.77	798.33
Key Ratios			
<i>Growth</i>			
Growth in Total Operating income (%)	9.01	15.52	-33.20
Growth in PAT (after Def. Tax) (%)	NM	NM	NM
<i>Profitability</i>			
PBILDT/Total Op. income (%)	2.85	19.24	2.61
PAT (after deferred tax)/ Total income (%)	-6.86	7.59	-13.26
ROCE (%)	-1.31	8.81	-2.06
<i>Solvency</i>			
Long-term Debt Equity ratio (times)	0.51	0.64	0.29
Overall gearing ratio (times)	0.86	0.74	0.97
PBILDT interest coverage (times)	0.59	3.96	0.32
PBIT interest coverage (times)	-ve	3.01	-ve
Term debt/Gross cash accruals (years)	-ve	4.36	-ve
Term Debt/ PBILDT	16.85	2.95	13.39
Total debt/Gross cash accruals (years)	-ve	5.05	-ve
Total Debt/ PBILDT	28.43	3.42	44.69
Total Debt/ Cash flow from Operation	-ve	8.04	14.96
<i>Liquidity</i>			
Current ratio (times)	0.68	1.20	0.42
Quick ratio (times)	0.38	0.58	0.23
<i>Turnover</i>			
Average collection period (days)	20	19	33
Average inventory (days)	51	61	87
Average creditors (days)	67	55	71
Operating cycle (days)	4	25	49

A=Audited; NM=Not Meaningful

About the Guarantor (RSGBL)

Incorporated in 1994 by the Ahmedabad based Chowdhary family for manufacturing starch and starch derivatives, RSGBL sold its starch segment to Roquette Riddhi Siddhi Private Limited for a consideration of Rs.950 crore which generated significant liquidity in the company and the same has been gradually invested in various ventures over the years. The company currently generates income from wind energy generation, trades in agricultural commodities and is engaged in investment activities. It also has a 33.15 megawatt installed windmill capacity spread across Tamil Nadu, Maharashtra and Gujarat and has entered into power purchase agreements with state Discoms at a fixed tariff.

Financial Performance - (Standalone)

(Rs. Crore)

For the period ended / as on March 31,	2018	2019	2020
	(12m, A)	(12m, A)	(12m, A)
Working Results			
Net Sales	354.62	137.56	63.31
Total Operating Income	462.19	251.54	159.07
PBILDT	74.94	99.16	85.71
Interest	36.88	16.63	9.35
Depreciation	11.24	11.36	11.53
PBT	2.61	50.88	75.38
PAT (after deferred tax)	39.13	44.53	69.11
Other Comprehensive Income (OCI)	48.46	(6.54)	(50.34)
PAT incl. OCI	87.59	37.99	18.80
Gross Cash Accruals	13.85	42.50	61.63
Financial Position			
Equity Share Capital	7.13	7.13	7.13
Tangible Net Worth	1,205.29	1,243.27	1,260.36
Total Capital Employed	1,344.22	1,347.36	1,317.85
Key Ratios			
<i>Growth</i>			
Growth in Total Operating income (%)	225.14	-45.58	-36.76
Growth in PAT (after Def. Tax) (%)	-208.52	13.79	55.21
<i>Profitability</i>			
PBILDT/Total Op. income (%)	16.21	39.42	53.88
PAT (after deferred tax)/ Total income (%)	8.47	17.70	43.45
ROCE (%)	6.06	4.52	2.58
<i>Solvency</i>			
Long-term Debt Equity ratio (times)	0.06	0.04	0.02
Overall gearing ratio (times)	0.12	0.09	0.07
PBILDT interest coverage (times)	2.03	5.96	9.16
PBIT interest coverage (times)	1.73	5.28	7.93
Term debt/ Gross cash accruals (years)	4.86	1.03	0.39
Total debt/ Gross cash accruals (years)	10.09	2.75	1.45
<i>Liquidity</i>			
Current ratio (times)	8.94	4.43	5.74
Quick ratio (times)	8.94	4.43	5.74
<i>Turnover</i>			
Average collection period (days)	22	55	117
Average inventory (days)	1	1	0
Average creditors (days)	10	12	13
Operating cycle (days)	12	44	103

A=Audited; NM=Not Meaningful

Status of non-cooperation with previous CRA: Not Applicable

Any other information: Not Applicable

Rating History (Last three years): Please refer Annexure-2

Details of rated facilities: Please refer Annexure-3

Complexity level of various instruments rated for this company: Please refer Annexure-4

Annexure-1: Details of Facilities

Name of the Instrument	Date of Issuance	Coupon Rate	Maturity Date	Size of the Issue (Rs. crore)	Rating assigned along with Rating Outlook
Fund-based - LT-Term Loan	-	-	March 2021	1.33	CARE BBB- (CE); Stable
Fund-based - LT-Working Capital Limits	-	-	-	88.14	CARE BB+; Stable
Non-fund-based - LT/ ST-Bank Guarantees	-	-	-	6.00	CARE BB+; Stable / CARE A4+
Fund-based - LT-Term Loan	-	-	December 2025	61.96	CARE BB+; Stable

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.	Fund-based - LT-Term Loan	LT	1.33	CARE BBB- (CE); Stable	1)CARE BBB- (CE) (CWD) (18-Nov-20)	1)CARE BBB (CE); Negative (21-Feb-20)	1)CARE BBB (SO); Stable (27-Feb-19) 2)CARE BBB (SO); Stable (08-Oct-18)	1)CARE BBB (SO); Stable (25-Sep-17)
2.	Fund-based - LT-Working Capital Limits	LT	88.14	CARE BB+; Stable	1)CARE BB+ (CWD) (18-Nov-20)	1)CARE BB+; Stable (21-Feb-20)	1)CARE BB+; Stable (27-Feb-19) 2)CARE BB; Stable (08-Oct-18)	1)CARE BB; Stable (25-Sep-17)
3.	Non-fund-based - LT/ ST-Bank Guarantees	LT/ ST	6.00	CARE BB+; Stable / CARE A4+	1)CARE BB+ / CARE A4+ (CWD) (18-Nov-20)	1)CARE BB+; Stable / CARE A4+ (21-Feb-20)	1)CARE A4+ (27-Feb-19) 2)CARE A4 (08-Oct-18)	1)CARE A4 (25-Sep-17)
4.	Fund-based - LT-Term Loan	LT	61.96	CARE BB+; Stable	1)CARE BB+ (CWD) (18-Nov-20)	1)CARE BB+; Stable (21-Feb-20)	1)CARE BB+; Stable (27-Feb-19) 2)CARE BB; Stable (08-Oct-18)	1)CARE BB; Stable (25-Sep-17)
5.	Fund-based - ST-Working Capital Demand loan	ST	-	-	-	-	-	1)Withdrawn (25-Sep-17)

Annexure-3: Details of Rated Bank Facilities

1. Long-term Facilities

1.A. Term Loans

Sr. No.	Name of Bank / Lender	Rated Amount (Rs. crore)	Debt Repayment Terms	Remarks
1.	ICICI Bank Ltd.	61.96	Repayable in 32 quarterly ballooning instalments after a moratorium period of 2 years	O/S as on December 31, 2020
	Total	61.96		

1.B. Fund-based Limits

Sr. No.	Name of Bank / Lender	Rated Amount (Rs. crore)	Remarks
1.	Bank of India	23.63	Cash Credit; Sub limit: Rs.23.63 crore of PC/BP/BD/FBP/FBD
2.	Punjab National Bank (erstwhile Oriental Bank of Commerce)	18.74	Cash Credit; Sub limit: Rs.18.74 crore of PC/BP/BD/FBP/FBD
3.	Central Bank of India	13.77	Cash Credit; Sub limit: Rs.13.77 crore of PC/BP/BD/FBP/FBD
4.	Kotak Mahindra Bank Ltd.	2.00	OD
5.	Proposed	30.00	WCDL
	Total	88.14	

PC=Packing Credit, BP=Bills Purchasing; BD=Bills Discounting; FBP=Foreign Bills Purchasing; FBD=Foreign Bills Discounting; WCDL=Working Capital Demand Loan; OD=Overdraft

Total Long-term Facilities: Rs.150.10 crore

2. Long-term / Short-term Facilities

2.A. Non-fund-based Limits

Sr. No.	Name of Bank / Lender	Rated Amount (Rs. crore)	Remarks
1.	Kotak Mahindra Bank Ltd.	6.00	Bank Guarantee; Tenure: Up to 67 months
	Total	6.00	

Total Long-term / Short-term Facilities: Rs.6.00 crore

3. Long-term Facilities

3.A. Term Loans

Sr. No.	Name of Bank / Lender	Rated Amount (Rs. crore)	Debt Repayment Terms	Remarks
1.	ICICI Bank Ltd.	1.33 #	Repayable in 32 quarterly ballooning instalments after a moratorium period of 2 years	O/S as on December 31, 2020
	Total	1.33		

backed by the unconditional and irrevocable corporate guarantee of Riddhi Siddhi Gluco Biols Limited

Total Long-term Facilities: Rs.1.33 crore

Total Facilities (1.A+1.B+1.C+2.A): Rs.157.43 crore

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

Sr. No.	Name of the Instrument	Complexity level
1.	Fund-based - LT-Term Loan	Simple
2.	Fund-based - LT-Working Capital Limits	Simple
3.	Non-fund-based - LT/ ST-Bank Guarantees	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.

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(This follows our brief rationale for the entity published on March 02, 2021)

About CARE Ratings:

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