



Lanka Rating Agency

Rating Report

LOLC Holdings PLC - LKR 08Bn Senior Unsecured Listed Rated Redeemable Debenture

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Rating History

Dissemination Date	Long Term Rating	Short Term Rating	Outlook	Action	Rating Watch
20-Nov-2023	A	-	Stable	Preliminary	Yes

Rating Rationale and Key Rating Drivers

The rating reflects LOLC Holding's ("the HoldCo") robust position as the ultimate Holding Company of the LOLC Group (the Group) - one of the largest conglomerates of Sri Lanka in terms of asset base (LKR~1.7trn - June'23). The HoldCo has a diversified portfolio of investments spanning across sectors in the local and international markets. The Group has a presence in 25 countries primarily in the South and South East Asia, Central Asia and the Africa and MENA Region. At the broader level, the Group's operating segments are clustered into financial and non-financial segments, with financial segment possessing the higher share of 64% in the Group's revenue. The assigned rating reflects the cumulative impact of the financial performance of the Group in addition to the standalone performance of the HoldCo. Historically, the HoldCo's financial performance has remained robust. However, the Group's non-financial services long term strategic investments segment (under the "Browns Investments") have lately contributed to higher debt levels and reduced profitability at the Group as well as HoldCo level. The debt-to-equity ratio of the HoldCo has increased from ~36% in Dec'22 to ~48% in June'23, while that for the Group has reached to ~55% in June'23 (~53% in Mar'23). The HoldCo's net profits have also declined by ~76% to LKR~4bln in 1QFY24 from LKR~17bln in 1QFY23. Similarly, the Group's net profit has witnessed a fall of ~94% from LKR~21bln in 1QFY23 to LKR~1bln in 1QFY24. The HoldCo's financial liabilities are dominated by short-term debts, most of which are Commercial Paper (CP) Programs, representing ~70% of the HoldCo's debt profile (June'23). Considering the reduced cashflow generation against rising short-term obligations, the successful roll-over of CP Programs remains critical for the ratings. Meanwhile, the HoldCo's liquidity profile consists of investments and unutilized short-term lines, which provide cushion to meet its short-term obligations.

The rating is put under "Watch" to closely surveil the HoldCo's financial discipline in the short-term, which currently remains under stretch, particularly in the context of short-term repayment risk associated with CP rollovers. Meanwhile, enhanced cashflows from operations and materialization of envisaged plans for income generation are imperative to improve the HoldCo's financial matrix.

Disclosure

Name of Rated Entity	LOLC Holdings PLC - LKR 08Bn Senior Unsecured Listed Rated Redeemable Debenture
Type of Relationship	Solicited
Purpose of the Rating	Debt Instrument Rating
Applicable Criteria	Methodology Debt Instrument Rating(Jun-22)
Related Research	Sector Study Holding Company(Mar-23)
Rating Analysts	Tharika Prabashwari Kodikara tharika@lra.com.lk +92-42-35869504



Profile LOLC Holdings PLC is a public quoted company incorporated in 1980. The address of the Company's registered office is No. 100/1, Sri Jayawardenapura Mawatha, Rajagiriya, Sri Lanka and the principal place of business is situated at the same place. LOLC Holdings PLC is the ultimate holding Company of the Group. LOLC Group is one of the largest and established conglomerates in the country. LOLC holdings has diversified into group has interests in Manufacturing & trading, Agriculture & plantations, leisure, construction and real estate, Financial Services, Digital Empowerment, Research & Innovation, Strategic Investment and Mining. It has expanded their global presence in 25 countries.

Ownership The largest shareholding of the company is with Mr. I C Nanayakkara with an ownership of 48.90%. And 30.99% is held by LOLC Capital (Private) Limited which is 100% shareholding is with Mr. I C Nanayakkara. Mr. Ishara Nanayakkara is one of Sri Lanka's leading entrepreneurs and he is holding a key position within the LOLC Group as Deputy Chairman in LOLC Holdings PLC and Executive Chairman and director in other subsidiaries. The LOLC Group under Mr. Ishara Nanayakkara's leadership has diversified beyond the financial service arena, with large scale investments in leisure, construction, plantations, trading and manufacturing. Mr. Ishara Nanayakkara is a prominent entrepreneur serving on the Boards of many corporates and conglomerates internationally. Coming from a strong business background, involved in their family enterprises, he ventured into the arena of financial services with a strategic investment in LOLC Holdings PLC and was appointed to the Board in 2002.

Governance LOLC Board comprises 06 members; three non-executive and three executive directors, with two independent directors on the Company's Board. The Board of Directors comprises highly qualified individuals with decades of experience. Their diversified backgrounds and extensive experience provide holistic guidance to the Company. Mr. Ishara Nanayakkara is Executive Deputy Chairman and he has more than 20 years of experience in LOLC Board. The Board ensures effective governance through five committees, namely Audit Committee, The Talent Development and Remuneration Committee, Related Party Transaction Review Committee, The Integrated Risk Management Committee and The Corporate Governance Committee.

Management LOLC Holdings PLC has a functional organization structure and all Head of Departments (HODs) report to the Group Managing Director (MD). The HoldCo is equipped with well experienced and qualified management team. Mr. Kapila Jayawardana, operates as the Group MD and is associated with the LOLC Group since 2007. He has 15 years of experience in the LOLC Group, both locally and internationally in several fields. He has also served on several Boards and Board Committees within the Group. The management of the HoldCo ensures its effectiveness by efficient coordination between its SBUs through conducting meetings at different intervals as per the internal SOPs. Senior Management personnel are well experienced and aptly qualified for their roles. The Group has in place an Enterprise-wide Risk Management (ERM) framework to ensure a structured process of Internal Audit and Risk Management.

Business Risk The Group has consolidated its position as the most profitable diversified corporate under Financial, Agriculture & Plantations, Leisure, Renewable Energy, Construction & Real Estate, Manufacturing & Trading, Technology, Research & Innovation Sectors. The Group's Financial services sector is the predominant one which contributes the major portion (~64%) of the profitability as well as the asset base of the Group. The trading sector of the Group is mainly represented by Brown & Company, providing a variety of trading services. The LOLC group invested in the leisure industry in Sri Lanka in 2009 as it expanded to Maldives and Mauritius. The Leisure sector of the Group comprise of 'The Eden Resort & Spa, Beruwala', Dickwella Resort & Spa, Dickwella', The Paradise Resort & Spa, Dambulla' and 'The Calm Resort & Spa, Passikudah, and The Sheraton Turtle Beach Resort Kosgoda. The Group holds the widest plantations extent in Sri Lanka. The main plantation crops being tea, rubber, cinnamon and sugarcane. Browns Investments has become one of the large plantation companies in the country with a total of 49 estates under management. Browns Engineering & Construction (Pvt) Ltd is a Subsidiary of Browns Investments, established with the key intention of serving as the engineering and construction arm of the group. LOLC Group has in place centralized IT services and technologies operations which play a critical role as providers of efficient and effective IT solutions to all business sectors of the Group locally & globally. The Group continues to explore technology and innovation by LOLC Advanced Technologies (Pvt) Ltd which provides advanced technologies consultation support to companies under LOLC group. The HoldCo aims for sustainable income flows, in the form of Interest income, Shared Service Income, Tea brokering income and Travel reservation income. On a standalone basis, the HoldCo has earned an income of LKR~52bn in FY23 and LKR~26bn in FY22. Meanwhile for 1QFY24, the income was recorded at LKR~12bn. On a consolidated basis, the group's top-line stood at LKR~333bn for FY23 and LKR~224bn in FY22 whereas it was recorded at LKR~74bn in 1QFY24.

Financial Risk Total Investment Income to Funding cost of the company has reduced considerably to 1.7x in FY23 from 5.4x in FY22. The HoldCo's debt quantum has considerably grown over the period with a large portion of the debt pertaining to short-term borrowings (Commercial Paper Programs mostly). Consequently, under high interest rate environment, the HoldCo's debt coverages have substantially fallen, amid lower income generation. The HoldCo incurred finance charges of LKR~32bn during FY23 (FY22: LKR~11bn) and LKR 12bn in 1QFY24. The debt-to-equity ratio of the HoldCo has increased from ~36% in Dec'22 to ~48% in June'23, while that for the Group has reached to ~55% in June'23 (~53% in Mar'23). On a consolidated basis, The Group has a total asset base of LKR~1,534bn as at End-June'23 (End-Mar'23: LKR~1,566bn). Also, the Group's net profit has declined by ~72% from LKR~77bn in FY22 to LKR~21Bn in FY23. The net profit has further shrunk in 1QFY24 recording at LKR~1.2bn.

Instrument Rating Considerations

About The Instrument LOLC Holdings PLC wishes to raise a debenture of LKR 8Bn listed, rated, senior, unsecured, redeemable debenture. The initial issue would be LKR 5Bn with an option to issue up to a further LKR 3Bn in the event of an over subscription. The debenture will span up to 7 years. The debenture has three types of debentures, namely Type A, Type B and Type C.

Relative Seniority/Subordination Of Instrument The claims of the Debenture Holders shall in the event of winding up of the Company rank after all the claims of secured creditors and preferential claims under any Statutes governing the Company but pari passu to the claims of unsecured creditors of the Company and shall rank in priority to and over any subordinated debt of the Company and the ordinary and preference shareholder/s of the Company.

Credit Enhancement It is an unsecured debt instrument and the debenture is not underwritten. The capital repayment will be done at the end of the tenor. Repayment of the Principal Sum and payment of interest on the Debentures are not secured by a charge on any assets of the Issuer.



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LOLC Holdings PLC
Holding Company

	Jun-23	Mar-23	Mar-22	Mar-21
	3M	12M	12M	12M
	Management	Audited	Audited	Audited
A BALANCE SHEET				
1 Investments	27,196	21,489	20,816	22,862
2 Related Party Investments	426,545	397,604	366,501	210,618
3 Non-Current Assets	6,345	6,593	6,905	6,231
4 Current Assets	33,147	31,612	15,704	13,241
5 Total Assets	493,233	457,298	409,926	252,953
6 Current Liabilities	3,002	3,352	2,644	2,265
7 Borrowings	233,500	189,648	146,388	105,762
8 Related Party Exposure	3,701	9,533	15,494	6,164
9 Non-Current Liabilities	305	296	288	305
10 Net Assets	252,726	254,470	245,112	138,457
11 Shareholders' Equity	252,726	254,470	245,112	138,457

B INCOME STATEMENT

1 Total Investment Income	17,723	56,233	62,653	37,628
a Cost of Investments	(12,526)	(32,768)	(11,579)	(9,508)
2 Net Investment Income	5,196	23,465	51,074	28,120
a Other Income	612	8,118	14,552	4,171
b Operating Expenses	(1,758)	(8,133)	(4,632)	(4,047)
4 Profit or (Loss) before Interest and Tax	4,109	22,394	61,064	28,317
a Taxation	-	(20)	99	(276)
6 Net Income Or (Loss)	4,109	22,374	61,163	28,041

C CASH FLOW STATEMENT

a Total Cash Flow	6,033	(923)	11,156	(10,727)
b Net Cash from Operating Activities before Working Capital Changes	988	(27,998)	283	(19,603)
c Changes in Working Capital	(41,999)	(56,073)	(47,621)	2,328
1 Net Cash (Used in) or Available From Investing Activities	3,805	42,664	7,325	8,052
2 Net increase (decrease) in long term borrowings	1,828	(9,592)	(178,801)	22,505
3 Net Cash (Used in) or Available From Financing Activities	40,378	42,316	41,485	9,763
4 Net Cash generated or (Used) during the period	3,172	910	1,472	540

D RATIO ANALYSIS

1 Performance				
a Asset Concentration (Market Value of Largest Investment / Market Value of	39.9%	39.9%	43.2%	60.9%
b Core Investments / Market Value of Equity Investments	94.9%	94.9%	100.0%	100.0%
c Marketable Investments / Total Investments at Market Value	6.2%	6.5%	9.4%	15.1%
2 Coverages				
a TCF / Finance Cost	0.5	0.0	1.0	-1.1
b TCF / Finance Cost + CMLTB	0.4	0.0	0.3	-0.4
c Loan to Value (Funding / Market Value of Equity Investments)	1.6	1.3	1.1	1.1
3 Capital Structure (Total Debt/Total Debt+Equity)				
a Leveraging [Funding / (Funding + Shareholders' Equity)]	48.0%	42.7%	37.4%	43.3%
b (Funding + Off Balance Sheet Exposure) / Shareholders' Equity	100.2%	82.3%	67.8%	96.4%

E NOTES

Note : Financial Summary does not include all line items of the financial statements.

Credit Rating

Credit rating reflects forward-looking opinion on credit worthiness of underlying entity or instrument; more specifically it covers relative ability to honor financial obligations. The primary factor being captured on the rating scale is relative likelihood of default.

Scale	Long-term Rating Definition
AAA	Highest credit quality. Lowest expectation of credit risk. Indicate exceptionally strong capacity for timely payment of financial commitments
AA+	
AA	Very high credit quality. Very low expectation of credit risk. Indicate very strong capacity for timely payment of financial commitments. This capacity is not significantly vulnerable to foreseeable events.
AA-	
A+	
A	High credit quality. Low expectation of credit risk. The capacity for timely payment of financial commitments is considered strong. This capacity may, nevertheless, be vulnerable to changes in circumstances or in economic conditions.
A-	
BBB+	
BBB	Good credit quality. Currently a low expectation of credit risk. The capacity for timely payment of financial commitments is considered adequate, but adverse changes in circumstances and in economic conditions are more likely to impair this capacity.
BBB-	
BB+	Moderate risk. Possibility of credit risk developing. There is a possibility of credit risk developing, particularly as a result of adverse economic or business changes over time; however, business or financial alternatives may be available to allow financial commitments to be met.
BB	
BB-	
B+	
B	High credit risk. A limited margin of safety remains against credit risk. Financial commitments are currently being met; however, capacity for continued payment is contingent upon a sustained, favorable business and economic environment.
B-	
CCC	
CC	Very high credit risk. Substantial credit risk “CCC” Default is a real possibility. Capacity for meeting financial commitments is solely reliant upon sustained, favorable business or economic developments. “CC” Rating indicates that default of some kind appears probable. “C” Ratings signal imminent default.
C	
D	Obligations are currently in default.

Scale	Short-term Rating Definition
A1+	The highest capacity for timely repayment.
A1	A strong capacity for timely repayment.
A2	A satisfactory capacity for timely repayment. This may be susceptible to adverse changes in business, economic, or financial conditions.
A3	An adequate capacity for timely repayment. Such capacity is susceptible to adverse changes in business, economic, or financial conditions.
A4	The capacity for timely repayment is more susceptible to adverse changes in business, economic, or financial conditions. Liquidity may not be sufficient.



*The correlation shown is indicative and, in certain cases, may not hold.

Outlook (Stable, Positive, Negative, Developing) Indicates the potential and direction of a rating over the intermediate term in response to trends in economic and/or fundamental business/financial conditions. It is not necessarily a precursor to a rating change. ‘Stable’ outlook means a rating is not likely to change. ‘Positive’ means it may be raised. ‘Negative’ means it may be lowered. Where the trends have conflicting elements, the outlook may be described as ‘Developing’.	Rating Watch Alerts to the possibility of a rating change subsequent to, or, in anticipation of some material identifiable event with indeterminable rating implications. But it does not mean that a rating change is inevitable. A watch can be resolved within foreseeable future, but may continue if underlying circumstances are not settled. Rating watch may accompany rating outlook of the respective opinion.	Suspension It is not possible to update an opinion due to lack of requisite information. Opinion should be resumed in foreseeable future. However, if this does not happen within six (6) months, the rating should be considered withdrawn.	Withdrawn A rating is withdrawn on a) termination of rating mandate, b) the debt instrument is redeemed, c) the rating remains suspended for six months, d) the entity/issuer defaults, or/and e) PACRA finds it impractical to surveil the opinion due to lack of requisite information.	Harmonization A change in rating due to revision in applicable methodology or underlying scale.
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Surveillance. Surveillance on a publicly disseminated rating opinion is carried out on an ongoing basis till it is formally suspended or withdrawn. A comprehensive surveillance of rating opinion is carried out at least once every six months. However, a rating opinion may be reviewed in the intervening period if it is necessitated by any material happening.

Note. This scale is applicable to the following methodology(s):

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

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