

DBL Infra Assets Private Limited

August 24, 2021

Ratings

Facilities	Amount (Rs. crore)	Rating ¹	Rating Action
Long term Non-Convertible Debentures (NCDs) – Tranche-I	582.70	CARE BBB+; Stable (Triple B Plus; Outlook: Stable)	Assigned
Long term Non-Convertible Debentures (NCDs) – Tranche-II	89.70	CARE BBB+; Stable (Triple B Plus; Outlook: Stable)	Assigned
Long term Non-Convertible Debentures (NCDs) – Tranche-III	323.00	CARE BBB+; Stable (Triple B Plus; Outlook: Stable)	Assigned
Total	995.40 (Rs. Nine hundred ninety five crore forty lakh only)		

Details of facilities in Annexure-1

Tranche-I and tranche-II NCDs are proposed to be backed by cash flow coverage of five underlying Hybrid Annuity Model (HAM) projects achieving substantial project progress and one project achieved provisional commercial operations date (PCOD).

Tranche-III NCDs are backed by cash flow coverage of four underlying Hybrid Annuity Model (HAM) projects under nascent of construction.

Detailed Rationale & Key Rating Drivers

For arriving at the ratings CARE has taken a combined view of the HAM projects proposed to be acquired by DIAPL and structure payment mechanism for the NCDs. The rating assigned to the proposed NCDs of DIAPL factor stable revenue visibility from underlying HAM based projects with National Highways Authority of India (rated CARE AAA; Stable) as a counterparty. Low project leverage, benefit of cash flows pooling and average tail period of 25 months of DBL's HAM projects impart financial flexibility with adequate combined concession life coverage ratio for DIAPL at group level. Favorable structural covenants including - proposed creation of debt service reserve account (DSRA) for one quarter debt servicing requirement for the NCDs from the residual surplus generated from the project companies after fulfilling their operational and debt servicing requirement, permitting cash withdrawal only upon investor's consent, stipulation of benchmark debt/PBILDT and concession life coverage ratios on combined basis are other credit strengths. The repayments are structured to commence after a moratorium of two years towards coupon and three years for NCD thereby providing adequate time for refinancing, transfer or sale of the underlying project assets.

The aforementioned rating strengths are however tempered by inherent project execution risk associated with under implementation HAM projects, sub-ordinate quality of the cash flow available after repayment of projects' senior debt and opex requirements, fulfillment of restricted payment covenants at each project SPV level and inherent refinancing risk. Nevertheless, demonstrated execution capability of parent Dilip Buildcon Limited (DBL; rated CARE A; Stable/CARE A1), as well as extension of corporate guarantee by DBL till achievement of provisional commercial operations date (PCOD) of respective SPV offer partial mitigation to project risk. Inherent O&M risk and interest rate risk associated with HAM projects are other credit weaknesses which shall influence the surplus built up towards NCD servicing.

Rating Sensitivities
Positive Factors:

- Establishment of track record of annuity receipt for the underlying HAM projects and generation of envisaged free cash flow
- Monetization of HAM assets leading to debt prepayment

Negative Factors

- Deterioration in the credit profile of NHAI
- Lower than envisaged surpluses from project SPVs
- Delay in the refinancing or stake sale of the HAM projects
- Significant deduction of annuity or increase in O&M expenses deteriorating the cash flow visibility
- Non adherence to financial covenants and /or withdrawal of cash surplus
- Significant weakening in the credit profile of sponsor cum O&M contractor leading to deduction in annuities or cash trap at SPV level for senior debt

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

Detailed description of the key rating drivers

Key Rating Strengths

Strong underlying asset portfolio of NHAI HAM projects

DBL shall transfer ten underlying HAM projects to DIAPL in a phased wise manner. The debt of Rs.1000 crore is proposed to be raised in the form of NCDs at DIAPL and shall be used to buyout atleast 49% equity stake and unsecured loans in these projects from DBL. The portfolio of 10 assets can be divided as to: 6 near completion portfolio which are expected to achieve PCOD by March 2022 (1 has already achieved PCOD during December 2020) and 4 early-stage portfolio which are at a nascent stage of execution and are expected to achieve COD by March 2023. The projects are based out of diverse locations across various states- Karnataka, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Bihar and Chhattisgarh thus mitigating geographical risk and consequently reducing impact of force majeure in any region or particular project. Furthermore, all the ten SPVs have assured cash flows in the form of bi-annual construction annuity, interest annuity and O&M annuity post achievement of PCOD from strong counterparty (i.e. NHAI (rated CARE AAA; Stable).

Low project leverage, cash pooling mechanism and benefit of tail period aiding debt protection indicators and financial flexibility

All the ten SPVs have been sufficiently bid above NHAI cost. Furthermore, the project leverage i.e. sanctioned project debt by expected completion cost (i.e. inflated bid project cost) is also low at 28% for the pool of 10 SPVs resulting into strong debt coverage indicators at SPV levels and generation of sizeable combined free cash flow post debt servicing at SPV level and creation of stipulated DSRA and MMRA. DIAPL derives strength from cash pooling mechanism offering revenue diversity. Furthermore, average tail period of 25 months for underlying HAM projects is expected to translate into adherence of minimum concession life coverage ratio (CLCR) of 1.20 times as per the terms of the structure aiding financial flexibility.

Favorable covenants of the debt structure

The tenor of the instrument shall be 5 years from the date of allotment of tranche-I with moratorium of two years in interest servicing and three years in repayment. Hence, availability of adequate moratorium provides head room for the stake sale of the assets in the interim period apart from protecting the cash flows of the pool till generation of sizeable free cash flow from underlying HAM projects. DSRA of one quarter debt servicing requirement is to be created from project cash flow by March 2023. DIAPL shall not be allowed to withdraw cash surplus without the consent of the NCD investor. Hence, DSRA and cash trap mechanism are expected to provide some cash flow cushion at the time of NCD redemption with premium. DIAPL is also required to maintain combined CLCR of 1.20 times which shall be tested annually and DIAPL is required to offer additional asset to the investor in case of breach of covenants. Combined total debt/PBILDT is also not expected to exceed threshold level of 5 times post achievement of PCOD for all 10 HAM projects.

Key Rating Weaknesses

Inherent project execution risk partly offset by proposed corporate guarantee of DBL till achievement of PCOD and its demonstrated execution track record

DIAPL is exposed to inherent project execution risk attached with completion of balance 20% work in five HAM projects and almost entire work in balance four projects with aggregate bid project cost of Rs.5184 crore in light of their nascent stage of construction. Nevertheless, demonstrated execution capability of DBL marked by on time or ahead of schedule progress in all of its HAM projects and extension of corporate guarantee by DBL till achievement of PCOD of respective HAM project partly mitigate the execution risk.

Availability of subordinate cash flow of SPVs for the debt servicing of NCDs along with refinancing risk

NCD raised by DIAPL shall be redeemed from free cash flow post adhering waterfall mechanism and meeting restricted payment covenants of lenders at each project SPV level. Hence, free cash flow available for NCD redemption is sub-ordinate to the cash flow of underlying HAM SPVs. Furthermore, cash trap exercised by the lender of HAM SPV in case of lower debt coverage indicators or non-adherence to the loan covenants may restrict the generation of free cash flow for debt servicing of NCDs. However, expectations of strong debt coverage indicators at SPV level mitigate the risk related to cash trap exercised at SPV level. DIAPL is exposed to inherent risk related to timely refinancing of the NCDs or sale the stake in its HAM SPVs due to sizeable redemption in FY26 and FY27. However, adequate CLCR, assured cash flows from a strong counterparty and sufficient moratorium period mitigate the refinancing to an extent.

O&M and interest rate risk

All ten HAM SPVs are exposed to inherent O&M and MM risk associated with the projects. Furthermore, all the stretches are to be constructed on flexible pavement basis which is more subject to wear and tear and leads to higher O&M expenses. However, all the SPVs upon achievement of PCOD shall enter into fixed price O&M and MM contract with DBL which provides some cushion. Moreover, non-linear transmission of bank rate over lending rate also exposes the cash flow to inherent interest rate risk.

Liquidity : Adequate

Proposed creation of DSRA, restriction on withdrawal of surplus and corporate guarantee of DBL are expected to aid the liquidity of DIAPL in the near term.

Analytical approach: Combined cash flows of all the ten SPVs proposed to be transferred to DIAPL. Cash pooling of 10 SPVs have been considered for analytical approach and free cash flow available after debt servicing and creation of DSRA and MMRA at SPV level is available for the NCD redemption. Hence, combined sub-ordinate cash flow under cash pooling of 10 SPVs is available for the debt servicing of NCDs of DIAPL.

Details of SPVs combined for analytical purpose are as below:

No.	Name of SPV
1	DBL Byrapura Challakere Highways Private Limited
2	DBL Gorhar Khairatunda Highways Private Limited
3	DBL Bellary Byrapura Highways Private Limited
4	DBL Bangalore Nidagatta Highways Private Limited (rated CARE A-; Stable)
5	DBL Rewa Siddhi Highways Private Limited (rated CARE A-; Stable)
6	DBL Nidagatta Mysore Highways Private Limited (rated CARE A-; Stable)
7	Dodaballapur Hoskote Highways Private Limited (rated CARE A-; Stable)
8	Repallawada Highways Private Limited (rated CARE A-; Stable)
9	Narenpur Purnea Highways Private Limited
10	Pathrapali Kathgora Highways Private Limited (rated CARE A-; Stable)

Applicable Criteria

[Criteria on assigning Outlook to Credit Ratings](#)

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

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

[CARE's Policy on Liquidity analysis for Non-Financial Sector Entity](#)

[Rating Methodology: Factoring Linkages in Ratings](#)

[Rating Methodology – Hybrid Annuity Road Projects](#)

About the Company

DBL Infra Assets Private Limited (DIAPL) erstwhile High Fly Airlines Private Limited was incorporated during May 2010 by the Mr. Dilip Suryavanshi and Ms. Seema Suryavanshi in their personal capacity. However, there are no major operations in the company till date. The name of the company was changed to current one as on July 26, 2021. As per the BSE announcement dated August 05, 2021, DBL has acquired 100% equity shares of DIAPL making it wholly owned subsidiary of DBL. DIAPL shall acquire equity stake in 10 NHAI HAM projects and plans to raise NCD to the tune of Rs.995.40 crore to buyout 49% stake from DBL. DBL shall provide corporate guarantee to these HAM projects till PCOD.

Brief financials: Not applicable as assets are not yet transferred to DIAPL.

Status of non-cooperation with previous CRA: Not Applicable

Any other information: Not Applicable

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

Covenants of rated facility: Not Applicable

Complexity level of various instruments rated for this company: 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
Proposed Debentures-Non Convertible Debentures	NA	NA	NA	582.70	CARE BBB+; Stable
Proposed Debentures-Non Convertible Debentures	NA	NA	NA	89.70	CARE BBB+; Stable
Proposed Debentures-Non Convertible Debentures	NA	NA	NA	323.00	CARE BBB+; 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 2021-2022	Date(s) & Rating(s) assigned in 2020-2021	Date(s) & Rating(s) assigned in 2019-2020	Date(s) & Rating(s) assigned in 2018-2019
1.	Debentures-Non Convertible Debentures	LT	582.70	CARE BBB+; Stable	-	-	-	-
2.	Debentures-Non Convertible Debentures	LT	89.70	CARE BBB+; Stable	-	-	-	-
3.	Debentures-Non Convertible Debentures	LT	323.00	CARE BBB+; Stable	-	-	-	-

Annexure 3: Covenants of rated instrument

Name of the Instruments- NCD (Tranche-I, Tranche-II and Tranche-III)	Detailed explanation
A. Financial Covenants	
1. Group asset cover ratio of 1.2:1 till the tenor of the NCDs	
2. Net Debt/PBILDT:	
(i) 6:1 for financial starting from the 24 th (twenty fourth) month from the Deemed Date of Allotment of Tranche 1 Debentures till the 36 th (thirty sixth) month from the Deemed Date of Allotment of Tranche 1 Debentures;	
(ii) 5.5:1 for each Financial Quarter starting from the 36 th (thirty sixth) month from the Deemed Date of Allotment of Tranche 1 Debentures till the 48 th (forty eighth) month from the Deemed Date of Allotment of Tranche 1 Debentures;	
(iii) 5:1 for each Financial Quarter starting from the 48 th (forty eighth) month from the Deemed Date of Allotment of Tranche 1 Debentures till the Final Redemption Date and/or the Final Settlement Date;	
3.Total debt cap: Rs.5,200 crore at consolidated level i.e. DIAPL and all the SPVs	Provides comfort from credit perspective
4. creation of DSRA- DSRA equivalent to three months of debt servicing to be created from third year onwards i.e. FY24 when interest payment commences	Provides comfort from credit perspective
B. Non- Financial Covenants	
1. In case of any cost runs in specified projects, the same would be funded by DIAPL and DBL in accordance with the transaction documents	
2.DBL shall extent corporate guarantee till the time projects achieve COD/PCOD. The guarantee shall be structured in a manner that it reduces pro-rate to relevant projects achieving COD	
3.Any unsecured loans provided by DBL to DIAPL shall be subordinated to the NCDs.	

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

Sr. No.	Name of the Instrument	Complexity level
1.	Debentures-Non Convertible Debentures	Complex

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

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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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