

Sugar industry bailout to clear over 40% of cane arrears

Arrears stand at record Rs 22,000 crore

June 2018



Measures to provide limited respite; profitability to remain under pressure

Event

On June 6, 2018, the Cabinet approved the following measures, totalling Rs 7,000 crore, to address the liquidity issues of sugar mills and enable payment of accumulated arrears to farmers:

- The minimum domestic selling price of white / refined sugar to be fixed at the mill gate, initially at Rs 29 per kg.
 This can be revised subsequently based on revisions in 'fair and remunerative' (FRP) prices and other considerations.
- Creation of buffer stock of 30 lakh tonne for a year, entailing an estimated expenditure of Rs 1,175 crore, towards inventory carrying cost. Quarterly reimbursement to be credited to farmer accounts against mill arrears.
- To augment distillery capacity through upgradation and setting up new ones, the government will bear a maximum interest subvention of Rs 1,332 crore over five years (including a one year of moratorium) on bank loans of Rs 4,440 crore, to be sanctioned over three years based on a scheme formulated by the Department of Food and Public Distribution (DFPD).

Background

In the sugar season (SS) 2018, from October to September, we expect production to have risen a sharp 48% to 31.5 million tonne (MT). A higher production of 32MT is expected in SS 2019 too, given the rise in acreage. As a result, sugar prices dropped sharply from an average of Rs 37 per kg in SS 2017 to Rs 26 per kg in June 2018. Due to the depressed market prices, the liquidity position of sugar mills has been weakening, leading to the accumulation of cane price arrears, which have crossed Rs 22,000 crore. To be sure, cane arrears have touched a record high surpassing the previous high of Rs. 19,430 cores for SS 2014-15 (calculated as of May 2015).

The government has taken the following steps in the past four months, which could not completely address the issue due to a steep fall in prices:

- 1. Increased the custom duty on sugar imports from 50% to 100% to curb cheap imports
- 2. Imposed stock-holding limits on producers in February and March 2018
- 3. Withdrew custom duty on exports and allocated a 'minimum indicative export quota' (MEIQ) of 20 lakh tonne for SS 2018. The mills have been reluctant in exporting at a loss, because of the lower international prices.
- 4. Extended financial assistance to sugar mills at Rs. 5.5 per quintal of cane crushed during SS 2018, to lower the cane cost (impact explained below in detail).

Impact

Of the proposed measures, we estimate the bailout package to be limited to the first two measures, totalling only Rs 1,175 crore.

The remaining amount, comprising Rs 4,440 crore of loans and Rs 1,332 crore of interest subvention to upgrade or set up distillery capacity, would help in diversion of sugar during the surplus phase (diversion will be allowed from B molasses instead of C molasses, allowing more molasses to be produced, as per industry interactions). To support



the additional capacity, the Ministry of Petroleum has mandated blending of 10% ethanol with fuel (up from 5% previously), at a price of Rs 40.85 per litre to boost demand for ethanol over the next two years.

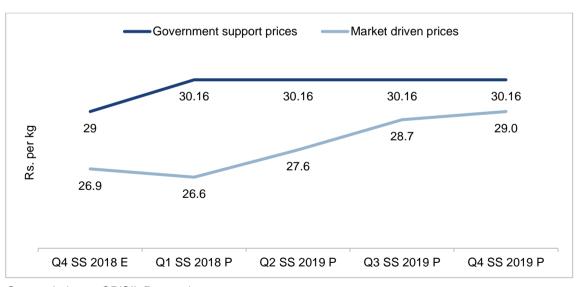
Ethanol generates higher margins than sugar for integrated sugar mills, besides being less cyclical. Also, the government subsidy is expected to increase the viability of this investment. We believe these benefits would accrue over the longer term and will have a limited role in addressing the current liquidity issue of millers.

Price support to play a major role; limited impact from subsidies

The implications of the key measures listed above add up to 40-45% of the accumulated arrears of Rs.22,000 crore. Of this, the price support would contribute to 70% of the incremental cash flow. Lower raw material and inventory carrying cost, which entail a cost of Rs 2,675 crore to the exchequer, would have reduced the arrears by just 12%. These cash flow benefits would accrue over the next 12 months, spanning a quarter of SS 2018 and three quarters of SS 2019. A breakdown of the benefits is as follows:

Measure 1: Sugar price support: With the prices set at Rs 29 per kg, an incremental cash inflow of Rs 65-70 billion is expected over the next four quarters. Of the incremental cash inflow, the cooperatives' share will be 60%, with the remainder of Rs 26-28 billion benefiting corporates. This improvement factors in a price stagnation of around Rs 26-27 per kg during the period, if the price support were not implemented. While prices are set at Rs 29 and likely to be revised linked to the FRP change, we have assumed a 4-5% increase in FRP and a 4% increase in regulated prices (cane cost being ~90% of revenue at current sugar prices). The change in FRP and in regulated prices remain key monitorables.

Sugar prices expected to remain stable with government intervention



Source: Industry, CRISIL Research

Measure 2 – Carrying cost of the inventory: The sugar industry are expected to have a cash inflow of Rs 10-11 billion by saving the inventory carrying cost of 3-million-tonne (Rs 3.5-4.0 per kg annually) subsidised by the government. The cash inflow of corporate players is expected to be Rs 4-5 billion. Inventory typically piles up in the first five months of the sugar season as the entire production takes place in these months and peaks in Q2 and Q3 of the sugar season. For calculating inventory carrying cost, we have assumed 55% of the average inventory to remain with the mills and the rest with wholesalers and distributors.

Research



Raw material subsidy: Mills would save Rs 5.5 for every quintal of sugarcane purchased as a part of the raw material subsidy introduced by the government in May 2018. Among sugar mills, corporate sugar mills are expected to see a Rs 6.0-6.5 billion benefit.

Further deterioration in sugar mills' margin to abate

Quarterly EBITDA margin of listed players (have 33% market share and command higher margins than the industry average) steadily declined over the past four quarters, turning negative in the March quarter at (4.5)%. The pressure on margins is expected to lessen in sugar season 2018, owing to the government's measures. In fact, during the season, margins are expected to range between 0-(3)% vis-a-vis our previous projection of (1)-(3)%. In sugar season 2019 as well, margins are expected to sustain at 0-(3)% levels as compared with the earlier forecast of (5)-(7)%.

Working capital impact to be minimal from current levels

Most of the benefits, such as raw-material subsidy and carrying cost, are proposed to be credited directly to farmers' accounts towards arrears. The rest (price support) is expected to be passed on to them against outstanding arrears, having minimal impact on working capital from current levels. However, the improved liquidity from these measures would prevent the working capital situation from worsening.

Analytical contacts

Hetal Gandhi

Director, CRISIL Ltd.

hetal.gandhi@crisil.com

Media Contacts

Saman Khan Media Relations CRISIL Limited

D: +91 22 3342 3895
M: +91 95940 60612
B: +91 22 3342 3000
saman.khan@crisil.com

Geoffrey Dcunha

Associate Director, CRISIL Ltd.

geoffrey.dcunha@crisil.com@crisil.com

Hiral Jani Vasani

Media Relations

CRISIL Limited

D: +91 22 3342 5916 M: +91 982003 9681

B: +91 22 3342 3000

hiral.vasani@crisil.coms

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