Financing of Stressed Assets

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Need for corrective action ignored

Sponsors

- Resistance to change
- Lack of ability/inclination to induct additional funds
- Aversion to surgery

Banks

- Unwillingness to confront sponsors
- Impact of additional provisioning/asset classification

Games Sponsors Play

Rob Peter, Pay Paul

Alienate assets of company, guarantors

 BIFR reference to fend off coercive action by Lenders

Games Bankers Play

Deny Existence of Problem

- Evergreening
 - Provide Additional Funding

 CDR reference to preserve asset classification

CDR Mechanism - Incentives

- Regulatory Forbearance
 - Classification on date of reference maintained
 - Discontinuity of regulatory forbearance likely to restrict fresh references
- Accountability issues resolved

Borrowers exploited Lender concerns on asset classification

CDR Packages - Limitations

- Early warnings ignored
 - Problems acknowledged on the verge of default
- Inadequate diligence while preparing viability studies
- Small Lenders report Borrower as Wilful Defaulter
 - Seek exit
- Inadequate monitoring
 - Conversion of unsecured loans to equity allowed as Promoters Contribution
 - No additional funds injected

Indicators of Incipient Sickness

- Higher Gearing levels
- Higher incidence of interest
 - Higher debt not reflected at year end
- Decline in interest coverage ratio
- Delayed payments to creditors
- Failure of MIS systems

Indicators of Incipient Sickness

- Mounting Inventories
- Delayed collections, Higher receivables
- Strained liquidity ratios
- Unrealised advances
- Unexplained Capital Work in Progress
- Declining outlay on repairs & maintenance
- Declining Capacity utilisation

- Strained current ratio suggests
 - Large repayments in the short term
 - Diversion of funds
 - Project under implementation may need financial support

Remedies

- Investigate diversion
- Insist on induction of long term funds
- Revise repayment schedules

- Declining outlay on repairs indicates
 - Liquidity pressures
 - Quality issues could surface
 - Lower sales realisation likely
 - Need for long term funds
- Higher gearing levels suggest
 - Unsustainable debt levels
 - Need for induction of equity to replace debt
 - Conversion of debt to equity



- Mounting inventories/receivables reflect
 - Non moving stocks
 - -Sticky receivables

Remedies

- Recognise inherent losses
- Offload non moving stocks
- Amicably settle payments from debtors



Declining capacity utilisation suggests

- Non-availability of working capital
 - Provide additional funds for working capital

- Non availability of raw materials
 - Ensure raw material tie up through long-term contracts



Company in Distress-Typical story

- Losses exceed equity
- Current assets with little realisable value
- Unsustainable levels of Debt
- Strained liquidity position
- Poor controls over cash flows
- Low levels of capacity utilisation
- Accumulation of statutory dues
 - PF, Sales Tax, Income tax

Company in Distress-Typical story

- Legal action initiated against company, promoters
 - Winding up, Sec 138, attachment of assets
- Promoters plead inability to induct funds
- BIFR reference restricts Lenders' ability to take swift action
- Lack of consensus amongst Lenders



Resolution Options

Business Potential

Regenerating value by

- One time settlement
- Change in Management
 - Restructuring
 - Transparency & Governance

Regenerating value by

- Restructuring
- Funding
- Induction of Strategic investor

Encashing investments through

- Hard litigation
- Personal Guarantee enforcement
- Sale of assets
- Sale to ARCs



Regenerating value by

- Critically review operations
- Restructuring
- Sale of business

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Management Quality

Low High

High

Objectives

- Correction of existing capital structure
- Ensure servicing of residual liabilities over reasonable time frame
 - Augment capacity utilisation
 - -Capture cash Flows
- Enable recompense for existing sacrifices

- Undertaken when business potential exists
 - Entails sacrifices from all stake holders
 - Promoters
 - Lenders
 - Employees
 - Other creditors
 - Fresh funding required to
 - complete project under Implementation
 - Augment capacity utilisation
 - Pay pressing creditors

- Repayments matched to potential inflows
- Option to convert debt to equity retained
 - Enables upside capture
- Tight enforceable contracts executed

Receivables trapped in T&R account

- Close monitoring through
 - Periodic reporting
 - Appointment of
 - Nominee Directors
 - Key personnel
 - Statutory/Internal Auditors

Restructuring-Case Study

North India based hospital

- Pros
 - Good brand equity
 - Reputed doctors
 - Ability to attract patients
- Cons
 - Unsustainable debt levels
 - Cash flow leakages
 - Working capital constraints
 - Adverse capital structure
 - Losses exceeded equity

Restructuring-Case Study

Corrective action taken

- Unsustainable debt levels
 - Aggregation of debt
 - Reduction of overall debt

- Cash flow leakages
 - Appointment of independent CFO
 - Cash flows trapped
 - Escrow agent's branch set up at Hospital

Restructuring - Case Study

- Working capital constraints
 - Maintenance of critical equipment neglected
 - No timely payments to doctors
 - Additional funding provided for
 - Payment to pressing creditors
 - Maintenance of critical equipment
- Adverse Capital structure
 - Write down of existing capital
 - Induction of existing capital by promoters
 - Conversion of part debt into equity

Restructuring-Case Study

Over four year time frame

- All debts repaid by company

Promoters acquired equity capital from Lenders

Exit at preferred returns

Thank you Sharad Bhatia