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CREDIT OPINION
20 December 2023

Update

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RATINGS

Dangote Sugar Refinery Plc

Domicile	Lagos, Nigeria
Long Term Rating	Caa1
Type	LT Corporate Family Ratings
Outlook	Positive

Please see the ratings section at the end of this report for more information. The ratings and outlook shown reflect information as of the publication date.

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Dangote Sugar Refinery Plc

Update of Key Credit Factors Following Sovereign Rating Action

Summary

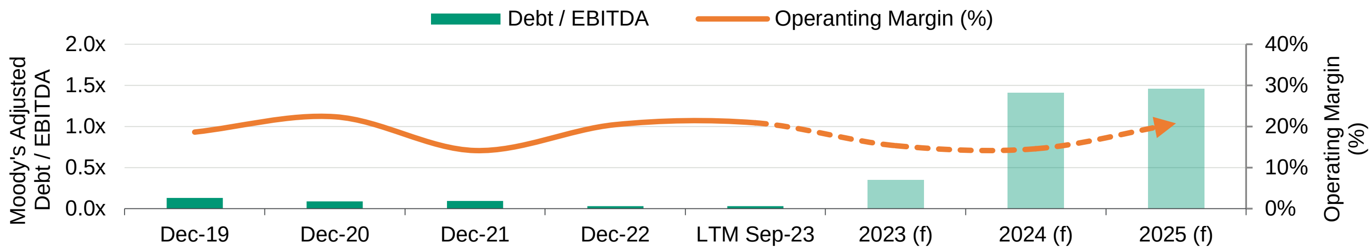
On 15 December 2023, we changed the outlook of Dangote Sugar Refinery Plc's (DSR or the company) to positive from stable and affirmed the corporate family rating (CFR) at Caa1. The rating action directly followed the rating affirmation of the Government of Nigeria Caa1 long term issuer rating and change of outlook to positive from stable. The company's national scale rating (NSR) has also been affirmed at Baa3.ng. DSR's Caa1 CFR remains constrained by DSR's operational exposure to Nigeria's macroeconomic, political, legal, fiscal and regulatory environment with all its operations, cash flows and assets located in Nigeria.

DSR's ratings factor in the company's robust financial profile, which factors (1) the company's strong credit profile with Moody's adjusted leverage measured by Moody's adjusted debt/ EBITDA below 2.0x in 2024 and 2025 and operating margins around 20% on average for the last five years; (2) projected adequate Moody's adjusted interest coverage measured as Moody's adjusted EBITA/Interest expense maintained above 5x; (3) the positive industry fundamentals supported by government regulation and Nigeria's demographic and societal trends; and (4) DSR's market positioning as Nigeria's largest manufacturer and seller of refined sugar.

Conversely, the rating reflects DSR's (1) comparable scale of sugar refining production with the largest sugar refineries in the USA and Europe; (2) exposure to commodity price risk volatility through raw material imports of sugar due to foreign currency exchange risks already captured in Nigeria's foreign currency ceiling; (3) high reliance on letters of credit of NGN407 billion as of 30 September 2023, which are interest bearing and used for hard currency working capital financing; and (4) a degree of execution risks as the company embarks in its BIP projects, with a particular focus in the Nasarawa State greenfield project, although the Dangote Group has experience and expertise in BIP project execution.

This report was republished on 8 January 2024 with the outlook corrected to positive in the ratings section of the front page.

Exhibit 1
Moody's adjusted leverage will increase towards 1.5x in 2024 and 2025



Periods are Financial Year-End unless indicated. LTM = Last Twelve Months. (f) represents Moody's forward view, not the view of the issuer, and unless noted in the text, does not incorporate significant acquisitions and divestitures.
Source: Company financials and Moody's Financial Metrics

Credit strengths

» Largest marketer of sugar in Nigeria supported by positive demographics

» Strong credit metrics, which are maintained through conservative financial policies

» Positive industry fundamentals supported by government regulation

» Adequate liquidity prior to the backward integration plan (BIP) implementation

Credit challenges

» Concentration of operations, cash flow and assets in Nigeria, a country that has high social, political, economic and regulatory risks

» Unfavorable weather could impact crop yields and hence affect sugar production volumes and price volatility

» Business transformation risk through the BIP implementation

Rating outlook

The positive outlook is in line with the positive outlook on the long term issuer rating of Nigeria reflecting DSR's close credit links to the Government of Nigeria and operational exposure to the country's political, legal, fiscal and regulatory environment.

Factors that could lead to an upgrade

The ratings of DSR could be upgraded if Nigeria's foreign-currency bond ceiling is raised. This would also require no material deterioration in the company's operating and financial performance, market positions and liquidity.

Factors that could lead to a downgrade

The ratings of DSR could be downgraded in case of a further downgrade of Nigeria's sovereign rating and a lowering of the foreign-currency bond ceiling. In addition, downward rating pressure could arise if there are signs of a deterioration in liquidity or if government imposed measures were to have an adverse impact on DSR's credit quality.

Key indicators

Exhibit 2

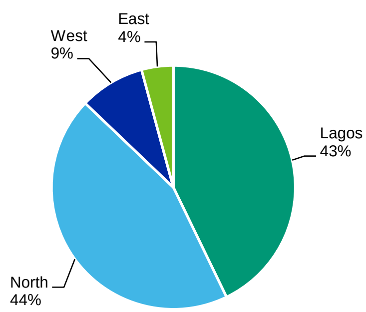
Dangote Cement Plc	Dec-20	Dec-21	Dec-22	LTM Sep-23	2024 (E)	2025 (E)	2026 (E)
Revenue (USD million)	$562.0	$673.8	$948.2	$822.0	$908.1	$944.8	$1,080.3
Debt / EBITDA	0.1x	0.1x	0.0x	0.0x	0.3x	1.4x	1.5x
CFO / Debt	1,323.0%	3,142.0%	4,429.9%	1,218.6%	163.0%	58.4%	50.3%
Debt / Book Capitalization	3.3%	2.9%	1.3%	1.9%	16.1%	43.3%	51.3%
EBITA / Interest Expense	109.4x	93.9x	259.4x	292.3x	70.4x	7.6x	5.4x

All figures and ratios are calculated using Moody's estimates and standard adjustments. Periods are Financial Year-End unless indicated. LTM = Last Twelve Months. Moody's Forecasts (f) or Projections (proj.) are Moody's opinion and do not represent the views of the issuer.
Source: Moody's Investors Service

Profile

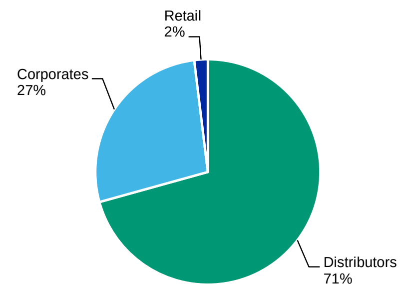
Headquartered in Lagos, Nigeria, Dangote Sugar Refinery Plc is the market leader in the Nigerian sugar industry, driven by its combined installed refining capacity of 1.44 million tons per annum and facilities strategically located across the country. DSR started operating in March 2000 as the sugar division of Dangote Industries Limited. DSR currently has operations in Apapa and Numan and has three subsidiaries, Nasarawa Sugar Company Limited, Dangote Taraba Sugar Limited and Dangote Adamawa Sugar Limited. For the last 12 months to 30 September 2023, DSR reported NGN425 billion revenue and Moody's adjusted EBITDA of NGN86 billion.

Exhibit 3
Revenue breakdown by Region (Nigeria)
As of 31 December 2022



Source: Company data

Exhibit 4
Revenue breakdown by customer type
As of 31 December 2022



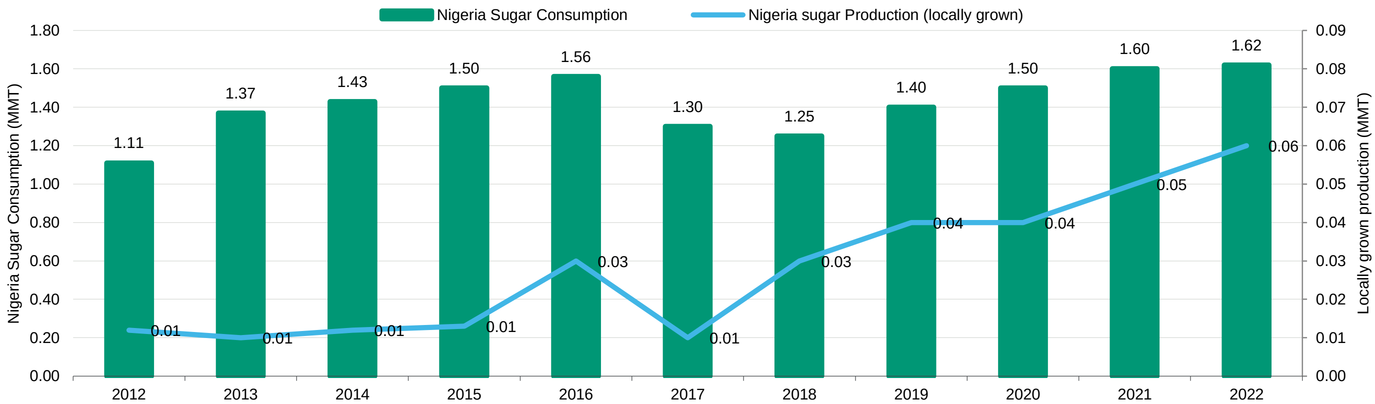
Source: Company data

Detailed credit considerations

Leading Sugar Refining Company in Nigeria, Africa's largest population and economy

Nigeria has strong demographics and societal trends that drive the countries growing sugar consumption. As Africa's largest economy and country with most inhabitants in the continent, sugar demand has tripled in the last three decades in Nigeria. Sugar consumption reached 1.6mmt (million metric tons) in 2022 however less than 5% is from locally grown sugarcane. Demand has grown from an estimated 442,867 metric tons in 1995 and about 1,301,494 metric tons in 2005 and the market growth continues to be fueled by the widespread use of sugar in snacks and packaged beverage products. Furthermore, in recent years, the industry has benefited from the demand of sugar from the pharmaceutical industry as it can be used for syrups, antibiotics and scrubs.

Exhibit 5
Nigeria sugar production and consumption levels

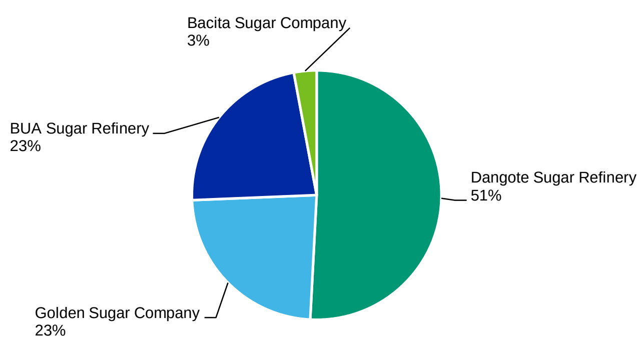


Sources: Company information and National Sugar Development Council

DSR's strong brand presence and leading market share of around 50% in Nigeria through a regulated raw sugar import scheme, supports the rating. The sugar market in Nigeria is dominated by DSR, Golden Penny Sugar Company, BUA Sugar Refinery and Bacita Sugar Company. The National Sugar Development Council allocates a level of raw sugar import quota to the industry sugar refiners annually. The sugar quota allocation is based on performance in the outgoing year which benefits DSR as the current sugar producing leader in the local market.

Despite the attractive demand growth characteristics of the Nigerian sugar market, we view the risk of new entrants as limited because of the high barriers to entry that include a high regulatory control and limited access to foreign currency. Additionally, the high capital equipment cost associated with sugar plant construction and field plantation to compete on the same level of scale and efficiency as domestic production plants, limits new market entrants. Accordingly, we expect DSR to continue to have the capacity to pass through volatile raw sugar import costs to end customers over time until local grown sugar production ramps up because sugar is a basic product that represents a fraction of consumers' monthly income.

Exhibit 6
2022 Raw Sugar Import Capacity Allocation



Source: National Sugar Development Council

Nevertheless, the raw sugar import quota has historically limited DSR' capacity utilization. Dangote's Apapa refinery in Lagos has an installed production capacity of 1.44MMT but currently operates at less than 65% of capacity utilization. The refining process in Apapa is designed to use imported raw sugar, not locally grown sugarcane. Therefore, under the current import quota scheme, DSR will continue to have a high level of unutilized capacity at Apapa which can drive higher proportional fixed costs. We anticipate that the utilization of raw import sugar in Apapa will continue in the long term because current demand for sugar is high and the locally grown sugar cane will not meet the internal demand in the next 10 years. The Numan refinery currently has a sugar refining capacity of 0.05MMT for locally grown sugar and capacity to process 3,800 TCD (tons of cane per day) which will be upgraded to 9,800 TCD as part of DSR's Backward Integration Plan (BIP) project.

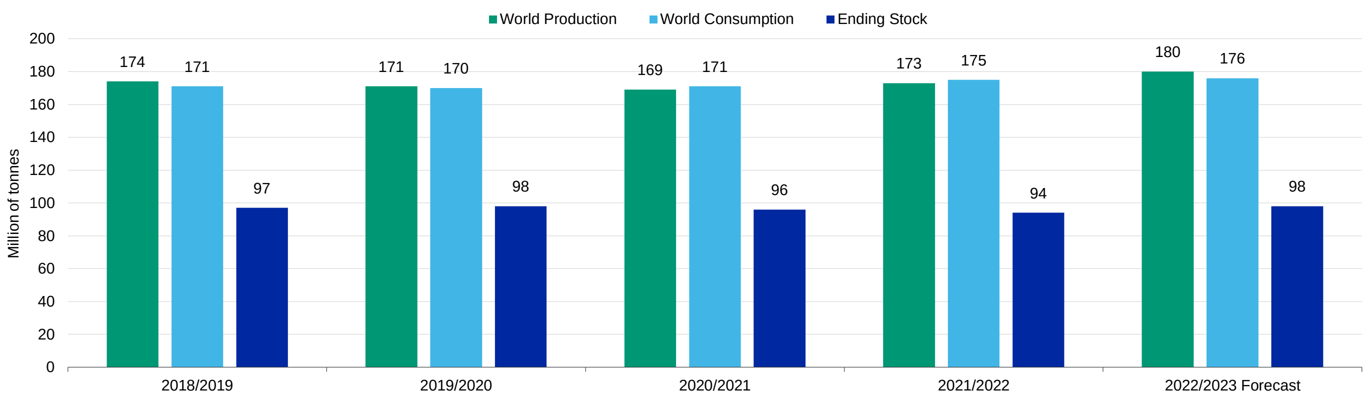
Dangote Sugar also benefits from the ownership of land to grow local sugarcane which will be developed under DSR's Backward Integration Plan. The company has 68,000 hectares in Nasarawa and 32,000 hectares in Numan to be harvested as well as future projects in Taraba and Adamawa, giving it access to cheaper raw materials. Furthermore, the company has a network of warehouses and trucks, which support a broad footprint for convenient low-cost delivery of sugar to its customer base. We consider DSR to have a broad customer base, with the Nigeria Bottling Company representing 16% of the revenue and the top 10 customers representing 32% of the groups revenue, because much of the sugar is ordered on behalf of smaller distributors. Nevertheless, DSR does not operate with long term contracts with its customers but rather long term understandings which represents a high risk should demand suddenly contract.

Sugar and ethanol prices are at record high and are likely to remain volatile

Following a period of low sugar prices globally after the sugar market liberalisation in Europe in 2017 and record production years from Brazil's main sugar producing region that reduced world supply deficit, sugar prices started to recover in late 2019 on the back of lower production capacity and market deficit conditions globally. The 2021-22 sugar marketing year was the second deficit year in a row driven by depressed global sugar production and generated upward pricing pressures which still remain. However, in the current scenario of increasing global sugar production (particularly in Brazil and Thailand), we expect the global market to turn to surplus in the 2022-23 sugar marketing year (see Exhibit 7), which might result in some pricing pressures.

Exhibit 7

Global sugar market likely to turn to surplus in 2022-23 from deficit in previous years



Source: European Commission

Visibility into global sugar prices remains modest, as prices are heavily dependent on factors including harvest conditions, regulatory changes, oil prices (increasing oil price tends to result in a higher volume of sugar cane directed toward ethanol production, thereby reducing sugar supply globally), and the exchange rate between the Brazilian real and the US dollar, which affects Brazilian sugar producers' decision to increase or decrease production. In Brazil, the ethanol price is correlated to the gasoline price because c.80% of the vehicles are FFV (Flex Fuel Vehicle), which can run on gasoline or ethanol alternatively. As a result, demand for ethanol in Brazil will largely depend on the oil prices.

Exhibit 8

Global sugar prices remain high

Global sugar and ethanol prices

[1] Sugar price refers to Sugar #11 price in USD cents. [2] Ethanol price refers to Hydrous Ethanol fuel price in USD cents.
Source: Factset

The ethanol and sugar markets in Brazil are interrelated as both commodities use the same input product and volatility in oil prices can have a direct effect on sugar prices. Nevertheless, sugar refineries with strong local markets have demonstrated to be the most resilient ones. However, despite DSR's operation in Numan with locally grown sugar cane, the company continues to rely on raw sugar imports from Brazil as the main raw material input. As a result, we expect that volatility in sugar and ethanol prices will continue to dictate DSR's profitability until the company fully implements the BIP projects and harvest and grows its input sugar cane internally in Nigeria.

Single product concentration with operational exposure in Nigeria constrain the ratings

DSR's rating is constrained by its single product concentration in sugar and operational exposure to the Nigerian macroeconomic, political, legal, fiscal and regulatory environment because all its revenue, operations, assets and planned projects are in Nigeria. In 2021, the Central Bank of Nigeria (CBN) announced it would no longer provide foreign currency to sugar importers except the main existing market participants Dangote Sugar Refinery, BUA Sugar Refinery and Golden Sugar Company, as the country tries to conserve national dollar reserves. Although the CBN decision benefits DSR in the short term because it limits competition in the sugar market, the limited foreign currency funds in Nigeria increase DSR's foreign currency convertibility risk. The CBN's decision was triggered because the three main market players are in advanced progress in their respective BIP projects and an estimated $600 million to $1 billion is currently spent by Nigeria on sugar importation every year as of 2021 according to the Central Bank of Nigeria.

Additionally, DSR's business activities and projects are sometimes disrupted because of operational challenges such as continuous disagreements over land ownership between host communities and operators. The company's new expansion projects in particular in Numan and Nasarawa require large cultivation and harvesting areas and therefore several agreements had to be reached to own over 66,000 hectares in Nasarawa and over 32,000 hectares in Numan. These agreements were reached via Certificates of Occupancy. However, DSR's project in Taraba is currently on hold indefinitely because of community based issues on land compensation which have made land acquired not accessible.

The Nigerian sugar industry also suffers from the threat of low cost smuggled sugar which impacts production volumes and profitability of sugar refiners. During 2018, DSR's sales volumes were hindered by the inflow of cheaper smuggled sugar that increased pressures on the company's profitability during 2018 and 2019. An estimated 300,000 tons or 20% of the country consumption of sugar was lost to smuggling per year during this period. Since 2019, the government has increased its efforts to reduce sugar smuggling into Nigeria, which has benefitted DSR's performance in terms of production levels and sales. Nevertheless, smuggling will continue to be a challenge for the sugar industry as long as Nigeria's internal sugar demand continues to outgrow its supply.

Nigeria is going through a period of weakening government finances, decreasing foreign currency reserves and dollar shortages, which makes it more difficult for companies, including DSR to source dollars. DSR needs high levels of hard currency to import raw sugar from Brazil and could require additional hard currency funds to service dollar denominated debt should the company decide to raise debt in hard currency. In the event of dollar shortages and difficulties to source hard currencies through the CBN, the company could benefit from Dangote Industries Limited (DIL) support that has access to international operations and export revenue through various businesses such as cement, fertilizers and the newly commissioned refinery. Nonetheless, during 2022 DSR was able to source close to $420 million from the CBN to pay for raw materials although foreign currency available is limited by the availability from the CBN.

With the Naira depreciating in June 2023 following the exchange rate unification by the new government in Nigeria, import costs have increased in Naira terms. The USD to Naira exchange weakened to 790 Naira per USD as at December 2023 compared to 461 Naira per USD as at 31 December 31. As a raw material importer for its Apapa refinery, DSR's costs of sugar imports in Naira increased during Q3 and margins reduced materially to 4% operating profit margin from c.20% during FY2022. However, in historical periods of currency weakening or increasing import raw sugar prices the company has been able to pass through increasing raw material costs to its customers over time and Moody's expects that adjusted operating profit margins will reverse towards 15%-20% in the next 12-18 months.

Business Transformation Risk driven by BIP Expansion projects

Dangote Sugar Refinery's growth and performance over the next decade is largely tied to the implementation and success of the Backward Integration Plan projects in Numan's existing operations and its greenfield project at Nasarawa. Nigeria is a net sugar importer resulting in foreign currency outflows to purchase raw material which represents a burden to the Federal Government weakening finances. To reduce foreign currency outflows from the sugar industry, the Federal Government of Nigeria implemented in 2013 the first phase of the Nigerian Sugar Master Plan (NSMP) with the second phase rolled out in 2022.

The NSMP target is to create a self-sufficient sugar industry to produce refined sugar from locally grown sugar cane in Nigeria and therefore reducing its reliance on raw material imports. To help Nigeria achieve self-sufficiency in sugar production, DSR has committed to the achievement of various backward integration projects. The enhancement of its existing Numan facility and the greenfield project in Nasarawa account for c.100,000 hectares of land to be cultivated. Despite requiring a high capital investment, DSR expects to have both facilities completed by 2024 and 2026 respectively. The new business model under the BIP framework represents a material change from DSR's existing import and refine business model in the Apapa facility. The Apapa facility will remain operational but the company is set to harvest, cultivate and refine sugarcane under the new business plan. As a result, the company is exposed to delays in the completion of the BIP projects which could jeopardize the company's revenue growth over the next 5 years.

The intended goal of the NSMP is to boost Nigeria's internal sugar production to 1.8MMT by 2033. To achieve this, Nigeria will need to cultivate 250,000 hectares of land to grow sugarcane. DSR's plan is to increase the capacity to produce 1.5 million tonnes of refined sugar annually from sugarcane plantations covering more than 150,000 hectares of land across a number of sites in Nigeria. However, DSR as the market leader has only a total of 8,300 hectares harvested in its Numan facility. The BIP project will also allow DSR to generate new revenue streams from the production of ethanol from Molasses and electricity from Bagasse from 2025 onwards although these will not represent a material revenue contribution.

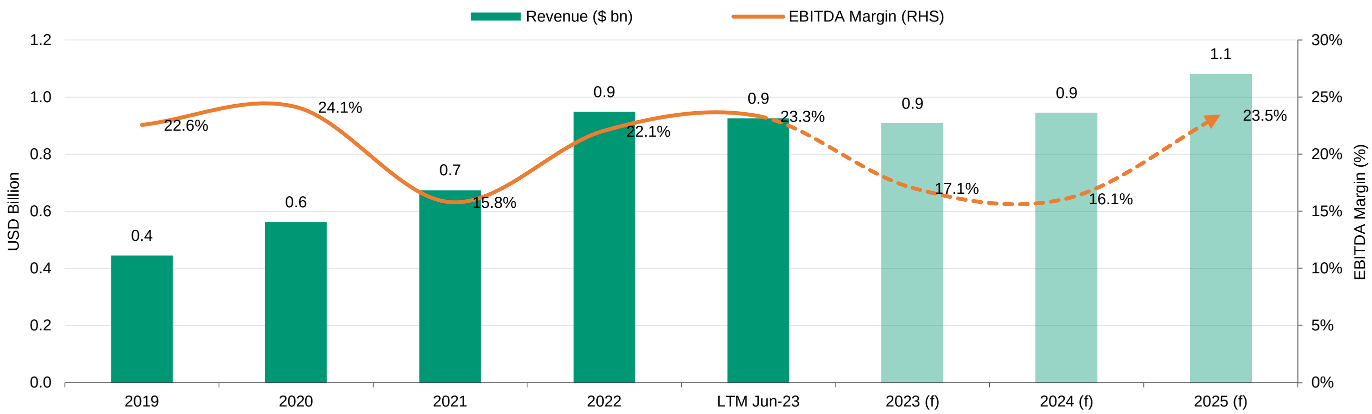
DSR will continue to benefit from a stable operating environment and a market leading position as the government looks to attract investments in domestic production. The Federal government offers credit facilities backed by the Central Bank of Nigeria and tax incentives to new BIP projects, while imposing high taxes and duties on imported refined sugar.

Strong credit metrics owing to conservative financial policies will weaken because of debt financed expansion projects

DSR benefits from conservatively positioned credit metrics and financial policies. As of September 2023, the company had less than NGN2.5 billion of Moody's adjusted debt leading to virtually zero Moody's adjusted leverage measured as Moody's adjusted debt to EBITDA. However the company has NGN407 billion outstanding payable letters of credit as of September 2023 which qualitatively we consider as debt because the company uses it to finance working capital needs. We expect DSR to increase bank borrowings during 2024 and 2025 to fund the BIP projects in Numan and Nasarawa. As a result we anticipate Moody's adjusted leverage will increase to 1.5x in 2025, excluding any effect from the letters of credit.

We expect DSR will continue to achieve solid organic revenue growth in double digit in percentage terms driven by the young and growing population as well as different application of the sugar output that support a sustainable increase in sugar demand in Nigeria. We also expect DSR to be able to pass through increasing raw material costs to its customers over time, however, a prolonged period of currency depreciation will reduce profitability margins as costs of productions increase. We do not anticipate material acquisitions while the company embarks in its transformational BIP projects.

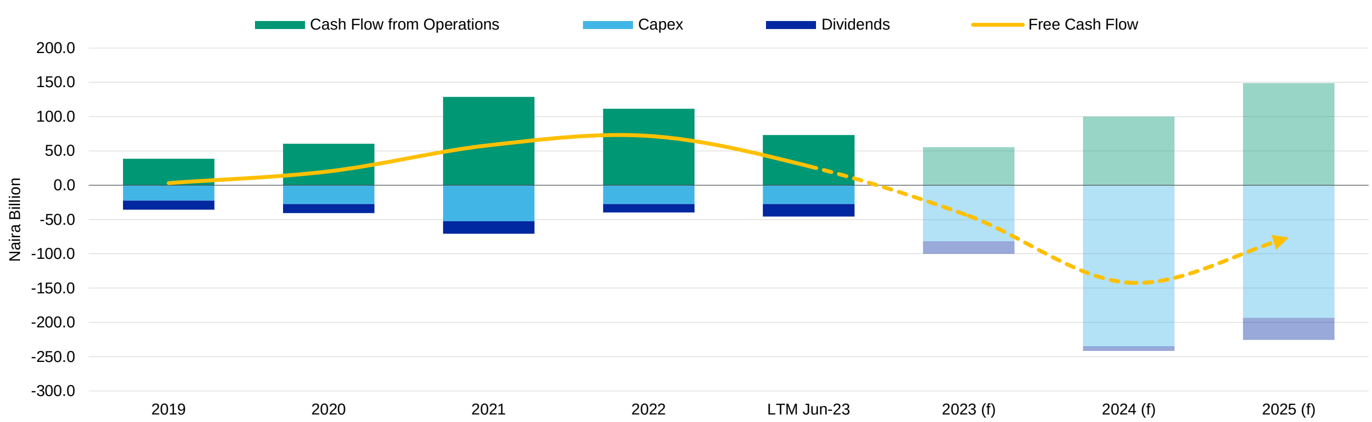
Exhibit 9
Company Revenue and Moody's adjusted EBITDA Margin



Periods are Financial Year-End unless indicated. LTM = Last Twelve Months. Moody's Forecasts (f) or Projections (proj.) are Moody's opinion and do not represent the views of the issuer.
Source: Moody's Financial Metrics

DSR has historically generated strong operating cash flows of NGN69 billion per annum on average for the last 5 years and NGN120 billion on average during 2021 and 2022 driven by working capital inflows, however the weak performance in Q3 and expected depressed magins in Q4 2023 will likely add pressure in DSR's free cash flow generation. DSR's exposure to commodity price swings exposes the company to material changes in working capital. The company's operating cash flow generation has historically been sufficient to cover working capital needs, capital expenditure and dividend payments. Nevertheless, DSR has a track record of high dividend payouts (on average 40% to 80% of profit after tax) and has paid NGN90 billion since 2018. DSR's free cash flow generation (FCF) on a Moody's adjusted basis has historically been driven by working capital swings and the capital intensive nature of business. The company has averaged a Moody's adjusted FCF generation of NGN27 billion per annum over the last five years and peaked at NGN72 billion in 2022.

Exhibit 10
DSR will embark in a large debt funded expansion project



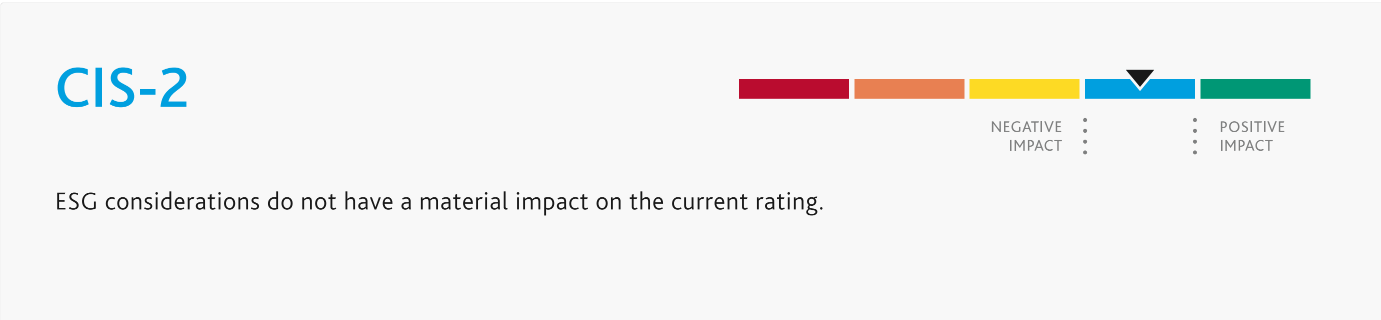
Periods are Financial Year-End unless indicated. LTM = Last Twelve Months. Moody's Forecasts (f) or Projections (proj.) are Moody's opinion and do not represent the views of the issuer.
Source: Moody's Financial Metrics

For 2024 and 2025 we expect operating cash flows to remain strong supported by positive market dynamics and increase in demand. However, the company's FCF generation will be impacted by the development capital expenditures of the BIP projects. We expect DSR to invest at least NGN 450 billion in capital investments in the 2024 to 2026 period to develop its Nasarawa plantation and facility which will cause FCF to be negative until 2026.

ESG considerations

Dangote Sugar Refinery Plc's ESG credit impact score is CIS-2

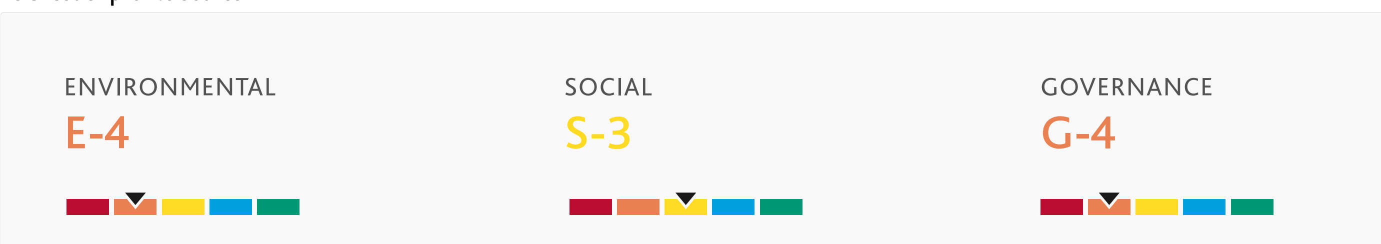
Exhibit 11
ESG credit impact score



Source: Moody's Investors Service

Dangote Sugar Refinery Plc's **CIS-2** (Credit Impact Score) indicates that ESG considerations do not have a material impact on the current credit rating, which is constrained by the sovereign rating of Nigeria (Caa1 stable). The high environmental and governance risk exposures of the company are not having a pronounced impact on the rating, given DSR's strong credit profile and positive sugar industry fundamentals in Nigeria as well as a strong market position and conservative leverage.

Exhibit 12
ESG issuer profile scores



Source: Moody's Investors Service

Environmental

DSR's credit exposure to environmental risk is high, in line with other agricultural & protein producers. This reflects a direct reliance on agricultural inputs, which are exposed to relevant event risks including unexpected weather variability and occurrence of plagues. Reliance on natural capital, physical climate risk and water management is high, reflecting the risks related to the procurement of raw sugar and harvesting of sugar cane. However, carbon transition risk is low since the company will benefit from global biofuel demand and use of production by-products to generate energy (bagasse).

Social

DSR has a social risk IPS of **S-3**, better than other agricultural & protein producers. We see moderate risks across our five key social risk categories except for the company's demographic and societal trends category which is low. The nature of the sugar industry, includes concerns on consumers reducing sugar intake globally, which could lead to a reduction in consumption over time, although this is unlikely in Nigeria. The sugar industry is labor intensive but is partly compensated by strong demand for sugar in the country and ethanol globally.

Governance

DSR's **G-4** governance IPS reflects the company's concentrated ownership and relatively aggressive expansion projects partly funded by hard currency denominated debt, despite a conservative balance sheet track record.

ESG Issuer Profile Scores and Credit Impact Scores for the rated entity/transaction are available on Moodys.com. In order to view the latest scores, please click here to go to the landing page for the entity/transaction on MDC and view the ESG Scores section.

Liquidity analysis

Moody's considers DSR's liquidity profile to be adequate, underpinned by a large cash balance of NGN159 billion as of 30 September 2023 and adequate operating cash flows of NGN30 billion for the last 12 months to September 2023. Available internal sources are sufficient to cover all basic liquidity needs, including sizeable dividends and maintenance capital spendings, within next 12-18 months.

However the company will rely on external liquidity to finance its capital intensive BIP projects. Although currently there are no available committed bank facilities, Moody's understands that DSR will raise all necessary funds for the BIP projects in time, taking into account its low leverage and a leading market position. The company has already received commitments from financial institutions in Africa to support its BIP projects.

Moody's also recognizes that DSR has a limited track record of accessing the local funding market however its low leverage, strategic corporate status in Nigeria and the strength of its main shareholder represent an advantage.

Rating methodology and scorecard factors

The following table shows DSR's scorecard-indicated outcome using our Protein and Agriculture methodology published in November 2021 and available at https://www.moodys.com/research/Rating-Methodology-Protein-and-Agriculture--PBC_1296919.

DSR's scorecard-indicated outcome is a Ba1 on a 12 to 18 month forward view. The large deviation of the Caa1 CFR from the scorecard-indicated outcome is explained by the concentration of assets and cash flow generation within Nigeria, which constrains DSR's rating to the rating of the Government of Nigeria. Additionally, if we were to include the company's letters of credit as debt like items, DSR's forward looking scorecard-indicated outcome is a Ba3.

Rating Factors

Protein and Agriculture Industry Scorecard [1][2]	Current LTM 9/30/2023		Moody's 12-18 Month Forward View As of December 2023 [3]	
Factor 1 : Scale (10%)	**Measure**	**Score**	**Measure**	**Score**
a) Total Sales (USD Billion)	$0.8	Caa	$1	Caa/B
Factor 2 : Business Profile (35%)				
a) Geographic Diversification	Caa	Caa	Caa	Caa
b) Segment Diversification	B	B	B	B
c) Market Share	Ba	Ba	Ba	Ba
d) Product Portfolio Profile	B	B	B	B
e) Earnings Stability	Ba	Ba	Ba	Ba
Factor 3 : Leverage & Coverage (40%)				
a) Debt / EBITDA	0.0x	Aaa	1.3x - 1.5x	A
b) CFO / Debt	1,218.6%	Aaa	45% - 60%	Aa
c) Debt / Book Capitalization	1.9%	Aaa	40% - 50%	Ba/Baa
d) EBITA / Interest Expense	292.3x	Aaa	5.5x - 7.5x	Ba/Baa
Factor 4 : Financial Policy (15%)				
a) Financial Policy	Ba	Ba	Ba	Ba
Rating:				
a) Scorecard-Indicated Outcome		Baa2		Ba1
b) Actual Rating Assigned				Caa1

[1] All ratios are based on 'Adjusted' financial data and incorporate Moody's Global Standard Adjustments for Non-Financial Corporations;
[2] As of 9/30/2023(L);
[3] This represents Moody's forward view; not the view of the issuer; and unless noted in the text, does not incorporate significant acquisitions and divestitures.
Source: Moody's Financial Metric

Ratings

Exhibit 14

Category	Moody's Rating
DANGOTE SUGAR REFINERY PLC	
Outlook	Positive
Corporate Family Rating	Caa1

Source: Moody's Investors Service

Appendix

Exhibit 15

Moody's-adjusted debt breakdown

Dangote Sugar Refinery Plc

(in USD million)	FYE Dec-18	FYE Dec-19	FYE Dec-20	FYE Dec-21	FYE Dec-22	LTM Sep-23
As Reported Total Debt	**4**	**10**	**9**	**8**	**4**	**2**
Pensions	3	3	2	2	2	1
Leases	0	0	0	0	0	0
Moody's Adjusted Total Debt	**7**	**13**	**12**	**10**	**5**	**3**

All figures are calculated using Moody's estimates and standard adjustments. FYE = financial year-end.
Source: Moody's Financial Metrics™

Exhibit 16

Moody's-adjusted EBITDA breakdown

Dangote Sugar Refinery Plc

(in USD million)	FYE Dec-18	FYE Dec-19	FYE Dec-20	FYE Dec-21	FYE Dec-22	LTM Sep-23
As Reported EBITDA	**111**	**100**	**142**	**106**	**217**	**28**
Unusual Items - Income Statement	(0)	0	(6)	0	(8)	138
Leases	0	0	0	0	0	0
Non-Standard Adjustments	0	0	0	0	(0)	0
Moody's Adjusted EBITDA	**111**	**100**	**136**	**106**	**209**	**166**

All figures are calculated using Moody's estimates and standard adjustments. FYE = financial year-end.
Source: Moody's Financial Metrics™

Exhibit 17

Peers comparison

	Dangote Sugar Refinery Plc Caa1 Positive			Barry Callebaut AG Baa3 Positive			Raizen Energia S.A. Baa3 Stable			Adecoagro S.A. Ba2 Stable		
(in USD million)	FYE Dec-21	FYE Dec-22	LTM Sep-23	FYE Aug-21	FYE Aug-22	FYE Aug-23	FYE Mar-21	FYE Mar-22	LTM Sep-23	FYE Dec-21	FYE Dec-22	LTM Sep-23
Revenue	674	948	822	7,930	8,616	9,178	5,944	9,457	13,946	1,124	1,348	1,407
EBITDA	106	209	166	872	921	980	1,078	1,296	2,400	480	494	501
Total Debt	10	5	3	3,124	2,603	2,588	3,749	4,305	7,947	1,065	1,346	1,465
Cash & Cash Equivalents	249	380	199	1,198	902	553	716	1,537	1,102	200	329	390
EBITDA margin %	15.8%	22.1%	20.2%	11.0%	10.7%	10.7%	18.1%	13.7%	17.2%	42.7%	36.7%	35.6%
EBITA / Interest Expense	93.9x	259.4x	292.3x	6.2x	6.0x	5.5x	1.9x	1.9x	1.8x	3.3x	3.0x	2.4x
CFO / Net Debt	-130.4%	-64.7%	-19.0%	33.3%	30.5%	18.0%	13.6%	56.9%	22.1%	36.1%	32.5%	47.6%
Debt / EBITDA	0.1x	0.0x	0.0x	3.6x	2.9x	2.5x	3.6x	3.0x	3.3x	2.2x	2.7x	2.9x
Total Debt / Capital	2.9%	1.3%	1.9%	50.8%	45.8%	43.4%	74.3%	59.2%	64.9%	44.8%	47.9%	47.0%

All figures are calculated using Moody's estimates and standard adjustments. FYE = financial year-end.
Source: Moody's Financial Metrics™

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CLIENT SERVICES

Americas	1-212-553-1653
Asia Pacific	852-3551-3077
Japan	81-3-5408-4100
EMEA	44-20-7772-5454