

SEPC Ltd — 11 Mar 2026 Credit Rating Summary

Section	Details
Agency	Infomerics Ratings
Rating Change	BB+ → D (Multi-notch downgrade to Default status)
Outlook (Current vs Previous)	None (Defaulted) vs Negative
Key Drivers of Change	Debt Servicing Failure: Actual delays in interest servicing (due Feb 2026) and Letter of Credit (LC) devolvments. Legal Asset Freeze: Madras High Court (Feb 19, 2026) attached ₹154.63 Cr of receivables (34% of total trade receivables). Liquidity Lock: Lead bank froze the Trust and Retention Account (TRA), blocking access to all operational funds. Funding Mismatch: Delays in shareholder approval to repurpose ₹150 Cr rights issue proceeds for working capital rather than NCD redemption.
Rated Instruments	• Bank Guarantee: ₹18.50 Cr (IVR D) • Letter of Credit: ₹204.85 Cr (IVR D) • Cash Credit: ₹69.40 Cr (IVR D) • Term Loans: ₹16.16 Cr (IVR D) • Total Rated: ₹882.50 Cr
Key Observations	• Order Book vs Execution: Massive order book of ₹5,169.31 Cr (8.65x FY25 revenue), but 74% tied to delayed international projects. • Weak 9M FY26: Revenue fell 18% YoY to ₹394.08 Cr; PAT fell 10% to ₹13.48 Cr. • Working Capital Trap: Avg. collection period is a staggering 269 days; Contract Assets elevated at ₹1,076 Cr. • Capital Structure: Technically strong Net Worth (₹1,194.76 Cr) and low gearing (0.25x) rendered irrelevant by lack of cash access. • Promoter Support: Mark AB Dubai LLC infused ₹350 Cr equity and ₹54 Cr loans, but interim liquidity remains broken.
Investor Impact	• Dilution Risk: High; company survives on repeated rights issues (₹49 Cr, ₹200 Cr, and ₹350 Cr tranches). • Margins: EBITDA margins improved (10.24% in 9M FY26), but meaningless without cash flow realization. • Equity Value: High risk of value erosion as legal disputes (Gaja case) now directly impact daily banking operations.
Agency / Cross Analysis	Same Agency: Drastic volatility in assessment. In May 2024, rating was BBB- (Investment Grade) . By Feb 2026, it moved to BB+ , and within a month to D . This indicates a rapid liquidity collapse that the agency failed to anticipate in earlier "Stable" or "Negative" outlooks. The core driver is the Madras HC order, which transformed a "stretched" liquidity situation into a "default" event almost overnight.
Final Inference	Technical vs. Fundamental Default: While the balance sheet looks "clean" (low gearing, high TNW), the business is functionally paralyzed by a legal freeze on its TRA account. For equity holders, the massive order book is a "mirage" until the legal deadlock with Gaja/TCPL is resolved and the 269-day receivable cycle is fixed.