

SEPC Ltd — 09 Mar 2026 Credit Rating Summary

Section	Details
Agency	CRISIL Ratings
Rating Change	BB+ → D (Downgrade to Default)
Outlook	Negative → None (Outlook removed upon reaching 'D' rating)
Key Drivers of Change	• Servicing Defaults: Delay in interest payment on ~₹6 Cr term loans and >30-day delays in Letter of Credit (LC) dues. • Legal Impoundment: Madras High Court (Feb 2026) ordered attachment of ₹154 Cr in receivables, freezing operational cash flow. • Account Freeze: Lenders froze the Trust & Retention Account (TRA) following the court order, causing a severe liquidity "lock-out." • Working Capital Strain: Slow realizations from government bodies exacerbated the inability to fund operations despite having orders.
Rated Instruments	• Bank Guarantee: ₹509.91 Cr
Key Observations	• Order Book Strength: Robust pipeline of >₹5,000 Cr provides revenue visibility but execution is stalled by liquidity. • Promoter Support: Mark AB infused ~₹60 Cr as quasi-equity in Feb 2026, showing commitment despite legal hurdles. • Utilization: Fund-based limits of ~₹110 Cr are currently overutilized. • Legal Liability: Litigation involving GPE (India) Ltd vs. SEPC/TCPL is the primary trigger for the current liquidity freeze. • Margin Risk: Fixed-price contracts remain susceptible to volatility in petroleum-linked raw materials (polyethylene/PVC). • Financial Profile: Reported Debt/Networth is low (0.24x), suggesting the crisis is liquidity-driven, not solvency-driven.
Investor Impact	• Growth: Stalled. Execution of the ₹5,000 Cr order book is impossible until TRA accounts are unfrozen. • Margins: Expected to compress due to delay-related cost overruns and inability to pass on RM spikes. • Leverage: Interest coverage is weak (1.5x) and will likely drop further as penalties for default accrue. • Dilution Risk: High. Continued reliance on promoter quasi-equity/equity infusion is the only viable path to normalization.
Agency / Cross Analysis	Same Agency: CRISIL shifted from a "Stretched" view (BB+/Negative) to "Default" (D) within a single review cycle. The trigger was not just operational weakness but a sudden legal event (court attachment) and lender-initiated account freezes. Conclusion: Rapid Deterioration. The rating action reflects a "Technical/Liquidity Default" caused by external legal intervention rather than a total collapse of the business model.
Final Inference	Operational Paralysis. While the low debt-to-equity (0.24x) and large order book look attractive on paper, the 'D' rating signals that cash is trapped. Equity investors face high risk until the legal attachment on ₹154 Cr is vacated and bank accounts are unfrozen.