

Gensol Engineering Ltd — 20 Mar 2026 Credit Rating Summary

Section	Details
Agency	CARE Ratings Limited (CareEdge)
Rating Change	CARE D → CARE D; ISSUER NOT COOPERATING (Maintained Default status; flagged for non-disclosure)
Outlook (Current vs Previous)	Not Applicable (Previous: Not Applicable)
Key Drivers of Change	Ongoing CIRP: Company admitted to NCLT Ahmedabad on June 13, 2025, following a petition by IREDA. Default Magnitude: Non-payment of ~₹510 Cr loan to IREDA triggered insolvency. Information Lack: Management failed to provide data for surveillance or pay rating fees despite multiple reminders. Service Delays: Continued inability to service term loan obligations as per lender feedback.
Rated Instruments	1. LT Term Loan: ₹624.70 Cr
Key Observations	• Revenue Growth vs. Liquidity: Despite 9MFY26 revenue rising to ₹1,053.02 Cr (vs ₹963.11 Cr in FY24), cash flows were insufficient for debt. • Deteriorating Interest Coverage: Dropped sharply from 3.47x (FY23) to 1.35x (9MFY26), signaling thin margins for debt servicing. • High Leverage: Overall gearing reached a precarious 4.32x in FY24 (latest available audited data). • Legal Status: Under NCLT moratorium; operations managed by an Interim Resolution Professional (IRP). • Business Model Risk: High capital intensity in EV leasing (Blu-Smart) and solar EPC coupled with aggressive debt-led growth.
Investor Impact	• Equity Wipeout Risk: Under CIRP, equity shareholders typically face near-total value erosion or cancellation. • Execution Paralysis: Moratorium restricts fresh credit and major business pivots. • Financial Transparency: Failure to publish FY25 audited results is a major red flag for governance and valuation.
Agency / Cross Analysis	Same Agency (CARE): Rating plummeted from CARE BB+ (April 2024) to CARE D (March 2025) within 11 months due to sudden liquidity exhaustion. The move to INC in March 2026 confirms management has ceased formal communication with the agency. Conclusion: Deterioration. Financials (TOI/PAT) show book growth, but the "D" rating and NCLT status reveal a complete disconnect between reported accounting profits and actual cash solvency.
Final Inference	Terminal Credit Event: This is a classic "growth-at-any-cost" failure where aggressive debt-funded expansion (Gearing 4.32x) outpaced cash generation. Equity is now speculative/distressed; recovery depends entirely on the NCLT resolution plan, which usually favors secured creditors over shareholders.