

## Sanghvi Movers Ltd — Mar 2026 Quarterly Analysis

### 1. VERDICT & BUSINESS QUALITY SNAPSHOT

*The punchline. Read this first — it frames everything below.*

**Result:** Inline on Execution; Aggressive on Expansion **One-line:** SML is successfully transitioning from a domestic "Crane Rental" monoline to a "Global Integrated Infrastructure Service" group, with the Saudi expansion (KSA) and Wind EPC (Sangreen) emerging as the primary growth engines, albeit at the cost of short-term margin dilution and a spike in leverage.

| Dimension                             | This Quarter          | Signal / Evidence                                                                                               | Sentiment |
|---------------------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------|
| Beat/Miss vs Guidance / Prior Quarter | Inline                | 9M FY26 Revenue growth on track for 25-30% CAGR target; utilization stable at 76%.                              | □         |
| Earnings Quality                      | High                  | Performance driven by core operational scaling; "Cash Profit" remains robust at 9M levels.                      | □         |
| Guidance Confidence                   | Strong                | FY28 Revenue target of ₹1,800 Cr implies a clear execution roadmap via Elevate 2030.                            | □         |
| Management Credibility                | Strong                | Successfully operationalized KSA and Renewables subsidiaries as promised in prior quarters.                     | □         |
| Business Quality Signal               | Improving             | Diversification into asset-light EPC and high-yield international markets (KSA) de-risks the India-only thesis. | □         |
| Key Q&A Exchange                      | N/A                   | Section not applicable — investor presentation only.                                                            | □         |
| The Street's Primary Anxiety          | Margin Dilution       | Shift to EPC (10-12% EBITDA) vs Crane Rental (50-55%) is compressing blended margins.                           | □         |
| Capital Cycle Stage                   | Aggressive Investment | Gross Block surged to ₹3,067 Cr; D/E ratio reached 0.48x to fund KSA and India fleet expansion.                 | □         |
| Margin / Return Ratio Trajectory      | Deteriorating         | PAT margin fell to 11% (9M FY26) from 16% (FY25) due to revenue mix and higher depreciation.                    | ↓         |
| Pricing Power                         | Stable                | Blended yield holding; KSA targeting premium yields (stated as 45% monthly return target).                      | →         |
| FCF Conversion & Quality              | Strong                | Consistent cash profit generation to fund ₹500 Cr planned capital outlay for next 2 years.                      | □         |
| Competitive Moat Signals              | Widening              | Ranking as World's 5th largest crane company; entrance into KSA "Giga projects" creates massive barriers.       | □         |
| Balance Sheet Strength                | Adequate              | D/E at 0.48x is nearing the 0.50x caution zone; leverage has increased significantly vs prior quarter (0.36x).  | □         |
| Working Capital Efficiency            | Stable                | Inventory and receivables management remains a focus as EPC share grows.                                        | →         |
| Mgmt Guidance Track Record            | Reliable              | Met "Elevate 2030" Phase-1 milestones including C-suite professionalization.                                    | □         |
| Key Vulnerability / Red Flag          | Leverage Peak         | Rapid KSA expansion requires continuous capex; any delay in Saudi collections would strain the 0.48x D/E.       | □         |
| Management Tone                       | Expansionary          | Bold focus on "Nation Builder to Global Builder" transition.                                                    | □         |

Sentiment: ☐Positive

**Key Takeaways (Positives & Negatives):** \* **Positive: The "Three-Engine" Growth Model is Live.** SML is no longer hostage to the Indian wind cycle. The KSA subsidiary (SMME) and Renewable EPC (SFRPL) now contribute 35% of the segment mix, providing geographical and operational hedge. \* **Positive: Asset-Light Pivot.** The Renewables division (SFRPL) is operating on an O&M and EPC model with 17+ GW track record, allowing for scale without the heavy balance sheet burden of crane ownership. \* **Negative: The Margin Trade-off.** Management has formally acknowledged that EPC EBITDA margins are 10-12% (vs 50%+ for Rentals). As EPC revenue grows to hit the ₹1,800 Cr target, blended group margins will structurally settle lower than historical peaks. \* **Negative: Leverage Surge.** Debt-to-Equity has jumped from 0.33x (FY25) to 0.48x (9M FY26). This is the highest leverage seen since the 2017 crisis, though it is now backed by a much more diversified cash flow stream. \* **Forward-looking Watchpoint:** The execution of the ₹500 Cr planned capex. The thesis depends on the KSA market delivering the "45% monthly yield" targeted in the strategy slides to justify the current debt buildup.

## 2. BUSINESS PERFORMANCE

### 2A. KEY METRICS

DATA SOURCE: Concall not available — commentary absent. All numbers derived from PPT (Doc ID 2423).

| Metric                   | Current Qtr<br>(9M FY26) | YoY Change (vs<br>9M FY25) | QoQ Change (vs<br>H1 FY26) | Trend | Mgmt Commentary                                             |
|--------------------------|--------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|-------|-------------------------------------------------------------|
| Revenue (₹Cr)            | Not Stated*              | Not Stated*                | Not Stated*                | ↑     | PPT shows 4x growth over 4 years;<br>FY28 target ₹1,800 Cr. |
| EBITDA<br>Margin %       | 40%                      | ↓ (vs 47% FY25)            | ↓ (vs 42% Q2)              | ↓     | Diluted by higher Renewables/EPC<br>mix.                    |
| PAT (₹Cr)                | Not Stated*              | Not Stated*                | Not Stated*                | ↓     | Slide 22 shows PAT margin<br>compressed to 11%.             |
| PAT Margin %             | 11%                      | ↓ (vs 15% FY25)            | ↓ (vs 16% H1)              | ↓     | Mix shift and higher depreciation from<br>expansion.        |
| ROCE (%)                 | 11% (Non-Ann)            | ↓ (vs 15% FY25)            | →                          | →     | Reflects heavy mid-cycle capex.                             |
| Cash Profit (₹<br>Cr)    | Not Stated*              | Not Stated*                | Not Stated*                | →     | Avg ₹250 Cr/year last 5 years; H1<br>was ₹164 Cr.           |
| Net Debt /<br>Equity (x) | 0.48                     | ↑ (vs 0.33 FY25)           | ↑ (vs 0.36 H1)             | ↓     | Increased to fund ₹900 Cr 4-year fleet<br>reinvestment.     |
| Gross Block (₹<br>Cr)    | 3,067                    | ↑ (vs 2,870 FY25)          | ↑ (vs 2,810 H1)            | ↑     | Aggressive capacity addition for<br>India/KSA.              |
| Utilization (%)          | 76%                      | ↑ (vs 73% FY25)            | ↑ (vs 70% Q2)              | ↑     | Holding strong despite fleet<br>expansion.                  |
| Yield (%)                | ~2.0%                    | →                          | →                          | →     | KSA targeting 45% (target vs current<br>blended).           |

### 2B. SEGMENT BREAKDOWN

| Segment             | Revenue Share (9M) | YoY Growth       | Margin (EBITDA) | Trend | vs Co. Avg | Key Development                            |
|---------------------|--------------------|------------------|-----------------|-------|------------|--------------------------------------------|
| Crane Rental        | 65%                | ↓ (vs 100% FY21) | 50-55%          | →     | Higher     | The "Cash Cow" protecting the core.        |
| Renewables (EPC)    | 34%                | ↑ (vs 0% FY21)   | 10-12%          | ↑     | Lower      | Rapidly scaling "Engine 2"; asset-light.   |
| KSA (International) | 1%                 | ↑ (New)          | Negative*       | ↑     | N/A        | "Engine 3"; 100% KSA utilization reported. |

### 3. MANAGEMENT OUTLOOK & EXECUTION TRACKER

| Dimension | Category    | Management Target / Claim                                 | Required Run-Rate / Feasibility                                      | Historical Delivery                               | Risk Flag |
|-----------|-------------|-----------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------|-----------|
| Guidance  | Revenue     | ₹1,800 Cr by FY28.                                        | Requires ~30% CAGR from FY25 base. Feasible given KSA/EPC scaling.   | Met 4x growth target over last 4 years.           | Low       |
| Guidance  | Margins     | EBITDA ₹500–600 Cr by FY28.                               | Implies 28-33% blended margin. Lower than historical 50% due to EPC. | Margins compressed to 40% (9M FY26) as expected.  | Moderate  |
| Guidance  | Capex Plan  | ₹500 Cr planned capital outlay (next 2 years).            | ~\$30M/year. Manageable via internal cash profits (~₹250 Cr/yr).     | Reinvested ₹900 Cr since 2020.                    | Low       |
| Strategy  | KSA Scaling | KSA as launchpad for GCC; 45% monthly yield target.       | Requires high-spec fleet and "Giga project" stickiness.              | Successfully entered KSA; 1st billing in Sept-25. | High      |
| Strategy  | Renewables  | Aspire to be complete "Renewable Platform" (Hybrid/Wind). | 5 GW enquiry pipeline supports this.                                 | Delivered 100+ projects to date.                  | Low       |
| Balance   | Leverage    | Debt to Equity maintained below 0.5x.                     | Currently 0.48x; no room for further debt without equity/OCF.        | D/E moved from 0.33 to 0.48 in 9 months.          | High      |

### 4. ANALYST Q&A

Section not applicable — investor presentation only. No concall conducted or available.

## 5. WHAT CHANGED vs PRIOR QUARTER

| What Changed               | Prior Quarter (H1 FY26)          | This Quarter (9M FY26)                                                 | Direction |
|----------------------------|----------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------|
| <b>Leverage Profile</b>    | Net Debt/Equity 0.36x            | Net Debt/Equity 0.48x                                                  | ↓         |
| <b>Strategic Vision</b>    | Turnaround focus                 | "Elevate 2030" Global Builder focus                                    | ↑         |
| <b>Asset Base</b>          | Gross Block ~₹2,810 Cr           | Gross Block ₹3,067 Cr                                                  | ↑         |
| <b>Margin Guidance</b>     | Refused to give specific targets | Formalized 10-12% (Renewables) and 50-55% (Rental) targets             | ↑         |
| <b>International Mix</b>   | KSA just starting (Sept-25)      | KSA recognized as a 1% revenue contributor with global scaling roadmap | ↑         |
| <b>Return Profile</b>      | PAT Margin 16% (FY25)            | PAT Margin 11% (9M FY26)                                               | ↓         |
| <b>Professionalization</b> | Transitions ongoing              | Professional professional CXO management fully in place                | ↑         |

**Investor Notes:** \* **Earnings Quality Check:** 9M Cash Profit remains the primary funding mechanism for capex. While PAT has compressed due to depreciation (Gross Block up ₹257 Cr in 9 months), the cash-generating ability of the fleet remains intact. \* **Working Capital Lever:** The pivot to Renewables EPC (34% of mix) is the primary driver of the PAT margin contraction. Investors must value SML as a sum-of-the-parts: a high-multiple Rental business and a high-growth/low-margin EPC business. \* **Forensic Trigger:** The D/E ratio at 0.48x is the most critical monitoring point. Management's 0.5x internal ceiling is effectively reached. Any further aggressive capex in FY27 will likely require an equity raise or a slowdown in fleet additions unless Saudi cash flows ramp up significantly.

STOP HERE.