

## Ramky Infrastructure Limited

October 10, 2024

Facilities/Instruments	Amount (₹ crore)	Rating <sup>1</sup>	Rating Action
Long-term bank facilities	242.73	CARE BB+; Stable	Upgraded from CARE BB-; Stable
Long-term / short-term bank facilities	463.74	CARE BB+; Stable / CARE A4	LT rating upgraded from CARE BB-; Stable and ST rating reaffirmed

Details of instruments/facilities in Annexure-1.

### Rationale and key rating drivers

Revision in ratings of bank facilities of Ramky Infrastructure Limited (RIL) considers the improvement in the scale of operations and the satisfactory order book position despite high reliance on inhouse orders. It is also constrained by the high exposure to group entities by way of direct investments and advances, stretched liquidity position, the equity commitments for the in-house or group orders, exit from corporate debt restructuring (CDR) pending though some progress visible and the stuck bank guarantee (BG) in the cancelled orders that were issued in FY10 to FY13. However, ratings derive strength from the improvement in profitability, moderate capital structure, and debt coverage ratios due to no exposure to term loans and established position in the construction industry. RIL has a comfortable order book position, with moderate sectorial diversification and geographical concentration.

### Rating sensitivities: Factors likely to lead to rating actions

#### Positive factors

- Timely completion of orders in hand including Common Effluent Treatment Plant (CETP) and Sewage Treatment Plant (STP) and onset of annuity, operations and maintenance (O&M) income without deduction.
- Realisation of investments, loans and advances to road assets leading to improving risk profile.
- Timely tie-up of working capital facilities enabling the company to bid for orders outside group.

#### Negative factors

- Deteriorating liquidity due to stretched working capital cycle.
- Delay in execution of projects through special purpose vehicles (SPVs) within the envisaged timelines and costs.

### Analytical approach: Standalone

Standalone with significant consideration to investment and exposure to subsidiaries and group entities.

### Outlook: Stable

The stable outlook reflects the satisfactory order book position, which is expected to aid the growth of the company's scale of operations and support its profitability.

### Detailed description of key rating drivers:

#### Key weaknesses

##### High exposure to group entities (investments and loans & advances)

RIL has a presence in public-private partnership space through SPVs or its subsidiaries. While many of such assets have been monetised/written-off, they continue to have investments in many assets by way of direct investments or through loans in the form of ICDs. Such exposure put together results in the aggregate amount of ₹963.37 crore as on March 31, 2024 (₹845.17 crore as on March 31, 2023). In addition to the above-mentioned exposure, the company has extended significant amount in form of trade receivables (three major entities contributed ₹643.49 crore in FY24 and ₹243.34 crore in FY23). This exposure to group entities limits the liquidity available for equity commitment in the developmental projects undertaken through SPVs. Moreover, based on the stages of execution of projects and existing obligations in such entities, the horizon of investments/loans remain uncertain.

##### Stuck bank guarantee in cancelled orders

The company has exposure by way of stuck bank guarantees of about ₹105 crore issued towards the projects, wherein the orders are cancelled, and it is in stages of arbitration. The above said BGs were issued in FY10 to FY13. The company has issued about

<sup>1</sup>Complete definition of ratings assigned are available at [www.careedge.in](http://www.careedge.in) and other CARE Ratings Limited's publications.

₹18.02 crore as margin money, thereby the net liability is limited to ₹90 crore. Management is of the view, that most of the bank guarantees will be returned without adverse effect from the ongoing disputes. However, the issue is persistent and there is no positive movement on the same since last review.

#### **Equity commitments for in-house/group orders**

RIL has been awarded the development of sewage treatment plants (480.5 MLD) under the hybrid annuity model for 15 years from HMWSSB. This apart, the company is executing work order for strengthening, augmentation, expansion, operation, and maintenance of Jawaharlal Nehru Pharma City (JNPC), Visakhapatnam, Andhra Pradesh on Design, Build, Finance, Operate and Transfer (DBFOT) basis for 20 years. Both orders are being executed through SPVs and the EPC works are being executed by RIL. The above said orders will generate revenue of ₹1,522 crore, of which RIL has generated about ₹210 crore in FY23 and FY24 combined from Hyderabad STPS Limited (HSTPS) and ₹65 crore from Visakha Pharmacy Limited (VPCL), which comes to ₹275 crore. Hence, a balance of ₹1,247 crore revenue is yet to be generated from these orders. In the said projects, the company claims a margin of about 40%. The company initially planned to contribute for the equity portion of project undertaken under HSTPS and VPCL through internal accruals of RIL or USL from group entities. However, no such sizeable investment of ₹437 crore (₹267 crore in HSTPS and ₹171 crore in VPCL) has taken place, and the execution has been managed by extending credit against contract work done by RIL. The company is in process to avail loans for execution of project under HSTPS. However, the same remains pending as on date. The company is also in process of refinancing the debenture and promoter loans in SBEL. Timely tie up of funds is key for execution of projects undertaken in absence of enhancement in working capital lines.

#### **Exit from CDR pending though some progress visible**

The company is in process of exiting from the CDR, for which it is engaged with the lenders. However, pending the approval of exit from few lenders, the same is expected to delay. This pendency results in delay in enhancement of working capital limits which in turn restricts the company from bidding for work orders outside the group.

#### **Fragmented nature of construction sector with tender-based nature of operations and execution challenges**

The infrastructure sector in India is highly fragmented with a large number of small and mid-sized players. This, and the tendering process in order procurement results in intense competition within the industry, fluctuating revenues and restrictions in profitability. Additionally, the continued increase in execution challenges, including delays in land acquisition, regulatory clearances, aggressive bidding, interest rate risk, and delays in projects due to environmental clearance are other external factors that affect the credit profiles of industry players. All these are tender-based, and the revenues depend on the company's ability to bid successfully for these tenders. Profitability margins come under pressure because of the competitive nature of the industry. Also, there are numerous fragmented and unorganised players operating in the segment, which makes the civil construction space highly competitive. Though, company's long industry experience mitigates this risk to some extent, the limited bank guarantee facility hampers the company's capability to bid for large orders.

### **Key strengths**

#### **Improvement in scale of operations in FY24 and profitability**

RIL has shown improvement in scale of operation by about 45% in FY24 to ₹2,137.12 crore (FY23: 1,473.99 crore) on the back of execution of orders on hand and the addition of new orders. Operating profit improved to ₹588.32 crore in FY24 from ₹304.82 crore in FY23 with an improved margin of about 27.52% (FY23: 20.68%). Profit after tax (PAT) improved to ₹360.22 crore in FY24 as against ₹186.95 crore in FY23. The PAT margin improved to 16.85% in FY24 from 12.68%. The improvement was primarily due to the increase in the scale of operation and lower finance costs as compared to FY23.

#### **Sizeable orderbook position though concentrated with in-house/group orders**

As of March 31, 2024, RIL has an outstanding orderbook of ₹8739.30 crore which is about 4.09x of gross billing of FY24 which further indicates medium to long-term revenue visibility. However, ₹4533.09 crore (52.10%) of the orderbook consists of O&M income which will be realised in 15-20 years. Thus, the outstanding orderbook ₹4,186.21 crore (excluding O&M income) to gross billing of FY24 translates to 1.96x, which indicates medium-term revenue visibility. Of the total outstanding orders, about 90% of the orders are being funded by VPCL, Hyderabad Metropolitan Water Supply and Sewage Board and Ramky Estates & Farms Private Limited (REFL) which mitigates the counter-party risk.

#### **Moderate reliance on subcontracting with a healthy asset base**

The raw material cost and sub-contracting cost form a major portion of the total cost of sales for RIL. Concrete, sand, steel, and cement are the major inputs for construction entity, the prices of which are volatile. Nevertheless, RIL has in-built price escalation clauses in the majority of projects, which partially diminishes the risk of an increase in cost of sales. The company has a healthy gross block of ₹280 crore, which is entirely debt-free. The company has been adding equipment as and when required. Aforesaid

sizeable investment in equipment and the efficient mobilisation of resources has aided the company in improving operational productivity and completing orders within timelines.

#### **Moderate capital structure and debt coverage metrics**

Post restructuring, the company has been reducing its debt, currently, the company has nil term loan exposure to bank/FIs. The fund-based working capital limits are also being reduced from the surplus generated from cash flows. The overall gearing stands moderated at 0.71x as on March 31, 2024 (FY23: 0.94x), which is primarily due to accretion of profits. Since the majority of the orders are from in-house/group entities; the company relies on mobilisation advances from the group entities, reducing the dependence on working capital limits. Considering the limitations of the entity in accessing fresh working capital limits from the market due to restructured debt in the past, the company's ability to have efficient working capital management in place is crucial from the credit perspective. Interest coverage stands improved to 7.30x for FY24 as against 4.47x for FY23 and total debt/PBILDT improved to 1.78x in FY24 as against 2.65x in FY23 due to similar level of total debt levels as against the higher PBILDT.

#### **Established position in the construction industry**

RIL was incorporated in 1994 and has a track record of 28 years in construction and infrastructure projects in sectors such as water and wastewater, transportation (including terminals), irrigation, industrial construction (including SEZs & industrial parks), power transmission and distribution, and buildings (including residential, commercial, and retail property). Yancharla Ratnakar Nagaraja is the Managing Director of the Company. He has a bachelor's degree in civil engineering from Karnataka University. He has over 30 years of experience in Civil, Industrial and Environmental Infrastructure and, in turn, is supported by professionals with vast experience in the civil construction sector.

#### **Liquidity: Stretched**

The company has stretched payments to creditors during FY24, and in turn have supported the SPV's/subsidiaries by extending credit for work done as EPC contractor for them. RIL has extended loans of around ₹118 crore to subsidiaries in FY24 and also repaid loans to group entities to extent of ₹46 crore. Along with this, the company has taken arbitration amount from NHAI of ₹98 crore, which was paid to SBI as it is, though this has reduced company's working capital utilisation, and such reduction in limit has resulted in tightly matched liquidity position, limiting the company's capability to support its SPV/subsidiaries for execution of the projects undertaken by them. This would limit RIL's capability to generate revenue from these SPV/subsidiaries.

#### **Assumptions/Covenants: Not applicable**

#### **Environment, social, and governance (ESG) risks: Not applicable**

#### **Applicable criteria**

[Definition of Default](#)

[Liquidity Analysis of Non-financial sector entities](#)

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#### **About the company and industry**

##### **Industry classification**

Macroeconomic indicator	Sector	Industry	Basic industry
Industrials	Construction	Construction	Civil Construction

RIL is the flagship company of the Ramky group, which was incorporated as Ramky Engineers Private Limited in 1994, and later in 2003, the company got its present name and was thereafter reconstituted as a public limited company. RIL is listed on the National Stock Exchange (NSE) and Bombay Stock Exchange (BSE) since 2010. It undertakes construction and infrastructure projects in sectors such as water and wastewater, transportation (including terminals), irrigation, industrial construction (including special economic zones [SEZs] and industrial parks), power transmission and distribution, buildings (including residential, commercial, and retail properties). RIL undertakes construction through EPC and development projects through SPVs. The company's debt was restructured under the joint lender forum (JLF), which was implemented on June 15, 2015. RIL is being promoted by Ayodhya Rami Reddy Alla, MP, Rajya Sabha, with his family having a 69.81% shareholding as on June 30, 2024.

Brief Financials (₹ crore)	March 31, 2023 (A)	March 31, 2024 (A)	Q1FY25 (UA)
Total operating income	1,492.52	2,044.83	576.27
PBILDT	320.71	497.99	141.19
PAT	214.47	360.22	86.42
Overall gearing (times)	0.94	0.71	NA
Interest coverage (times)	4.47	7.29	NA

A: Audited UA: Unaudited NA: Not available; Note: these are latest available financial results

**Status of non-cooperation with previous CRA:** CRISIL has placed ratings under the 'issuer not cooperating' category due to the absence of sufficient information to carry out the surveillance exercise, vide its PR dated October 26, 2023.

**Any other information:** Not applicable

**Rating history for last three years:** Annexure-2

**Detailed explanation of covenants of rated instrument / facility:** Annexure-3

**Complexity level of instruments rated:** Annexure-4

**Lender details:** Annexure-5

#### Annexure-1: Details of instruments/facilities

Name of the Instrument	ISIN	Date of Issuance	Coupon Rate (%)	Maturity Date	Size of the Issue (₹ crore)	Rating Assigned and Rating Outlook
Fund-based - LT-Cash credit		-	-	-	242.73	CARE BB+; Stable
Non-fund-based - LT/ ST-Bank guarantee		-	-	-	463.74	CARE BB+; Stable / CARE A4

#### Annexure-2: Rating history for last three years

Sr. No.	Name of the Instrument/Bank Facilities	Current Ratings			Rating History			
		Type	Amount Outstanding (₹ crore)	Rating	Date(s) and Rating(s) assigned in 2024-2025	Date(s) and Rating(s) assigned in 2023-2024	Date(s) and Rating(s) assigned in 2022-2023	Date(s) and Rating(s) assigned in 2021-2022
1	Fund-based - LT-Cash credit	LT	242.73	CARE BB+; Stable	-	1)CARE BB-; Stable (06-Oct-23) 2)CARE C; Stable (29-Aug-23)	1)CARE BB-; Stable (25-Aug-22)	-
2	Non-fund-based - LT/ ST-Bank guarantee	LT/ST	463.74	CARE BB+; Stable / CARE A4	-	1)CARE BB-; Stable / CARE A4 (06-Oct-23) 2)CARE C; Stable / CARE A4 (29-Aug-23) 3)CARE D / CARE D (29-Aug-23)	1)CARE BB-; Stable / CARE A4 (25-Aug-22)	-

LT: Long term; LT/ST: Long term/Short term

**Annexure-3: Detailed explanation of covenants of rated instruments/facilities:** Not applicable

**Annexure-4: Complexity level of instruments rated**

Sr. No.	Name of the Instrument	Complexity Level
1	Fund-based - LT-Cash credit	Simple
2	Non-fund-based - LT/ ST-Bank guarantee	Simple

**Annexure-5: Lender details**

To view lender-wise details of bank facilities please [click here](#)

**Note on complexity levels of rated instruments:** CARE Ratings has classified instruments rated by it based on complexity. Investors/market intermediaries/regulators or others are welcome to write to [care@careedge.in](mailto:care@careedge.in) for clarifications.

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