Off. : 0891-2564450, 2565149
E-mail : ssflimited@yahoo.co.in
Website : www.ssflimited.com

SSF Limited

CIN L05001AP1968PLC094913

Regd. Office : Flat No. 102, Opel's The Iconic, D.No.9-29-7/2, Balaji Nagar, Siripuram
Visakhapatnam-530 003. A.P.. INDIA.

Date: 09.12.2020

To
Listing & Compliance Department
Metropolitan Stock Exchange of India Limited
Vibgyor Towers, 4th Floor, Plot No C-62, Opp. Trident Hotel
Bandra Kurla Complex, Bandra (E), Mumbai – 400098

Symbol: SSF
Series: BE
ISIN: INE418F01015

Dear Sir/Madam,

Sub: Submission of Annual Report - Regulation 34 of SEBI (LODR) Regulations, 2015

Pursuant to Regulation 34 of the SEBI (LODR) Regulations, 2015S, we hereby enclose you the copy of the Annual Report (including notice) sent to our Shareholders.

Thanking You,

Yours Faithfully,
For SSF Limited

Sasikanth

V. Sasikanth
Company Secretary

SSF LIMITED * VISAKHAPATNAM *

SSF LIMITED

52nd ANNUAL REPORT

2019-20

COMPANY INFORMATION

(CIN: L05001AP1968PLC094913)

Board of Directors:

1. Mr. V. Padmanabham
Managing Director

2. Mrs. V. Krishna Kumari
Non- Executive Director

3. Mr. M. A. Azeez Khaleeli
Non- Executive Director

4. Mr. P. Sudhindran
Independent Director

5. Mr. N. Rama Suresh
Independent Director

Chief Financial Officer

Mr. G. Subramaniam

Company Secretary

Mr. V. Sasikanth

Bankers

Indusind Bank Limited
Dwaraka Nagar Branch,
Visakhapatnam - 530016

Registered Office

Opel's The Iconic, D.No.-9-29-7/2,
Flat No. 102, Balaji Nagar,
Siripuram Junction, Visakhapatnam,
Andhra Pradesh – 530003
Ph: 0891-2560577;
E-Mail: ssflimited@yahoo.co.in ;
Website: ssflimited.com

Factory I

Chinnamushidivada, Sujatha Nagar
Pendurthi, Visakhapatnam - 530051

Factory II

D.No. : 47-1-5, Yetimoga
Jagannaickpur, Kakinda - 533002

Registrar & Share Transfer Agent (RTA)

M/s BTS Consultancy Services Pvt. Ltd.
1st Floor, M.S. Complex,
Plot No. 8, Sastri Nagar,
Near Rettery/Beh RTO North,
Kolathur, Chennai- 600099
Ph: 044-25565121
Email Id: btschennai@gmail.com

Statutory Auditors

M/s Sriramamurthy & Co.

Secretarial Auditors

M/s A. K. Jain & Associates

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE 52ND ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF SSF LIMITED WILL BE HELD ON THURSDAY, THE 31ST DAY OF DECEMBER, 2020 AT 11.00 A.M THROUGH VIDEO CONFERENCING ("VC") / OTHER AUDIO VISUAL MEANS ("OAVM") TO TRANSACT THE FOLLOWING BUSINESS. THE VENUE OF THE MEETING SHALL BE DEEMED TO BE THE REGISTERED OFFICE OF THE COMPANY SITUATED AT OPEL'S THE ICONIC, D.NO 9-29-7/2, FLAT NO. 102, BALAJI NAGAR, SIRIPURAM JUNCTION, VISAKHAPATNAM, ANDHRA PRADESH - 530003 INDIA.

ORDINARY BUSINESS:

1. To receive, consider and adopt the Audited Financial Statements consisting of the Statement of Profit and Loss Account, Cash Flow Statement for the year ended 31st March, 2020 and the Balance Sheet as on that date along with the reports of the Board of Directors and Auditors thereon.

2. To appoint a Director in the place of Mrs. V. Krishna Kumari (DIN: 01628290), who retires by rotation and being eligible, offers herself for re-appointment.

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

V. Padmanabham
Managing Director
(DIN: 01246827)

Date: 07.12.2020
Place: Visakhapatnam

NOTES

1. As you are aware, in view of the situation arising due to COVID-19 global pandemic, the general meetings of the companies shall be conducted as per the guidelines issued by the Ministry of Corporate Affairs (MCA) vide Circular No. 14/2020 dated April 8, 2020, Circular No.17/2020 dated April 13, 2020 and Circular No. 20/2020 dated May 05, 2020. The forthcoming AGM will thus be held through video conferencing (VC) or other audio-visual means (OAVM). Hence, Members can attend and participate in the ensuing AGM through VC/OAVM

2. Pursuant to the provisions of Section 108 of the Companies Act, 2013 read with Rule 20 of the Companies (Management and Administration) Rules, 2014 (as amended) and Regulation 44 of SEBI (Listing Obligations & Disclosure Requirements) Regulations 2015 (as amended), and MCA Circulars dated April 08, 2020, April 13, 2020 and May 05, 2020 the Company is providing facility of remote e-voting to its Members in respect of the business to be transacted at the AGM. For this purpose, necessary arrangements have been made by the Company with CDSL to facilitate Remote e-voting and E-voting during AGM, as the authorized e-Voting's agency. The instructions for the process to be followed for Remote e-voting and E-voting during AGM is forming part of this Notice. Resolution(s) passed by Members through e-voting is/are deemed to have been passed as if they have been passed at the AGM

3. The Members can join the AGM in the VC/OAVM mode 15 minutes before and after the scheduled time of the commencement of the Meeting by following the procedure mentioned in the Notice. The facility of participation at the AGM through VC/OAVM will be made available to at least 1000 members on first come first served basis. This will not include large Shareholders (Shareholders holding 2% or more shareholding), Promoters, Institutional Investors, Directors, Key Managerial Personnel, the Chairpersons of the Audit Committee, Nomination and Remuneration Committee and Stakeholders Relationship Committee, Auditors etc. who are allowed to attend the AGM without restriction on account of first come first served basis.

4. The attendance of the Members attending the AGM through VC/OAVM will be counted for the purpose of ascertaining the quorum under Section 103 of the Companies Act, 2013.

5. Pursuant to Section 105 of the Act and Rule 19 of the Companies (Management and Administration) Rules, 2014 (as amended from time to time), a member entitled to attend and vote at the AGM is entitled to appoint one or more proxies to attend and vote, instead of himself/herself and the proxy need not be a Member of the Company. However, pursuant to MCA Circulars and SEBI Circular, since the AGM will be held through VC / OAVM, the physical attendance of Members in any case has been dispensed with. **Accordingly, the facility for appointment of proxies by the Members will not be available for the AGM** and hence the Proxy Form is not annexed to this Notice. However, in pursuance of Section 112 and Section 113 of the Companies Act, 2013, representatives of

the members such as the President of India or the Governor of a State or body corporate can attend the AGM through VC/OAVM and cast their votes through e-voting.

6. In compliance with the aforesaid MCA Circulars and SEBI Circular, Notice of the AGM along with the Annual Report for FY 2019-20 is being sent only through electronic mode to those Members whose name appear in the Register of Members / Beneficial Owners maintained by the Depositories as on benpos date i.e., 04.12.2020 and whose email addresses are registered with the Company/ Depositories. Members may note that the Notice and Annual Report for FY 2019-20 will also be available on website of the Company, i.e., www.ssflimited.com, website of the Stock Exchange i.e., Metropolitan Stock Exchange of India Limited at https://www.msei.in/. The AGM Notice is also disseminated on the website of CDSL (agency for providing the Remote e-Voting facility and e-voting system during the AGM) i.e. www.evotingindia.com.

7. The AGM has been convened through VC/OAVM in compliance with applicable provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 read with MCA Circular No. 14/2020 dated April 8, 2020 and MCA Circular No. 17/2020 dated April 13, 2020 and MCA Circular No. 20/2020 dated May 05, 2020.

8. In order to comply with the SEBI Guidelines for listing and transferring the Shares from the Dissemination Board to Metropolitan Stock Exchange, the Members holding shares in the physical mode are requested to de-materialize their shares. The Members may contact M/s. BTS Consultancy Services Private Limited, Registrar & Share Transfer Agent of the Company to facilitate the de-materialization of the shares.

9. Registrar and Share Transfer Agent: M/s. BTS Consultancy Services Private Limited have been appointed by the Company as Registrar and Share Transfer Agent. Hence, Depository Participants/ Shareholders/ Investors of the Company are advised to send all documents/correspondence such as requests for Dematerialization of Shares, Transfer of Shares, Change of Address, Registration of E- Mail Id, Change of Bank Mandate / NEACS, and other Shares related documents to the aforesaid Registrar and Share Transfer Agent(RTA).

10. **Green Initiative**: As a responsible Corporate Citizen, your Company welcomes and supports the 'Green Initiative' taken by the Ministry of Corporate Affairs, Government of India. We strongly urge you to support this 'Green Initiative' by opting for electronic mode of communication and making the world a cleaner, greener and healthier place to live. The Members who have not registered their E-mail address are requested to register their e-mail Id(s) with the Company, Registrar and Share Transfer Agent or Depository Participant as the case may be.

11. Details in respect of the Directors seeking Appointment/Re-appointment at the ensuing Annual General Meeting are detailed hereunder.

Particulars	**Mrs. V. Krishna Kumari**
Date of Birth	10.05.1954
Qualification	S.S.L.C
Nature of Expertise	Wide Business Experience
Date of First Appointment	06.03.2012
Name of the other Public Limited	Nil

Companies in which she holds Directorship	

12. The Board of Directors have appointed Mr. Balu Sridhar, Partner, A K Jain & Associates as Scrutinizer to scrutinize the voting at the meeting and remote e-voting process in a fair and transparent manner.

13. Pursuant to the provisions of Section 72 of the Companies Act, 2013, Shareholders are entitled to make nomination in respect of Shares held by them in physical form, Shareholders desirous of making the nominations are requested to send their requests to the Registrar and Share Transfer Agent.

14. SEBI has mandated the registration of Permanent Account Number (PAN) and Bank Account Details for all securities holders. Members holding shares in physical form are therefore, to send duly signed letter including Folio No., Bank Account Details (Account Number, 9 digit MICR code and 11 digit IFSC), e-mail IDs and mobile number along with self-attested copy of PAN Card and original cancelled cheque to RTA through e-mail at **btschennai@gmail.com**. The original cancelled cheque should bear the name of the Member. Members holding shares in demat form are requested to submit the aforesaid information to their respective Depository Participant.

15. The Members who still hold share certificate(s) in physical form are advised to dematerialize their shareholding to avail the benefits of dematerialization, which include easy liquidity, since trading is permitted in dematerialized form only, electronic transfer, savings in stamp duty and elimination of any possibility of loss of documents and bad deliveries. Further, effective from April 01, 2019, requests for effecting transfer of securities shall not be processed unless the securities are held in a dematerialized form with a depository except in case of transmission or transposition of securities as per the Listing Regulations. Therefore, the Members who still hold share certificate(s) in physical form are advised to dematerialize their shareholding at the earliest.

THE INTRUCTIONS FOR SHAREHOLDRES FOR REMOTE E-VOTING ARE AS UNDER:

(i) The voting period begins on < **Monday, 28th December, 2020 (9:00 AM)**> and ends on < **Wednesday, 30th December, 2020 (5:00 PM** >. During this period shareholders' of the Company, holding shares either in physical form or in dematerialized form, as on the cut-off date (record date) of < **Thursday, 24rd December, 2020** may cast their vote electronically. The e-voting module shall be disabled by CDSL for voting thereafter.

(ii) Shareholders who have already voted prior to the meeting date would not be entitled to vote at the meeting venue.

(iii) The shareholders should log on to the e-voting website www.evotingindia.com.

(iv) Click on “Shareholders” module.

(v) Now enter your User ID

a. For CDSL: 16 digits beneficiary ID,
b. For NSDL: 8 Character DP ID followed by 8 Digits Client ID,
c. Shareholders holding shares in Physical Form should enter Folio Number registered with the Company.
OR

Alternatively, if you are registered for CDSL’s **EASI/EASIEST** e-services, you can log-in at https://www.cdslindia.com from **Login - MyEasi** using your login credentials. Once you successfully log-in to CDSL’s **EASI/EASIEST** e-services, click on **e-Voting** option and proceed directly to cast your vote electronically.

(vi) Next enter the Image Verification as displayed and Click on Login.

(vii) If you are holding shares in demat form and had logged on to www.evotingindia.com and voted on an earlier e-voting of any company, then your existing password is to be used.

(viii) If you are a first time user follow the steps given below:

	For Shareholders holding shares in Demat Form and Physical Form
PAN	Enter your 10 digit alpha-numeric *PAN issued by Income Tax Department (Applicable for both demat shareholders as well as physical shareholders) • Shareholders who have not updated their PAN with the Company/Depository Participant are requested to use the sequence number sent by RTA or contact RTA.
Dividend Bank Details **OR** Date of Birth (DOB)	Enter the Dividend Bank Details or Date of Birth (in dd/mm/yyyy format) as recorded in your demat account or in the company records in order to login. • If both the details are not recorded with the depository or company please enter the member id / folio number in the Dividend Bank details field as mentioned in instruction (v).

(ix) After entering these details appropriately, click on “SUBMIT” tab.

(x) Shareholders holding shares in physical form will then directly reach the Company selection screen. However, shareholders holding shares in demat form will now reach ‘Password Creation’ menu wherein they are required to mandatorily enter their login password in the new password field. Kindly note that this password is to be also used by the demat holders for voting for resolutions of any other company on which they are eligible to vote, provided that company opts for e-voting through CDSL platform. It is strongly recommended not to share your password with any other person and take utmost care to keep your password confidential.

(xi) For shareholders holding shares in physical form, the details can be used only for e-voting on the resolutions contained in this Notice.

(xii) Click on the EVSN for the relevant < M/s SSF LIMITED > on which you choose to vote.

(xiii) On the voting page, you will see "RESOLUTION DESCRIPTION" and against the same the option "YES/NO" for voting. Select the option YES or NO as desired. The option YES implies that you assent to the Resolution and option NO implies that you dissent to the Resolution.

(xiv) Click on the "RESOLUTIONS FILE LINK" if you wish to view the entire Resolution details.

(xv) After selecting the resolution, you have decided to vote on, click on "SUBMIT". A confirmation box will be displayed. If you wish to confirm your vote, click on "OK", else to change your vote, click on "CANCEL" and accordingly modify your vote.

(xvi) Once you "CONFIRM" your vote on the resolution, you will not be allowed to modify your vote.

(xvii) You can also take a print of the votes cast by clicking on "Click here to print" option on the Voting page.

(xviii) If a demat account holder has forgotten the login password then Enter the User ID and the image verification code and click on Forgot Password & enter the details as prompted by the system.

(xix) Shareholders can also cast their vote using CDSL's mobile app **"m-Voting".** The m-Voting app can be downloaded from respective Store. Please follow the instructions as prompted by the mobile app while Remote Voting on your mobile.

PROCESS FOR THOSE SHAREHOLDERS WHOSE EMAIL ADDRESSES ARE NOT REGISTERED WITH THE DEPOSITORIES FOR OBTAINING LOGIN CREDENTIALS FOR E-VOTING FOR THE RESOLUTIONS PROPOSED IN THIS NOTICE:

1. For Physical shareholders- please provide necessary details like Folio No., Name of shareholder, scanned copy of the share certificate (front and back), PAN (self-attested scanned copy of PAN card), AADHAR (self-attested scanned copy of Aadhar Card) by email to RTA/Company to btschennai@gmail.com/ssflimited@yahoo.co.in.

2. For Demat shareholders -, please provide Demat account details (CDSL-16 digit beneficiary ID or NSDL-16 digit DPID + CLID), Name, client master or copy of Consolidated Account statement, PAN (self-attested scanned copy of PAN card), AADHAR (self-attested scanned copy of Aadhar Card) to btschennai@gmail.com/ssflimited@yahoo.co.in

INSTRUCTIONS FOR SHAREHOLDERS ATTENDING THE AGM THROUGH VC/OAVM ARE AS UNDER:

1. Shareholder will be provided with a facility to attend the AGM through VC/OAVM through the CDSL e-Voting system. Shareholders may access the same at https://www.evotingindia.com under shareholders/members login by using the remote e-voting credentials. The link for VC/OAVM will be available in shareholder/members login where the EVSN of Company will be displayed.

2. Shareholders are encouraged to join the Meeting through Laptops/ IPads for better experience.

3. Further shareholders will be required to allow Camera and use Internet with a good speed to avoid any disturbance during the meeting.

4. Please note that Participants Connecting from Mobile Devices or Tablets or through Laptop connecting via Mobile Hotspot may experience Audio/Video loss due to Fluctuation in their respective network. It is therefore recommended to use Stable Wi-Fi or LAN Connection to mitigate any kind of aforesaid glitches.

5. Shareholders who would like to express their views/ask questions during the meeting may register themselves as a speaker by sending their request in advance at least **72 hours prior to meeting** mentioning their name, demat account number/folio number, email id, mobile number at (company email id). The shareholders who do not wish to speak during the AGM but have queries may send their queries in advance **7 days prior to meeting** mentioning their name, demat account number/folio number, email id, mobile number at (**ssflimited@yahoo.co.in**). These queries will be replied to by the company suitably by email.

6. Those shareholders who have registered themselves as a speaker will only be allowed to express their views/ask questions during the meeting.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR SHAREHOLDERS FOR E-VOTING DURING THE AGM/EGM ARE AS UNDER:-

1. The procedure for e-Voting on the day of the AGM is same as the instructions mentioned above for Remote e-voting.

2. Only those shareholders, who are present in the AGM through VC/OAVM facility and have not casted their vote on the Resolutions through remote e-Voting and are otherwise not barred from doing so, shall be eligible to vote through e-Voting system available during the AGM.

3. If any Votes are cast by the shareholders through the e-voting available during the AGM and if the same shareholders have not participated in the meeting through VC/OAVM facility , then the votes cast by such shareholders shall be considered invalid as the facility of e-voting during the meeting is available only to the shareholders attending the meeting.

4. Shareholders who have voted through Remote e-Voting will be eligible to attend the AGM. However, they will not be eligible to vote at the AGM.

(xx) **Note for Non – Individual Shareholders and Custodians**

- Non-Individual shareholders (i.e. other than Individuals, HUF, NRI etc.) and Custodians are required to log on to www.evotingindia.com and register themselves in the "Corporates" module.
- A scanned copy of the Registration Form bearing the stamp and sign of the entity should be emailed to helpdesk.evoting@cdslindia.com.
- After receiving the login details a Compliance User should be created using the admin login and password. The Compliance User would be able to link the account(s) for which they wish to vote on.
- The list of accounts linked in the login should be mailed to helpdesk.evoting@cdslindia.com and on approval of the accounts they would be able to cast their vote.
- A scanned copy of the Board Resolution and Power of Attorney (POA) which they have issued in favour of the Custodian, if any, should be uploaded in PDF format in the system for the scrutinizer to verify the same.
- Alternatively Non Individual shareholders are required to send the relevant Board Resolution/ Authority letter etc. together with attested specimen signature of the duly authorized signatory who are authorized to vote, to the Scrutinizer and to the Company at the email address viz; **ssflimited@yahoo.co.in** (designated email address by company), if they have voted from individual tab & not uploaded same in the CDSL e-voting system for the scrutinizer to verify the same.

If you have any queries or issues regarding attending AGM & e-Voting from the e-Voting System, you may refer the Frequently Asked Questions ("FAQs") and e-voting manual available at www.evotingindia.com, under help section or write an email to helpdesk.evoting@cdslindia.com or contact Mr. Nitin Kunder (022-23058738) or Mr. Mehboob Lakhani (022-23058543) or Mr. Rakesh Dalvi (022-23058542).

All grievances connected with the facility for voting by electronic means may be addressed to Mr. Rakesh Dalvi, Manager, (CDSL,) Central Depository Services (India) Limited, A Wing, 25th Floor, Marathon Futurex, Mafatlal Mill Compounds, N M Joshi Marg, Lower Parel (East), Mumbai - 400013 or send an email to helpdesk.evoting@cdslindia.com or call on 022-23058542/43.

DIRECTORS' REPORT

TO THE MEMBERS,

Your Directors are pleased to present the 52nd Annual Report of the Company and the Audited Financial statement for the year ended 31st March, 2020.

1. FINANCIAL RESULTS:

The summarized financial results for the year ended 31st March, 2020 are as under:

INR in Lakhs

Particulars	**2019-20**	**2018-19**
Revenue from Operations	5,358.20	5,239.97
Other Income	12.51	157.63
Total Revenue	5,370.71	5,397.60
Total Expenditure	5,283.20	5,140.35
Profit Before Interest, Tax, Depreciation & Amortization and Exceptional items	**87.51**	**257.25**
Finance Cost	58.90	54.94
Depreciation & Amortization expenses	43.92	50.00
Exceptional items	---	---
Profit Before Tax(PBT)	**(15.31)**	**152.31**
Taxes	0.26	42.76
Profit After Tax(PAT)	**(15.05)**	**109.55**

2. STATE OF COMPANY'S AFFAIRS & CHANGE IN THE NATURE OF BUSINESS:

Your Company is engaged in the business of Procuring, Processing & Exports of Marine products. There is no change in the nature of business during the year under review.

3. DIVIDEND AND RESERVES:

Your Directors do not recommend any dividend for the financial year 2019-20. The Company has not transferred any amount to general reserve.

4. SHARE CAPITAL:

The present Authorized Share Capital and Paid-up Capital of the Company stood at INR 7,00,00,000 (Indian Rupees Seven Crores Only) and INR 6,65,67,100 (Indian Rupees Six Crores Sixty Five Lakhs Sixty Seven Thousand and One Hundred Only) respectively.

During the year under review, the Company has neither issued any Bonus shares, Sweat Equity Shares, Equity shares with differential rights or shares under Employee Stock Option Scheme nor bought back any securities.

5. DEPOSITS

During the period under review, the Company has not accepted any deposit(s) within the meaning of the Companies Act, 2013.

6. PARTICULARS OF LOANS, GUARANTEES OR INVESTMENTS UNDER SECTION 186:

The Company has not advanced any loans, given guarantee, provided security nor has made any investment covered under Section 186 of the Companies Act, 2013 during the Financial Year.

7. SUBSIDIARY/ JOINT VENTURES / ASSOCIATE COMPANIES AND PERFORMANCE THEREOF:

The company does not have any Subsidiary / Joint Ventures / Associate Companies. Hence, reporting in AOC-1 does not arise.

8. RISK MANAGEMENT POLICY:

The Company has in place a mechanism to identify, assess, monitor and mitigate various risks to key business objectives. Major risks identified by the businesses and functions are systematically addressed through mitigating actions on a continuing basis. These are discussed at the meetings of the Audit Committee and the Board of Directors of the Company and steps are taken to strengthen the Risk Management process keeping in view with the changes in the external environment and business needs.

9. INTERNAL FINANCIAL CONTROLS:

The Company's internal control systems are commensurate with the nature of its business and the size and complexity of its operations. In addition to the Internal Control Systems, the Board has laid emphasis on adequate Internal Financial Controls to ensure that the financial affairs of the Company are carried out with due diligence.

10. DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITY STATEMENT:

To the best of our knowledge, belief and according to the information and explanations obtained by us, your Directors make the following statements in terms of Section 134(3)(c) of the Companies Act, 2013:

i) that in the preparation of the annual accounts, the applicable accounting standards have been followed and that no material departures have been made from the same.

ii) that the Directors have selected appropriate accounting policies and applied them consistently and made judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent so as to give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the Company as at the end of the Financial Year 31st March, 2020 and of the Profit and Loss of the Company for that period.

iii) that the Directors have taken proper and sufficient care for maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of this Act for safeguarding the assets of the Company and for preventing and detecting fraud and other irregularities.

iv) that the annual accounts for the year ended 31st March, 2020 have been prepared on a going concern basis.

v) that the Directors have laid down internal financial controls to be followed by the Company and that such internal financial controls are adequate and are operating effectively.

vi) that the Directors have devised proper systems to ensure compliance with the provisions of all applicable laws and that such systems were adequate and operating effectively.

11. BOARD'S INDEPENDENCE AND INDEPENDENT DIRECTORS' MEETING:

All the Independent Directors have submitted a declaration of independence as required under Section 149(7) of the Companies Act, 2013, stating that they meet the criteria of independence as provided in sub section (6) of Section 149 of the Companies Act, 2013. During the year, a separate meeting of Independent Directors was held on 09.11.2019.

12. SIGNIFICANT & MATERIAL ORDERS PASSED BY THE REGULATORS:

The Company has not received any significant and material orders passed by the regulators or courts or tribunals impacting the going concern status and Company's operation in future.

13. EXTRACT OF ANNUAL RETURN:

The details forming part of the extract of Annual Return in Form MGT-9 is annexed to this report as **ANNEXURE- 1.**

14. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS:

The Company has not entered into any contracts or arrangements with related parties referred to within the meaning of Section 188(1) of the Companies Act, 2013. Hence, the reporting of same in Form AOC-2 does not arise.

15. MATERIAL CHANGES AND COMMITMENTS AFFECTING THE FINANCIAL POSITION OF THE COMPANY:

No material changes and commitments were made, affecting the financial position of the Company which occurred between the end of the financial year of the

Company to which the financial statements relate to and the date of the report.

16. LISTING STATUS OF THE COMPANY:

The Securities and Exchange Board of India, vide its circular CIR/MRD/DSA/14/2012 dated 30th May 2012, had inter alia revised guidelines in respect of exit policy for de-recognition/non-operational stock exchanges and also prescribed exit option to shareholders of exclusively listed companies of de-recognized / non-operational stock exchanges.

Madras Stock Exchange (MSE), in which, earlier, our Company's stocks were exclusively listed, did not satisfy criteria for continuing as a stock exchange prescribed by SEBI in the above mentioned Circular. Accordingly, MSE decided to seek voluntary exit, surrender of its recognition. It submitted an application for voluntary exit as a Stock Exchange to SEBI on 26th May, 2014.

Due to the mandatory closure of Madras Stock Exchange (MSE), the scrip of the Company was moved to the "Dissemination Board" of NSE. Subsequently, MSE vide its letter dated 03rd December, 2014 has informed that the scrip of the Company had been moved to Dissemination Board of NSE with effect from 01st December, 2014 and the Company ceased to be a Listed Company. Due to the exit of Madras Stock Exchange, your Company was eligible to get its shares listed on any one nationwide recognized stock exchange in India.

Accordingly, the application for listing the entire Equity shares of the Company has been made to the Metropolitan Stock Exchange of India Limited on 03.01.2017 and your Company finally got listed and admitted for trading on the Exchange w.e.f. December 09, 2019

17. BOARD OF DIRECTORS AND KEY MANAGERIAL PERSONNEL:

A. CONSTITUTION OF BOARD

The Board of Directors comprises of five Directors out of whom two are Independent and other three are Non-Independent Directors. During the year under review, changes among the Independent Directors took place and the composition of the Board at the end of the Financial Year is as mentioned below:

S.No.	Name	Designation	Category
1.	Mr. V. Padmanabham	Managing Director	Non-Independent
2.	Mr. M. A. Azeez Khaleeli	Non-Executive Director	Non-Independent
3.	Mrs. V. Krishna Kumari	Non-Executive Director	Non-Independent
4.	Mr. P. Sudhindran	Non-Executive Director	Independent
5.	Mr. N. Rama Suresh	Non-Executive Director	Independent

B. RETIRING DIRECTORS:

Mrs. V. Krishna Kumari (DIN: 01628290), Director, retires by rotation and being eligible, offers herself for re-appointment. Accordingly, her Re-appointment shall be placed for the approval of Shareholders at the ensuing Annual General Meeting.

C. INDEPENDENT DIRECTORS:

At the Annual General Meeting of the Company held during the last Year, the Members have appointed **Mr. P. Sudhindran** and **Mr. N. Rama Suresh** in place of Mr. C. Krishna Babu, Gp. Mr. Capt. Allam Prabhakar and Mr. Ramu Vemulapalli since the aforesaid persons have completed their second consecutive term as Independent Directors. As per section 149 of the Companies Act, 2013, no Independent Director shall hold office for more than two consecutive terms.

D. KEY MANAGERIAL PERSONNEL:

Mr. G. Subramaniam has been continuing as the Chief Financial Officer (CFO) of the Company since the year 2014. During this Financial Year, the Board has appointed Mr. V. Sasikanth as Company Secretary and Assistant Manager Finance with effect from 02.05.2019.

18. BOARD MEETINGS:

The Board, during the Financial Year 2019-20, met 5(Five) times on 30.04.2019, 25.05.2019, 05.08.2019, 09.11.2019 and 12.02.2020. The Directors meet regularly to discuss, appraise and approve matters relating to Company's strategy, plans, budgets, financials and operations. The detailed agenda and relevant information is sent to every Director in advance for each meeting. The details pertaining to the number of Board Meetings attended by the Directors of the Company and their Directorship and Committee memberships in other public companies are mentioned below:

	Name of the Director	No. of Board Meetings Attended	Attendance at the last AGM	No. of Directorship & Committee Membership in other Public Companies	
				Directorship	Committee Membership
1	Mr. V. Padmanabham	5	Yes	Nil	Nil
2	Mr. M.A. Azeez Khaleeli	5	No	Nil	Nil
3	Mr. C. Krishna Babu*	3	No	2	6
4	GP. Capt. Allam Prabhakar*	3	Yes	Nil	Nil
5	Mr. Ramu Vemulapalli*	3	No	Nil	Nil
6	Mrs. V. Krishna Kumari	2	Yes	Nil	Nil
7	Mr. P. Sudhindran	2	No	Nil	Nil
8	Mr. N. Rama Suresh	2	No	Nil	Nil

- **Ceased to be independent Directors w.e.f: 25.09.2019**

REMUNERATION AND SITTING FEE TO DIRECTORS:

Mr. V. Padmanabham was Re–appointed as Managing Director of the Company for a period of Five years with effect from 26.07.2017 at a remuneration of INR 1,15,000/- (Indian Rupees One Lakh and Fifteen Thousand Only) per month plus reimbursement of actual expenses and out of pocket expenses incurred by him for official purposes.

Non-Executive Directors are being paid a sitting fee of INR 5,000 per Board Meeting and INR 2,000/- for attending each Audit Committee meeting plus reimbursement of travelling and out of pocket expenses incurred by them for attending the said meetings.

19. COMMITTEES OF THE BOARD:

a) Audit Committee:

The Audit committee has been reconstituted with effect from 09.11.2019 as the erstwhile Independent Directors have completed their term. Mr. P. Sudhindran and Mr. N. Rama Suresh who were appointed as Independent Directors at the Annual General meeting held during the year 2019 were appointed as Chairman & Member of the Audit Committee respectively. The Audit Committee comprises of two (2) Independent Directors and one (1) Managing Director as on 31.03.2020. All the members of the Audit Committee have accounting, financial and management expertise. The terms of reference of this Committee covers the matters specified for Audit Committee under Section 177 of the Companies Act, 2013.

During the financial year ended 31st March 2020, four Audit Committee Meetings were held on 25.05.2019, 05.08.2019, 09.11.2019 and 12.02.2020. The necessary quorum was present at these meetings and the details of meetings attended by the Members are as follows:

	Name	**Category**	**No. of Meetings**	
			Held	Attended
1.	Mr. C. Krishna Babu*	Chairman	4	2
2.	Mr. V. Padhmanabham	Member	4	4
3.	Gp. Capt. Allam Prabhakar*	Member	4	2
4.	Mr. P. Sudhindran	Chairman	4	2
5.	Mr. N. Rama Suresh	Member	4	2

*** Ceased to be independent Directors w.e.f: 25.09.2019**

The Re-constituted Audit Committee as on 31.03.2020:

	Name of the Member	**Designation**	**Nature of Directorship**
1.	Mr. P. Sudhindran	Chairman	Independent Director
2.	Mr. N. Rama Suresh	Member	Independent Director

3.	Mr. V. Padhmanabham	Member	Managing Director

The Board accepted the recommendations made by the Audit Committee and there was no incidence of deviations from such recommendations during the financial year under review.

b) Nomination and Remuneration Committee:

The Nomination & Remuneration committee has been reconstituted with effect from 09.11.2019 as the erstwhile Independent Directors have completed their term. Mr. P. Sudhindran and Mr. N. Rama Suresh who were appointed as Independent Directors at the Annual General Meeting held during the year 2019 were appointed as Chairman & Member of the Nomination & Remuneration Committee respectively.

The Re-constituted Nomination & Remuneration Committee as on 31.03.2020:

	Name of the Member	**Designation**	**Nature of Directorship**
1.	Mr. P. Sudhindran	Chairman	Independent Director
2.	Mr. N. Rama Suresh	Member	Independent Director
3.	Mrs. V. Krishna Kumari	Member	Non-Executive Director

During the year under review, the Committee met **Three (3)** times on 30.04.2019, 05.08.2019 and 09.11.2019. The necessary quorum was present at these meetings, and the details of meetings attended by the Members are as follows:

	Name	**Category**	**No. of Meetings**	
			Held	Attended
1.	Mr. C. Krishna Babu*	Chairman	3	2
2.	Mr. V. Ramu*	Member	3	2
3.	Gp. Capt. Allam Prabhakar*	Member	3	2
4.	Mr. P. Sudhindran	Chairman	3	1
5.	Mr. N. Rama Suresh	Member	3	1

- **Ceased to be independent Directors w.e.f: 25.09.2019**

The said Committee has been empowered and authorized to exercise powers as entrusted under the provisions of Section 178 of the Companies Act, 2013. In compliance with sub section 3 of Section 178 of the Companies Act, 2013 the Board has framed a policy for selection and appointment of Directors, Senior Management and their remuneration and including criteria for determining qualifications, positive attributes, independence of Directors and other matters.

The terms of reference of the Committee inter alia, include the following:

- Succession planning of the Board of Directors and Senior Management Employees;

- Identifying and selecting candidates for appointment as Directors / Independent Directors based on certain laid down criteria;
- Identifying potential individuals for appointment as Key Managerial Personnel and to other Senior Management positions;
- Formulate and review from time to time the policy for selection and appointment of Directors, Key Managerial Personnel and Senior Management Employees and their remuneration;
- Review the performance of the Board of Directors and Senior Management Employees based on certain criteria as approved by the Board. In reviewing the overall remuneration of the Board of Directors and Senior Management, the Committee ensures that the remuneration is reasonable and sufficient to attract, retain and motivate the best managerial talent, the relationship of remuneration to performance is clear and meets appropriate performance benchmarks and that the remuneration involves a balance between fixed and incentive pay reflecting short term and long term objectives of the Company. The Nomination & Remuneration policy is available at the website of the Company at www.ssflimited.com

c) Stakeholders Relationship Committee

The Stakeholders Relationship Committee has been reconstituted with effect from 09.11.2019 as the erstwhile Independent Directors have completed their term.

Mr. N. Rama Suresh who was appointed as an Independent Director at the Annual General Meeting held during the calendar year 2019 was appointed as a Chairman of the Stakeholders Relationship Committee. The Committee comprises of the following Directors as on 31.03.2020

	Name of the Member	**Designation**	**Nature of Directorship**
1.	Mr. N. Rama Suresh	Chairman	Independent Director
2.	Mr. V. Padhmanabham	Member	Managing Director
3.	Mrs. V. Krishna Kumari	Member	Non - Executive Director

The Stakeholders Relationship Committee comprises of One (1) Independent Director, one (1) Non-Executive Director and one (1) Managing Director as on 31.03.2020. During the year, the Committee met three (3) times on: 30.04.2019, 25.05.2019 and 09.11.2019

	Name of the Person	**Category**	**No. of Meetings**	
			Held	**Attended**
1	Mr. C. Krishna Babu*	Chairman	3	2
2	Mr. V. Padmanabham	Member	3	3
3	Mrs. Krishna Kumari	Member	3	3
4.	Gp. Capt. Allam Prabhakar*	Member	3	2
5	Mr. N. Rama Suresh	Chairman	1	1

***Ceased to be independent Directors w.e.f: 25.09.2019**

The Company attends to the investors' grievances / correspondence expeditiously and usually reply is sent within a period of 15 days of receipt.

COMPLIANCE OFFICER

Mr. V. Sasikanth
Company Secretary
Opel's The Iconic, D.No 9-29-7/2,
Flat No. 102, Balaji Nagar, Siripuram Junction,
Visakhapatnam, Andhra Pradesh - 530003 INDIA

20. MANAGEMENT DISCUSSION & ANALYSIS

Pursuant to the provisions of Regulation 34(2) of SEBI (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015 a report on Management Discussion & Analysis is herewith annexed as Annexure-2 to this report.

21. PARTICULARS OF EMPLOYEES AS PER SECTION 197(12) UNDER RULE 5(2) OF THE COMPANIES (APPOINTMENT AND REMUNERATION OF MANAGERIAL PERSONNEL) RULES, 2014

The requisite details under Section 197(12) and Rule 5 of the Companies (Appointment and Remuneration of Managerial Personnel) Rules, 2014 form part of Annexure- 3 to this Report.

22. CONSERVATION OF ENERGY, TECHNOLOGY ABSORPTION AND FOREIGN EARNINGS AND OUTGO:

The information on conservation of energy, technology absorption and foreign exchange earnings and outgo stipulated under Section 134(3) (m) of the Companies Act, 2013 read with Rule 8(3) of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014, is annexed herewith as **Annexure 4**.

23. AUDITORS

(a) STATUTORY AUDITORS:

The Members at the 51st Annual General Meeting of the Company held on 21st September, 2019, appointed M/s Sriramamurthy & Co, Chartered Accountants (FRN: 003032S), Visakhapatnam in place of the retiring Auditors, M/s Vasireddi & Co. Chartered Accountants (FRN: 004551S) as the Statutory Auditors of the Company for a Period of 5 Years from the Conclusion of the ensuing 51st Annual General Meeting until the Conclusion of the 56^{th} Annual General Meeting of the Company to be held in the year 2024.

(b) SECRETARIAL AUDITORS:

Pursuant to the provisions of Section 204 of the Act and the Companies (Appointment and Remuneration of Managerial Personnel) Rules, 2014, Secretarial Audit for the Financial Year 2019-20 has been carried out by M/s A K Jain &

Associates, Practicing Company Secretaries.

(c) INTERNAL AUDITORS:

The Board has appointed M/s Vasireddi & Co., Chartered Accountants (FRN: 004551S) as Internal Auditors for the Financial Year 2020-21.

24. COMMENTS ON AUDITORS' REPORT:

There are no qualifications, reservations or adverse remarks or disclaimers made by M/s. Sriramamurthy & Co, Statutory Auditors, in their report. The Statutory Auditors have not reported any incident of fraud to the Audit Committee of the Company, during the year under review. The Statutory Audit Report Shall form part of this Annual Report.

There no qualifications, reservations or adverse remarks or disclaimers made by the Secretarial Auditors, M/s. A.K. Jain & Associates in their report and the report is self-which is enclosed herewith Annexure – 5.

25. CORPORATE SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY (CSR):

The Company does not fall under the class of Companies mentioned under Section 135 of the Companies Act, 2013 read with Companies (Corporate Social Responsibility) Rules, 2014. Hence, the Company was not required to spend any amount towards Corporate Social Responsibility.

26. ANNUAL EVALUATION BY THE BOARD:

The evaluation framework for assessing the performance of Directors comprises of the following key areas:

a) Attendance of Board Meetings and Board Committee Meetings;
b) Quality of contribution to Board deliberations;
c) Strategic perspectives or inputs regarding future growth of Company and its performance;
d) Providing perspectives and feedback going beyond information provided by the management;
e) Commitment to shareholder and other stakeholder interests.

The evaluation involves Self-Evaluation by the Board Member and subsequently assessment by the Board of Directors. A member of the Board will not participate in the discussion of his / her evaluation.

27. VIGIL MECHANISM:

The Company has framed adequate policy for Directors and Employees to report genuine concerns or grievances to the Audit Committee. The policy safeguards against victimization of Directors and Employees who report concerns to the Audit Committee.

28. DISCLOSURE UNDER THE SEXUAL HARASSMENT OF WOMEN AT WORKPLACE (PREVENTION, PROBHITION AND REDRESSAL) ACT, 2013:

The Company has in place an Anti-Sexual Harassment Policy in line with the requirements of the Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) Act, 2013. During the year under review no complaints have been received.

29. INVESTOR EDUCATION AND PROTECTION FUND:

There was no amount which required to be transferred to IEPF during the year.

30. ACKNOWLEDGEMENT:

Your Directors wish to place on record their appreciation of the whole-hearted assistance and co-operation received by the Company from Members, Bankers, Financial Institutions, Government & Other Agencies, Local Bodies, other Corporate Bodies and the Public and look forward to their support in coming years. They express their gratitude to all the Shareholders of the Company for the confidence reposed in the Management. Your Directors appreciate the sincere services rendered by the Employees. Thanks are also extended to our Professionals, Advisors, Well-wishers and Persons dealing with the Company.

On Behalf of the Board of Directors of SSF Limited

Date: 07.12.2020
Place: Visakhapatnam

V. Padmanabham
Managing Director
(DIN: 01246827)

P. Sudhindran
Director
(DIN: 08536025)

ANNEXURE – 1

Form No. MGT-9

EXTRACT OF ANNUAL RETURN as on the Financial Year ended 31.03.2020

[Pursuant to section 92(3) of the Companies Act, 2013 and rule 12(1) of the Companies (Management and Administration) Rules, 2014]

REGISTRATION AND OTHER DETAILS:

(i)	**CIN:**	L05001AP1968PLC094913
(ii)	**Registration Date**	01.02.1968
(iii)	**Name of the Company**	SSF LIMITED
(iv)	**Category / Sub-category of the Company**	Public Company / Having a Share Capital
(v)	**Address of the Registered office and contact details**	Opel's the Iconic, D.No-9-29-7/2, Flat No. 102, Balaji Nagar, Siripuram Junction, Visakhapatnam, Andhra Pradesh- 530003, INDIA Tel: 0891-2560577; 0891-2564450 Email ID(s): ssflimited@yahoo.co.in; ssflimited.secretarial@gmail.com
(vi)	**Whether listed Company**	Yes
(vii)	**Name and Address of Registrar & Transfer Agents (RTA)**	M/S. BTS Consultancy Services Pvt. Ltd 1st Floor, M S Complex, Plot No.8, Sastri Nagar, Near Rettery / Beh RTO North, Kolathur, Chennai–600099 Tel: 044 -25565121 Email id: btschennai@gmail.com

II. PRINCIPAL BUSINESS ACTIVITIES OF THE COMPANY

S.No	Name and Description of main products / services	NIC Code of the Product/service	% to total turnover of the company
1	Processing, Sales & Exports of Marine Products	1020	91.58%

III. PARTICULARS OF HOLDING, SUBSIDIARY AND ASSOCIATE COMPANIES [No. of Companies for which information is being filled]

S. No	Name and Address of the Company	CIN/GLN	Holding/ Subsidiary / Associate
NA	NA	NA	NA

IV. SHARE HOLDING PATTERN (EQUITY)

Category of Shareholders	No. of Shares held at the beginning of the year[As on 01-April-2019]				No. of Shares held at the end of the year[As on 31-March-2020]				% Change during the year
	Demat	**Physical**	**Total**	**% of Total Shares**	**Demat**	**Physical**	**Total**	**% of Total Shares**	
A. Promoters									
(1) Indian									
a)Individual/ HUF	14,73,800	1,78,872	16,52,672	24.83	16,22,300	0	16,22,300	24.37	(0.46)
b) Central Govt	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	--
c) State Govt(s)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	--
d) Bodies Corp.	1,49,188	0	1,49,188	2.24	1,79,660	0	1,79,660	2.70	**0.46**
e) Banks / FI	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	--
f) Any other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	--
Total shareholding of Promoter (A)(1)	**16,22,988**	**1,78,872**	**18,01,860**	**27.07**	**18,01,960**	**0**	**18,01,960**	**27.07**	**0.00**
(1) Foreign									
a) NRIs_Individuals	0	0	0	0	1,000	0	1,000	0.02	0.02
b) Others Individuals	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	--
c) Body Corp	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	--
d) Banks/FI	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	--
e) Others	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	--
Sub Total (A) (2)	0	0	0	0	1,000	0	1,000	0.02	0.02
Total shareholding of Promoter (A)(1)+(A)(2)	**16,22,988**	**1,78,872**	**18,01,860**	**27.07**	**18,02,960**	**0**	**18,02,960**	**27.08**	**0.02**
B. Public Shareholding									
1. Institutions	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	--
a) Mutual Funds	0	39,600	39,600	0.59	0	39,600	39,600	0.59	--
b) Banks / FI	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	--
c) Central Govt	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	--

d) State Govt(s)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	--
e) Venture Capital Funds	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	--
f) Insurance Companies	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	--
g) FIIs	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	--
h) Foreign Venture Capital Funds	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	--
i) Others (Specify)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	--
Sub-total (B)(1):-	**0**	**39,600**	**39,600**	**0.59**	**0**	**39,600**	**39,600**	**0.59**	**--**
2. Non-Institutions									
a) Bodies Corp.									
i) Indian	6,66,800	72,410	7,39,210	11.10	6,66,500	72,410	7,38,910	11.10	**0.00**
ii) Overseas	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	--
b) Individuals									
i) Individual shareholders holding nominal share capital upto Rs. 1 lakh	2,54,500	33,44,040	35,98,540	54.06	2,60,700	33,36,840	35,97,740	54.04	**(0.02)**
ii) Individual shareholders holding nominal share capital in excess of Rs 1 lakh	1,13,050	2,73,800	3,86,850	5.81	1,13,150	2,73,700	3,86,850	5.81	--
Non Resident Indians	21,250	68,900	90,150	1.35	21,450	68,900	90,350	1.36	**--**
Hindu United Families (HUF)	500	0	500	0.01	500	0	500	0.01	--
Sub-total (B)(2):-	**10,56,100**	**37,59,150**	**48,15,250**	**72.34**	**10,62,300**	**37,51,850**	**48,14,150**	**72.32**	**(0.02)**
Total Public Shareholding (B)=(B)(1)+ (B)(2)	**10,56,100**	**37,98,750**	**48,54,850**	**72.93**	**10,62,300**	**37,91,450**	**48,53,750**	**72.92**	**(0.02)**

C. Shares held by Custodian for GDRs & ADRs	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	--
Grand Total (A+B+C)	**26,79,088**	**39,77,622**	**66,56,710**	**100**	**28,65,260**	**37,91,450**	**66,56,710**	**100**	**--**

Note: Shareholding is consolidated on the basis of Permanent Account Number (PAN) of the shareholder, wherever available, and folio Number to avoid multiple disclosures of Shareholding of the same person.

B) Shareholding of Promoter:-

S.No	Shareholder's Name	Shareholding at the beginning of the year[As on 01-April-2019]			Shareholding at the end of the year[As on 31-March-2020]			% change in share holding during the year
		No. of Shares	% of total Shares of the company	%of Shares Pledged / encumbered to total shares	No. of Shares	% of total Shares of the company	%of Shares Pledged / encumbered to total shares	
1	V Padmanabham	7,75,978	11.65	0	7,75,978	11.65	0	--
2	V Krishna Kumari	4,49,126	6.75	0	4,49,126	6.75	0	--
3	M A Azeez Khaleeli	1,78,872	2.69	0	1,48,500	2.23	0	(0.46)
4	K Anuradha	2,48,696	3.74	0	2,48,696	3.74	0	--
5	Sharmila Fisheries Pvt Ltd	1,49,188	2.24	0	1,79,660	2.70	0	**0.46**
6	Sharmila Vatikuti	0	0.00		500	0.01	0	**0.01**
7	Kiran Ramineni	0	0.00		500	0.01	0	**0.01**
	Total	**18,01,860**	**27.07**	--	**18,02,960**	**27.08**	--	0.02

Note: Shareholding is consolidated on the basis of Permanent Account Number (PAN) of the shareholder, wherever available, and folio Number to avoid multiple disclosures of Shareholding of the same person.

C) **Change in Promoters' Shareholding:**

Particulars	**Shareholding at the beginning of the Year**		**Cumulative Shareholding during the Year**	
	No. of shares	**% of total shares of the company**	**No. of shares**	**% of total shares of the company**
Sharmila Fisheries Pvt Ltd				
At the beginning of the year	**1,49,188**	**2.24**	**1,49,188**	**2.24**
Date wise Increase in Promoters Share holding during the year : i) Market Purchase – 28.02.2020	30,472	0.46	1,79,660	2.70
At the end of the year	**1,79,660**	**2.70**	**1,79,660**	**2.70**

M A Azeez Khaleeli				
At the beginning of the year	**1,78,872**	**2.69**	**1,78,872**	**2.69**
Date wise Increase in Promoters Share holding during the year : i) Market Purchase – 20.05.2019 ii) Market sale –28.02.2020	 100 30,472	 0.00 0.46	 1,78,972 1,48,500	 2.69 2.23
At the end of the year	**1,48,500**	**2.23**	**1,48,500**	**2.23**

D) Shareholding Pattern of top ten Shareholders (Other than Promoters, Directors and Holders of GDRs and ADRs)

S No	Name	Shareholding at the beginning of the year (as on 01.04.2019)		Date	Increase / Decrease in Shareholding	% of Total Shares of the Company	Reason For Increase / Decrease	Cumulative Shareholding during the year (01.04.2019 – 31.03.2020)	
		No. of shares	% of total shares of the company					No. of shares	% of total shares of the company
1.	Supran Agri Tech Private Limited	6,60,000	9.91	--	--	--	--	6,60,000	9.91
2.	Somireddy K	1,10,700	1.66	--	--	--	--	1,10,700	1.66
3.	Ammi Reddy Dwaram Pudi	1,09,400	1.64	--	--	--	--	1,09,400	1.64
4.	Dilip Kumar Surana	47,600	0.72					47,600	0.72
5.	Coromandel Fisheries Private Limited	56,710	0.85	--	--	--	--	56,710	0.85
6.	Afsur Mirza Khaleeli	43,200	0.65	--	--	--	--	43,200	0.65
7.	V Sita Devi	36,550	0.55	--	--	--	--	36,550	0.55
8.	Indian Bank A/C Indian Bank Mutual Fund	34,800	0.52	--	--	--	--	34,800	0.52
9.	Mahendra Giridharlal	29,200	0.44	--	-	-	-	29,200	0.44
10	Alexander IP	10,200	0.15	-	-	-	-	10,200	0.15

Note: Shareholding is consolidated on the basis of Permanent Account Number (PAN) of the shareholder, wherever available, and folio Number to avoid multiple disclosures of Shareholding of the same person.

E) Shareholding of Directors and Key Managerial Personnel:

S No	Name of the Director & Key Managerial Personnel	Shareholding at the beginning of the year		Cumulative Shareholding during the year	
		No. of shares	% of total shares of the company	No. of shares	% of total shares of the company
1.	**V Padmanabham**				
	At the beginning of the year	**7,75,978**	**11.65**	**7,75,978**	**11.65**
	Date wise Increase / Decrease in Shareholding during the year	--	--	--	--
	At the end of the year	**7,75,978**	**11.65**	**7,75,978**	**11.65**
2.	**V Krishnakumari**				
	At the beginning of the year	**4,49,126**	**6.75**	**4,49,126**	**6.75**
	Date wise Increase / Decrease in Shareholding during the year	--	--	--	--
	At the end of the year	**4,49,126**	**6.75**	**4,49,126**	**6.75**
3.	**M A Azeez khaleeli**				
	At the beginning of the year	**1,78,872**	**2.69**	**1,78,972**	**2.69**
	Date wise Increase / Decrease in Shareholding during the year i) Market Purchase – 20.05.2019 ii) Market sale –28.02.2020	 100 30,472	 0.00 0.46	 1,79,972 1,48,500	 2.68 2.23
	At the end of the year	**1,48,500**	**2.23**	**1,48,500**	**2.23**

V. INDEBTEDNESS: (in INR)

	Secured Loans excluding deposits	Unsecured Loans	Deposits	Total Indebtedness
Indebtedness at the beginning of the financial year				
i) Principal Amount	5,19,22,855	-	-	5,19,22,855
ii) Interest due but not paid	-	-	-	-
iii) Interest accrued but not due	-	-	-	-
Total (i+ii+iii)	**5,19,22,855**	**-**	-	**5,19,22,855**
Change in Indebtedness during the financial year				
* Addition	31,43,88,463	2,20,00,000	-	33,63,88,463
* Reduction	(29,09,73,393)	(2,20,00,000)	-	(31,29,73,393)
Net Change	**2,34,15,070**	-	-	**2,34,15,070**
Indebtedness at the end of the financial year				
i) Principal Amount	7,53,37,925	-	-	**7,53,37,925**
ii) Interest due but not paid	-	8,821	-	8,821
iii) Interest accrued but not due	-	-	-	-
Total (i+ii+iii)	**7,53,37,925**	**8,821**	-	**7,53,46,746**

VI. REMUNERATION OF DIRECTORS AND KEY MANAGERIAL PERSONNEL

A. Remuneration to Managing Director, Whole-time Directors and/or Manager:

(in INR.)

S No.	Particulars of Remuneration	Name of the MD/WTD/Manager	Total Amount
		V. Padmanabham, Managing Director	
1	Gross salary		
	(a) Salary as per provisions contained in section 17(1) of the Income-tax Act, 1961	13,80,000	13,80,000
	(b) Value of perquisites u/s 17(2) Income-tax Act, 1961	-	-
	(c) Profits in lieu of salary under section 17(3) Income- tax Act, 1961	-	-
2	Stock Option	-	-
3	Sweat Equity	-	-
4	Commission	-	-
5	Others, please specify	-	-
	Total (A)	**13,80,000**	**13,80,000**
	Ceiling as per the Act	Not exceeding limits prescribed under Companies Act, 2013 and Rules made there under.	

B. Remuneration to other Directors: (in INR)

S No.	Particulars of Remuneration	Name of Directors					Total Amount
1	**Independent Directors**	**C. Krishna Babu**	**Gp. Capt. Allam Prabhakar**	**Ramu Vemulapalli**	**P Sudhindran**	**N. Rama Suresh**	
	Fee for attending Board & Committee Meetings	24,000	19,000	15,000	14,000	14,000	86,000
	Commission	-	-	-			-
	Others, please specify	-	-	-			-
	Total (1)	**24,000**	**19,000**	**15,000**	**14,000**	**14,000**	**86,000**
2	**Other Non-Executive Directors**	**M. A. Azeez Khaleeli**	**Krishna Kumari**				
	Fee for attending Board & Committee meetings	25,000	25,000				50,000
	Commission	-	-				-
	Others, please specify	-	-				-
	Total (2)	25,000	25,000	**-**			**50,000**
	Total (1+2)	**49,000**	**44,000**	**15,000**	**14,000**	**14,000**	**1,36,000**
	Overall Ceiling as per the Act	**Not exceeding the limits prescribed under the Act and the rules made thereunder**					

C. REMUNERATION TO KEY MANAGERIAL PERSONNEL OTHER THAN MD/MANAGER/WTD:

S No	Particulars of Remuneration	Key Managerial Personnel		
		G. Subramaniam (Chief Financial officer)	**V. Sasikanth (Company Secretary)**	**Total**
1	Gross salary			
	(a) Salary as per provisions contained in section 17(1) of the Income-tax Act, 1961	2,76,000	6,05,000	8,81,000
	(b) Value of perquisites u/s 17(2) Income-tax Act, 1961	1,14,000	-	1,14,000
	(c) Profits in lieu of salary under section 17(3) Income-tax Act, 1961	-	-	-
2	Stock Option	-	-	-
3	Sweat Equity	-	-	-
4	Commission	-	-	-
5	Others(Bonus)	7,000	-	7,000
	Total	**3,97,000**	**6,05,000**	**10,02,000**

VII. PENALTIES / PUNISHMENT/ COMPOUNDING OF OFFENCES:

Type	Section of the companies Act	Brief description	Details of Penalty/ Punishment/ Compounding fees imposed	Authority[RD /NCLT/Court]	Appeal made. If any(give details)
A. Company					
Penalty	-	-	-	-	-
Punishment	-	-	-	-	-
Compounding	-	-	-	-	-
B. Directors					
Penalty	-	-	-	-	-
Punishment	-	-	-	-	-
Compounding	-	-	-	-	-
C. Other Officers In Default					
Penalty	-	-	-	-	-
Punishment	-	-	-	-	-
Compounding	-	-	-	-	-

On Behalf of the Board of Directors

V. Padmanabham
Managing Director
(DIN: 01246827)

P. Sudhindran
Director
(DIN: 08536025)

Date: 07.12.2020
Place: Visakhapatnam

ANNEXURE – 2

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

SEA FOOD INDUSTRY- OVERVIEW

GLOBAL OUTLOOK

With regional and international food and agricultural value chain severely disrupted, seafood is caught in the eye of the COVID-19 storm. The Covid-19 pandemic has affected most countries in the world, with severe impacts on the global economy and the food production and distribution sector, including fisheries and aquaculture.

Globally, the sector was affected due to Covid-19 and the associated lockdown has resulted in cancellation of several orders, reduced and delayed payments, slowdown of cargo movements and difficulty in getting new orders and renewal of existing orders.

It had severe impact in the initial stages i.e., from the end of 2019 and almost till April and May 2020. In anticipation of steep fall in consumption of Fish and Fisheries products, apprehensions of fall in Prices, the farmers slowed down aquaculture during March, April and May 2020 which is normally the beginning of the peak season for shrimp culture.

With the easing of the lockdown restrictions, the market will however regain lost growth momentum. Seafood will remain a healthy food option and an indulgent treat and mainstay of salads in luxury dinners and food parties. Continued developments in aquaculture and the ensuing availability of wider product choices will spur growth, alongside the growing focus of governments worldwide to utilize fisheries to achieve food security goals. The focus on reducing fish waste and losses and rise in sustainable and responsible fisheries management will positively benefit growth in the market by ensuring easy physical and economic access to sufficient, safe, nutritious and affordable seafood products

It is envisaged that though the COVID-19 impacted negatively during short period, in the long run, it is expected to stabilize. Stabilization is already perceived with global demand, price stabilization and return of normalcy in production and supply Chain.

Unlike, some of the industries like Travel & Tourism, Hospitality which are likely to have a long term impact, the aquaculture industry has shown relatively faster resilience assuring sustainability of the industry.

INDIAN SCENARIO

India is the largest producer of farmed shrimps in the world and accounts for nearly 6% of the global fish production. During 2018-19, India exported seafood worth $6.72 billion with a volume of 13.92 lakh tonne.

Data from the Indian Ministry of Commerce and Industry show that year-on-year (YOY) shrimp production increased by 31 percent between 2019 (804,000 metric tons, or MT) and 2018 (615,692 MT), and that shrimp exports grew by 8 percent (667,140 MT) to various countries, representing 83 percent of total shrimp production in 2019.

Exports were significantly driven by strong U.S. demand in the second half of last year, and India was the leading supplier of shrimp to the United States in 2019. Exports to that market grew 14 percent YOY with an export volume of 282,584 MT in 2019 (accounted for 282,584 tonne of shrimps from the total US import of 698,445 tonne), when compared to the export of 247,783 MT in 2018. India exported 159,785 MT to China; 73,702 MT to the European

Union (EU); 39,688 MT to Japan; 31,727 MT to Vietnam; 24,645 MT to the United Arab Emirates (UAE); and 56,762 MT to other destinations

During 2019, India is the third largest player in the Chinese market after Russia and Ecuador, so there is a great potential for further expanding the market share.

Impact of Covid-19 and lockdown affect on the seafood sector

The lockdown period in India had some impact on the seafood export sector on account of logistics issue. The Centre had instructed the state and other government bodies to provide all logistical support for the smooth functioning of seafood export sector and the situation has improved.

However, globally the sector was affected due to Covid-19 and the associated lockdown resulted in cancellation of several orders, reduced and delayed payments, slowdown of cargo movements, and difficulty in getting new orders and renewal of existing orders.

US shrimp import from India for April shows a 25 % year-on-year rise and the current trend in shrimp production and exports is encouraging. Given the positive trend, except for minor setbacks on account of the pandemic, India will be able to sustain the exports.

There are some reports regarding farmer not stocking farms due to lower return for Shrimp and the pandemic. The Marine Products Exports Development Authority (MPEDA) is encouraging farmers to stock farms, expecting demand from international markets post the lockdown. During the initial period of lockdown, there was 30-40% reduced stocking but the situation is improving now.

Based on provisional figures, exports to China have increased around 63% in value. Exports increased from $811.14 million to $1321.59 million in 2019-20. China imports seafood worth more than $15 billion under Chapter-03 itself. India is the third largest player in the Chinese market after Russia and Ecuador, so there is a great potential for further expanding the market share.

There are positive reports that export of black tiger prawn to Japan will increase significantly with the Indian quality improving. India has been a major supplier of black tiger shrimps to Japan. The recent decision of Japan's health authority to reduce the sampling frame of black tiger shrimp from 100% to 30% from April 2020 will help to boost the trade; with improved quality, there will be a surge in demand for Indian black tiger shrimp, which may in turn result in increased prices also.

The Way Forward

The need to stabilize the current conditions is especially important, as the availability of labor and logistics for proper functioning of the industry remains a key challenge across different segments of the industry. Government support is needed in terms of finance and security to help the shrimp farming community.

MPEDA's vision is to take Indian seafood exports to Rs 1 lakh crore. It has envisaged increasing the aquaculture production by adopting species diversification, use of technology to improve the productivity and new marketing strategies with extensive digital campaigns and buyer-seller meets.

Better pond and feed management practices is also recommended to improve responsible yields and for successful and profitable production.

Internationally, more innovative approaches to reach global consumers would help the industry to bounce back.

STRENGTHS, WEAKNESS, OPPORTUNITIES AND THREATS

Strengths

The Company is originally incorporated in the year 1968 and is a pioneer in the exports of marine products. The administrative and managerial personnel of the company are having vast experience in the field of food processing & exports. The company has enthusiastic professionals to supervise the effective implementation of the HACCP system.

Managers, Technologists, Supervisors, Processing workers and the like are the pillars of this company who carry out the work impeccably. The company is currently engaged in exporting large quantities of marine food to major markets in EU countries and Non EU countries like Japan, USA, Thailand, China, Vietnam, South Korea, Malaysia, Singapore and Middle East.

The Company has 2 processing plants. One is situated at Visakhapatnam and another at Kakinada and the factory at Visakhapatnam is having all the facilities to produce IQF, Semi IQF, Blast freezing and Block freezing of products. This plant is European Union approved and having USFDA approval for export to EU Countries and U.S.A. respectively.

Weakness

The activity is dependent on climatic conditions prevailing during season to season, which is unpredictable. Volatility of international prices of shrimps and fluctuating foreign exchange rates, US anti-dumping duty continue to be the major areas of threat for the industry.

Although shrimp production has been growing in the country, year after year, there are concerns about inadequate infrastructure facilities, particularly power supply to aquaculture farms, lack of adequate cold storage chains available for farmers to store their produce, affordable financial support to the farmers etc.

It is heartening to note that the Govt. of India has decided to provide support to the Aquaculture Sector by including this sector in the COVID-19 recovery package. It is expected that this initiative by the Govt. of India would go a long way in sustainable growth of the industry. Though, the aquaculture is similar to agriculture in many aspects, the recognition of aquaculture on par with agriculture is still awaited from the Government in order to avail the benefits that are available to agriculture.

Opportunities

The country's shrimp aquaculture industry is one of its growing, protein-producing sectors which earn India important foreign exchange. Rising demand for animal protein, safe for human consumption, is on the rise due to the corona virus (COVID-19) pandemic, which has not only caused a huge transition in the global economy but also affected the shopping behaviour of many people around the world.

India has a coastline of 7516.6 km, (5422.6 km of mainland coastline and 1197 km of Indian islands) which is distributed among 9 Coastal States and 4 Union Territories and our Country is well positioned to take advantage of an increase in global seafood consumption because of its long coast line. A planned development would provide abundant opportunities for seafood industry.

The state of Andhra Pradesh has the second-longest coastline in India and lies in the region of Coastal Andhra. The coastline is 974 km long along with the Coromandel Coast between the Eastern Ghats and Bay of Bengal.

The Company has two processing plants situated in Andhra Pradesh, one is East Godavari District and other in Visakhapatnam District and it can take full advantage of the same provided it uses more innovative approaches and by further increasing the aquaculture production by adopting species diversification and new marketing strategies with extensive digital campaigns and buyer-seller meets.

Threats

The aquaculture activity is susceptible to the vagaries of natural calamities like floods and cyclones, during the culture season. In spite of technical advancement and development of Specific pathogens Free (SPF) seed, the possibilities of the shrimps getting affected by virus and diseases cannot be ruled out Volatility of international prices of shrimps and fluctuating foreign exchange rates, US Anti- Dumping Duty and US Countervailing Duty continues to be the major areas of threat for the industry. However, development of potential domestic market to support exports, strict adherence of traceability, scientific pond management, a judicious approach on prices and forex management is expected to reduce the impact of threats to a great extent.

Risks

Your Company's revenues are largely realised in foreign currency. Further, the nature of the business requires us to invest in working capital and therefore requires us to manage our liquidity positions carefully.

We are exposed to exchange rate risk as a significant portion of our revenues are denominated in foreign currencies, while a large part of our expenses is incurred in Indian Rupees. Products that we export are paid for. The exchange rate between the Rupee and each of the U.S dollar has changed substantially in recent years and may continue to fluctuate significantly in the future

Our approach to managing liquidity is to ensure, as far as possible, that we will have sufficient liquidity to meet our liabilities when they are due, under both normal and stressed conditions, without incurring unacceptable losses or risking damage to our reputation. We have thus far managed to ensure that our relationships with our customers and suppliers are cordial and will continue working on that ethos

Company's Outlook

Your Company and is a pioneer in the exports of marine products and has established its long standing presence in the international markets.

FY2019-20 has been a relatively stable year for the shrimp industry whereby demand from US and other major markets remained firm. Pricing environment too remained favourable for the Indian shrimp players. India continued to remain one of the leading exporters in the global shrimp trade. Q4 FY2019-20 shipments posed some logistics challenges on account of Covid-19 pandemic. Post pandemic, Japan has also lifted inspection orders for the Indian Black Tiger shrimps, which can open up a major export market for the company next to US markets. Covid-19 impacted the company for few weeks on account of the imposed complete lock-down as per orders of Government of India. However, as the company is falling under food processing segment and as such considered as essential services, it got relaxation in restarting the plant operations in the month of April 2020 itself. Further, the recent depreciation in the currency is likely to benefit the company substantially as entire revenues are by way of exports in US Dollar. All these factors would help the company in terms of its performance in the coming year. Your Company had a good performance from operations during 2019-20 in terms of Turnover.

The international shrimp prices softened during the beginning of this year due to reduced off take in the US, resulting in lower farm gate prices. However the farm gate prices have started firming up from August 2018, hence farming activity is expected to regain its momentum. The Company endeavours to enhance the quality of products by taking careful steps and to give the products at best prices to the customers.

Internal Control Systems and their Adequacy

The Company has internal control systems commensurate with its size and the nature of its operations. These have been designed to provide reasonable assurance with regard to recording and providing reliable financial and operational information, complying with applicable statutes, safeguarding assets from unauthorized use, executing transactions with proper authorization and ensuring compliance with corporate policies.

The Internal Controls are also essential for us to maintain the quality and consistency that our global customers expect of us

Company has appointed M/s Vasireddi & Co., Chartered Accountants, as Internal Auditors which will further strengthen the internal control systems of the Company.

Discussion on financial performance with respect to operational performance:

Company has achieved operating revenue of INR 5358.20 Lakhs as against the previous year of INR 5239.97 Lakhs.

During the year under review, your company has Exported INR 4907.26 Lakhs worth of sea foods to Europe, Japan, USA, China, Middle East etc., as against the Export of INR 4826.99 Lakhs worth of sea foods made during the previous year.

Material developments in Human Resources/Industrial Relations front, including number of people employed:

The process of shrimp feed production involves specialization in procurement of suitable raw materials, feed formulation, production to suit the needs of shrimp culture, which needs qualified and trained staff for these operations. The marketing staff has to be well trained in techniques of shrimp culture to assist to the farmers. In this direction, the Company imparts expert training in the respective field and develops Human Resource capabilities. The periodical trainings, incentives, increments and other welfare measures ensure healthy industrial relations. During the year under review the Company employed 1 person and the total number of employees as on 31.03.2020 is 22 employees.

Details of significant changes (i.e. change of 25% or more as compared to the immediately previous financial year) in key financial ratios, along with detailed explanations therefore, including:

Financial Ration	FY 2019-20	FY 2018-19	% Change	Reason for Change
Debtors Turnover	7.46	35.12	[78.76]	Due to Covid -19 payments are delayed
Inventory Turnover	0.17	0.13	30.77	Shipping Bills are filed during March , 2020 but Bill of Lading are issued during April , 2020
Intrest Coverage Ratio	1.49	4.68	[68.16]	Last year Profits includes sale of land - Long term capital Gain
Current Ratio	1.12	1.49	[24.83]	March 2019 Exports are received during April 2020 due to Covid- 19
Debt Equity ratio	1.13	0.78	44.87	During March 2020 more packing credit availed from bank and Hence stocks are also increased
Operating Profit Margin (%)	4.31	13.41	[67.86]	Purchase of Finished Products valuing Rs.1944.60 Lakhs and hence Profit Margin Reduced
Net Profit Margin %	.--	2.91	100%	Last year Profit includes sale of Land -Long Term capital Gain
Return on Net worth	.--	0.14	100%	Last year Profit includes sale of Land - long term capital Gain.

On Behalf of the Board of Directors

Date: 07.12.2020
Place: Visakhapatnam

V. Padmanabham
Managing Director
(DIN 01246827)

P Sudhindran
Director
(DIN 08536025)

ANNEXURE - 3

STATEMENT OF PARTICULARS OF EMPLOYEES PURSUANT TO PROVISIONS OF SECTION 197(12) OF THE COMPANIES ACT, 2013 READ WITH COMPANIES (APPOINTMENT AND REMUNERATION OF MANAGERIAL PERSONNEL) RULES, 2014.

(i) The ratio of the remuneration of each director to the median remuneration of the employees of the company for the financial year;

S.No	Name	Remuneration of Director (in Lakhs)	Median Remuneration of Employees (in Lakhs)	Ratio
1	V. Padmanabham	13.80	2.50	5.52
2	V. Krishna Kumari	-		-
3	M. A. Azeez Khaleeli	-		-
4	P. Sudhindran	-		-
5	N. Rama Suresh	-		-

(ii) The percentage increase in remuneration of each director, Chief Financial Officer, Chief Executive Officer, Company Secretary or Manager, if any, in the financial year: NIL

(iii) During the Financial Year under review, there was an increase of 2.43% in the median remuneration of employees.

(iv) There were 22 permanent employees on the rolls of the Company as on 31.03.2020.

(v) Average percentile increase already made in the salaries of employees other than the managerial personnel in the last financial year and its comparison with the percentile increase in the managerial remuneration and justification thereof and point out if there are any exceptional circumstances for increase in the managerial remuneration;

Average percentile increase already made in the salaries of employees other than managerial Personnel in the last year was 1.94%. Normal yearly increments were given to staff based on their performance. Average percentile decrease in the managerial personnel in the Financial Year 19-20 was (10.64%). The Average Percentile decrease in Managerial Remuneration was due to the Appointment of Company Secretary.

(vi) Affirmation that the remuneration is as per the remuneration policy of the Company

It is affirmed that the remuneration paid is as per the remuneration policy of the Company

(vii) None of the employees draw a Remuneration of INR 1,02,00,000/- (One Crore and Two Lakh Rupees) or above Per Year Or INR 8,50,000/- (Eight Lakh and Fifty Thousand Rupees) or above Per Month if employed for a part of the financial year. Hence, details of the employees of the Company as required pursuant to 5(2) of the Companies (Appointment and Remuneration of Managerial Personnel) Rules, 2014 is not applicable.

On Behalf of the Board of Directors

Date: 07.12.2020	**V. Padmanabham**	**P Sudhindran**
Place: Visakhapatnam	**Managing Director**	**Director**
	(DIN 01246827)	**(DIN 08536025)**

ANNEXURE - 4

STATEMENT CONTAINING PARTICULARS PURSUANT TO SECTION 134(3)(M) OF THE COMPANIES ACT, 2013 READ WITH COMPANIES (ACCOUNTS) RULES, 2014 AND FORMING PART OF DIRECTORS' REPORT:

1. CONSERVATION OF ENERGY

(i) the steps taken or impact on conservation of energy;

The Company has been laying emphasis on the conservation of energy and taking several measures like effective control on utilization of energy and regular monitoring of its consumption etc. The adoption of energy conservation measures has helped the Company in reduction of cost and reduced machine down-time.

(ii) the steps taken by the Company for utilizing alternate sources of energy;

During the year the Company has not taken any steps for utilizing alternate sources of energy. However the Company is exploring the opportunities to use alternate sources of energy such as solar power, LED lights, etc.

(iii) the capital investment on energy conservation equipments;

During the year the Company has not made any capital investment on energy conservation equipments.

II. TECHNOLOGY ABSORPTION

Research and Development

The Company has not spent any amount in the year 2019-20 for R&D.

Technology absorption, adaptation and innovation

The Company has not imported any technology for its products.

III. FOREIGN EXCHANGE EARNINGS & OUTGO

Total Foreign Exchange Earnings & Outgo equivalent in Rupees is as follows:

Particulars	**2019-20 INR**	**2018-19 INR**
Foreign Exchange Earnings	**48,35,18,312**	**47,65,21,836**
Foreign Exchange Outgo	**14,86,442**	**80,108**

On Behalf of the Board of Directors

Date: 07.12.2020
Place: Visakhapatnam

V. Padmanabham
Managing Director
(DIN 01246827)

P Sudhindran
Director
(DIN 08536025)

Form No. MR-3

SECRETARIAL AUDIT REPORT

FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31.03.2020

[Pursuant to section 204(1) of the Companies Act, 2013, and Rule No.9 of the Companies (Appointment and Remuneration of Managerial Personnel) Rules, 2014]

To,
The Members,
M/s. **SSF LIMITED**

We have conducted the secretarial audit of the compliance of applicable statutory provisions and the adherence to good corporate practices by M/s. **SSF Limited (CIN: L05001AP1968PLC094913)** (Hereinafter referred as "The Company"). The Secretarial Audit was conducted in a manner that provided us a reasonable basis for evaluating the corporate conducts/statutory compliances and expressing our opinion thereon.

Based on our verification of the SSF Limited's books, papers, minute books, forms and returns filed and other records maintained by the Company and also the information provided by the Company, its officers, agents and authorized representatives during the conduct of secretarial audit, we hereby report that in our opinion, the company has, during the audit period covering the financial year ended on March 31, 2020, complied with the statutory provisions and also that the Company has proper Board-processes and compliance-mechanism in place to the extent, in the manner and subject to the reporting made hereinafter.

We have examined the books, papers, minute books, forms and returns filed and other records maintained by the Company for the financial year ended on March 31, 2020 according to the provisions of:

(i) The Companies Act, 2013 (the Act) and the rules made thereunder;
(ii) The Securities Contracts (Regulation) Act, 1956 and rules made thereunder;
(iii) The Depositories Act, 1996 and regulations and bye-laws framed thereunder;
(iv) The following Regulations and Guidelines prescribed under the Securities and Exchange Board of India Act, 1992 ('SEBI Act'):

    (a) The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Issue of Capital and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2018;

    (b) The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulation, 2015.

(c) The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Substantial Acquisition of Shares and Takeovers) Regulations, 2011;

(d) The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Prohibition of Insider Trading) Regulations, 2015;

(e) The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Registrars to an Issue and Share Transfer Agents) Regulations, 1993 regarding the Companies Act and dealing with client;

We report that, the following regulations issued by The Securities and Exchange Board of India were not applicable to the Company during the audit period:-

(a) The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Share Based Employee Benefits) Regulations, 2014;

(b) The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Delisting of Equity Shares) Regulations, 2009;

(c) The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Issue and Listing of debt securities) Regulations, 2008; and

(d) The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Buyback of Securities) Regulations, 2018.

We further report that with respect to the other laws specifically applicable to the Company as furnished below, based on the written representations received from the Officers and Executives of the Company, we state that there are adequate systems and processes commensurate with the size and operations of the company to monitor and ensure compliance of such applicable Laws, Rules, Regulations and Guidelines and accordingly the Company has complied with the provisions of the applicable Laws, Rules, Regulations, Guidelines, Standards, etc., mentioned below:

(i) Factories Act, 1948;
(ii) Customs Act, 1962;
(iii) Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974;
(iv) Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981.

We have also examined the applicable clauses of:

(i) Secretarial Standards issued by The Institute of Company Secretaries of India;
(ii) Listing Agreement entered into by the Company Metropolitan Stock Exchange of India Limited.

We further report that the applicable financial laws, such as the Direct and Indirect Tax Laws, have not been reviewed under our audit as the same falls under the purview of statutory audit and by other designated professionals.

During the period under review the Company has complied with the provisions of the Act, Rules, Regulations, Guidelines, Standards, etc. mentioned above.

We further report that:

(i) The board of directors of the Company is duly constituted with proper balance of Executive Directors, Non-Executive Directors and Independent Directors. The changes in the composition of the Board of Directors that took place during the period under review were carried out in compliance with the provisions of the Act.

(ii) Adequate notices are given to all Directors to schedule the Board Meetings, Agenda and detailed notes on agenda were sent at least seven days in advance, and a system exists for seeking and obtaining further information and clarifications on the agenda items before the meeting and for meaningful participation at the meeting and other business which are not included in the Agenda are considered vide supplementary agenda subject to consent of the Board of Directors.

(iii) All the decisions at Board meetings and Committee Meetings are carried out unanimously as recorded in the minutes of the meetings of the Board of Directors or Committee of the Board, as the case may be.

(iv) There are adequate systems and processes in the Company commensurate with the size and operations of the company to monitor and ensure compliance with applicable laws, rules, regulations and guidelines.

We further report that during the year under review the Company has received the secondary listing and trading approval for the 66,56,710 (Sixty Six Lakhs Fifty Six Thousand Seven Hundred and Ten Only) Equity Shares of Rs.10/- each from the Metropolitan Stock Exchange of India Limited (Hereinafter referred as “the Stock Exchange”) with effect from December 09, 2019 vide notice number MSE/LIST/8408/2019 dated December 05,2019 issued by the Stock Exchange.

We further report that during the audit period, there were no instances of:

(i) Right/Preferential issue of Shares / Debentures/ Sweat Equity, etc.
(ii) Redemption / Buy-back of securities.
(iii) Major decisions taken by the members in pursuance to Section 180 of the Companies Act, 2013 for disposal of undertaking.
(iv) Foreign technical collaborations.

Place : Chennai
Date : 02.12.2020

For A.K JAIN & ASSOCIATES
Company Secretaries

BALU SRIDHAR
Partner
FCS No. 5869
C. P. No. 3550
UDIN: F005869B001377162

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Members of SSF Limited

Report on the Audit of the Ind AS Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying Ind AS financial statements ("financial statements") of SSF Limited ("the Company"), which comprise the Balance Sheet as at 31 March2020, the Statement of Profit and Loss (including Other Comprehensive Income), the statement of changes in equity and the Statement of Cash Flows for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of the significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid financial statements give the information required by the Companies Act, 2013 ("Act"), in the manner so required, and give a true and fair view in conformity with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the state of affairs of the Company as at 31 March, 2020 and the loss and other comprehensive income, changes in equity and its cash flows for the year ended on that date.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with the Standards on Auditing (SAs) specified under section 143(10) of the Companies Act, 2013. Our responsibilities under those Standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the Code of Ethics issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements under the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 and the Rules there under, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the Code of Ethics. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Key Audit Matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgment, were of most significance in our audit of the financial statements of the current period. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters.

1. **Procurement Cost of Raw Materials**:
   Company procures main raw materials "Shrimp" from Aquaculture Farmers and local Trade Agents and the price of the materials is highly volatile in line with local demand and supply chain conditions. The tentative prices of the shrimp are published by the local Aquaculture farmers. The management decides the price for procurement of raw materials depending on the local market conditions and also production requirements to meet Export obligations.

Auditor's Response:
Our audit approach includes testing of the design and operating effectiveness of internal controls and systems as mentioned hereunder:

- Evaluated the design and tested the implementation of internal controls and systems relating to procurement of main raw materials and payments made with source documentation and evidence.
- Testing of controls over procurement procedure to evaluate the operating effectiveness of the controls with respect to procurement costs.
- Analysed the payments made to the Suppliers based on the terms and conditions of procurement.

Other Information

The Company's management and Board of Directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Management Discussion and Analysis, Board's Report including Annexures to Board's Report, Corporate Governance and Shareholder's Information, but does not include the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. The said reports are expected to be made available to us after the date of this audit report.

Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or knowledge obtained during the course of our audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

When we read the given reports, if we conclude that there is a material misstatement therein, we are required to communicate the matter to those charged with governance.

Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

The Company's management and Board of Directors are responsible for the matters stated in section 134(5) of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act") with respect to the preparation of these financial statements that give a true and fair view of the state of affairs, profit/loss and other comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows of the Company in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, including the Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) specified under section 133 of the Act. This responsibility also includes maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Act for safeguarding of the assets of the Company and for preventing and detecting frauds and other irregularities; selection and application of appropriate accounting policies; making judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls, that were operating effectively for ensuring the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, relevant to the preparation and presentation of the financial statement that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, management and Board of Directors are responsible for assessing the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless management either intends to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

The Board of Directors are also responsible for overseeing the company's financial reporting process.

Auditor's Responsibility for the Audit of the Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error and to issue auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with SAs will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

As part of audit in accordance with SAs, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. We also:

a. Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.

b. Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances. Under section 143(3)(i) of the Companies Act, 2013, we are also responsible for expressing our opinion on whether the Company has adequate internal financial controls with reference to financial statements in place and the operating effectiveness of such controls.

c. Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.

d. Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.

e. Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

We communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

We also provide those charged with governance with a statement that we have complied with relevant ethical requirements regarding independence, and to communicate with them all relationships and other matters that may reasonably be thought to bear on our independence, and where applicable, related safeguards.

From the matters communicated with those charged with governance, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the financial statements of the current period and are therefore the key audit matters. We describe these matters in our auditor's report unless law or regulation precludes public disclosure about the matter or when, in extremely rare circumstances, we determine that a matter should not be communicated in our report because the adverse consequences of doing so would reasonably be expected to outweigh the public interest benefits of such communication.

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

1. As required by the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2016 ("the Order"), issued by the Central Government of India in terms of sub-section (11) of section 143 of the Companies Act, 2013, we give in the "**Annexure A**" a statement on the matters specified in paragraphs 3 and 4 of the Order, to the extent applicable.

2. As required by Section 143(3) of the Act, we report that:

   a. We have sought and obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purposes of our audit.

   b. In our opinion, proper books of account as required by law have been kept by the Company so far as it appears from our examination of those books.

   c. The Balance Sheet, the Statement of Profit and Loss (including Other Comprehensive Income), the Statement of Changes in Equity and the Statement of Cash Flows dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the books of account.

   d. In our opinion, the aforesaid Ind AS financial statements comply with the Accounting Standards specified under Section 133 of the Act.

   e. On the basis of written representations received from the directors on 31 March 2020 taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on 31 March 2020 from being appointed as a director in terms of Section 164(2) of the Act.

   f. With respect to the adequacy of the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements of the Company and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate Report in "**Annexure B**".

   g. With respect to the other matters to be included in Auditors' Report under Section 197(16) of the Act:
   In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the remuneration paid by the Company to its directors during the current year is in accordance with the provisions of section 197 of the Act.

h. With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor's Report in accordance with Rule 11 of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014, (as amended) in our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us:

   i. The Company has no impact of pending litigations on its financial position in its financial statements;

   ii. The company did not have any long-term contracts including derivative contracts for which there were any material foreseeable losses;

   iii. There has been no delay in transferring amounts, required to be transferred, to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company.

For Sriramamurthy & Co
Chartered Accountants
FRN 003032S

CA. D.TEJA SAGAR
Partner
Memb No: 227878
UDIN: 20227878AAAACH5678

Place: Visakhapatnam
Date: 23rd September 2020

Annexure-A to the Independent Auditors' Report

(Referred to in paragraph 1 under 'Reports on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements' section of our report of even date to the members of SSF Limited on the financial statements for the year ended 31st March 2020)

With reference to Annexure - A referred to in the Independent Auditor's Report to the members of the Company on the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2020, we report the following:

(i) In respect of Company's fixed assets

a) The Company has maintained proper records showing full particulars, including quantitative details and situation of fixed assets.

b) The fixed assets have been physically verified by the management during the year. According to the information provided to us, no material discrepancies have been noticed on such verification.

c) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, the title deeds of immovable properties owned by the company are held in the name of the Company.

(ii) Physical verification of Inventory has been conducted by the Management during the year at reasonable intervals. The discrepancies noticed between the physical stock and book stock on such verification were not material.

(iii) According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not granted loans secured or unsecured to companies, firms, limited liability partnerships or other parties covered in the register maintained under section 189 of Companies Act, 2013.

(iv) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not entered in to any transaction attracting the provisions of section 185 and 186 of the Act.

(v) According to the information and explanations given to us that the company has not accepted any deposit from the public within the meaning of the directives issued by the Reserve Bank of India, provisions of Section 73 to 76 of the Act or any other relevant provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 and rules framed thereunder.

(vi) To the best of our knowledge, the Central Government has not prescribed maintenance of cost records under section 148(1) of the Companies Act, 2013 in respect of the Company's nature of business. Thus, reporting under clause 3(vi) of the order is not applicable.

(vii) (a) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of examination of the records of the Company, the Company has generally been

Employees State Insurance Fund, Income Tax, Sales Tax, Service Tax, Goods and Services Tax, Duty of Customs, Duty of Excise, Value Added Tax, Cess and other material statutory dues with appropriate authorities. Further, no undisputed Statutory dues were in arrears as at 31st March 2020, for a period of more than six months from the date they became payable.

(b) According to the information and explanations given to us, there are no dues of income tax, goods and service tax, duty of customs, duty of excise, value added tax, cess and other material statutory dues outstanding on account of any dispute;

(viii) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not defaulted in the repayment of loans or borrowings to banks, financial institutions and government or dues to debenture holders during the year.

(ix) The Company did not raise any money by way of initial public offer or further public offer (including debt instruments) and term loans during the year. Hence reporting under clause (ix) of the CARO 2016 Order is not applicable.

(x) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, no material fraud by the Company or on the Company by its officers or employees has been noticed or reported during the year.

(xi) According to the information and explanations given to us and based on our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has paid/provided for managerial remuneration in accordance with the requisite approvals mandated by the provisions of Section 197 read with Schedule V to the Act.

(xii) The Company is not a Nidhi company. Accordingly, Clause 3(xii) of the Order isnot applicable.

(xiii) According to the information and explanations given to us and based on our examination of the records of the Company, transactions with the related parties are in compliance with sections 177 and 188 of the Act where applicable and details of such transactions have been disclosed in the Ind AS financial statements as required by the applicable accounting standards.

(xiv) According to the information and explanations given to us and based on our examination of records of the Company, the Company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement of shares or fully or partly convertible debentures during the year. Accordingly, Clause 3(xiv) of the Order is not applicable.

(xv) According to the information and explanations given to us and based on our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has not entered into non-cash transactions with directors or persons connected with them. Accordingly, Clause 3(xv) of the Order is not applicable.

(xvi) The nature of the business and activities of the Company are such that the Company is not required to obtain registration under Section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934.

For Sriramamurthy & Co
Chartered Accountants
FRN 003032S

CA. D.TEJA SAGAR
Partner
Memb No: 227878
UDIN: 20227878AAAACH5678

Place: Visakhapatnam
Date: 23rd September 2020

Annexure- B to the Independent Auditors' Report

(Referred to in paragraph 2(f) under 'Reports on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements' section of our report of even date to the members of SSF Limited on the financial statements for the year ended 31st March 2020)

Report on the Internal Financial Controls with reference to financial statements under Clause (i) of Sub-section 3 of Section 143 of the Companies Act, 2013 ('the Act')

Opinion

We have audited the internal financial controls over financial reporting with reference to financial statements of SSF Limited ('the Company') as of March 31, 2020 in conjunction with our audit of the financial statements of the Company for the year ended on that date.

In our opinion, the Company has, in all material respects, adequate internal financial controls with reference to financial statements and such internal financial controls were operating effectively as at 31 March 2020, based on the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India (the "Guidance Note").

Management's Responsibility for Internal Financial Controls with reference to Financial Statements

The Company's management and the Board of Directors are responsible for establishing and maintaining internal financial controls with reference to financial statements based on the internal control over financial reporting criteria established by the Company, considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note. These responsibilities include the design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls with reference to financial statements that were operating effectively for ensuring the orderly and efficient conduct of its business, including adherence to Company's policies, the safeguarding of its assets, the prevention and detection of frauds and errors, the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, and the timely preparation of reliable financial information, as required under the Act.

Auditors' Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company's internal financial controls over financial reporting with reference to financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with the Standards on Auditing prescribed under Section 143(10) of the Act and the Guidance Note, to the extent applicable to an audit of internal financial controls. Those Standards and the Guidance Note require that we comply with the ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether adequate internal financial controls over financial reporting was established and maintained and if such controls operated effectively in all material respects.

Our audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the adequacy of the internal financial controls system over financial reporting and their operating effectiveness.

Our audit of internal financial controls over financial reporting included obtaining an understanding of internal financial controls over financial reporting, assessing the risk that a material weakness exists, and testing and evaluating the design and operating effectiveness of internal control based on the assessed risk. The procedures selected depend on the auditors' judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion on the Company's internal financial controls system over financial reporting with reference to financial statements.

Meaning of Internal Financial Controls with reference to Financial Statements

A company's internal financial control with reference to financial statements is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. A company's internal financial control over financial reporting with reference to financial statements includes those policies and procedures that

(1) Pertain to the maintenance of records, that in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the company;

(2) Provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and that receipts and expenditures of the company are being made only in accordance with authorizations of management and directors of the company; and

(3) Provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorized acquisition, use, or disposition of the company's assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements.

Inherent Limitations of Internal Financial Controls with reference to Financial Statements

Because of the inherent limitations of internal financial controls with reference to Financial Statements, including the possibility of collusion or improper management override of controls, material misstatements due to error or fraud may occur and not be detected. Also, projections of any evaluation of the internal financial controls over financial reporting to future periods are subject to the risk that the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or that the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate.

For Sriramamurthy & Co
Chartered Accountants
FRN 003032S

CA. D.TEJA SAGAR
Partner
Memb No: 227878
UDIN: 20227878AAAACH5678

Place: Visakhapatnam
Date: 23rd September 2020

SSF Limited

Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2020

(All amounts are in Indian Rupees, unless otherwise stated)

	Notes	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2019	As at April 1, 2018
ASSETS				
Non-current assets				
Property, plant and equipment	4	6,21,37,984	6,40,89,081	6,60,19,509
Capital work in progress	5	1,64,56,464	-	-
Intangible Assets	4	4,97,637	5,04,000	5,04,000
Financial assets				
Investments	6	-	-	-
Other financial assets	7	10,17,224	-	-
Deferred Tax Assets (net)	8	22,40,444	22,14,461	23,12,768
Other non-current assets	9	35,20,982	55,92,446	30,99,546
Total non-current assets		**8,58,70,735**	**7,23,99,988**	**7,19,35,823**
Current assets				
Inventories	10	9,15,51,690	6,12,74,405	8,65,72,932
Financial assets				
Trade receivables	11	8,33,51,486	3,35,82,296	6,36,72,540
Cash and cash equivalents	12	85,35,228	75,57,735	90,64,239
Other current assets	13	2,80,59,546	1,64,67,431	6,64,266
Total current assets		**21,14,97,950**	**11,88,81,867**	**15,99,73,977**
Total Assets		**29,73,68,685**	**19,12,81,855**	**23,19,09,800**
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES				
Equity				
Equity share capital	14	6,65,67,100	6,65,67,100	6,65,67,100
Other equity	15	4,17,08,816	4,32,13,850	3,22,58,416
Total equity		**10,82,75,916**	**10,97,80,950**	**9,88,25,516**
Liabilities				
Non-current liabilities				
Financial liabilities				
Borrowings	16	-	-	-
Provisions	17	10,69,925	19,08,773	21,65,934
Total non-current liabilities		**10,69,925**	**19,08,773**	**21,65,934**
Current liabilities				
Financial liabilities				
Borrowings	18	7,53,37,925	5,15,85,257	8,83,07,002
Trade payables	19	10,18,44,231	1,69,41,465	3,98,33,159
Other financial liabilities	20	42,13,868	33,35,281	2,47,000
Provisions	21	3,38,138	-	-
Other current liabilities	22	35,84,855	39,53,311	24,14,917
Current tax liabilties (Net)	23	27,03,827	37,76,818	1,16,272
Total current liabilities		**18,80,22,844**	**7,95,92,132**	**13,09,18,350**
Total liabilities		**18,90,92,769**	**8,15,00,905**	**13,30,84,284**
Total Equity and Liabilities		**29,73,68,685**	**19,12,81,855**	**23,19,09,800**
Significant Accounting Policies	3			

The accompanying notes form an integral part of the financial statements

As per our report of even date attached
For Sriramamurthy & Co
Chartered Accountants
(FRN No.003032S)

Sd/- CA. D Teja Sagar
Partner
M.No.227878

Place : Visakhapatnam
Date : 23/09/2020

For and on behalf of the board

Sd /-.V PADMANABHAM
(MANAGING DIRECTOR)
DIN:01246827

Sd /- P .SUDHINDRAN
(DIRECTOR)
DIN:08536025

Sd/- V. SASIKANTH
Company Secretary
(M.No.A41128)

Sd/- G SUBRAMANIAM
Chief Financial Officer

SSF Limited

Statement of profit and loss for the year ended March 31, 2020

(All amounts are in Indian Rupees, unless otherwise stated)

		Notes	For the year ended March 31, 2020	For the year ended March 31, 2019
A	**Income**			
	Revenue from operations	24	53,58,20,291	52,39,96,774
	Other income	25	12,50,757	1,57,63,775
	Total income		**53,70,71,048**	**53,97,60,549**
B	**Expenses**			
	Cost of materials consumed	26	45,82,83,847	39,05,20,449
	Changes in inventories of work-in-progress and finished goods	27	(2,66,39,565)	2,41,23,194
	Employee benefits expense	28	1,22,28,086	1,20,38,312
	Finance costs	29	58,90,670	54,94,485
	Depreciation and amortization expense	30	43,92,033	50,00,114
	Other expenses	31	8,44,46,994	8,73,52,905
	Total expenses		**53,86,02,065**	**52,45,29,459**
C	**Profit/(loss) before exceptional items and tax**		**(15,31,017)**	**1,52,31,090**
	Exceptional items		-	-
D	**Profit/(loss) before tax**		(15,31,017)	1,52,31,090
	Income tax expense	32		
	Current tax		-	41,77,349
	Deferred tax (credit)/ charge		(25,983)	98,307
	Profit/(loss) for the year		**(15,05,034)**	**1,09,55,434**
E	**Other comprehensive income**			
	Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss			
	Remeasurement of post employment benefit obligations		-	-
	Re-measurement of equity instrument at fair value		-	-
	Income tax relating to these items		-	-
	Other comprehensive income/(loss) for the year, net of tax		**-**	**-**
Total comprehensive income for the year			**(15,05,034)**	**1,09,55,434**
Earnings per share (in Rupees)		33		
Equity Share face value per share			10.00	10.00
Basic earnings per share			-	2.00
Diluted earnings per share			-	2.00
Significant Accounting Policies		3		

The accompanying notes form an integral part of the financial statements

As per our report of even date attached

For Sriramamurthy & Co

Chartered Accountants

(FRN No.003032S)

Sd/- CA. D Teja Sagar

Partner

M.No.227878

Place : Visakhapatnam

Date : 23/09/2020

For and on behalf of the board

Sd /-.V PADMANABHAM
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DIN:08536025

Sd/- V. SASIKANTH
Company Secretary
(M.No.A41128)

Sd/- G SUBRAMANIAM
Chief Financial Officer

SSF Limited

Statement of cash flows for the year ended March 31, 2020

(All amounts are in Indian Rupees, unless otherwise stated)

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2020	For the year ended March 31, 2019
Cash Flow From Operating Activities		
Profit before tax	(15,31,017)	1,52,31,090
Adjustments for		
Depreciation and amortization expense	43,92,033	50,00,114
(Profit)/ Loss on sale of fixed asset	(5,07,930)	(1,21,31,210)
Interest received	(2,06,667)	(1,32,565)
Dividend Income	(360)	-
Finance costs	58,90,670	54,94,485
	80,36,729	1,34,61,914
Change in operating assets and liabilities		
(Increase)/ decrease in loans and advances	-	-
(Increase)/ decrease in Other financial assets	(10,17,224)	-
(Increase)/ decrease in inventories	(3,02,77,285)	2,52,98,527
(Increase)/ decrease in trade receivables	(4,97,69,190)	3,00,90,244
(Increase)/ decrease in Other assets	(94,86,792)	(1,83,32,602)
Increase/ (decrease) in provisions and other liabilities	(7,25,972)	78,21,693
Increase/ (decrease) in trade payables	8,49,02,766	(2,28,91,694)
Cash generated from operations	16,63,032	3,54,48,082
Less : Income taxes paid (net of refunds)	(33,859)	(41,40,812)
Net cash from/ (used in) operating activities (A)	**16,29,173**	**3,13,07,270**
Cash Flows From Investing Activities		
Purchase of PPE (including changes in CWIP)	(1,88,91,607)	(31,00,776)
Sale proceeds of PPE	5,08,500	1,21,62,300
(Investments in)/ Maturity of fixed deposits with banks	-	-
Interest income	2,06,667	1,32,565
Dividend Income	360	-
Net cash from/ (used in) investing activities (B)	**(1,81,76,080)**	**91,94,089**
Cash Flows From Financing Activities		
Proceeds from issue of equity share capital (net of share application mone	-	-
Proceeds from/ (repayment of) short term borrowings	2,37,52,668	(3,67,21,745)
Proceeds from/ (repayment of) long term borrowings	(3,37,598)	2,08,367
Finance costs	(58,90,670)	(54,94,485)
Dividend Paid		
Tax on Dividend		
Net cash from/ (used in) financing activities (C)	**1,75,24,400**	**(4,20,07,863)**
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents (A+B+C)	**9,77,493**	**(15,06,504)**
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the financial year	75,57,735	90,64,239
Cash and cash equivalents at end of the year	**85,35,228**	**75,57,735**

Notes:

1. The above cash flow statement has been prepared under indirect method prescribed in Ind AS 7 "Cash Flow Statements".

2. Components of cash and cash equivalents

Balances with banks		
- in current accounts	75,23,791	64,45,359
- in deposit accounts	47,576	
Cash on hand	9,63,861	11,12,376
	85,35,228	75,57,735

Significant Accounting Policies

The accompanying notes form an integral part of the financial statements

As per our report of even date attached

For Sriramamurthy & Co

Chartered Accountants

(FRN No.003032S)

Sd/- CA. D Teja Sagar

Partner

M.No.227878

Place : Visakhapatnam

Date : 23/09/2020

For and on behalf of the board

Sd /-.V PADMANABHAM
(MANAGING DIRECTOR)
DIN:01246827

Sd /- P .SUDHINDRAN
(DIRECTOR)
DIN:08536025

Sd/- V. SASIKANTH
Company Secretary
(M.No.A41128)

Sd/- G SUBRAMANIAM
Chief Financial Officer

SSF Limited

Statement of Changes in Equity for the year ended March 31, 2020

(All amounts are in Indian Rupees, unless otherwise stated)

(A) Equity Share Capital

Balance at the beginning of April 1, 2018	6,65,67,100
Changes in equity share capital during the year	-
Balance at the end of March 31, 2019	6,65,67,100
Changes in equity share capital during the year	-
Balance at the end of March 31, 2020	6,65,67,100

(B) Other Equity

Particulars	Capital Reserve	Development Rebate Reserve	Export Profit Reserve	Share Premium	Retained Earnings	Other Comprehensive Income	Total
Balance as at April 1, 2018	-	5,40,423	19,26,100	83,000	2,97,08,893	-	3,22,58,416
Additions/ (deductions) during the year	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfers to reserves during the year	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dividend and tax on dividend paid during the year	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Comprehensive Income for the year	-	-	-	-	1,09,55,434	-	1,09,55,434
Balance as at March 31,2019	**-**	**5,40,423**	**19,26,100**	**83,000**	**4,06,64,327**	**-**	**4,32,13,850**
Additions/ (deductions) during the year	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dividend and tax on dividend paid during the year	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Comprehensive Income for the year	-	-	-	-	(15,05,034)	-	(15,05,034)
Balance as at March 31, 2020	**-**	**5,40,423**	**19,26,100**	**83,000**	**3,91,59,293**	**-**	**4,17,08,816**

Significant Accounting Policies

The accompanying notes form an integral part of the financial statements

As per our report of even date attached
For Sriramamurthy & Co
Chartered Accountants
(FRN No.003032S)

Sd/-CA. D Teja Sagar
Partner
M.No.227878
Place : Visakhapatnam
Date : 23/09/2020

For and on behalf of the board

Sd /-.V PADMANABHAM
(MANAGING DIRECTOR)
DIN:01246827

Sd /- P .SUDHINDRAN
(DIRECTOR)
DIN:08536025

Sd/- V. SASIKANTH
Company Secretary
(M.No.A41128)

Sd/- G SUBRAMANIAM
Chief Financial Officer

1 Corporate Information

SSF Limited is a public company incorporated in the State of Tamilnadu, India subsequently the Registered Office has been shifted to Visakhapatnam,Andhra Pradesh state. The company has been engaged mainly in the following Business of Export / Trading and processing of marine products

2 Basis of preparation of financial statements

Statement of compliance

These financial statements are prepared in accordance with Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) under the historical cost convention on the accrual basis except for certain financial instruments which are measured at fair values, the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 ('the Act') (to the extent notified) and guidelines issued by the Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI). The Ind AS are prescribed under Section 133 of the Act read with Rule 3 of the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 and Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Amendment Rules, 2016(as amended) and the accounting principles generally accepted in India.

Basis of preparation and presentation

For all periods up to and including the year ended March 31, 2019, the Company prepared its financial statements in accordance with accounting standards notified under section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013, read together with paragraph 7 of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014.

The financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2020 are the first financial statements the Company has prepared in accordance with Ind AS with the date of transition as April 1, 2018. Refer to note 44 for information on how the Company adopted Ind AS.

Use of estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with Generally Accepted Accounting Principles (GAAP) requires management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of accounting policies and reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expenses and the disclosure of contingent liabilities on the date of the financial statements. Actual results could differ from those estimates. Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Any revision to accounting estimates is recognised prospectively in current and future periods.

Functional and presentation currency

These financial statements are presented in Indian Rupees (INR), which is the Company's functional currency.

The financial statements are approved for issue by the Company's Board of Directors on 23rd September 2020

2A Critical accounting estimates and management judgments

In application of the accounting policies, which are described in note 3, the management of the Company is required to make judgements, estimates and assumptions about the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. The estimates and assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered to be relevant.

Information about significant areas of estimation, uncertainty and critical judgements used in applying accounting policies that have the most significant effect on the amounts recognised in the financial statements is included in the following notes:

Property, Plant and Equipment (PPE) and Investment Properties

The residual values and estimated useful life of PPEs and Investment Properties are assessed by the technical team at each reporting date by taking into account the nature of asset, the estimated usage of the asset, the operating condition of the asset, past history of replacement and maintenance support. Upon review, the management accepts the assigned useful life and residual value for computation of depreciation/amortization.

Current tax

Calculations of income taxes for the current period are done based on applicable tax laws and management's judgement by evaluating positions taken in tax returns and interpretations of relevant provisions of law.

Deferred Tax Assets

Significant management judgement is exercised by reviewing the deferred tax assets at each reporting date to determine the amount of deferred tax assets that can be retained / recognised, based upon the likely timing and the level of future taxable profits together with future tax planning strategies.

Fair value

Management uses valuation techniques in measuring the fair value of financial instruments where active market quotes are not available. In applying the valuation techniques, management makes maximum use of market inputs and uses estimates and assumptions that are, as far as possible, consistent with observable data that market participants would use in pricing the instrument. Where applicable data is not observable, management uses its best estimate about the assumptions that market participants would make. These estimates may vary from the actual prices that would be achieved in an arm's length transaction at the reporting date.

Impairment of Trade Receivables

The impairment for trade receivables are done based on assumptions about risk of default and expected loss rates. The assumptions, selection of inputs for calculation of impairment are based on management judgement considering the past history, market conditions and forward looking estimates at the end of each reporting date.

Impairment of Non-financial assets (PPE/Investment property)

The impairment of non-financial assets is determined based on estimation of recoverable amount of such assets. The assumptions used in computing the recoverable amount are based on management judgement considering the timing of future cash flows, discount rates and the risks specific to the asset.

Defined Benefit Plans and Other long term benefits

The cost of the defined benefit plan and other long term benefits, and the present value of such obligation are determined by the independent actuarial valuer. An actuarial valuation involves making various assumptions that may differ from actual developments in future. Management believes that the assumptions used by the actuary in determination of the discount rate, future salary increases, mortality rates and attrition rates are reasonable. Due to the complexities involved in the valuation and its long term nature, this obligation is highly sensitive to changes in these assumptions. All assumptions are reviewed at each reporting date.

Fair value measurement of financial instruments

When the fair values of financial assets and financial liabilities could not be measured based on quoted prices in active markets, management uses valuation techniques including the Discounted Cash Flow (DCF) model, to determine its fair value The inputs to these models are taken from observable markets where possible, but where this is not feasible, a degree of judgement is exercised in establishing fair values. Judgements include considerations of inputs such as liquidity risk, credit risk and volatility.

Provisions and contingencies

The recognition and measurement of other provisions are based on the assessment of the probability of an outflow of resources, and on past experience and circumstances known at the reporting date. The actual outflow of resources at a future date may therefore vary from the figure estimated at end of each reporting period.

2B Recent accounting pronouncements

Standards issued but not yet effective

Issue of Ind AS 117 – Insurance Contracts

Ind AS 117 supersedes Ind AS 104 Insurance contracts. It establishes the principles for the recognition, measurement, presentation and disclosure of insurance contracts within the scope of the standard. Under the Ind AS 117 model, insurance contract liabilities will be calculated as the present value of future insurance cash flows with a provision for risk.

Application of this

Amendments to other Ind AS

Ministry of Corporate Affairs has carried out amendments of the following accounting standards:

1. Ind AS 103 – Business Combination
2. Ind AS 1, Presentation of Financial Statements and Ind AS 8, Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors
3. Ind AS 40 – Investment Property

The Company has evaluated the requirements of the above standards/ its applicability to the Company and the effect on the financial statements is considered to be not significant.

3 Significant Accounting Policies

a) Current versus non-current classification

The Company presents assets and liabilities in the balance sheet based on current/ non-current classification.

An asset is treated as current when it is:

i) Expected to be realised or intended to be sold or consumed in normal operating cycle
ii) Held primarily for the purpose of trading
iii) Expected to be realised within twelve months after the reporting period, or
iv) Cash or cash equivalent unless restricted from being exchanged or used to settle a liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period

All other assets are classified as non-current.

A liability is current when:

i) It is expected to be settled in normal operating cycle
ii) It is held primarily for the purpose of trading
iii) It is due to be settled within twelve months after the reporting period, or
iv) There is no unconditional right to defer the settlement of the liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period

All other liabilities are classified as non-current.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are classified as non-current assets and liabilities.

The operating cycle is the time between the acquisition of assets for processing and their realisation in cash and cash equivalents.

b) Fair value measurement

The Company has applied the fair value measurement wherever necessitated at each reporting period.

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. The fair value measurement is based on the presumption that the transaction to sell the asset or transfer the liability takes place either:

i) In the principal market for the asset or liability;
ii) In the absence of a principal market, in the most advantageous market for the asset or liability.

The principal or the most advantageous market must be accessible by the Company.

The fair value of an asset or liability is measured using the assumptions that market participants would use when pricing the asset or liability, assuming that market participants act in their economic best interest.

A fair value measurement of a non - financial asset takes into account a market participant's ability to generate economic benefits by using the asset in its highest and the best use or by selling it to another market participant that would use the asset in its highest and best use.

The Company uses valuation techniques that are appropriate in the circumstances and for which sufficient data are available to measure fair value, maximizing the use of relevant observable inputs and minimising the use of unobservable inputs.

All assets and liabilities for which fair value is measured or disclosed in the financial statements are categorized within the fair value hierarchy, described as follows, based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole:

Level 1 : Quoted (unadjusted) market prices in active market for identical assets or liabilities;
Level 2 : Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is directly or indirectly observable; and
Level 3 : Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is unobservable.

For assets and liabilities that are recognized in the financial statements on a recurring basis, the Company determines whether transfers have occurred between levels in the hierarchy by re-assessing categorization (based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole) at the end of each reporting period.

The Company has designated the respective team leads to determine the policies and procedures for both recurring and non - recurring fair value measurement. External valuers are involved, wherever necessary with the approval of Company's board of directors. Selection criteria include market knowledge, reputation, independence and whether professional standards are maintained.

For the purpose of fair value disclosure, the Company has determined classes of assets and liabilities on the basis of the nature, characteristics and risk of the asset or liability and the level of the fair value hierarchy as explained above. The component wise fair value measurement is disclosed in the relevant notes.

c) Revenue Recognition

The Company has adopted Ind AS 115 "Revenue from contracts with customers" using the modified transitional approach, with the effect of initially applying this standard recognised at the date of initial application (i.e., April 1, 2018).

Sale of goods and services

Revenue from sale of goods is recognised as and when the Company satisfies performance obligations by transferring control of the promised goods to its customers. The transaction price is the amount of consideration to which the company expects to be entitled in exchange for transferring goods to the customer. The Company does not have any non-cash consideration

Revenue is measured at the transaction price received or receivable, taking into account contractually defined terms of payment. It comprises of invoice value of goods after deducting discounts, volume rebates and applicable taxes on sale. It also excludes value of self-consumption.

Export entitlements

Export entitlements from Government authorities are recognised in the statement of profit and loss when the right to receive credit as per the terms of the scheme is established in respect of the exports made by the Company, and where there is no significant uncertainty regarding the ultimate collection of the relevant export proceeds.

Interest Income

Interest income is recognised using the effective interest rate (EIR). EIR is the rate that exactly discounts the estimated future cash payments or receipts over the expected life of the financial instrument or a shorter period, where appropriate, to the gross carrying amount of the financial asset or to the amortised cost of a financial liability. When calculating the effective interest rate, the Company estimates the expected cash flows by considering all the contractual terms of the financial instrument (for example, prepayment, extension, call and similar options) but does not consider the expected credit losses.

Dividend income

Dividend income is recognized when the company's right to receive dividend is established by the reporting date, which is generally when shareholders approve the dividend.

d) **Property, plant and equipment and capital work in progress**

Presentation

Property, plant and equipment and capital work in progress are stated at cost, net of accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses, if any. Such cost includes the cost of replacing part of the plant and equipment and borrowing costs of a qualifying asset, if the recognition criteria are met. When significant parts of plant and equipment are required to be replaced at intervals, the Company depreciates them separately based on their specific useful lives. All other repair and maintenance costs are recognised in profit or loss as incurred.

Advances paid towards the acquisition of tangible assets outstanding at each balance sheet date, are disclosed as capital advances under long term loans and advances and the cost of the tangible assets not ready for their intended use, are disclosed as capital work in progress.

Component Cost

All material/ significant components have been identified for plant and have been accounted separately. The useful life of such component are analysed independently and wherever components are having different useful life other than plant they are part of, useful life of components are considered for calculation of depreciation.

The cost of replacing part of an item of property, plant and equipment is recognised in the carrying amount of the item if it is probable that the future economic benefits embodied within the part will flow to the Company and its cost can be measured reliably. The costs of repairs and maintenance are recognised in the statement of profit and loss as incurred.

Machinery spares/ insurance spares that can be issued only in connection with an item of fixed assets and their issue is expected to be irregular are capitalised. Replacement of such spares is charged to revenue. Other spares are charged as revenue expenditure as and when consumed.

Derecognition

Gains or losses arising from derecognition of property, plant and equipment are measured as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and are recognized in the statement of profit and loss when the asset is derecognized.

e) **Depreciation on property, plant and equipment**

Depreciation is the systematic allocation of the depreciable amount of an asset over its useful life. The depreciable amount for assets is the cost of an asset, or other amount substituted for cost, less 5% being its residual value.

Depreciation is provided on written down value method, over the useful lives specified in Schedule II to the Companies Act, 2013.

Depreciation for PPE on additions is calculated on pro-rata basis from the date of such additions. For deletion/ disposals, the depreciation is calculated on pro-rata basis up to the date on which such assets have been discarded/ sold. Additions to fixed assets, costing 5000 each or less are fully depreciated.

The residual values, useful lives and methods of depreciation of property, plant and equipment are reviewed at each financial year end and adjusted prospectively, if appropriate.

f) **Investment property**

Investment properties are properties held to earn rentals and/or for capital appreciation (including property under construction for such purposes).

Investment properties are measured initially at cost, including transaction costs. Subsequent to initial recognition, investment properties are measured in accordance with Ind AS 16 - Property, plant and equipment's requirements for cost model. The cost includes the cost of replacing parts and borrowing costs for long-term construction projects if the recognition criteria are met. When significant parts of the investment property are required to be replaced at intervals, the Company depreciates them separately based on their specific useful lives. All other repair and maintenance costs are recognised in the statement of profit and loss as incurred.

Company depreciates investment property as per the useful life prescribed in Schedule II of the Companies Act, 2013.

Though the Company measures investment property using the cost-based measurement, the fair value of investment property is disclosed in the notes. Fair values are determined based on an annual evaluation performed by the Company.

An investment property is derecognised upon disposal or when the investment property is permanently withdrawn from use and no future economic benefits are expected from the disposal. Any gain or loss arising on derecognition of the property (calculated as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset) is included in the statement of profit and loss in the period in which the property is derecognised.

g) Inventories

Inventories are carried at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Cost includes cost of purchase and other costs incurred in bringing the inventories to their present location and condition. Costs are determined on weighted average method as follows :

i) Raw materials, consumable stores and machinery spares : At weighted average cost, viz., the landed cost, excluding taxes.

(ii) Finished goods : At the lower of the cost or net realisable value and are inclusive of applicable duties, if any. The cost includes landed cost of raw materials consumed, conversion costs and other costs directly attributable to bring the finished goods to the present location and condition.

Net realisable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less estimated costs of completion and the estimated costs necessary to make the sale.

h) Financial Instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognised when an entity becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instruments.

Financial assets

Initial recognition and measurement

All financial assets are recognised initially at fair value plus, in the case of financial assets not recorded at fair value through profit or loss, transaction costs that are attributable to the acquisition of the financial asset. Purchases or sales of financial assets that require delivery of assets within a time frame established by regulation or convention in the market place (regular way trades) are recognised on the trade date, i.e., the date that the Company commits to purchase or sell the asset.

Subsequent measurement

For purposes of subsequent measurement, financial assets are classified on the basis of their contractual cash flow characteristics and the entity's business model of managing them.

Financial assets are classified into the following categories:

- Financial instruments other than equity instruments at amortised cost
- Financial instruments other than equity instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income
- Financial instruments other than equity instruments, derivatives and equity instruments at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)
- Equity instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI)

Financial instruments other than equity instruments at amortised cost

The Company classifies a financial instruments other than equity instruments as at amortised cost, if both the following conditions are met:

a) The asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets for collecting contractual cash flows; and

b) Contractual terms of the asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest (SPPI) on the principal amount outstanding.

Such financial assets are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate (EIR) method. Amortised cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of the EIR. The EIR amortisation is included in finance income in the profit or loss. The losses arising from impairment are recognised in the profit or loss.

Financial instruments other than equity instruments at FVTOCI

The Company classifies a financial instrument other than equity at FVTOCI, if both of the following criteria are met:

a) The objective of the business model is achieved both by collecting contractual cash flows and selling the financial assets, and

b) The asset's contractual cash flows represent SPPI.

Financial instruments other than equity instruments included within the FVTOCI category are measured as at each reporting date at fair value. Fair value movements are recognized in the other comprehensive income (OCI). However, the group recognizes interest income, impairment losses and reversals and foreign exchange gain or loss in the profit and loss statement. On derecognition of the asset, cumulative gain or loss previously recognised in OCI is reclassified from the equity to profit and loss. Interest earned whilst holding FVTOCI debt instrument is reported as interest income using the EIR method.

Financial instruments other than equity instruments at FVTPL

The Company classifies all financial instruments other than equity instruments, which do not meet the criteria for categorization as at amortized cost or as FVTOCI, as at FVTPL.

Financial instruments other than equity instruments included within the FVTPL category are measured at fair value with all changes recognized in the profit and loss.

Equity investments

All equity investments in scope of Ind AS 109 are measured at fair value. Equity instruments which are held for trading are classified as at FVTPL. Where the Company makes an irrevocable election of equity instruments at FVTOCI, it recognises all subsequent changes in the fair value in other comprehensive income, without any recycling of the amounts from OCI to profit and loss, even on sale of such investments.

Equity instruments included within the FVTPL category are measured at fair value with all changes recognized in the profit and loss.

Financial assets are measured at FVTPL except for those financial assets whose contractual terms give rise to cash flows on specified dates that represents solely payments of principal and interest thereon, are measured as detailed below depending on the business model:

Classification	Name of the financial asset
Amortised cost	Trade receivables, loans, other deposits, interest receivable and other advances recoverable in cash
FVTOCI	Equity investments in companies other than subsidiaries and associates as an option exercised at the time of initial recognition.
FVTPL	Other investments in equity instruments.

Derecognition

A financial asset is primarily derecognised when:

- The rights to receive cash flows from the asset have expired, or
- The Company has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from the asset or has assumed an obligation to pay the received cash flows in full without material delay to a third party under a 'pass-through' arrangement; and either (a) the Company has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, or (b) the Company has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, but has transferred control of the asset.

When the Company has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from an asset or has entered into a pass-through arrangement, it evaluates if and to what extent it has retained the risks and rewards of ownership. When it has neither transferred nor retained substantially all of the risks and rewards of the asset, nor transferred control of the asset, the Company continues to recognise the transferred asset to the extent of the Company's continuing involvement. In that case, the Company also recognises an associated liability. The transferred asset and the associated liability are measured on a basis that reflects the rights and obligations that the Company has retained.

Continuing involvement that takes the form of a guarantee over the transferred asset is measured at the lower of the original carrying amount of the asset and the maximum amount of consideration that the Company could be required to repay.

Impairment of financial assets

In accordance with Ind AS 109, the Company applies expected credit loss (ECL) model for measurement and recognition of impairment loss on the following financial assets and credit risk exposure:

a) Financial assets that are other than equity instruments, and are measured at amortised cost e.g., loans, debt securities, deposits, trade receivables and bank balance.

b) Financial assets that are other than equity instruments and are measured at FVTOCI

c) Trade receivables or any contractual right to receive cash or another financial asset that result from transactions that are within the scope of Ind AS 115

The Company follows 'simplified approach' for recognition of impairment loss allowance on:

- Trade receivables or contract revenue receivables; and
- All lease receivables resulting from transactions within the scope of Ind AS 116

The application of simplified approach does not require the Company to track changes in credit risk. Rather, it recognises impairment loss allowance based on lifetime Expected Credit Loss (ECL) at each reporting date, right from its initial recognition.

For recognition of impairment loss on other financial assets and risk exposure, the Company determines that whether there has been a significant increase in the credit risk since initial recognition. If credit risk has not increased significantly, 12 months ECL is used to provide for impairment loss. However, if credit risk has increased significantly, lifetime ECL is used. If, in a subsequent period, credit quality of the instrument improves such that there is no longer a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, then the entity reverts to recognising impairment loss allowance based on 12-month ECL.

Lifetime ECL are the expected credit losses resulting from all possible default events over the expected life of a financial instrument. The 12 months ECL is a portion of the lifetime ECL which results from default events that are possible within 12 months after the reporting date.

ECL is the difference between all contractual cash flows that are due to the Company in accordance with the contract and all the cash flows that the entity expects to receive (i.e., all cash shortfalls), discounted at the original EIR. When estimating the cash flows, the Company considers all contractual terms of the financial instrument (including prepayment, extension, call and similar options) over the expected life of the financial instrument and Cash flows from the sale of collateral held or other credit enhancements that are integral to the contractual terms.

ECL allowance (or reversal) recognized during the period is recognized as income/ expense in the statement of profit and loss, net of lien available on securities held against the receivables. This amount is reflected under the head 'other expenses' in the profit and loss. The balance sheet presentation for various financial instruments is described below:

- **Financial assets measured as at amortised cost, contractual revenue receivables and lease receivables:** ECL is presented as an allowance, which reduces the net carrying amount. Until the asset meets write-off criteria, the Company does not reduce impairment allowance from the gross carrying amount.

- **Financial instruments other than equity instruments measured at FVTOCI:** Since financial assets are already reflected at fair value, impairment allowance is not further reduced from its value. Rather, ECL amount is presented as 'accumulated impairment amount' in the OCI.

For assessing increase in credit risk and impairment loss, the company combines financial instruments on the basis of shared credit risk characteristics with the objective of facilitating an analysis that is designed to enable significant increases in credit risk to be identified on a timely basis.

For impairment purposes, significant financial assets are tested on individual basis at each reporting date. Other financial assets are assessed collectively in groups that share similar credit risk characteristics. Accordingly, the impairment testing is done retrospectively on the following basis:

Name of the financial asset	Impairment Testing Methodology
Trade Receivables	Expected Credit Loss model (ECL) is applied. The ECL over lifetime of the assets are estimated by using a provision matrix which is based on historical loss rates reflecting current conditions and forecasts of future economic conditions which are grouped on the basis of similar credit characteristics such as nature of industry, customer segment, past due status and other factors that are relevant to estimate the expected cash loss from these assets.
Other financial assets	When the credit risk has not increased significantly, 12 month ECL is used to provide for impairment loss. When there is significant change in credit risk since initial recognition, the impairment is measured based on probability of default over the life time. If, in a subsequent period, credit quality of the instrument improves such that there is no longer a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, then the entity reverts to recognising impairment loss allowance based on 12 month ECL.

Financial liabilities

Initial recognition and measurement

Financial liabilities are classified, at initial recognition, as financial liabilities at FVTPL and as at amortised cost.

Amortised cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral

part of the EIR. The EIR amortisation is included as finance costs in the statement of profit and loss.

All financial liabilities are recognised initially at fair value and, in the case of loans and borrowings and payables, net of directly attributable transaction costs.

The Company's financial liabilities include trade and other payables, loans and borrowings including bank overdrafts, financial guarantee contracts.

The measurement of financial liabilities depends on their classification, as described below:

Financial liabilities at FVTPL

Financial liabilities at FVTPL include financial liabilities held for trading and financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition as at fair value through profit or loss. Financial liabilities are classified as held for trading if they are incurred for the purpose of repurchasing in the near term. This category also includes derivative financial instruments entered into by the Company that are not designated as hedging instruments in hedge relationships as defined by Ind AS 109. Separated embedded derivatives are also classified as held for trading unless they are designated as effective hedging instruments.

Gains or losses on liabilities held for trading are recognised in the profit or loss.

For liabilities designated as FVTPL, fair value gains/ losses attributable to changes in own credit risk are recognized in OCI. These gains/ loss are not subsequently transferred to profit and loss. However, the company may transfer the cumulative gain or loss within equity. All other changes in fair value of such liability are recognised in the statement of profit or loss. The company has not designated any financial liability as at fair value through profit and loss.

Loans and borrowings

After initial recognition, interest-bearing loans and borrowings are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the EIR method. Gains and losses are recognised in profit or loss when the liabilities are derecognised as well as through the EIR amortisation process.

Derivative financial instruments

The Company holds derivative financial instruments such as foreign exchange forward and options contracts to mitigate the risk of changes in exchange rates on foreign currency exposures. The counterparty for these contracts is generally a bank.

Derivatives fair valued through profit or loss

This category has derivative financial assets or liabilities which are not designated as hedges.

Although the Company believes that these derivatives constitute hedges from an economic perspective, they may not qualify for hedge accounting under Ind AS 109, Financial Instruments. Any derivative that is either not designated a hedge, or is so designated but is ineffective as per Ind AS 109, is categorized as a financial asset or financial liability, at fair value through profit or loss.

Derivatives not designated as hedges are recognized initially at fair value and attributable transaction costs are recognized in net profit in the Statement of Profit and Loss when incurred. Subsequent to initial recognition, these derivatives are measured at fair value through profit or loss and the resulting exchange gains or losses are included in other income. Assets / liabilities in this category are presented as current assets / current liabilities if they are either held for trading or are expected to be realized within 12 months after the Balance Sheet date.

Derecognition of financial liabilities

A financial liability is derecognised when the obligation under the liability is discharged or cancelled or expires. When an existing financial liability is replaced by another from the same lender on substantially different terms, or the terms of an existing liability are substantially modified, such an exchange or modification is treated as the derecognition of the original liability and the recognition of a new liability. The difference in the respective carrying amounts is recognised in the statement of profit or loss.

Reclassification of financial assets

The Company determines classification of financial assets and liabilities on initial recognition. After initial recognition, no reclassification is made for financial assets which are equity instruments and financial liabilities. For financial assets which are debt instruments, a reclassification is made only if there is a change in the business model for managing those assets. Changes to the business model are expected to be infrequent. The Company's senior management determines change in the business model as a result of external or internal changes which are significant to the Company's operations. Such changes are evident to external parties. A change in the business model occurs when the Company either begins or ceases to perform an activity that is significant to its operations. If the Company reclassifies financial assets, it applies the reclassification prospectively from the reclassification date which is the first day of the immediately next reporting period following the change in business model. The Company does not restate any previously recognised gains, losses (including impairment gains or losses) or interest.

The following table shows various reclassification and how they are accounted for:

S.No	Original classification	Revised classification	Accounting treatment
1	Amortised cost	FVTPL	Fair value is measured at reclassification date. Difference between previous amortized cost and fair value is recognised in P&L.
2	FVTPL	Amortised Cost	Fair value at reclassification date becomes its new gross carrying amount. EIR is calculated based on the new gross carrying amount.
3	Amortised cost	FVTOCI	Fair value is measured at reclassification date. Difference between previous amortised cost and fair value is recognised in OCI. No change in EIR due to reclassification.
4	FVTOCI	Amortised cost	Fair value at reclassification date becomes its new amortised cost carrying amount. However, cumulative gain or loss in OCI is adjusted against fair value. Consequently, the asset is measured as if it had always been measured at amortised cost.
5	FVTPL	FVTOCI	Fair value at reclassification date becomes its new carrying amount. No other adjustment is required.
6	FVTOCI	FVTPL	Assets continue to be measured at fair value. Cumulative gain or loss previously recognized in OCI is reclassified to P&L at the reclassification date.

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and the net amount is reported in the balance sheet, if there is a currently enforceable legal right to offset the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis, to realise the assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously.

i) Foreign currency transactions and translations

Transactions and balances

Transactions in currencies other than the entity's functional currency (foreign currencies) are recognised at the rates of exchange prevailing at the dates of the transactions. However, for practical reasons, the Company uses an average rate, if the average approximates the actual rate at the date of the transaction.

Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the functional currency spot rates of exchange at the reporting date. Exchange differences arising on settlement or translation of monetary items are recognised in profit or loss.

Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the dates of the initial transactions. Non-monetary items measured at fair value in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the date when the fair value is determined. The gain or loss arising on translation of non-monetary items measured at fair value is treated in line with the recognition of the gain or loss on the change in fair value of the item (i.e., translation differences on items whose fair value gain or loss is recognised in OCI or profit or loss are also recognised in OCI or profit or loss, respectively).

The Company enters into forward exchange contract to hedge its risk associated with foreign currency fluctuations. The forward contracts are marked to market and recognised in the profit or loss. In case of monetary items which are covered by forward exchange contract, the difference between the yearend rate and rate on the date of the contract is recognized as exchange difference. Any profit or loss arising on cancellation of a forward exchange contract is recognized as income or expense for that year.

j) Borrowing Costs

Borrowing cost include interest computed using effective interest rate method, amortisation of ancillary costs incurred and exchange differences arising from foreign currency borrowings to the extent they are regarded as an adjustment to the interest cost.

Borrowing costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition, construction, production of a qualifying asset are capitalised as part of the cost of that asset which takes substantial period of time to get ready for its intended use. The Company determines the amount of borrowing cost eligible for capitalisation by applying capitalisation rate to the expenditure incurred on such cost. The capitalisation rate is determined based on the weighted average rate of borrowing cost applicable to the borrowings of the Company which are outstanding during the period, other than borrowings made specifically towards purchase of the qualifying asset. The amount of borrowing cost that the Company capitalises during the period does not exceed the amount of borrowing cost incurred during that period. All other borrowings costs are expensed in the period in which they occur.

Interest income earned on the temporary investment of specific borrowings pending their expenditure on qualifying assets is deducted from the borrowing costs eligible for capitalisation. All other borrowing costs are recognised in the statement of profit and loss in the period in which they are incurred.

k) Government Grants

Government grants are recognised at fair value where there is a reasonable assurance that the grant will be received and all the attached conditions are complied with.

In case of revenue related grant, the income is recognised on a systematic basis over the period for which it is intended to compensate an expense and is disclosed under "Other operating revenue" or netted off against corresponding expenses wherever appropriate. Receivables of such grants are shown under "Other Financial Assets".

Government grants related to assets, are adjusted in the carrying amount of the related assets.

l) Taxes

Current income tax

Current income tax assets and liabilities are measured at the amount expected to be recovered from or paid to the taxation authorities. The tax rates and tax laws used to compute the amount are those that are enacted, at the reporting date in the countries where the Company operates and generates taxable income.

Current income tax relating to items recognised outside profit or loss is recognised outside profit or loss (either in other comprehensive income or in equity). Current tax items are recognised in correlation to the underlying transaction either in OCI or directly in equity. Management periodically evaluates positions taken in the tax returns with respect to situations in which applicable tax regulations are subject to interpretation and establishes provisions where appropriate.

Deferred tax

Deferred tax is provided using the liability method on temporary differences between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts for financial reporting purposes at the reporting date.

Deferred tax liabilities are recognised for all taxable temporary differences.

Deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary differences, and the carry forward of unused tax credits and unused tax losses can be utilised. Where there is deferred tax assets arising from carry forward of unused tax losses and unused tax created, they are recognised to the extent of deferred tax liability.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each reporting date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profit will be available to allow all or part of the deferred tax asset to be utilised. Unrecognised deferred tax assets are re-assessed at each reporting date and are recognised to the extent that it has become probable that future taxable profits will allow the deferred tax asset to be recovered.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the year when the asset is realised or the liability is settled, based on tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date.

Deferred tax relating to items recognised outside profit or loss is recognised outside profit or loss (either in other comprehensive income or in equity). Deferred tax items are recognised in correlation to the underlying transaction either in OCI or directly in equity.

Deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities are offset if a legally enforceable right exists to set off current tax assets against current tax liabilities and the deferred taxes relate to the same taxable entity and the same taxation authority.

m) Retirement and other employee benefits

Short-term employee benefits

A liability is recognised for short-term employee benefit in the period the related service is rendered at the undiscounted amount of the benefits expected to be paid in exchange for that service.

Defined contribution plans

Retirement benefit in the form of provident fund is a defined contribution scheme. The Company has no obligation, other than the contribution payable to the provident fund. The Company recognizes contribution payable to the provident fund scheme as an expense, when an employee renders the related service.

Defined benefit plans

The defined benefit gratuity plan in India requires contributions to be made to a separately administered fund. The cost of providing benefits under the defined benefit plan is determined using the projected unit credit method.

Remeasurements, comprising of actuarial gains and losses, the effect of the asset ceiling, excluding amounts included in net interest on the net defined benefit liability and the return on plan assets (excluding amounts included in net interest on the net defined benefit liability), are recognised immediately in the balance sheet with a corresponding debit or credit to retained earnings through OCI in the period in which they occur. Remeasurements are not reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods.

Other long term employee benefits

Liabilities recognised in respect of other long-term employee benefits are measured at the present value of the estimated future cash outflows expected to be made by the Company in respect of services provided by the employees up to the reporting date.

n) Leases

Accounting policy applied till March 31, 2019

As a lessee

The determination of whether an arrangement is (or contains) a lease is based on the substance of the arrangement at the inception of the lease. The arrangement is, or contains, a lease if fulfilment of the arrangement is dependent on the use of a specific asset or assets and the arrangement conveys a right to use the asset or assets, even if that right is not explicitly specified in an arrangement.

A lease that transfers substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership to the Company is classified as a finance lease. All other leases are operating leases.

Operating lease payments are recognised on a straight line basis over the lease term in the consolidated statement of profit and loss, unless the lease agreement explicitly states that increase is on account of inflation.

Finance leases are capitalised at the commencement of the lease at the inception date fair value of the leased property or, if lower, at the present value of the minimum lease payments. Lease payments are apportioned between finance charges and reduction of the lease liability so as to achieve a constant rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability. Finance charges are recognised in finance costs in the statement of profit and loss, unless they are directly attributable to qualifying assets, in which case they are capitalized in accordance with the Company's general policy on the borrowing costs. Contingent rentals are recognised as expenses in the periods in which they are incurred.

A leased asset is depreciated over the useful life of the asset. However, if there is no reasonable certainty that the Company will obtain ownership by the end of the lease term, the asset is depreciated over the shorter of the estimated useful life of the asset and the lease term.

As a lessor

Leases for which the Company is a lessor is classified as a finance or operating lease. Contracts in which all the risks and rewards of the lease are substantially transferred to the lessee are classified as a finance lease. All other leases are classified as operating leases.

Lease income from operating leases are recognised in income on a straight-line basis over the period of the lease term

Accounting policy applied from April 01, 2019

The Company has adopted Ind AS 116 "Leases" as notified by MCA as on March 30, 2019. The MCA via this notification requires all entities to apply Ind AS 116 from Accounting period April 01, 2019. The entity has elected the "modified retrospective" approach for adopting Ind AS 116 and hence the comparative information relating to prior years will not be restated.

The Company has elected not to apply the requirements of Ind AS 116 Leases to short term leases of all assets that have a lease term of 12 months or less and leases for which the underlying asset is of low value. The lease payments associated with these leases are recognised as an expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

a) **Initial measurement**

Lease liability is initially recognised and measured at an amount equal to the present value of minimum lease payments during the lease term that are not yet paid. Right-of-use asset is recognized and measured at cost, consisting of initial measurement of lease liability plus any lease payments made to the lessor at or before the commencement date less any lease incentives received, initial estimate of restoration costs and any initial direct costs incurred by the lessee.

b) **Subsequent measurement**

The lease liability is measured in subsequent periods using the effective interest rate method. Right-of-use asset is depreciated in accordance with requirements in Ind AS 16, Property, Plant and equipment.

As a lessor

At the inception of the lease the Company classifies each of its leases as either an operating lease or a finance lease. The Company recognises lease payments received under operating leases as income on a straight-line basis over the lease term. In case of a finance lease, finance income is recognised over the lease term based on a pattern reflecting a constant periodic rate of return on the lessor's net investment in the lease.

o) Impairment of non financial assets

The Company assesses, at each reporting date, whether there is an indication that an asset may be impaired. If any indication exists, or when annual impairment testing for an asset is required, the Company estimates the asset's recoverable amount. An asset's recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's or cash-generating unit's (CGU) fair value less costs of disposal and its value in use. Recoverable amount is determined for an individual asset, unless the asset does not generate cash inflows that are largely independent of those from other assets or groups of assets. When the carrying amount of an asset or CGU exceeds its recoverable amount, the asset is considered impaired and is written down to its recoverable amount.

p) Provisions, contingent liabilities and contingent asset

Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the Company has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event and it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

Provisions are discounted, if the effect of the time value of money is material, using pre-tax rates that reflects the risks specific to the liability. When discounting is used, an increase in the provisions due to the passage of time is recognised as finance cost. These provisions are reviewed at each Balance Sheet date and adjusted to reflect the current best estimates. Necessary provision for doubtful debts, claims, etc., are made, if realisation of money is doubtful in the judgement of the management.

Contingent liability

A contingent liability is a possible obligation that arises from past events whose existence will be confirmed by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events beyond the control of the company or a present obligation that is not recognized because it is not probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation. A contingent liability also arises in extremely rare cases where there is a liability that cannot be recognized because it cannot be measured reliably. Contingent liabilities are disclosed separately.

Show cause notices issued by various Government authorities are considered for evaluation of contingent liabilities only when converted into demand.

Contingent assets

Where an inflow of economic benefits is probable, the Company discloses a brief description of the nature of the contingent assets at the end of the reporting period, and, where practicable, an estimate of their financial effect. Contingent assets are disclosed but not recognised in the financial statements.

q) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash comprises cash on hand and demand deposits with banks. Cash equivalents are short-term balances with original maturity of less than 3 months, highly liquid investments that are readily convertible into cash, which are subject to insignificant risk of changes in value.

r) Cash Flow Statement

Cash flows are presented using indirect method, whereby profit / (loss) before tax is adjusted for the effects of transactions of non-cash nature and any deferrals or accruals of past or future cash receipts or payments.

Bank borrowings are generally considered to be financing activities. However, where bank overdrafts which are repayable on demand form an integral part of an entity's cash management, bank overdrafts are included as a component of cash and cash equivalents for the purpose of Cash flow statement.

s) Earnings per share

The basic earnings per share are computed by dividing the net profit for the period attributable to equity shareholders by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the period.

Diluted EPS is computed by dividing the net profit after tax by the weighted average number of equity shares considered for deriving basic EPS and also weighted average number of equity shares that could have been issued upon conversion of all dilutive potential equity shares. Dilutive potential equity shares are deemed converted as of the beginning of the period, unless issued at a later date. Dilutive potential equity shares are determined independently for each period presented. The number of equity shares and potentially dilutive equity shares are adjusted for bonus shares, as appropriate

SSF Limited

Notes to Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2020

(All amounts are in Indian Rupees, unless otherwise stated)

4 Property, plant and equipment

Particulars	Tangible Assets							Intangible Assets
	Land	Buildings	Plant and Equipment	Office Equipment	Furniture and Fittings	Vehicles	Total	Right of use asset
Cost/ deemed as at April 1, 2018	**3,92,52,198**	**2,28,50,287**	**5,44,39,228**	**54,68,441**	**1,22,087**	**34,97,801**	**12,56,30,043**	**5,04,000**
Additions	13,55,330	-	3,80,380	5,64,895	1,00,171	7,00,000	31,00,776	-
Disposals	(6,807)			-		(4,85,668)	(4,92,475)	-
Ind AS adjustments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cost as at March 31, 2019	**4,06,00,721**	**2,28,50,287**	**5,48,19,608**	**60,33,337**	**2,22,258**	**37,12,133**	**12,82,38,344**	**5,04,000**
Additions	-			1,67,118		22,68,025	24,35,143	-
Disposals	(570)						(570)	-
Cost as at March 31, 2020	**4,06,00,151**	**2,28,50,287**	**5,48,19,608**	**62,00,454**	**2,22,258**	**59,80,158**	**13,06,72,917**	**5,04,000**
Depreciation as at April 1, 2018	-	**1,53,85,067**	**3,66,77,804**	**47,68,218**	**1,11,593**	**26,67,851**	**5,96,10,534**	-
Charge for the year		6,89,201	33,26,352	4,74,548	37,019	4,72,994	50,00,114	-
Disposals						(4,61,385)	(4,61,385)	-
As at March 31, 2019	-	**1,60,74,268**	**4,00,04,156**	**52,42,766**	**1,48,612**	**26,79,460**	**6,41,49,263**	-
Charge for the year	-	6,25,511	26,95,348	3,13,996	18,228	7,32,587	43,85,670	6,363
Disposals								
As at March 31, 2020	-	**1,66,99,779**	**4,26,99,504**	**55,56,762**	**1,66,840**	**34,12,047**	**6,85,34,933**	**6,363**
Net Block								
As at April 1, 2018	3,92,52,198	74,65,220	1,77,61,424	7,00,223	10,494	8,29,950	6,60,19,509	5,04,000
As at March 31, 2019	4,06,00,721	67,76,019	1,48,15,451	7,90,571	73,646	10,32,673	6,40,89,082	5,04,000
As at March 31, 2020	4,06,00,151	61,50,508	1,21,20,103	6,43,692	55,418	25,68,111	6,21,37,984	4,97,637

SSF Limited

Notes to Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2020

(All amounts are in lakhs of Indian Rupees, unless otherwise stated)

	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2019	As at April 1, 2018
5 Capital Work-in-progress			
Buildings	1,34,06,985	-	-
Plant and Machinery	30,49,479	-	-
	1,64,56,464	-	-
6 Non-current investments			
Trade - Quoted - carried at fair value through OCI ("FVTOCI")			
Investment in Mutual funds			
S.B.I. Mutual Fund			
S.B.I. Magnum			
Can Bank Mutual Fund			
Investment in other companies			
UTI Master Share	-	-	-
NEU Land Laboratories			
J.K.Pharma Chem Ltd.,			
Prudential Multi Sugar Ltd			
Southern Iron & Steel Co.Ltd.,			
Mukerian Papers Ltd			
Websiti Infosys Ltd			
Indian Overseas Bank			
	-	-	-
Trade - Unquoted*			
Investment in other companies			
Hall Mark Printers Pvt.Ltd.,	-	-	-
	-	-	-

* Fair values have been determined to the extent information available with the Company is respect of the investments in unlisted companies. In the opinion of the management, the impact of fair value changes , if any, is not considered to be material.

	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2019	As at April 1, 2018
Total non-current investments			
Aggregate amount of quoted investments	-	-	-
Aggregate market value of quoted investments	-	-	-
Aggregate value of unquoted investments	-	-	-
Aggregate amount of impairment in value of investments	-	-	-
7 Other non- current financial assets			
Secured - considered good	-	-	-
Unsecured - considered good			
Interest accrued but not due on deposits	17,224		
Margin money deposits with banks	10,00,000	-	-
	10,17,224	-	-
8 Deferred Tax Assets (Net)			
Deferred Tax Assets/ (liabilities) in relation to:			
Property, plant and equipment and intangible assets	9,31,617	8,53,209	7,78,523
Provision for employee benefits	3,54,381	3,84,735	5,57,728
Provision for Fair valuation of Investment	1,17,168	1,19,878	1,19,878
Provision for Doubtful Advances	6,23,274	6,37,686	6,37,686
Provision for Expected Credit Loss	2,14,004	2,18,953	2,18,953
Net deferred tax asset/ (liability)	**22,40,444**	**22,14,461**	**23,12,768**

9 Other non-current assets

(Unsecured, considered good)			
Capital advances	-	23,45,850	2,36,000
Security deposits	34,87,123	32,46,596	28,27,009
Advance Income Tax (net of provisions)	33,859	-	36,537
	35,20,982	**55,92,446**	**30,99,546**

10 Inventories

Raw Materials	44,31,075	12,19,703	22,61,110
Work in Progress	-	-	-
Finished goods (other than those acquired for trading)	8,63,08,911	5,96,69,346	8,37,92,540
Stores and spares	8,11,704	3,85,356	5,19,282
	9,15,51,690	**6,12,74,405**	**8,65,72,932**

	As at March 31, 2020	**As at March 31, 2019**	**As at April 1, 2018**
Inventory comprise of			
Raw Materials	44,31,075	12,19,703	22,61,110
Packing material	8,11,704	3,85,356	5,19,282
	8,11,704	**3,85,356**	**5,19,282**
Work in progress			
	-	-	-
Finished goods	8,63,08,911	5,96,69,346	8,37,92,540
	8,63,08,911	**5,96,69,346**	**8,37,92,540**

11 Trade receivables

Secured - considered good	-	-	-
Unsecured, considered good	8,42,01,789	3,44,32,599	6,45,22,843
	8,42,01,789	3,44,32,599	6,45,22,843
Less: Allowance for expected credit loss	8,50,303	8,50,303	8,50,303
	8,33,51,486	**3,35,82,296**	**6,36,72,541**

	As at March 31, 2020	**As at March 31, 2019**	**As at April 1, 2018**
12 Cash and cash equivalents			
Cash on hand	9,63,861	11,12,376	5,90,627
Balances with Banks			
In current accounts	75,23,791	64,45,359	84,73,612
In deposit accounts exceeding 3 months maturity	47,576	-	-
	85,35,228	**75,57,735**	**90,64,239**

13 Other current assets

(Unsecured, considered good)			
Balances with government authorities	1,61,58,570	36,68,465	1,37,034
Advances recoverable in cash or kind	9,33,470	6,04,468	4,52,326
Prepaid Expenses	59,906	62,198	74,906
Properties held for Sale	1,09,07,600	1,21,32,300	-
(Unsecured, considered doubtful)			
Advances recoverable in cash or kind	24,76,452	24,76,452	24,76,452
Less: Provision for doubtful advances	24,76,452	24,76,452	24,76,452
	2,80,59,546	**1,64,67,431**	**6,64,266**

14 Capital

Authorised Share Capital			
70,00,000 Equity Shares of Rs. 10/- each.	7,00,00,000	7,00,00,000	7,00,00,000
	7,00,00,000	**7,00,00,000**	**7,00,00,000**
Issued Share Capital			
66,56,710 Equity Shares of Rs.10/- each	6,65,67,100	6,65,67,100	6,65,67,100
	6,65,67,100	**6,65,67,100**	**6,65,67,100**
Subscribed and fully paid up share capital			
66,56,710 Equity Shares of Rs.10/- each fully paid up	6,65,67,100	6,65,67,100	6,65,67,100
Forfeited Shares: Amount originally paid up	-	-	-
	6,65,67,100	**6,65,67,100**	**6,65,67,100**

Notes:

1) **Reconciliation of number of equity shares subscribed**

Balance at the beginning and end of the year	66,56,710	66,56,710	66,56,710

2) The Company has no Holding or Subsidiary Companies.

3) During the last five years immediately preceding the date of Balance Sheet, the Company has neither issued any shares as bonus shares nor for consideration other than cash and has not bought back any shares.

4) Rights, preferences and restrictions in respect of equity shares issued by the Company

a. The company has issued only one class of equity shares having a par value of Rs. 10 each. The equity shares of the company having par value of Rs.10/- rank pari-passu in all respects including voting rights and entitlement to dividend.

b. The Company declares dividend on equity shares. In the event of declaration of interim dividend, the same is as per the decision of the Board of Directors. Final dividend is proposed by Board of Directors and approved by the shareholders of the Company at the Annual General Meeting.

c. In the event of liquidation, shareholders will be entitled to receive the remaining assets of the company after distribution of all preferential amounts. The distribution will be proportionate to the number of equity shares held by the shareholder.

5) **Shareholders holding more than 5% of the total share capital**

Name of the share holder	March 31, 2020		March 31, 2019		April 1, 2018	
	No of shares	% of Holdin	No of shares	% of Holding	No of shares	% of Holdin
Vattikuti Padmanabham	7,75,978	11.66%	7,75,978	11.66%	7,75,978	11.66%
Mrs.V.Krishnakumari	4,49,126	6.75%	4,49,126	6.75%	4,49,126	6.75%
Supran Agritech Pvt Ltd	6,60,000	9.91%	6,60,000	9.91%	6,60,000	9.91%

15 Other Equity

	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2019	As at April 1, 2018
Capital Reserve	-	-	-
Development Rebate Reserve	5,40,423	5,40,423	5,40,423
Export Profit Reserve	19,26,100	19,26,100	19,26,100
Share Premium	83,000	83,000	83,000
Retained earnings	3,91,59,293	4,06,64,327	2,97,08,893
Other Comprehensive Income	-	-	-
	4,17,08,816	**4,32,13,850**	**3,22,58,416**
a) Capital reserve			
Balance at the beginning and end of the year	-	-	-
b) Development Rebate Reserve			
Balance at the beginning and end of the year	5,40,423	5,40,423	5,40,423
c) Export Profit Reserve			
Balance at the beginning of the year	19,26,100	19,26,100	19,26,100
Transfer from retained earnings			-
Balance at the end of the year	**19,26,100**	**19,26,100**	**19,26,100**
d) Share Premium			
Balance at the beginning and end of the year	83,000	83,000	83,000

e) Retained earnings			
Balance at the beginning of the year	4,06,64,327	2,97,08,893	3,15,17,309
Comprehensive income for the year	(15,05,034)	1,09,55,434	
Ind AS adjustments	-	-	(18,08,416)
Transfer to General Reserve	-	-	-
Transfer from/ (to) other comprehensive income	-	-	
Dividend paid	-	-	-
Tax on dividend paid	-	-	-
Balance at the end of the year	**3,91,59,293**	**4,06,64,327**	**2,97,08,893**
f) Other Comprehensive Income			
Balance at the beginning of the year	-	-	-
Additions during the year	-	-	-
Transfer from/ (to) balance in profit and loss account	-	-	-
Balance at the end of the year	-	-	-
16 Long Term borrowings			
Secured			
From Banks **	-	3,37,598	1,29,231
Less: Current maturities	-	3,37,598	1,29,231
	-	-	-

**** Terms of loan and security details**

1)

17 Provisions (Non -current)			
Provision for gratuity	10,69,925	19,08,773	21,65,934
	10,69,925	**19,08,773**	**21,65,934**
18 Current liabilities - Financial Liabilities: Borrowings			
Loans repayable on demand from banks*	7,53,37,925	5,15,85,257	8,83,07,002
	7,53,37,925	**5,15,85,257**	**8,83,07,002**

*** Terms of loan and security details**

Name of the Bank	IndusInd Bank
Interest Rate	One Year MCLR + 1.15%
Repayment Terms	Repayable on Demand
Type of Security	Primary: First and exclusive charge on hypotecation of the entire current assets of the company Collateral: First and exclusive charge on factory land and building located at S No 142/8 Part, 146/11, 146/12, 145/13 situated at Door No 13-15, Sujatha Nagar, Pendurthi Mandal,

19 Trade payables			
Dues to Micro and Small Enterprises **	2,73,271	60,861	2,17,675
Dues to others			
Other than Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises	10,15,70,960	1,68,80,604	3,96,15,484
	10,18,44,231	**1,69,41,465**	**3,98,33,159**

** Dues to Micro and Small Enterprises have been determined to the extent such parties have been identified on the basis of information collected by the management represents the principal amount payable to these enterprises. There are no interest due and outstanding as at the reporting date. Please refer note 40.

	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2019	As at April 1, 2018
20 Other current financial liabilities			
Security Deposits Received	1,00,000	-	-
Employee related Payables	7,28,647	7,03,209	1,47,000
Outstanding Liability for Others	33,85,221	26,32,072	1,00,000
	42,13,868	**33,35,281**	**2,47,000**
21 Provisions (Current)			
Provision for gratuity	3,38,138	-	-
	3,38,138	**-**	**-**
22 Other current liabilities			
Current maturities of long-term debt from			
Term Loan	-	3,37,598	1,29,231
Others Current Liabilities	35,84,855	36,15,713	22,85,686
	35,84,855	**39,53,311**	**24,14,917**
23 Current tax liabilities (Net)			
Provision for Income tax	27,03,827	37,76,818	1,16,272
	27,03,827	**37,76,818**	**1,16,272**

(All amounts are in lakhs of Indian Rupees, unless otherwise stated)

		For the year ended March 31, 2020	For the year ended March 31, 2019
24	**Revenue from operations**		
	Sale of Products (Refer (i)	49,07,25,844	48,26,99,204
	Other Operating Revenue (Refer (ii) below)	4,50,94,447	4,12,97,570
		53,58,20,291	**52,39,96,774**
	(i) Sale of products comprises		
	Shrimp	48,14,54,173	48,26,99,204
	Fish	92,71,671	-
		49,07,25,844	48,26,99,204
	(ii) Other operating revenue comprises		
	Export Benefits	4,50,94,447	4,12,97,570
		4,50,94,447	4,12,97,570
25	**Other income**		
	Interest Income	2,06,667	1,32,565
	Dividend Income	360	-
	Rental Income	-	35,00,000
	Profit on sale of fixed assets	5,07,930	1,21,31,210
	Profit on sale of current assets	5,35,800	-
		12,50,757	**1,57,63,775**
26	**Cost of materials consumed**		
	Opening inventory of raw materials	12,19,703	22,61,110
	Add: Purchases	46,14,95,219	38,94,79,042
	Less: Closing Stock	44,31,075	12,19,703
	Cost of materials consumed	**45,82,83,847**	**39,05,20,449**
	Cost of materials consumed compromises of		
	SHRIMP	45,00,63,330	39,05,20,449
	FISH	82,20,517	-
		-	-
		45,82,83,847	39,05,20,449
27	**Changes in inventories of work-in-progress and finished goods**		
	Opening Balance		
	Finished goods	5,96,69,346	8,37,92,540
	Work-in-progress	-	-
		5,96,69,346	**8,37,92,540**
	Closing Balance		
	Finished goods	8,63,08,911	5,96,69,346
	Work-in-progress	-	-
		8,63,08,911	**5,96,69,346**
	Total changes inventories of work-in-progress and finished goods	**(2,66,39,565)**	**2,41,23,194**

	For the year ended	For the year ended
	March 31, 2020	March 31, 2019

28 Employee benefits expense

Salaries, wages and bonus	86,19,423	91,94,631
Contribution to provident and other funds	6,37,063	5,18,928
Staff/ workmen welfare expenses	29,71,600	23,24,753
	1,22,28,086	**1,20,38,312**

29 Finance Cost

Interest on Borrowings	47,91,698	50,96,678
Interest on Others	98,972	3,97,807
Bank processing charges	10,00,000	-
	58,90,670	**54,94,485**

30 Depreciation and amortization expense

Depreciation on property, plant and equipment	43,92,033	50,00,114
	43,92,033	**50,00,114**

31 Other expenses

Power and fuel	1,25,87,746	1,17,04,371
Consumption of stores and spares	1,02,88,619	1,24,42,341
Processing Charges	1,77,41,511	2,44,43,117
Rent	9,98,954	12,58,100
Repairs to buildings	4,80,464	6,18,741
Repairs to machinery	5,38,673	6,38,087
Repairs others	5,50,839	13,30,701
Insurance	8,00,240	4,94,606
Rates and taxes	64,59,551	49,42,312
Payment to the auditors	1,00,000	1,27,000
Bank Charges	13,82,180	65,70,200
Commission	10,29,521	5,26,358
Communication cost	2,46,980	2,47,725
Export Expenses	1,67,05,605	1,18,94,482
Legal and professional charges	49,29,508	42,32,159
Directors sitting fees	1,36,000	93,000
Donations *	87,182	43,020
Printing and Stationery	2,30,755	2,31,694
Security Charges	11,53,016	8,52,390
Travelling & Conveyance	11,99,961	16,68,261
Vehicle Maintenance	17,94,754	18,88,126
Miscellaneous expenses	15,50,309	11,06,114
MTM Loss on Forward Contracts	1,38,590	
Loss on foreign Exchange Flucutuation (net)	33,16,036	-
	8,44,46,994	**8,73,52,906**

31(a) Payments to the auditors comprises:

As auditors - statutory audit	1,00,000	1,00,000
Reimbursement of expenses	-	-
Certification Fees	-	27,000
	1,00,000	1,27,000
	For the year ended March 31, 2020	**For the year ended March 31, 2019**

31(b) Expenditure on Corporate Social Responsibility

(i) Gross amount required to be spent on Corporate Social Responsibility during the year		
(ii) Amount spent during the year on		
(i) Construction and/ or acquisition of any asset		
(ii) Other purposes [other than (i) above)]		
	-	-
(iii) Amount unspent during the year *	Nil	Nil

" The Company does not fall under the criteria mentioned in section 135 of the Companies Act , 2013 and hence the company was not required to spend any amount on the same.

32 Income tax expense

(a) Income tax expense

Current tax		
Current tax on profits for the year	-	41,77,349
Total current tax	**-**	**41,77,349**
Deferred tax		
Deferred tax adjustments	(25,983)	98,307
Total deferred tax expense/(benefit)	**(25,983)**	**98,307**
Income tax expense	**(25,983)**	**42,75,656**

b) The income tax expense for the year can be reconciled to the accounting profit as follows:

Profit before tax	(15,31,017)	1,52,31,090
Income tax expense calculated at 25.168% (Previous year 26%)	-	39,60,083
Tax effect of expenses that are not deductible in determining taxable profit:		
Dividend income from equity instruments exempt u/s 10(34)	(94)	-
Effect of expenses that are not deductible in	(25,889)	3,15,573
Income tax expense	**(25,983)**	**42,75,656**

c) Income tax recognised in other comprehensive income

Deferred tax		
Remeasurement of defined benefit obligation	-	-
Total income tax recognised in other comprehensive income	-	-

d) Movement of deferred tax expense during the year ended March 31, 2020

Deferred tax (liabilities)/assets in relation	Opening balance	Recognised in profit or	Recognised in OCI	Closing balance
Property, plant, and equipment and Intangible Assets	8,53,209	78,408		9,31,617
Expenses allowable on payment basis under the	3,84,735	(30,354)	-	3,54,381
Remeasurement of financial instruments under Ind AS	9,76,517	(22,071)		9,54,446
Other temporary differences	-	-	-	-
Total	22,14,461	25,983	-	22,40,444

e) Movement of deferred tax expense during the year ended March 31, 2019

Deferred tax (liabilities)/assets in relation to:	Opening balance	Recognised	Recognised in OCI	Closing balance
Property, plant, and equipment and Intangible Assets	7,78,523	74,686	-	8,53,209
Expenses allowable on payment basis under the	5,57,728	(1,72,993)	-	3,84,735
Remeasurement of financial instruments under Ind AS	9,76,517	-	-	9,76,517
Other temporary differences			-	-
Total	23,12,768	(98,307)	-	22,14,461

	For the year ended March 31, 2020	For the year ended March 31, 2019
33 Earnings per share		
Profit for the year attributable to owners of the Company	(15,05,034)	1,09,55,434
Weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding	66,56,710	66,56,710
Basic earnings per share (Rs)	(0)	2
Diluted earnings per share (Rs)	(0)	2
34 Earnings in foreign currency		
FOB value of exports	48,35,18,312	47,65,21,836
	48,35,18,312	**47,65,21,836**
35 Expenditure in foreign currency		
Travel expenses	-	80,108.00
Commission (accrual basis)	-	-
Others	14,86,442	-
	14,86,442	**80,108.00**

36 Value of Imports (on C.I.F basis)

Capital goods	-	-
Spares	-	-
Raw Materials	-	-
	-	-

37 Value of imported and indigenous Raw materials, Spares and Components consumed during the financial year and the percentage of each to the total consumption

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2020		Year ended March 31, 2019	
	Rs. In Lakhs	rcentage (%)	Rs. In Lakhs	Percentage (%)
Raw Materials				
Imported	-	-	-	-
Indigenous	45,82,83,847	100	39,05,20,449	100
	45,82,83,847	**100**	**39,05,20,449**	**100**
Spares and Components				
Imported	-	-	-	-
Indigenous	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-

38 Disclosures required by the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development (MSMED) Act, 2006 are as

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2020	Year ended March 31, 2019
(a) The principal amount remaining unpaid at the end of the year*		
(b) The delayed payments of principal amount paid beyond the	-	-
(c) Interest actually paid under Section 16 of MSMED Act	-	-
(d) Normal Interest due and payable during the year, as per the	-	-
(e) Total interest accrued during the year and remaining unpaid	-	-

*There are no micro, small and medium enterprises to whom the company owes dues which are outstanding for more than 45 days at the Balance Sheet date, computed on unit wise basis.

**The above information has been determined to the extent such parties have been identified on the basis of information available with the Company.

39 Commitments, contingent assets and contingent liability

Particulars	Year ended March 31,	Year ended March 31, 2019
Contingent Liability**		
Tax demands & PF Arrears under dispute	-	-
Bills discounted	-	-
Commitments		
Estimated amount of contracts remaining to be executed on capital accounts and not provided for	-	-

** The management believes, based on internal assessment and / or legal advice, that the probability of an ultimate adverse decision and outflow of resources of the company is not probable and accordingly, no provision for the same is considered necessary.

40 Operating Segments

The company is engaged in the business of "Processing, Sales & Exports of Marine Products" and therefore, has only one reportable segment in accordance with Ind AS 108 'Operating Segments'.

Information relating to geographical areas

(a) Revenue from external customers

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2020	Year ended March 31, 2019
India	0	0
Rest of the world	49,07,25,844	48,26,99,204
Total	**49,07,25,844**	**48,26,99,204**

(b) Non current assets

The manufacturing facilities of the Company is situated in India and no non-current assets are held outside India.

(c) Information about major customers

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2020	Year ended March 31, 2019
Number of external customers each contributing more than 10%	2	3
Total revenue from the above customers		

41 Leases

The company has applied Ind AS 116 with the date of initial application of April 1, 2019. The company has applied Ind AS 116 using the modified retrospective approach, under which the cumulative effect of initial application is recognized in retained earnings at April 1, 2019

As Lessor

The Company has entered into operating lease arrangements for certain surplus facilities. The leases are non cancellable and may be renewed based on mutual agreement of the parties.

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2020	Year ended March 31, 2019
Total lease income recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss	0	3500000
Undiscounted lease payments to be received for the		
First 5 years	0	0
Later than 5 years	0	0

As Lessee

The Company has entered into both operating lease arrangements and finance lease arrangements for certain facilities. Some leases are non cancellable at the option of either party to lease and others are cancellable at the option of the lease. The Lease may be renewed based on mutual agreement of the parties.

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2020	Year ended March 31, 2019
Right of use asset as on the opening date	5,04,000	5,04,000
Additions during the year	-	-
Depreciation charge for the year	6,363	-
Right of use asset as on March 31, 2020	4,97,637	5,04,000

(All amounts are in lakhs of Indian Rupees, unless otherwise stated)

42 Financial Instruments

Capital management

The Company manages its capital to ensure that entities in the Company will be able to continue as going concern, while maximising the return to stakeholders through the optimisation of the debt and equity balance.

The Company determines the amount of capital required on the basis of annual operating plans and long-term product and other strategic investment plans. The funding requirements are met through equity, long-term borrowings and other short-term borrowings.

For the purposes of the Company's capital management, capital includes issued capital and all other equity reserves attributable to the equity holders.

Gearing Ratio:	**March 31, 2020**	**March 31, 2019**	**March 31, 2018**
Debt	-	-	-
Less: Cash and bank balances	85,35,228.00	75,57,735.00	90,64,239.00
Net debt	-85,35,228.00	(75,57,735.00)	(90,64,239.00)
Total equity	10,73,84,020.00	10,89,15,037.00	9,79,59,602.00
Net debt to equity ratio (%)	-7.95%	-6.94%	-9.25%

Categories of Financial Instruments	**March 31, 2020**	**March 31, 2019**	**March 31, 2018**
Financial assets			
a. Measured at amortised cost			
Other non-current financial assets	10,17,224.00	-	-
Trade receivables	8,33,51,486.00	3,35,82,296.00	6,36,72,540.00
Cash and cash equivalents	85,35,228.00	75,57,735.00	90,64,239.00
Loans (current)	70,000.00	-	-
Other financial assets	-	-	-
b. Measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI)			
Investments (non-current)	-	-	-
c. Mandatorily measured at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)			
Investments (current)			
Financial liabilities			
a. Measured at amortised cost			
Borrowings	7,53,37,925.00	5,15,85,257.00	8,83,07,002.00
Other Non Current financial liabilities	-	-	-
Borrowings (short term)	7,53,37,925.00	5,15,85,257.00	8,83,07,002.00
Trade payables	10,18,44,231.00	2,35,79,285.00	3,98,33,159.00
Other financial liabilities	42,13,868.00	1,33,000.00	2,47,000.00
b. Mandatorily measured at fair value through profit or loss (F	Nil	Nil	Nil

Financial risk management objectives

The treasury function provides services to the business, co-ordinates access to domestic and international financial markets, monitors and manages the financial risks relating to the operations through internal risk reports which analyse exposures by degree and magnitude of risks. These risks include market risk (including currency risk, interest rate risk and other price risk), credit risk and liquidity risk.

The Company seeks to minimise the effects of these risks by using natural hedging financial instruments to hedge risk exposures. The use of financial derivatives is governed by the Company's policies approved by the board of directors, which provide written principles on foreign exchange risk, the use of financial derivatives, and the investment of excess liquidity. The Company does not enter into or trade financial instruments, including derivative financial instruments, for speculative purposes.

Market risk

Market risk is the risk of any loss in future earnings, in realizable fair values or in future cash flows that may result from a change in the price of a financial instrument. The Company's activities expose it primarily to the financial risks of changes in foreign currency exchange rates and interest rates. The Company actively manages its currency and interest rate exposures through its finance division and uses derivative instruments such as forward contracts and currency swaps, wherever required, to mitigate the risks from such exposures. The use of derivative instruments is subject to limits and regular monitoring by appropriate levels of management.

Foreign currency risk management

The Company undertakes transactions denominated in foreign currencies; consequently, exposures to exchange rate fluctuations arise. The Company actively manages its currency rate exposures through a centralised treasury division and uses natural hedging principles to mitigate the risks from such exposures. The use of derivative instruments, if any, is subject to limits and regular monitoring by appropriate levels of management.

The carrying amounts of the Company's foreign currency denominated monetary assets and monetary liabilities at the end of the reporting period are as follows:

As on March 31, 2020 (all amounts are in equivalent Rs. in lakhs)

Particulars	Liabilities			Assets			Net overall exposure on the currency - net assets / (net liabilities)
	Gross exposure	Exposure hedged using derivatives	Net liability exposure on the currency	Gross exposure	Exposure hedged using derivatives	Net asset exposure on the currency	
Trade Receivables		-	-	658.10	74.00	584.10	(169.28)
Buyer's credit	753.38	-	753.38			-	-

As on March 31, 2019 (all amounts are in equivalent Rs. in lakhs)

Currency	Liabilities			Assets			Net overall exposure on the currency - net assets / (net liabilities)
	Gross exposure	Exposure hedged using derivatives	Net liability exposure on the currency	Gross exposure	Exposure hedged using derivatives	Net asset exposure on the currency	
Trade Receivables		-	-	137.42	-	137.42	(378.43)
Buyer's credit	515.85	-	515.85			-	-

As on April 1, 2018 (all amounts are in equivalent Rs. in lakhs)

Currency	Liabilities			Assets			Net overall exposure on the currency - net assets / (net liabilities)
	Gross exposure	Exposure hedged using derivatives	Net liability exposure on the currency	Gross exposure	Exposure hedged using derivatives	Net asset exposure on the currency	
Trade Receivables		-	-	179.17	-	179.17	(703.90)
Buyer's credit	883.07	-	883.07			-	-

Foreign currency sensitivity analysis

Movement in the functional currencies of the various operations of the Company against major foreign currencies may impact the Company's revenues from its operations. Any weakening of the functional currency may impact the Company's cost of imports and cost of borrowings and consequently may increase the cost of financing the Company's capital expenditures. The foreign exchange rate sensitivity is calculated for each currency by aggregation of the net foreign exchange rate exposure of a currency and a simultaneous parallel foreign exchange rates shift in the foreign exchange rates of each currency by 2%, which represents management's assessment of the reasonably possible change in foreign exchange rates. The sensitivity analysis includes only outstanding foreign currency denominated monetary items and adjusts their translation at the period end for a 2% change in foreign currency rates. The estimated sensitivity impact will be around +/- Rs. 3.39 lakhs (Previous year Rs. 7.57 lakhs), which is considered to be immaterial to the size of operations of the Company.

In management's opinion, the sensitivity analysis is unrepresentative of the inherent foreign exchange risk because the exposure at the end of the reporting period does not reflect the exposure during the year.

Interest rate sensitivity analysis

The sensitivity analyses below have been determined based on the exposure to interest rates for both derivatives and non-derivative instruments at the end of the reporting period. For floating rate liabilities, the analysis is prepared assuming the amount of the liability outstanding at the end of the reporting period was outstanding for the whole year. A 25 basis point increase or decrease is used when reporting interest rate risk internally to key management personnel and represents management's assessment of the reasonably possible change in interest rates.

The 25 basis point interest rate changes will impact the profitability by Rs. 7.84 Lakhs for the year (Previous Rs. 7.71 Lakhs)

Credit risk management

Credit risk arises when a customer or counterparty does not meet its obligations under a customer contract or financial instrument, leading to a financial loss. The Company is exposed to credit risk from its operating activities primarily trade receivables and from its financing/ investing activities, including deposits with banks and foreign exchange transactions. The Company has no significant concentration of credit risk with any counterparty.

Exposure to credit risk

The carrying amount of financial assets represents the maximum credit exposure. The maximum exposure is the total of the carrying amount of balances with banks, short term deposits with banks, trade receivables, margin money and other financial assets excluding equity investments.

(a) Trade Receivables

Trade receivables are consisting of a large number of customers. The Company has credit evaluation policy for each customer and, based on the evaluation, credit limit of each customer is defined. Wherever the Company assesses the credit risk as high, the exposure is backed by either bank, guarantee/letter of credit or security deposits.

The Company does not have higher concentration of credit risks to a single customer. As per simplified approach, the Company makes provision of expected credit losses on trade receivables using a provision matrix to mitigate the risk of default in payments and makes appropriate provision at each reporting date wherever outstanding is for longer period and involves higher risk.

(b) Investments, Cash and Cash Equivalents and Bank deposits

Credit Risk on cash and cash equivalents, deposits with the banks/financial institutions is generally low as the said deposits have been made with the banks/financial institutions, who have been assigned high credit rating by international and domestic rating agencies.

Credit Risk on Derivative Instruments is generally low as the Company enters into the Derivative Contracts with the reputed Banks.

Investments of surplus funds are made only with approved Financial Institutions/Counterparty. Investments primarily include investment in units of quoted Mutual Funds, quoted Bonds, Non-Convertible Debentures issued by Government/Semi-Government Agencies/PSU Bonds/High Investment grade Corporates etc. These Mutual Funds and Counterparties have low credit risk. The Company has standard operating procedures and investment policy for deployment of surplus liquidity, which allows investment in debt securities and mutual fund schemes of debt and arbitrage categories and restricts the exposure in equity markets.

Offsetting related disclosures

Offsetting of cash and cash equivalents to borrowings as per the consortium agreement is available only to the bank in the event of a default. Company does not have the right to offset in case of the counter party's bankruptcy, therefore, these disclosures are not required.

Liquidity risk management

Liquidity risk refers to the risk that the Company cannot meet its financial obligations. The objective of liquidity risk management is to maintain sufficient liquidity and ensure that funds are available for use as per requirements. The Company invests its surplus funds in bank fixed deposit, which carry minimal mark to market risks. The Company also constantly monitors funding options available in the debt and capital markets with a view to maintaining financial flexibility.

Liquidity tables

The following tables detail the Company's remaining contractual maturity for its non-derivative financial liabilities with agreed repayment periods. The tables have been drawn up based on the undiscounted cash flows of financial liabilities based on the earliest date on which the Company can be required to pay.

March 31, 2020	Due in 1st year	Due in 2nd to 5th year	Due after 5th year	Carrying amount
Borrowings	-	-	-	-
Trade payables	10,18,44,231.00	-	-	10,18,44,231.00
	10,18,44,231.00	**-**	**-**	**10,18,44,231.00**

March 31, 2019	Due in 1st year	Due in 2nd to 5th year	Due after 5th year	Carrying amount
Borrowings	3,37,598.00	-	-	3,37,598.00
Trade payables	2,35,79,285.00	-	-	2,35,79,285.00
	2,39,16,883.00	**-**	**-**	**2,39,16,883.00**

April 1, 2018	Due in 1st year	Due in 2nd to 5th year	Due after 5th year	Carrying amount
Trade payables	1,29,231.00	-	-	1,29,231.00
Other financial liabilities	3,98,33,159.00	-	-	3,98,33,159.00
	3,99,62,390.00	**-**	**-**	**3,99,62,390.00**

	March 31, 2020	**March 31, 2019**	**March 31, 2018**
Fair value of financial assets and financial liabilities that are not measured at fair value (but fair value disclosures are	Nil	Nil	Nil

(All amounts are in lakhs of Indian Rupees, unless otherwise stated)

43 Related party disclosure

a) List of parties having significant influence

Key management personnel (KMP) and their Relatives

Mr. V. Padmanabham	Managing Director
Mrs. V. Krishna Kumari	Director

Enterprises in which Key Management Personnel and their Relatives have significant influence

S.no	Transactions/ Balances	Enterprises in which Key Management Personnel and their Relatives have significant influence		Key Management Personnel and their Relatives	
		March 31, 2020	March 31, 2019	March 31, 2020	March 31, 2019
1	Directors Remuneration	-	-	13,80,000.00	13,80,000.00
2	Directors Sitting Fees	-	-	1,36,000.00	93,000.00

Balances with related parties are as follows

S.no	Transactions/ Balances	Enterprises in which Key Management Personnel and their Relatives have significant influence		Key Management Personnel and their Relatives	
		March 31, 2020	March 31, 2019	March 31, 2020	March 31, 2019
1	-	-	-	-	-
2	-	-	-	-	-

44 First-time adoption of Ind AS

Transition to Ind AS

These are the Company's first financial statements prepared in accordance with Ind AS.

The accounting policies set out in Note 3 have been applied in preparing the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2020, the comparative information presented in these financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2018 and in the preparation of an opening Ind AS balance sheet at April 1, 2018 (The company's date of transition).

In preparing its opening Ind AS balance sheet, the company has adjusted the amounts reported previously in financial statements prepared in accordance with the accounting standards notified under Companies (Accounting Standards) Rules, 2006 (as amended) and other relevant provisions of the Act (previous GAAP or Indian GAAP).

An explanation of how the transition from previous GAAP to Ind AS has affected The company's financial position, financial performance and cash flows is set out in the following notes.

A. Exemptions and exceptions availed

Set out below are the applicable Ind AS 101 optional exemptions and mandatory exceptions applied in the transition from previous GAAP to Ind AS.

A.1 Ind AS optional exemptions

A.1.1 Deemed cost for Property, Plant and Equipment (PPE)

Ind AS 101 permits a first-time adopter to elect to fair value a class of property, plant and equipment or to continue with the carrying value for all of its PPE as recognised in the financial statements as at the date of transition to Ind AS, measured as per the previous GAAP and use that as its deemed cost as at the date of transition.

The company has elected to fair value its land as on the date of transition and apply Ind AS 16 retrospectively on other classes of property, plant and equipment.

A.1.2. Deemed cost for Investment Property

Ind AS 101 permits a first-time adopter to elect to continue with the carrying value as per the previous GAAP as deemed cost on the date of transition.

The company has elected to continue the carrying value of investment property on the date of transition as per previous GAAP as deemed cost (i.e. April 1, 2018).

A.1.3. Designation of previously recognised financial instruments

Ind AS 101 allows an entity to designate investments in equity instruments at FVOCI or FVTPL on the basis of the facts and circumstances at the date of transition to Ind AS. The company has elected to apply this exemption for its investment in equity investments.

A.1.4. Leases

Ind AS 116 requires customers and suppliers to determine whether a contract is or contains a lease at the inception of the contract. On identification of a lease, the lessee is required to recognise a right of use asset and a corresponding lease liability in the balance sheet alongside depreciation and interest cost in the statement of profit and loss.

However, the standard provides the lessee with the option to recognise a low value asset or a short term lease (12 months of lesser) as an expense in the statement of profit and loss on a straight line basis or any other systematic approach. The Company applied the practical expedient provided in Ind AS 116.

A.1.5. Fair valuation of financial instruments

Ind AS 101 allows an entity to fair value the financial instruments for the first time on the date of transition to Ind AS instead of the date of acquisition. The company has elected to apply this exemption for all its financial instruments existing on April 1, 2018 (the date of transition).

A.2 Ind AS mandatory exceptions

A.2.1 Estimates

An entity's estimates in accordance with Ind ASs at the date of transition to Ind AS shall be consistent with estimates made for the same date in accordance with previous GAAP (after adjustments to reflect any difference in accounting policies), unless there is objective evidence that those estimates were in error.

Ind AS estimates as at April 1, 2018 are consistent with the estimates as at the same date made in conformity with previous GAAP. The company made estimates for impairment of financial assets based on expected credit loss model in accordance with Ind AS at the date of transition as these were not required under previous GAAP.

B. Notes to first-time adoption

B.1 Fair valuation impact of PPE as deemed cost

Ind AS 101 permits a first-time adopter to elect to fair value a class of property, plant and equipment as at the date of transition to Ind AS as its deemed cost as per Ind AS at the date of transition. The company has elected to fair value its land as on the date of transition and apply Ind AS 16 retrospectively on other classes of property, plant and equipment. The consequential impact has been considered in the retained earnings.

B.2 Forward contract

As per Ind AS 109, forward contracts are to be fair valued at the reporting period and the fair value changes have to be segnised in the Statement of profit and loss. Accordingly, the Company fair valued the forward contracts outstanding as at the reporting period and the marked to market impact has been recognised,

B.3 Fair valuation of financial assets and liabilities

Under Ind AS, financial assets and liabilities are to be valued at amortised cost or fair valued through profit and loss (FVTPL) or fair valued through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI) based on the Company's business objectives and the cash flow characteristics of the underlying financial assets and liabilities.

Accordingly, the Company has remeasured the financial assets and liabilities (including investments) as on the date of transition and the comparative periods. The consequential impact has been given in the opening retained earnings and the comparative period.

B.4 Allowance for expected credit loss

Under Ind AS 109, alloance for expected credit loss has be accounted for on al financial assets. The Company has determined the allowance required for expected credit loss as per past trends and forcast for the future. The same has been recognised in the Ind AS financial statements in the respective periods.

B.4 Deferred tax

Under Ind AS, the deferred tax asset and liabilities are required to be accounted based on balance sheet approach and also to be recognised on all adjustments considered in the opening Ind AS balance sheet. The Company has remeasured its deferred tax assets and liabilities as aforesaid and accounted in the Ind AS financial statements in the respective periods.

B.5 Remeasurement of post-employment benefit obligations

Under Ind AS, remeasurements i.e. actuarial gains and losses and the return on plan assets, excluding amounts included in the net interest expense on the net defined benefit liability are recognised in other comprehensive income instead of profit or loss. Under the previous GAAP, these remeasurements were forming part of the profit or loss for the year. Adjustments have been made for such re-classifications. Ind AS also requires to remeasure the estimates of provision for employee benefits in accordance with Ind AS 19 "Employee Benefits. The Company remeasured its provision for employee benefits and the consequential impact has been recognised in the Ind AS financial statements in the respective periods.

B.6 Investment Property

Under the previous GAAP, investment properties were presented as part of property, plant and equipment. Under Ind AS, investment properties are required to be separately presented on the face of the balance sheet. This, however, does not have any impact on the total equity or profit under Ind AS.

45 Key reconciliation required as per Ind AS 101 on transition to Ind AS

(a) Reconciliation of equity

	As at March 31, 2019	As at April 1, 2018
Total equity / shareholders' funds as per Indian GAAP	**11,27,07,337**	**10,17,51,902**
Ind AS Adjustments		
Gain /(Loss) on Fair valuation of investments	-4,65,545	-4,65,545
MTM gain/ (loss) on forward contracts	-	-
Gain /(Loss) on Fair valuation of investments	-	-
Remeasurement of financial assets	-24,76,452	-24,76,452
Allowance for expected credit loss	-8,50,303	-8,50,303
Remeasurement of employee benefits	-	-
Deferred Tax impacts	8,65,914	8,65,914
Total equity/ shareholders' funds as per Ind AS	**10,97,80,951**	**9,88,25,516**

(b) Reconciliation of Profits

	For the year ended March 31, 2018
Total comprehensive income as per Indian GAAP	**1,09,55,434**
Ind AS Adjustments	
MTM gain/ (loss) on forward contracts	-
Gain /(Loss) on Fair valuation of investments	-
Remeasurement of financial assets	-
Remeasurement of employee benefit:	-
Deferred Tax impacts	-
Total comprehensive income as per Ind AS	**1,09,55,434**

46 This being the first year of adoption on Ind AS, the figures for the previous comparatuve periods have been re-grouped/ reclassified to conform to current year's classificattion and in accordance with the presentation and disclosure requirements of Ind AS

As per our report of even date attached
For Sriramamurthy & Co
Chartered Accountants
(FRN No.003032S)

Sd/-CA. D Teja Sagar
Partner
M.No.227878
Place : Visakhapatnam
Date : 23/09/2020

For and on behalf of the board

Sd /-.V PADMANABHAM
(MANAGING DIRECTOR)
DIN:01246827

Sd /- P .SUDHINDRAN
(DIRECTOR)
DIN:08536025

Sd/- V. SASIKANTH
Company Secretary
(M.No.A41128)

Sd/- G SUBRAMANIAM
Chief Financial Officer