54TH ANNUAL REPORT

2021-22

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

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: http://www.ssflimited.com/

Factory

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

Cold Storage facility

Chinnamushidivada, Sujatha Nagar,
Pendurthi, Visakhapatnam – 530 051,
Andhra Pradesh. India

Chief Financial Officer

Mr. G. Subramaniam

Company Secretary

Mr. V. Sasikanth

Bankers

IndusInd Bank Limited
Dwaraka Nagar Branch,
Visakhapatnam - 530016

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

Internal Auditors

M/s Vasireddi & Co., Visakhapatnam

Statutory Auditors

M/s Sriramamurthy & Co, Visakhapatnam

Secretarial Auditors

M/s A. K. Jain & Associates, Chennai

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE 54TH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF SSF LIMITED WILL BE HELD ON FRIDAY, THE 23RD DAY OF SEPTEMBER, 2022 AT 11.30 AM 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, 2022 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.

SPECIAL BUSINESS:

3. **To consider and if thought fit, to pass the following Resolution with or without modification(s) as a SPECIAL RESOLUTION:**

"**RESOLVED THAT** pursuant to the provisions of Section 196, 197, 203 and Schedule V, read with Companies (Appointment and Remuneration of Managerial Personnel) Rules 2014, and other applicable provisions, if any, of the Companies Act, 2013, Mr. V Padmanabham (DIN: 01246827) be and is hereby re-appointed as Managing Director of the Company for a period of five years with effect from 20th July, 2022 on the following terms and conditions:

Remuneration:

1) Rs.1,75,000/- (Rupees One Lakh Seventy Five Thousand Only) per month.

Perquisites & Allowances:

1) Reimbursement of medical insurance premium subject to a ceiling of one-month Salary per one year average insurance premium;
2) Free use of Company maintained car and driver for official purpose;
3) All other terms or privileges or facilities shall be in accordance with the rules of the Company

Overall Remuneration:

The aggregate of salary and perquisites in any financial year shall not exceed the limits specified from time to time under Section 197 and other applicable provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 read with Schedule V to the Act.

Minimum Remuneration:

In case of loss or inadequacy of profits in any financial year during the currency of tenure of his service the payment of salary and perquisites and other allowances shall be governed by the limits prescribed under Section II of Part II of Schedule V of the Companies Act, 2013.

"**RESOLVED FURTHER THAT** Mr. V Padmanabham Managing Director, shall not be liable to retire by rotation during his tenure as a Managing Director of the Company".

"RESOLVED FURTHER THAT any one of the Director of the Company be and is hereby authorized to do all such acts, deeds, matters or things as may be deemed necessary, appropriate, expedient or desirable to give effect to above resolution or otherwise considered by it in the best interest of the Company."

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

V. Padmanabham
Managing Director
(DIN: 01246827)

Date: 10.08.2022
Place: Visakhapatnam

EXPLANATORY STATEMENT PURSUANT TO THE PROVISIONS OF SECTION 102 OF THE COMPANIES ACT, 2013:

REGARDING ITEM NO. 3:

Mr. V Padmanabham has been serving as Director of the company since 2001. He has served the company for over three decades holding various positions including Whole time Director & Managing Director. He was appointed as Managing Director of the company in the 44th Annual general Meeting held on 22.09.2012 for the period of Five years with effect from 25.07.2012 and subsequently on 25.07.2017 for an another period of 5 Years and therefore the Board of Directors as its meeting held on 20.07.2022, based on the recommendation of Nomination & Remuneration committee and subject to approval of Members, re-appointed Mr. V. Padmanabham as Managing Director of the company for a period of five years with effect from 20.07.2022. According to section 203 of the Companies Act, 2013, Mr. V. Padmanabham, being a Managing Director is also a key Managerial Personnel of the company.

Mr. V Padmanabham, a commerce graduate is a veteran with almost four decades of experience in the Modern Indian Seafood Processing and Exporting Industry. He served as a National President of the Sea Food Exporters Association of India for a period of 4 Years between 2015 and 2019. The Ministry of Commerce & Industry, Govt of India appointed him as the Ex officio member of Board of Trade. As a member of National Management committee of the Industry association his contributions are immense. He had been instrumental in resolving many of the National and International issues of the Seafood Industry through his active participation in various meetings with the concerned ministers of the Central Government and other agencies.

During his tenure the company had increased the revenue, exports and the operating profit with high Double digit CAGRs. The company has also reduced the huge carry forward losses of the company. During his previous tenures as Managing Director he was instrumental in upgrading the infrastructure of the company to suit the new global food safety standards, meeting the requirements of EU, BRC and widened the geographical foot print of exports of the company, despite recession being experienced in the major economies.

Keeping in view of his experience in the seafood Industry and his contribution to the growth of the company, the Board of Directors of the company recommended the re-appointment of Mr. V Padmanabham as Managing Director of the Company.

Mr. V. Padmanabham, had attained 70 years of age at the end of his immediately preceding tenure, for which the Company has passed a Special Resolution in the 49th Annual General Meeting held on 27.09.2017. As per Schedule V of the Companies Act, 2013, a person who has attained 70 years of age can be appointed as Managing Director only by way of special resolution passed in the general meeting of the Company. Therefore the approval of Members' of the Company is being sought by way of Special Resolution for re-appointment of Mr. V Padmanabham as Managing Director on the terms and conditions as mentioned in Item No. 03 of the Notice.

None of the Directors, Key Managerial Personnel of the company and their relatives is concerned or interested in the resolution except Mr. V Padmanabham, being the appointee and Mrs. V Krishna Kumari, being the relative of the appointee.

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

V. Padmanabham
Managing Director
(DIN: 01246827)

Date: 10.08.2022
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, Circular No. 20/2020 dated May 05, 2020, General Circular No. 02/2021 dated 13.01.2021, General Circulars No.2 and No. 3 dated 05.05.2022, SEBI Circular dtd. 12.05.2020 and SEBI Circular SEBI/HO/CFD/CMD2/CIR/P/2021/11) dtd. 15.01.2021, SEBI/HO/CFD/CMD2/CIR/P/2022/62 dtd. 13.05.2022. 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, May 05, 2020, General Circular No. 02/2021 dated 13.01.2021 and General Circular No.2 and No. 3 dated 05.05.2022 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

Circulars, 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 Circulars, Notice of the AGM along with the Annual Report for FY 2021-22 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., 26.08.2022 and whose email addresses are registered with the Company/ Depositories. Members may note that the Notice and Annual Report for FY 2021-22 can be accessed from the 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 Circulars No. 14/2020 dated April 8, 2020 and MCA Circular No. 17/2020 dated April 13, 2020, MCA Circular No. 20/2020 dated May 05, 2020 General Circular No. 02/2021 dated 13.01.2021, General Circulars No. 2 and No. 3 dated 05.05.2022, SEBI Circulars dtd. 12.05.2020, (SEBI/HO/CFD/CMD2/CIR/P/2021/11) dtd. 15.01.2021 and SEBI/HO/CFD/CMD2/CIR/P/2022/62 dtd. 13.05.2022.

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 of Directors seeking appointment / reappointment at the 54th Annual General Meeting in pursuance of provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 & Regulation 36 (3) of SEBI (Listing Obligations & Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015:

Particulars	**Mrs. V Krishna Kumari**	**Mr. V Padmanabham**
Date of Birth	10.05.1954	26/02/1952
Qualification	S.S.L.C	B.Com.
Nature of Expertise	Wide Business Experience	Wide Business Experience of over 30 years in sea food industry.
Date of First Appointment	06.03.2012	31/07/2001
Name of the other Public Limited Companies in which he holds Directorship	Nil	Sea Food Exporters Association of India
Disclosure of relationships between directors (in case of appointment of a director)	Spouse of Mr. V Padmanabham, Managing Director	Spouse of Mrs. V Krishna Kumari, Director
Percentage of Shareholding in the Company as on 31.03.2022	9.59%	15.13%

12. The Board of Directors have appointed M/s 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. The Securities Exchange Board of India (SEBI) has, vide the circular dated November 3, 2021, mandated the Furnishing of PAN, email address, mobile number, bank account details and nomination by holders of physical securities. Any service request shall be entertained only upon registration of the PAN, Bank details and the nomination. Ensure that your PAN is linked to Aadhaar. We request you to furnish the documents/details to our RTA, M/s BTS Consultancy Services Pvt Ltd. immediately as per the relevant forms i.e., ISR-1(for updating Address, Pan, Mobile, E-mail) SH-13 (Nomination). The aforesaid forms can be downloaded from the website of RTA i.e., http://btsindia.co.in/. Folios wherein any one of the said document / details are not available on or after April 01, 2023, shall be frozen and you will not be eligible to lodge grievance or avail

service request from the RTA and shall not be eligible for receipt of dividend in physical mode. b. After December 31, 2025, the frozen folios shall be referred by RTA/Company to the administering authority under the Benami Transactions (Prohibitions) Act, 1988 and or Prevention of Money Laundering Act, 2002.

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 OF SHAREHOLDERS FOR E-VOTING AND JOINING VIRTUAL MEETINGS ARE AS UNDER:

(i) The voting period begins on < **Tuesday, 20th September, 2022 (9:00 AM)**> and ends on < **Thursday, 22nd September, 2022 (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 < **Friday, 16th September, 2022** > 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) Pursuant to SEBI Circular No. **SEBI/HO/CFD/CMD/CIR/P/2020/242 dated 09.12.2020,** under Regulation 44 of Securities and Exchange Board of India (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015, listed entities are required to provide remote e-voting facility to its shareholders, in respect of all shareholders' resolutions. However, it has been observed that the participation by the public non-institutional shareholders/retail shareholders is at a negligible level.

Currently, there are multiple e-voting service providers (ESPs) providing e-voting facility to listed entities in India. This necessitates registration on various ESPs and maintenance of multiple user IDs and passwords by the shareholders.

In order to increase the efficiency of the voting process, pursuant to a public consultation, it has been decided to enable e-voting to **all the demat account holders**, **by way of a single login credential, through their demat accounts/ websites of Depositories/ Depository Participants**. Demat account holders would be able to cast their vote without having to register again with the ESPs, thereby, not only facilitating seamless authentication but also enhancing ease and convenience of participating in e-voting process.

(iv) In terms of SEBI circular no. **SEBI/HO/CFD/CMD/CIR/P/2020/242** dated December 9, 2020 on e-Voting facility provided by Listed Companies, Individual shareholders holding securities in demat mode are allowed to vote through their demat account maintained with Depositories and Depository Participants. Shareholders are advised to update their mobile number and email Id in their demat accounts in order to access e-Voting facility.

Pursuant to above said SEBI Circular**,** Login method for e-Voting and joining virtual meetings **for Individual shareholders holding securities in Demat mode CDSL/NSDL** is given below:

Type of shareholders	**Login Method**
Individual Shareholders holding securities in Demat mode with **CDSL**	1) Users who have opted for CDSL Easi / Easiest facility, can login through their existing user id and password. Option will be made available to reach e-Voting page without any further authentication. The URL for users to login to Easi / Easiest are https://web.cdslindia.com/myeasi/home/login or visit www.cdslindia.com and click on Login icon and select New System Myeasi. 2) After successful login the Easi / Easiest user will be able to see the e-Voting option for eligible companies where the evoting is in progress as per the information provided by company. On clicking the evoting option, the user will be able to see e-Voting page of the e-Voting service provider for casting your vote during the remote e-Voting period or joining virtual meeting & voting during the meeting. Additionally, there is also links provided to access the system of all e-Voting Service Providers i.e. CDSL/NSDL/KARVY/LINKINTIME, so that the user can visit the e-Voting service providers' website directly. 3) If the user is not registered for Easi/Easiest, option to register is available at https://web.cdslindia.com/myeasi/Registration/EasiRegistration 4) Alternatively, the user can directly access e-Voting page by providing Demat Account Number and PAN No. from a e-Voting link available on www.cdslindia.com home page or click on https://evoting.cdslindia.com/Evoting/EvotingLogin The system will authenticate the user by sending OTP on registered Mobile & Email as recorded in the Demat Account. After successful authentication, user will be able to see the e-Voting

	option where the evoting is in progress and also able to directly access the system of all e-Voting Service Providers.
Individual Shareholders holding securities in demat mode with **NSDL**	1) If you are already registered for NSDL IDeAS facility, please visit the e-Services website of NSDL. Open web browser by typing the following URL: https://eservices.nsdl.com either on a Personal Computer or on a mobile. Once the home page of e-Services is launched, click on the “Beneficial Owner” icon under “Login” which is available under ‘IDeAS’ section. A new screen will open. You will have to enter your User ID and Password. After successful authentication, you will be able to see e-Voting services. Click on “Access to e-Voting” under e-Voting services and you will be able to see e-Voting page. Click on company name or e-Voting service provider name and you will be re-directed to e-Voting service provider website for casting your vote during the remote e-Voting period or joining virtual meeting & voting during the meeting. 2) If the user is not registered for IDeAS e-Services, option to register is available at https://eservices.nsdl.com. Select “Register Online for IDeAS “Portal or click at https://eservices.nsdl.com/SecureWeb/IdeasDirectReg.jsp 3) Visit the e-Voting website of NSDL. Open web browser by typing the following URL: https://www.evoting.nsdl.com/ either on a Personal Computer or on a mobile. Once the home page of e-Voting system is launched, click on the icon “Login” which is available under ‘Shareholder/Member’ section. A new screen will open. You will have to enter your User ID (i.e. your sixteen digit demat account number hold with NSDL), Password/OTP and a Verification Code as shown on the screen. After successful authentication, you will be redirected to NSDL Depository site wherein you can see e-Voting page. Click on company name or e-Voting service provider name and you will be redirected to e-Voting service provider website for casting your vote during the remote e-Voting period or joining virtual meeting & voting during the meeting
Individual Shareholders (holding securities in demat mode) login through their **Depository**	You can also login using the login credentials of your demat account through your Depository Participant registered with NSDL/CDSL for e-Voting facility. After Successful login, you will be able to see e-Voting option. Once you click on e-Voting option, you will be redirected to NSDL/CDSL Depository site after successful authentication, wherein you can see e-Voting feature. Click on company name or e-Voting service provider name and you will be redirected to e-Voting service provider

Participants	website for casting your vote during the remote e-Voting period or joining virtual meeting & voting during the meeting.

Important note: Members who are unable to retrieve User ID/ Password are advised to use Forget User ID and Forget Password option available at above mentioned website.

Helpdesk for Individual Shareholders holding securities in demat mode for any technical issues related to login through Depository i.e. CDSL and NSDL

Login type	**Helpdesk details**
Individual Shareholders holding securities in Demat mode with **CDSL**	Members facing any technical issue in login can contact CDSL helpdesk by sending a request at helpdesk.evoting@cdslindia.com or contact at toll free no. **1800 22 55 33**
Individual Shareholders holding securities in Demat mode with **NSDL**	Members facing any technical issue in login can contact NSDL helpdesk by sending a request at evoting@nsdl.co.in or call at toll free no.: 1800 1020 990 and 1800 22 44 30.

(v) Login method for e-Voting and joining virtual meetings for **Physical shareholders and shareholders other than individual holding in Demat form.**

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

2) Click on "Shareholders" module.

3) 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.

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

5) 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.

6) If you are a first-time user follow the steps given below:

	For Physical shareholders and other than individual shareholders holding shares in Demat.
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 Company/RTA or contact Company/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.

(vi) After entering these details appropriately, click on "SUBMIT" tab.

(vii) 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.

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

(ix) Click on the EVSN for the relevant <**SSF Limited**> on which you choose to vote.

(x) 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.

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

(xii) 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.

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

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

(xv) 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.

(xvi) **Additional Facility for Non – Individual Shareholders and Custodians – For Remote Voting only.**

- 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.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR SHAREHOLDERS ATTENDING THE AGM/EGM THROUGH VC/OAVM & E-VOTING DURING MEETING ARE AS UNDER:

1. The procedure for attending meeting & e-Voting on the day of the AGM/ EGM is same as the instructions mentioned above for e-voting.

2. The link for VC/OAVM to attend meeting will be available where the EVSN of Company will be displayed after successful login as per the instructions mentioned above for e-voting.

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

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

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

6. 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.

7. 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 (**ssflimited@yahoo.co.in**). 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.

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

9. Only those shareholders, who are present in the AGM/EGM 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 EGM/AGM.

10. If any Votes are cast by the shareholders through the e-voting available during the EGM/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.

PROCESS FOR THOSE SHAREHOLDERS WHOSE EMAIL/MOBILE NO. ARE NOT REGISTERED WITH THE COMPANY/DEPOSITORIES.

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 btschennai@gmail.com/ssflimited@yahoo.co.in)

2. For Demat shareholders - Please update your email id & mobile no. with your respective **Depository Participant (DP)**

3**. For Individual Demat shareholders – Please update your email id & mobile no. with your respective Depository Participant (DP) which is mandatory while e-Voting & joining virtual meetings through Depository**.

If you have any queries or issues regarding attending AGM & e-Voting from the CDSL e-Voting System, you can write an email to helpdesk.evoting@cdslindia.com or contact at toll free no. 1800 22 55 33.

All grievances connected with the facility for voting by electronic means may be addressed to Mr. Rakesh Dalvi, Sr. 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 toll free no. 1800 22 55 33.

DIRECTORS' REPORT

TO THE MEMBERS,

Your Directors are pleased to present the 54th Annual Report of the Company and the Audited Financial statement for the year ended 31st March, 2022.

1. FINANCIAL RESULTS:

The summarized financial results for the year ended 31st March, 2022 are as under:

INR in Lakhs

Particulars	2021-22	2020-21
Revenue from Operations	6,437.95	13,110.22
Other Income	35.08	17.49
Total Revenue	**6,473.03**	**13,127.71**
Total Expenditure	6,173.27	12,635.35
Profit Before Interest, Tax, Depreciation & Amortization and Exceptional items	**299.76**	**492.36**
Finance Cost	40.30	53.81
Depreciation & Amortization expenses	70.21	41.56
Exceptional items	--	--
Profit Before Tax(PBT)	**189.25**	**396.99**
Taxes	48.55	105.78
Profit After Tax(PAT)	**140.70**	**291.21**
Other Comprehensive Income	2.42	1.79
Total comprehensive income/(loss) for the year	**143.12**	**293.00**

During the year under review, Profit before Interest, depreciation and tax is 299.76 Lakhs as compared to a profit of 492.36 Lakh during the previous year. The profit for the year after tax is 140.70 Lakhs as against 291.21 Lakhs during the previous Financial Year.

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 2021-22. 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 :

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, 2022 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, 2022 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 31.03.2022.

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 extract of Annual Return shall also be made available at the website of the Company at http://www.ssflimited.com/

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:

Due to the mandatory closure of Madras Stock Exchange (MSE), the scrip of the Company was moved to the "Dissemination Board" of NSE and your Company was given the option to get its shares listed on any one nationwide recognized stock exchange in India. Subsequently, your Company was admitted for trading on the Metropolitan Stock Exchange of India w.e.f. December 09, 2019 and the company is currently listed with the Metropolitan Stock Exchange of India Limited (MSE).

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, there is no change in the constitution of the Board and the composition of the Board at the end of the Financial Year is given 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:

Mr. P. Sudhindran and Mr. N. Rama Suresh who were originally appointed as Independent Directors of the Company for a period of Two Years with effect from 21.09.2019 up to 20.09.2021 were appointed for another term for a period of 5

Years during the Annual General Meeting held last year and they are continuing as Independent Directors.

D. KEY MANAGERIAL PERSONNEL:

Mr. G. Subramaniam and Mr. V. Sasikanth have been continuing as Chief Financial Officer (CFO) and Company Secretary (CS) of the Company respectively.

18. BOARD MEETINGS:

The Board, during the Financial Year 2021-22, met 6 (Six) times on 15.05.2021, 14.07.2021, 13.08.2021, 26.08.2021, 13.11.2021, and 11.02.2022. 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	6	Yes	1	Nil
2	Mr. M.A. Azeez Khaleeli	6	Yes	Nil	Nil
3	Mrs. V. Krishna Kumari	4	Yes	Nil	Nil
4	Mr. P. Sudhindran	6	Yes	Nil	Nil
5	Mr. N. Rama Suresh	6	Yes	Nil	Nil

REMUNERATION AND SITTING FEE TO DIRECTORS:

Mr. V. Padmanabham, Managing Director of the Company was Re-appointed as Managing Director for a period of 5 Years w.e.f 20.07.2022 at the Board Meeting held on the said date at a remuneration of INR 1,75,000/- (Indian Rupees One Lakh and Seventy Five Thousand Only) per month along with other benefits subject to the approval of the Shareholders by way of special resolution at the ensuing Annual General Meeting.

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 Board and Committee meetings.

19. COMMITTEES OF THE BOARD:

a) Audit Committee:

The Audit Committee comprises of two (2) Independent Directors and one (1) Managing Director as on 31.03.2022. 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 2022, **Five (4)** Audit Committee Meetings were held on **14.07.2021, 13.08.2021, 13.11.2021 and 11.02.2021**.

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. P. Sudhindran	Chairman	4	4
2	Mr. V. Padhmanabham	Member	4	4
3	Mr. N. Rama Suresh	Member	4	4

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 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

During the year under review, the Committee met **One (1)** time on 26.08.2021. The necessary quorum was present at the meeting.

The Composition of the Committee as on 31.03.2022 and the details of meetings attended by the Committee Members during the year under review are as follows:

	Name	Category	Nature of Directorship	No. of Meetings	
				Held	Attended
1	Mr. P. Sudhindran	Chairman	Non-Executive Independent	1	1
2	Mr. N. Rama Suresh	Member	Non-Executive Independent	1	1
3	Mrs. V. Krishna Kumari	Member	Non-Executive Non-Independent	1	-

c) Stakeholders Relationship Committee

The Stakeholders Relationship Committee comprises of the following Directors as on 31.03.2022:

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

During the year, the Committee met One (1) time on: 11.02.2022

	Name of the Person	Category	No. of Meetings	
			Held	Attended
1	Mr. N. Rama Suresh	Chairman	1	1
2	Mr. V. Padmanabham	Member	1	1
3	Mrs. Krishna Kumari	Member	1	-

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-1** 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- 2** 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 3**.

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 56th 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 2021-22 has been carried out by M/s A K Jain & Associates, Practicing Company Secretaries, Chennai.

(c) INTERNAL AUDITORS:

M/s Vasireddi & Co., Chartered Accountants (FRN: 004551S), Visakhapatnam, have carried out Internal Audit for the Financial Year 2021-22.

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.

M/s. A.K. Jain & Associates, Secretarial Auditors have mentioned in their report that the Company has belatedly filed the Financial Statement for the Quarter & Year ended 31.03.2021 as per Regulation 33 of the SEBI (LODR) Regulations, 2015.

The company has paid the amount of fine levied by the Stock Exchange and the Board also took note of the Subject matter of Non-Compliance identified and indicated by the Stock Exchange with respect to the said non-compliance and discussed about the challenges posed by the pandemic in general and submitted their comments to the Stock Exchange. The request for waiver was also submitted by the Company.

The Secretarial Audit Report is enclosed as Annexure – 4 to this report.

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

V. Padmanabham	**P Sudhindran**
Managing Director	**Director**
(DIN 01246827)	**(DIN 08536025)**
(Visakhapatnam)	**(Chennai)**
(Date: 10.08.2022)	**(Date: 10.08.2022)**

ANNEXURE – 1

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

SEA FOOD INDUSTRY- OVERVIEW

GLOBAL OVERVIEW

Strong demand in the United States of America and European Union kept international shrimp trade firm at stable prices during the first nine months of the year 2021. However, US consumers are becoming increasingly sensitive to rising inflation, and this may affect consumption of luxury seafood.

Supply

Raw material supplies in Asia were unpredictable during July–September of 2021. In India, production was adequate for export processing, although there were reports of disease occurrence in some areas. Supplies remained moderate in Indonesia. In Vietnam farm shrimp production as well as exports have been seriously disrupted by the COVID-19 outbreak and subsequent restrictive measures. Production in Thailand was also low. Farmed shrimp production in Ecuador remained stable with increasing exports.

After good catches during June-August, shrimp fishing in Argentina started to slow down from September due to severe logistical challenges in the supply chain (a shortage of containers for shipments to the European Union). As a result, cold-storage holdings in Europe remained limited. In the United States of America, shrimp landings in the Gulf of Mexico during January-June 2021 were 11 611 tonnes, the lowest level recorded in the last 20 years. Meanwhile, container shortages for exports remains a major challenge worldwide.

International Trade

Since early 2021, international freight costs from Asia to North America for 20-foot and 40-foot containers shot up by 500-700 percent (at USD 13 000 and USD 20 000 respectively) due to persistent shortages of frozen food containers. To meet year-end demand exporters are forced to pay for increased shipping costs, with some even paying USD 25000 per container or even higher to get their space for shipping confirmed.

Nonetheless, international shrimp trade remained steady with increased imports, particularly in the western markets.

Exports

Shrimp exports increased from most countries, but slowed down from Viet Nam and declined in Thailand due to raw material shortage and restrictive measures in both countries to combat the COVID-19 outbreak.

Ecuador, the top exporter, sustained positive sales growth during the first half of 2021. Increased exports to the United States of America and the European Union significantly compensated for export shortfalls to China, its top market. Shrimp exports also increased from India, Indonesia and Argentina.

Imports

Steady retail demand and the reopening of the foodservice sector in the United States of America and European Union have kept the international shrimp market strong during the second and third quarter of 2021. Imports increased in most large and medium markets but China which imported mostly smaller sizes of cultured vannemei shrimps from countries like India

Europe

Since April, demand in European markets remained strong for popular fisheries and aquaculture products including shrimp, while stocks in many markets were limited. Business in the HORECA sector resumed across the European continent while people were extremely eager to eat out again after staying indoors for over a year. The main tourist countries, Italy, Spain and Greece, reported very good demand with reservations in the HORECA sector exceeding those of pre-COVID-19 years. The reopening of restaurants combined with a variety of other foodservice activity has boosted summer demand in particular for high-end fisheries and aquaculture products including shrimp.

In response to this strong demand, shrimp imports during January-June 2021 in the European Union reached a 5-year high at 367 300 tonnes, an increase of 16 percent compared to same period of last year. Import increased in most of the markets.

Supplies from the non-EU sources had a 78 percent share in total imports at 254 830 tonnes during this period. Among the top sources, Ecuador had a 24 percent market share in total extra-EU imports followed by India (12 percent), Greenland (12 percent), Viet Nam (10 percent) and Argentina (8.7 percent).

United States of America

The world's single largest market for shrimp, the United States of America, remained strong during the first three quarters of 2021. Continuity in the robust retail trade and full reopening of the foodservice sector generated good sales from spring to summer (April to August).

Cumulative imports during January-June 2021 were 30.6 percent higher at 404 360 tonnes worth USD 3.4 billion. Peeled shrimp had the highest share (44 percent; 180 000 tonnes) in total imports followed by shell-on (31.6 percent; 127 700 tonnes), cooked shrimp and other processed preparations (15 percent; 61 345 tonnes) and breaded shrimp (7.17 percent; 29 160 tonnes). Small head-on, cooked peeled tail-on, and ready-to-eat products have been the most demanded items in the retail trade.

Supplies in the market are dominated by Peneaux Vannamei shrimp from Latin America and Asia. Imports of black tiger shrimp are largely supplied by Bangladesh, Indonesia, and Viet Nam and have increased in recent months along with improved business in the restaurant trade.

Imports from the top four exporters namely India, Ecuador, Indonesia, and Viet Nam, increased by two-digits. India increased supply by 28 percent but lost market share compared with 2019 and 2020.

Ecuador had the highest export growth (+86 percent) to the US market and increased market share from 13 percent in 2019 to 22.4 percent.

In general, increases in imports supports the food service sector but the actual concerns are the skyrocketing freight costs, logistical challenges and seasonal low supplies in Asia.

China

For the first time in three years, shrimp imports slowed down in China during January-June of 2021. The average monthly imports during this period declined from 53 000 tonnes in 2020 to 48 000 tonnes this year suggesting slow domestic consumption and high stocks in the market.

Since September, overall demand started to improve in the HORECA sector due to the mid-autumn festival in September and the weeklong National Day celebration or Golden Week Holiday from 1 -7 October (the longest public holiday in China besides the Chinese New Year). Reportedly, trade inquiries for Ecuadorean shrimp have increased from September following reduced local stocks and the demand, particularly in China, is growing again, and supplies have been limited for several reasons.

Japan

Unlike the western markets, summer demand for shrimp in Japan was disappointing this year due to the COVID-19 restrictions. Compared with 2020, imports increased marginally (+4.4 percent; 94 000 tonnes) during January-June 2021 associated with better demand for processed shrimp. The top exporters to the market was Viet Nam, Indonesia, India and Thailand.

Since early October, the catering trade has started to procure supplies in preparation of better business opportunities during the year-end high consumption season.

Others in Asia-Pacific

With improvements in the pandemic situation and easing of restrictions in the restaurant trade, overall demand improved in most of the regional markets. Imports increased in the Republic of Korea, Taiwan Province of China, Hong Kong SAR, Malaysia, and Singapore. Interesting to note is the rise in exports from Ecuador to these markets during the review period.

Imports in Australia were 30 percent higher in January-June 2021 against the same period last year. Viet Nam was the top supplier.

GLOBAL OUTLOOK

High freight costs, transportation disruptions (bottlenecks at seaports, shortages of lorry drivers in some countries of Europe and the United States of America) are likely to cause steady rise in shrimp prices at the wholesale level.

Growth in South Asia, already uneven and fragile, will be slower than previously projected, due to the impacts of the war in Ukraine and persistent economic challenges, says the World Bank in its recent twice-a-year regional update.

GLOBAL PROSPECTS

Global Economy

Global economic activity gained traction, albeit unevenly, in Q1:2021, but lost pace in Q2:2021 as rising infections in several parts of the world and supply shortages took their toll. Supply chain and logistics disruptions combined with international surges in commodity price pressures posed downside risks to the global economic recovery. Although global growth picked up to 6.1 per cent in 2021 from (-) 3.1 per cent in 2020, the IMF revised downwards its global growth projection for 2022 in April 2022 to 3.6 per cent as against 4.4 per cent in January 2022. In late February 2022, renewed bouts of financial market turbulence, synchronised upsurges in global commodity prices and economic and financial sanctions in the wake of the Russia-Ukraine conflict put the global economy at risk of stagflation with threats of supply bottlenecks and deglobulisation becoming acute.

The world economy continues to suffer from a series of destabilizing shocks. After more than two years of pandemic, the Russian Federation's invasion of Ukraine and its global effects on commodity markets, supply chains, inflation, and financial conditions have steepened the slowdown in global growth. The invasion of Ukraine has also led to a significant increase in agricultural commodity prices, which is exacerbating food insecurity and extreme poverty in many emerging market and developing economies (EMDEs).

Surging commodity prices have contributed to broadening price pressures, pushing inflation above central bank targets in the vast majority of inflation-targeting countries. For many EMDEs, adverse shocks from the pandemic and war have reversed the catch-up of per capita income with advanced economies.

Numerous risks could further derail what is now a precarious recovery. Among them is, in particular, the possibility of stubbornly high global inflation accompanied by tepid growth, reminiscent of the stagflation of the 1970s. This could eventually result in a sharp tightening of monetary policy in advanced economies to rein in inflation, lead to surging borrowing costs, and possibly culminate in financial stress in some EMDEs. A forceful and wide-ranging policy response is required by EMDE authorities and the global community to boost growth, bolster macroeconomic frameworks, reduce financial vulnerabilities, provide support to vulnerable population groups, and attenuate the long-term impacts of the global shocks of recent years.

INDIAN SCENARIO

India shipped 13,69,264 MT of seafood worth Rs 57,586.48 crore (USD 7.76 billion) during 2021-22, despite heavy odds.

Frozen shrimp remained the major export item in terms of quantity, value both while USA and China turned out to be the major importers of India's seafood.

During the FY 2021-22, the export improved in rupee term by 31.71%, in USD terms by 30.26% and in quantity terms by 19.12%. In 2020-21, India had exported 11,49,510 MT of seafood worth Rs 43,720.98 crore (USD 5,956.93 million).

According to Marine Products Export Development Authority (MPEDA), Chairman, India managed to do all time high exports export worth US$ 7.76 billion with volume of 13,69,264 MT of seafood, despite the several challenges in its major export markets caused by the Covid pandemic. Export targets given by Department of Commerce, Government of India are also met by 99.4%.

Frozen shrimp, which earned Rs 42,706.04 crore (USD 5,828.59 million), retained its position as the most significant item in the basket of seafood exports, accounting for a share of 53.18 per cent in quantity and 75.11 per cent of the total dollar earnings. Shrimp exports during the period increased by 31.68 per cent in USD value and 23.35 per cent in quantity.

The overall export of frozen shrimps during 2021-22 was pegged at 7,28,123 MT, which fetched foreign exchange worth USD 5,828.59 million. USA, the largest market, imported (3,42,572 MT) of frozen shrimp, followed by China (1,25,667 MT), European Union (90,549 MT), South East Asia (44,683 MT), Japan (38,492 MT), and the Middle East (37,158 MT). Export of Frozen shrimp shown increase in all the markets by value.

As for overseas markets, USA continued to be the major importer of Indian seafood in value and volume term both with an import worth USD 3371.66 million, accounting for a share of 37.56 % in terms of dollar value. Exports to US registered a growth of 27.63 % in quantity, 36.76 % in rupee value and 37.56 % in USD earnings. Frozen shrimp continued to be the principal item exported to US and the exports of Vannamei shrimp showed a growth of 26.81% in quantity and 34.65% in dollar terms. Exports of black tiger shrimp to US increased by 68.99% in quantity terms and 152.06% in USD terms.

China emerged as the second largest seafood export destination from India in terms of quantity with an import of 2,66,989 MT worth USD 1,175.05 million, accounting for 19.50% in quantity and 15.14% in dollar terms. Exports to China market grew by 22.28% in quantity and 31.09% in rupee value and 25.12% USD value. Frozen shrimp, the major item of exports to China, had a share of 47.07% in quantity and 67.04% in dollar value while the frozen fish had a share of 32.10% in terms of quantity and 15.19% in terms of value out of the total exports to China. Frozen shrimp to China has shown positive growth by quantity and volume.

European Union continued to be the third largest destination for Indian seafood with frozen shrimp, the major item of exports, registering an increase of 29.11% and 37.09% in quantity and dollar value, respectively.

South East Asia is the fourth largest market. Frozen shrimp, the major item of exports, with 18.36% share by quantity and 36.81% by USD value with growth of 22.29%. frozen fish, the second major item of exports, with 33.42% share by quantity and 21.42% by USD value with growth of 82.24%.

Japan continued to be the fifth largest importer with a share of 5.68% in USD value terms and 6.60% in quantity, registering a growth of 6.95 % in USD value. Frozen shrimp continued to be the major item of exports to Japan with % share of 74.55% and growth of 3.73% in USD value.

Exports to the Middle East also showed a growth of 20.2% in quantity, 21.27% in rupee and 20.7% in dollar terms.

Domestic Economy

In 2021-22, India renewed its tryst with the recovery that had commenced in the second half of 2020-21 with the abatement of the first wave. The second wave took a grievous toll, however, pushing the nation into arguably the worst health crisis the country had ever faced. Supported by continuing fiscal measures and congenial financial conditions engendered by monetary, regulatory and liquidity initiatives undertaken by the Reserve Bank, including some unconventional ones, the real GDP bounced back in Q2:2021-22 and grew at 1.3 per cent over Q2:2019-20. The recovery was further entrenched in Q3:2021-22 with GDP exceeding the corresponding pre-pandemic quarter by 6.2 per cent. In Q4, however, the third wave of the pandemic driven by the Omicron variant and more recently, geopolitical conflict has caused a loss of pace in the recovery and darkened the outlook.

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 a processing plant at Kakinada. This plant is European Union approved for sea material and having USFDA approval for export to EU Countries.

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 a processing plants at Kakinada in Andhra Pradesh 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 in foreign currency. 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 has established its long standing presence in the international markets. The Company plans to grow strategically by exploring new markets for Export of Shrimps and the management is optimistic about the future of the company and expects the company to consolidate its position in the coming years.

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.

The Company engages an Independent Chartered Accountant firm as Internal Auditor every year which is responsible for Internal Audit and periodical risk appraisal, internal as well as external in the organization. On the basis of the appraisal, potential risks are identified and preventive measures are initiated depending on the perceived gravity of the risk.

Discussion on financial performance with respect to operational performance:

Your Company has achieved an Operating Revenue of INR **6,437.95** Lakhs as against the previous year of INR **13,110.22**. During the year under review, your company has Exported INR **5,916.26** Lakhs worth of Sea foods to Europe, Japan, USA, China, Middle East etc., as against an Export of INR **12,232.16** Lakhs worth of sea foods made during the previous year. Despite, many challenges including the challenges of Covid-19 pandemic your company managed to do reasonably well.

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. The total number of employees of the Company who are on permanent rolls as on 31.03.2022 is 29 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 Ratio	**FY 2021-22**	**FY 2020-21**	**% Change**	**Reason for Change**
Debtors Turnover	21.28	49.01	- 57	Due to decrease in turnover debtors are reduced as compared to last year.
Inventory Turnover	7.49	10.12	-26	On account of lesser demand which lead to weaker sales when compared to last year.
Interest Coverage Ratio	7.44	9.15	-19	Due to reduction in turnover Bank borrowing reduced as compared to previous year
Current Ratio	1.89	1.36	39	Increase in current ratio due to higher percentage of decrease in current liabilities when compared with current assets
Debt Equity ratio	0.26	0.54	-52	Decrease in Overall Debt from Internal Generations.
Operating Profit Margin (%)	8.66 %	5.49 %	58%	Operating Expenses decreased owing to reduction in Turnover.
Net Profit Margin %	**2.19%**	**2.22%**	-1%	Administrative and other expenses Increased
Return on Net worth	**9.26%**	**21.17%**	-56%	Drop in Turnover due to lesser capacity utilisation and Drop in Export Benefits on account of Government Policy Changes

On Behalf of the Board of Directors

V. Padmanabham **Managing Director** **(DIN 01246827)** **(Visakhapatnam)** **(Date: 10.08.2022)**	**P Sudhindran** **Director** **(DIN 08536025)** **(Chennai)** **(Date: 10.08.2022)**

ANNEXURE - 2

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	2.27	6.08
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:

S.NO	Name	Designation	Remuneration 2020-21 (in Lakhs)	Remuneration 2021-22 (in Lakhs)	Percentage Increase/ Decrease in Remuneration
1	V. Padmanabham	Managing Director	13.80	13.80	-
2	V. Krishna Kumari	Director	-	-	-
3	M. A. Azeez Khaleeli	Director	-	-	-
4	P. Sudhindran	Director	-	-	-
5	N. Rama Suresh	Director	-	-	-
6.	G. Subramaniam	Chief Financial Officer (CFO)	4.27	5.41	**26.7%**
7	V. Sasikanth	Company Secretary (CS)	7.03	7.03	-

There was no Change in the Remuneration of Directors and/or Company Secretary. There was an increase of 26.7% in the Remuneration of CFO.

(iii) During the Financial Year under review, there was a decrease of 10.36 % in the median remuneration of employees

(iv) There were 29 permanent employees (excluding Managing Director) on the rolls of the Company as on 31.03.2022.

(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;

Normally, increments would be given to staff based on their performance. Average percentile Increase in the managerial personnel in the Financial Year 2021-22 was **(13.23%)**. Average percentile increase already made in the salaries of employees other than managerial Personnel during the last Financial Year was **4.54%**. The average percentile decrease as mentioned above in the salaries of employees other than managerial personnel was due to the increase in the number of employees during the financial year and besides that those employees were entered in the permanent rolls of the company during the end of the Financial Year and the salaries of the said employees were considered only after they were entered in the permanent rolls of the Company.

(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

V. Padmanabham	**P Sudhindran**
Managing Director	**Director**
(DIN 01246827)	**(DIN 08536025)**
(Visakhapatnam)	**(Chennai)**
(Date: 10.08.2022)	**(Date: 10.08.2022)**

ANNEXURE - 3

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 2021-22 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	2021-22 INR	2020-21 INR
Foreign Exchange Earnings	**55,11,96,504 /-**	**119,90,19,811**
Foreign Exchange Outgo	**26,31,030 /-**	**5,11,294**

On Behalf of the Board of Directors

V. Padmanabham	**P Sudhindran**
Managing Director	**Director**
(DIN 01246827)	**(DIN 08536025)**
(Visakhapatnam)	**(Chennai)**
(Date: 10.08.2022)	**(Date: 10.08.2022)**

ANNEXURE - 4

Form No. MR-3
SECRETARIAL AUDIT REPORT
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31.03.2022
[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**
Opel's The Iconic, D.No.-9-29-7/2,
Flat No. 102, Balaji Nagar,
Siripuram Junction,
Visakhapatnam - 530003

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, 2022, 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, 2022 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 (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulation, 2015.

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

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

(d) 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 (Issue of Capital and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2018;

(b) The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Share Based Employee Benefits and Sweat Equity) Regulations, 2021;

(c) The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Delisting of Equity Shares) Regulations, 2021;

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

(e) 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 as per SEBI (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015.

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. except for the following.

a). The Company has belatedly submitted the financial results with the Stock Exchanges for the quarter and year ended 31.03.2021 as prescribed under the Regulation 33 of Securities Exchange Board of India, (Listing Obligation and Disclosure Requirements), 2015. The Metropolitan Stock Exchange of India Limited had levied total fine of Rs.82,600/- for the aforesaid non-compliance and the Company had remitted the same.

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 audit period, there were no instances of:

(i) Public/Right/Preferential issue of Shares / Debentures/ Sweat Equity, etc;
(ii) Redemption / Buy-back of securities;

(iii) Foreign Technical collaborations;
(iv) Merger / Amalgamation / Reconstruction.

This report is to be read with our letter of even dated which is annexed as 'Annexure-A' and form an integral part of this report.

Place : Chennai
Date : 10.08.2022

For A.K JAIN & ASSOCIATES
Company Secretaries

BALU SRIDHAR
Partner
FCS No. 5869
C. P. No. 3550
PR: P2000TN000100
UDIN: F005869D000752648

Annexure- A

To,
The Members,
SSF LIMITED
Opel's The Iconic, D.No.-9-29-7/2,
Flat No. 102, Balaji Nagar,
Siripuram Junction,
Visakhapatnam - 530003

Our report of even date is to be read along with this letter.

1. Maintenance of Secretarial Records is the responsibility of the management of the Company. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these secretarial records based on our audit.

2. We have followed the audit practices and processes as were appropriate to obtain reasonable assurance about the correctness of the contents of the Secretarial Records. The verification was done on test basis to ensure that correct facts are reflected in secretarial records. We believe that the processes and practices, we followed provide a reasonable basis for our opinion.

3. We have not verified the correctness and appropriateness of financial records and Books of Accounts of the Company.

4. Wherever required, we have obtained the Management representation about the compliance of laws, rules and regulations and happening of events, etc.

5. The compliances of the provisions of Corporate and other applicable laws, rules, regulations, standards is the responsibility of management. Our examination was limited to the verification of procedures on test basis.

6. The Secretarial Audit report is neither an assurance as to the future viability of the Company nor the efficacy or effectiveness with which the management has conducted the affairs of the Company.

For A.K.JAIN & ASSOCIATES
Company Secretaries

Place: Chennai
Date: 10.08.2022

BALU SRIDHAR
Partner
M.No. F5869
C.P. No. 3550
PR: P2000TN000100
UDIN: F005869D000752648

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 31st March 2022, 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, 2022 and the profit 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.

We have determined the matter described below to be the Key Audit Matter to be communicated in our report.

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 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 2022 taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on 31 March 2022 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 loss

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

Place: Visakhapatnam
Date: 30th May 2022

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 2022)

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 2021, we report the following:

(i) In respect of Company's Property, Plant and Equipment and Intangible Assets

a) A) The Company has maintained proper records showing full particulars, including quantitative details and situation of Property, Plant and Equipment and relevant details of right to use assets.

B) The Company has maintained proper records showing full particulars of intangible assets.

b) The Company has a regular programme of physical verification of its Property, Plant and Equipment by which all Property, Plant and Equipment are verified in a phased manner. In our opinion, this periodicity of physical verification is reasonable having regard to the size of the Company and the nature of its assets. In our opinion, and according to the information and explanations given to us, no material discrepancies were 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.

d) The company has not revalued its Property, Plant and Equipment (including right to use Assets) and intangible assets during the year and hence this clause is not applicable to this company.

e) No proceedings have been initiated or are pending against the Company for holding any benami property under the Benami Transactions (Prohibitions) Act, 1885 (45 of 1988) and rules made thereunder.

(ii) a) 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.

b) According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has been sanctioned Working Capital limits in excess of five crore rupees, in aggregate from banks or financial institutions on the basis of security of current assets. Quarterly returns or statements filed by the Company with such banks or financial institutions are not provided to us and accordingly, we cannot comment upon the same.

(iii) During the year the Company has not made investments in, granted any loans or advance in the nature of loans, guarantee or security, secured or unsecured to companies, firms, Limited Liability Partnerships or other parties. Therefore, the provisions of clause 3(iii)(a), 3(iii)(b), 3(iii)(c), 3(iii)(d), 3(iii)(e) & 3(iii)f of the said Order are not applicable for the year under report.

(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 or amounts which are deemed to be deposits 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. Accordingly, paragraph 3(v) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(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 regular in depositing undisputed statutory dues including Provident Fund, 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 2022, 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. However income tax dues mentioned in contingent liabilities are still reflecting in the Income Tax Website as the consequential orders/ rectification orders have not been passed by the Department.

(viii) Based on our audit procedures and as per the information and explanations given by the management, no amount has been surrendered or disclosed as income during the year in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961. Accordingly, paragraph 3(viii) of the order is not applicable to the Company.

(ix) a) 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.

b) According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company is not a declared willful defaulter by any bank or financial institution or other lender. Accordingly, paragraph 3(ix)(b) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

c) According to the information and explanations given to us and the records of the Company examined by us, The Company has not taken any term loans during the year.

d) On an overall examination of the financial statements of the Company, funds raised on short term basis have been prima facie not been used during the year for long term purposes by the Company.

e) According to the information and explanations given to us and the records of the Company examined by us, the Company has not taken any funds from any entity or person on account of or to meet the obligations of its subsidiaries, joint ventures or associate companies. Accordingly, paragraph 3(ix)(e) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

f) According to the information and explanations given to us and the records of the Company examined by us, the Company has not raised any loans during the year on pledge of securities held in its subsidiaries, joint ventures or associate companies. Accordingly, paragraph 3(ix)(f) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(x) a) According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company did no raise money by way of initial public offer or further public offer (including debt instruments) during the year and hence the question of whether money raised were applied for the purposes for which those are raised does not arise. Accordingly, paragraph 3(x) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

b) According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement of shares or convertible debentures (fully, partially or optionally convertible) during the year and hence the question of whether the requirements of section 42 and section 62 of the Companies Act, 2013 have been complied with and the funds raised have been used for the purposes for which the funds were raised does not arise. Accordingly, paragraph 3(x)(b) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(xi) (a) To the best of our knowledge and belief and according to the information and explanations given to us, we report that no fraud by the Company or on the Company has been noticed or reported during the year.

(b) No report under sub-section (12) of section 143 of the Companies Act has been filed by us in Form ADT-4 as prescribed under rule 13 of Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014 with the Central Government.

(c) To the best of our knowledge and belief and according to the information and explanations given to us, we report that no whistle blower complaints were received during the year by the Company.

(xii) The Company is not a Nidhi company in accordance with Nidhi Rules 2014. Accordingly, paragraph 3(xii)(a) to (c) of the Order is not 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) (a) To the best of our knowledge and belief and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has an internal audit system commensurate with the size and nature of its business.

(b) We have considered the reports of the Internal Auditors for the period under audit.

(xv) On the basis of the information and explanations given to us, in our opinion, during the year the Company has not entered into any non-cash transactions with its directors or persons connected with its directors and hence provisions of section 192 of the Companies Act, 2013 are not applicable to the Company.

(xvi) (a) Based on our audit procedures and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company is not required to be registered under Section 45-IA of Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934 (2 of 1934).

(b) Based on our audit procedures and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not conducted any Non-Banking Financial or Housing Finance activities without a valid Certificate of Registration (CoR) from the Reserve Bank of India as per the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934. Accordingly, paragraph 3(xvi)(b) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(c) Based on our audit procedures and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company is not a Core Investment Company (CIC) as defined in the regulations made by the Reserve Bank of India and hence the questions of fulfilling criteria of a CIC, and in case the Company is an exempted or unregistered CIC, whether it continues to fulfill such criteria, do not arise. Accordingly, paragraph 3(xvi)(c) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(d) The Company has no group companies and accordingly, paragraph 3(xvi)(d) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(xvii) Based on our audit procedures and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not incurred cash losses in the financial year and in the immediately preceding financial year.

(xviii) There has been no resignation of the statutory auditors during the year and accordingly this clause is not applicable.

(xix) On the basis of financial ratios, ageing and expected dates of realisation of financial assets and payment of financial liabilities, other information accompanying the financial statements, our knowledge of the Board of Directors and management plans, we are of the opinion that no material uncertainty exists as on the date of the audit report of the Company's capability of meeting its liabilities existing at the date of balance sheet as and when they fall due within a period of one year from the balance sheet date. We, however, state that this is not an assurance as to the future viability of the company. We further state that our reporting is based on the facts up to the date of the audit report and we neither give any guarantee nor any assurance that all liabilities falling due within a period of one year from the balance sheet date, will get discharged by the company as and when they fall due.

(xx) According to the information and explanations given to us, the provisions of Section 135 of the Act are not applicable to the Company. Accordingly, paragraph 3(xx)(a), 3(xx)(b) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(xxi) According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company does not have any Subsidiary, Associate or Joint Venture. Accordingly, reporting under Clause 3(xxi) of the Order is not applicable.

For Sriramamurthy & Co
Chartered Accountants
FRN 003032S

CA. D. TEJA SAGAR
Partner
Memb No: 227878

Place: Visakhapatnam
Date: 30th May 2022

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 2022)

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, 2022 in conjunction with our audit of the financial statements of the Company for the year ended on that date.

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.

Opinion

We have audited the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements of SSF Limited as of March 31, 2022 in conjunction with our audit of financial statements of the Company for the year ended on that date.

In our opinion, the Company has, in all material respects, an adequate internal financial controls with reference to financial statements and such internal financial controls were operating effectively as at March 31, 2022 based on the internal control 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").

For Sriramamurthy & Co
Chartered Accountants
FRN 003032S

CA. D. TEJA SAGAR
Partner
Memb No: 227878

Place: Visakhapatnam
Date: 30th May 2022

SSF Limited
Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2022
(All amounts are in Indian Rupees, unless otherwise stated)

Particulars	Notes	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
ASSETS			
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	4	8,31,33,574	7,76,03,407
Intangible Assets	4	4,87,455	4,92,546
Capital work in progress	5	12,92,285	31,53,453
Financial assets			
Investments	6	-	-
Other non current financial assets	7	12,09,967	10,77,160
Deferred Tax Assets (net)	8	23,80,239	20,53,502
Non-current tax assets	9	33,859	33,859
Other non-current assets	10	53,78,497	56,47,164
Total non-current assets		**9,39,15,876**	**9,00,61,091**
Current assets			
Inventories	11	4,03,04,019	7,21,46,376
Financial assets			
Trade receivables	12	3,15,28,208	4,24,70,852
Cash and cash equivalents	13	1,57,34,336	80,23,192
Other current assets	14	4,39,74,537	7,14,02,438
Total current assets		**13,15,41,100**	**19,40,42,858**
Total Assets		**22,54,56,976**	**28,41,03,949**
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Equity			
Equity share capital	15	6,65,67,100	6,65,67,100
Other equity	16	8,53,20,433	7,10,08,543
Total equity		**15,18,87,533**	**13,75,75,643**
Liabilities			
Non-current liabilities			
Financial liabilities			
Other non current financial liabilities	17	31,00,000	31,00,000
Provisions	18	9,15,906	8,11,611
Total non-current liabilities		**40,15,906**	**39,11,611**
Current liabilities			
Financial liabilities			
Borrowings	19	3,92,49,548	7,37,77,956
Trade payables	20	1,76,18,288	5,10,89,748
Other financial liabilities	21	40,36,917	31,12,724
Provisions	22	4,05,707	5,86,907
Other current liabilities	23	36,89,447	41,37,512
Current tax liabilties (Net)	24	45,53,629	99,11,848
Total current liabilities		**6,95,53,536**	**14,26,16,695**
Total liabilities		**7,35,69,442**	**14,65,28,306**
Total Equity and Liabilities		**22,54,56,976**	**28,41,03,949**

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)

Dondeti Teja Sagar
Partner
M.No. 227878

Place : Visakhapatnam
Date : 30th May 2022

For and on behalf of the Board

V. PADMANABHAM
(Managing Director)
DIN: 01246827
(Place: Atlanta)

P. SUDHINDRAN
(Director)
DIN: 08536025
(Place: Chennai)

V. SASIKANTH
Company Secretary
(M. No. A41128)
(Place: Visakhapatnam)

G. SUBRAMANIAM
Chief Financial Officer
(Place: Visakhapatnam)

SSF Limited

Statement of profit and loss for the year ended March 31, 2022

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

	Particulars	Notes	For the year ended March 31, 2022	For the year ended March 31, 2021
A	**Income**			
	Revenue from operations	25	64,37,94,850	1,31,10,22,491
	Other income	26	35,07,770	17,48,684
	Total income		**64,73,02,620**	**1,31,27,71,175**
B	**Expenses**			
	Cost of materials consumed	27	46,79,48,608	1,11,48,04,760
	Changes in inventories of work-in-progress and finished goods	28	3,29,18,866	1,52,92,538
	Employee benefits expense	29	1,35,38,815	1,20,96,808
	Finance costs	30	40,29,723	53,81,503
	Depreciation and amortization expense	31	70,21,350	41,55,774
	Other expenses	32	10,29,20,382	12,13,41,099
	Total expenses		**62,83,77,744**	**1,27,30,72,482**
C	**Profit/(loss) before exceptional items and tax**		**1,89,24,876**	**3,96,98,693**
	Exceptional items		-	-
D	**Profit/(loss) before tax**		1,89,24,876	3,96,98,693
	Tax expense	33		
	Current tax		51,81,657	1,03,90,765
	Deferred tax (credit)/ charge		(3,26,737)	1,86,942
	Profit/(loss) for the year		**1,40,69,956**	**2,91,20,986**
E	**Other comprehensive income**			
	Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss			
	Remeasurement of post employment benefit obligations		2,41,934	1,78,741
	Other comprehensive income/(loss) for the year, net of tax		**2,41,934**	**1,78,741**
	Total comprehensive income/(loss) for the year		**1,43,11,890**	**2,92,99,727**
	Earnings per share (in Rupees)	34		
	Equity Share face value per share		10.00	10.00
	Basic earnings per share		2.11	4.37
	Diluted earnings per share		2.11	4.37

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)

Dondeti Teja Sagar
Partner
M.No. 227878

Place : Visakhapatnam
Date : 30th May 2022

For and on behalf of the Board

V. PADMANABHAM
(Managing Director)
DIN: 01246827
(Place: Atlanta)

P. SUDHINDRAN
(Director)
DIN: 08536025
(Place: Chennai)

V. SASIKANTH
Company Secretary
(M. No. A41128)
(Place: Visakhapatnam)

G. SUBRAMANIAM
Chief Financial Officer
(Place: Visakhapatnam)

SSF Limited

Cash Flow Statement for the year ended March 31, 2022

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

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2022	For the year ended March 31, 2021
Cash Flow From/(Used In) Operating Activities		
Profit/(loss) before tax	1,89,24,876	3,96,98,693
Adjustments for		
Depreciation and amortization expense	70,21,350	41,55,774
Provision for employee benefits (OCI Effect)	1,65,029	1,69,196
(Profit)/ Loss on sale of Property, Plant and Equipment	35,182	10,70,097
Interest received	(2,20,561)	(2,18,319)
Finance costs	40,29,723	53,81,503
Allowance for doubtful debts and advances	5,91,690	
Unrealised foreign exchange loss/(gain)	(46,631)	2,45,591
Operating Profit before Working Capital changes	3,05,00,658	5,05,02,535
Adjustments for (increase)/decrese in operating assets :		
(Increase)/ decrease in Other financial assets	(1,32,807)	(59,936)
(Increase)/ decrease in Other non current assets	2,68,667	(21,60,041)
(Increase)/ decrease in inventories	3,18,42,357	1,94,05,314
(Increase)/ decrease in trade receivables	1,03,50,954	4,11,80,479
(Increase)/ decrease in Other current assets	2,74,27,901	(4,33,42,892)
Increase/ (decrease) in other financial liabilities	9,24,193	19,98,856
Increase/ (decrease) in trade payables	(3,34,71,460)	(5,07,54,483)
Increase/ (decrease) in Other current liabilities	(4,48,065)	5,52,657
Cash generated from operations	6,72,62,398	1,73,22,489
Less : Income taxes paid (net of refunds)	(1,05,39,876)	(31,82,744)
Net cash from/ (used in) operating activities (A)	**5,67,22,522**	**1,41,39,745**
Cash Flows From /(Used In)Investing Activities		
Purchase of PPE (including changes in CWIP)	(1,07,40,441)	(73,83,191)
Sale proceeds of PPE	20,001	-
Interest income	2,20,561	2,18,319
Net cash from/ (used in) investing activities (B)	**(1,04,99,879)**	**(71,64,872)**
Cash Flows From/(Used In)Financing Activities		
Proceeds from/ (repayment of) short term borrowings (net)	(3,44,81,777)	(21,05,406)
Proceeds from/ (repayment of) long term borrowings	-	-
Finance costs	(40,29,723)	(53,81,503)
Net cash from/ (used in) financing activities (C)	**(3,85,11,500)**	**(74,86,909)**
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents (A+B+C)	**77,11,143**	**(5,12,036)**
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the financial year	80,23,192	85,35,228
Cash and cash equivalents at end of the year	**1,57,34,335**	**80,23,192**

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	1,49,55,708	75,35,154
- in deposit accounts	-	-
Cash on hand	7,78,628	4,88,038
	1,57,34,336	80,23,192

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)

Dondeti Teja Sagar
Partner
M.No. 227878

Place : Visakhapatnam
Date : 30th May 2022

For and on behalf of the Board

V. PADMANABHAM
(Managing Director)
DIN: 01246827
(Place: Atlanta)

P. SUDHINDRAN
(Director)
DIN: 08536025
(Place: Chennai)

V. SASIKANTH
Company Secretary
(M. No. A41128)
(Place: Visakhapatnam)

G. SUBRAMANIAM
Chief Financial Officer
(Place: Visakhapatnam)

SSF Limited

Statement of Changes in Equity for the year ended March 31, 2022

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

(A) Equity Share Capital (refer Note 15)

Balance at the beginning of April 1, 2020	6,65,67,100
Changes in equity share capital during the year	-
Balance at the end of March 31, 2021	6,65,67,100
Changes in equity share capital during the year	-
Balance at the end of March 31, 2022	6,65,67,100

(B) Other Equity (refer Note 16)

Particulars	Development Rebate Reserve	Export Profit Reserve	Share Premium	Retained Earnings	Other Items of Comprehensive Income	Total
Balance as at April 1, 2020	5,40,423	19,26,100	83,000	3,91,59,293	-	4,17,08,816
Additions/ (deductions) during the year	-	-	-	1,78,741	(1,78,741)	-
Transfers to reserves during the year	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dividend and tax on dividend paid during the year	-	-	-	-	-	-
Current Year Profits	-	-	-	2,91,20,986	1,78,741	2,92,99,727
Balance as at March 31,2021	**5,40,423**	**19,26,100**	**83,000**	**6,84,59,020**	**-**	**7,10,08,543**
Additions/ (deductions) during the year	-	-	-	2,41,934	(2,41,934)	-
Dividend and tax on dividend paid during the year	-	-	-	-	-	-
Current Year Profits	-	-	-	1,40,69,956	2,41,934	1,43,11,890
Balance as at March 31, 2022	**5,40,423**	**19,26,100**	**83,000**	**8,27,70,910**	**-**	**8,53,20,433**

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)

Dondeti Teja Sagar
Partner
M.No. 227878

Place : Visakhapatnam
Date : 30th May 2022

For and on behalf of the Board

V. PADMANABHAM
(Managing Director)
DIN: 01246827
(Place: Atlanta)

P. SUDHINDRAN
(Director)
DIN: 08536025
(Place: Chennai)

V. SASIKANTH
Company Secretary
(M. No. A41128)
(Place: Visakhapatnam)

G. SUBRAMANIAM
Chief Financial Officer
(Place: Visakhapatnam)

1 Corporate Information

SSF Limited is a public limited 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. The financial statements have been prepared by the Company as a going concern on the basis of relevant Ind AS that are effective or elected for early adoption at the Company's annual reporting date 31 March 2022. These financial statements were authorised for issuance by the Company's Board of Directors on 30 May 2022.

Use of estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with Ind AS requires the 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 assets and liabilities on the date/period of the financial statements. Accounting estimates could change from period to period. 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.

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.

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. The Company has identified 12 months as its operating cycle for the purpose of classification of its assets and liabilities as current and non-current.

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

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. An asset is transferred when the customer obtains control of that asset which generally coincides with the despatch of goods or as per the inco-terms agreed with the 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 (FVTOCI)
- 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 date at which the transaction first qualifies for recognition.

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 Current Assets”. Export benefits are accounted for in the year of exports based on eligibility and when there is no uncertainty in receiving the same. Receivables of such benefits are shown under "Other Current 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

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

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

4 Property, plant and equipment

Particulars	Tangible Assets								Intangible Assets
	Freehold Land	Building	Plant and Machinery	Office Equipment	Furniture and Fixtures	Vehicles	Computers	Total	Right of use asset
Cost as at March 31, 2020	**4,06,00,151**	**2,28,50,287**	**5,48,19,608.00**	**55,93,824**	**2,22,258**	**59,80,158**	**6,06,630**	**13,06,72,916**	**5,04,000**
Additions	-	1,05,51,934	86,84,922.00	3,81,155	12,258		29,237	1,96,59,506	-
Disposals	-		(1,45,635.00)	(6,98,743)	(23,563)	(29)	(843)	(8,68,813)	-
Cost as at March 31, 2021	**4,06,00,151**	**3,34,02,221**	**6,33,58,895**	**52,76,236**	**2,10,953**	**59,80,129**	**6,35,024**	**14,94,63,609**	**5,04,000**
Additions			42,56,502	1,28,687	18,33,778	63,82,642		1,26,01,609	
Disposals						(3,00,000)		(3,00,000)	
Cost as at March 31, 2022	**4,06,00,151**	**3,34,02,221**	**6,76,15,397**	**54,04,923**	**20,44,731**	**1,20,62,771**	**6,35,024**	**16,17,65,218**	**5,04,000**
Depreciation as at March 31, 2020	**-**	**1,66,99,779**	**4,26,99,504**	**50,10,727**	**1,66,840**	**34,12,047**	**5,46,035**	**6,85,34,932**	**6,363**
Charge for the year		6,88,553	24,22,181	1,98,777	13,830	7,89,786	37,556	41,50,683	5,091
Disposals			(1,34,777)	(6,67,382)	(22,385)	(28)	(841)	(8,25,413)	
Depreciation as at March 31, 2021	**-**	**1,73,88,332**	**4,49,86,908**	**45,42,122**	**1,58,285**	**42,01,805**	**5,82,750**	**7,18,60,202**	**11,454**
Charge for the year		15,06,214	39,52,615	2,85,947	1,28,722	11,21,855	20,906	70,16,259	5,091
Disposals						(2,44,817)		(2,44,817)	
Depreciation as at March 31, 2022	**-**	**1,88,94,546**	**4,89,39,523**	**48,28,069**	**2,87,007**	**50,78,843**	**6,03,656**	**7,86,31,644**	**16,545**
Net Block									
As at March 31, 2021	4,06,00,151	1,60,13,889	1,83,71,987	7,34,114	52,668	17,78,324	52,274	7,76,03,407	4,92,546
As at March 31, 2022	4,06,00,151	1,45,07,675	1,86,75,874	5,76,854	17,57,724	69,83,928	31,368	8,31,33,574	4,87,455

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

		As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
5	**Capital Work-in-progress**		
	Buildings under Construction	12,92,285	18,19,303
	Plant and Machinery under Installation	-	13,34,150
		12,92,285	**31,53,453**

		As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
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, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
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	1,62,391	77,160
	Term Deposits with maturity more than 12 months	10,47,576	10,00,000
		12,09,967	**10,77,160**
8	**Deferred Tax Assets (Net)**		
	Deferred Tax Assets/ (liabilities) in relation to:		
	Property, plant and equipment and intangible assets	23,80,239	7,47,077
	Others		13,06,425
	Net deferred tax asset/ (liability)	**23,80,239**	**20,53,502**
9	**Non-current tax asset (net)**		
	Advance Payment of Direct Tax/TDS/TCS Credit	33,859	33,859
		33,859	**33,859**
10	**Other non-current assets**		
	(Unsecured, considered good)		
	Capital advances	18,78,474	22,05,141
	Security deposits	35,00,023	34,42,023
		53,78,497	**56,47,164**
11	**Inventories**		
	Raw Materials	11,49,448	3,39,329
	Work in Progress	-	-
	Finished goods	3,80,97,507	7,10,16,373
	Stores, consumables and spares	10,57,064	7,90,674
		4,03,04,019	**7,21,46,376**

		As at March 31, 2022	**As at March 31, 2021**
	Inventory comprise of		
	Raw Materials	11,49,448	3,39,329
	Packing material	10,57,064	7,90,674
		22,06,512	**11,30,003**
	Work in progress		
		-	**-**
	Finished goods	3,80,97,507	7,10,16,373
		3,80,97,507	**7,10,16,373**
12	**Trade receivables**		
	Secured - considered good		-
	Unsecured, considered good	3,29,70,201	4,33,21,155
		3,29,70,201	4,33,21,155
	Less: Allowance for expected credit loss	14,41,993	8,50,303
		3,15,28,208	**4,24,70,852**

		As at March 31, 2022	**As at March 31, 2021**
13	**Cash and cash equivalents**		
	Cash on hand	7,78,628	4,88,038
	Balances with Banks		
	In current accounts	1,49,55,708	75,35,154
	In deposit accounts exceeding 3 months maturity		-
		1,57,34,336	**80,23,192**
14	**Other current assets**		
	(Unsecured, considered good)		
	Balances with statutory authorities	3,16,31,226	5,94,47,171
	Advances recoverable in cash or kind	2,73,963	6,42,117
	Prepaid Expenses	11,61,748	4,05,550
	Properties held for Sale	1,09,07,600	1,09,07,600
	(Unsecured, considered doubtful)		
	Advances recoverable in cash or kind	24,76,452	24,76,452
	Less: Provision for doubtful advances	24,76,452	24,76,452
		4,39,74,537	**7,14,02,438**

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

15 Equity Share Capital

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

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, 2022		March 31, 2021	
	No of shares	% of Holding	No of shares	% of Holding
Vattikuti Padmanabham	10,06,978	15.13%	7,75,978	11.66%
Mrs.V.Krishnakumari	6,38,126	9.59%	5,44,126	8.17%
Supran Agritech Pvt Ltd	-	0.00%	5,25,000	7.89%

6) **Disclosure of Share Holding of Promoters/ Promoter Group**

Promoter Name	No of Shares as on 31.03.2022	% of Holdings	% Change during the Year
Vattikuti Padmanabham	10,06,978	15.13	29.76%
Vattikuti Krishna Kumari	6,38,126	9.59	17.38%
K Anuradha	2,48,696	3.74	0.00%
Sharmila Fisheries Pvt Ltd	2,19,660	3.30	0.00%
Mirzaabdul Khaleeli Azeez	1,48,500	2.23	0.00%
Sharmila Vattikuti	500	0.01	0.00%
Kiran Ramineni	500	0.01	0.00%
Promoter Name	No of Shares as on 31.03.2021	% of Holdings	% Change during the Year
Vattikuti Padmanabham	7,75,978	11.66	-
Vattikuti Krishna Kumari	5,44,126	8.17	21.04
K Anuradha	2,48,696	3.74	-
Sharmila Fisheries Pvt Ltd	2,19,660	3.30	22.22
Mirzaabdul Khaleeli Azeez	1,48,500	2.23	-
Sharmila Vattikuti	500	0.01	-
Kiran Ramineni	500	0.01	-

SSF Limited

Notes to Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2022

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

		As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
16	**Other Equity**		
	Development Rebate Reserve	5,40,423	5,40,423
	Export Profit Reserve	19,26,100	19,26,100
	Share Premium	83,000	83,000
	Retained earnings	8,27,70,910	6,84,59,020
	Other Comprehensive Income	-	-
		8,53,20,433	**7,10,08,543**
	b) Development Rebate Reserve		
	Balance at the beginning and end of the year	5,40,423	5,40,423
	c) Export Profit Reserve		
	Balance at the beginning of the year	19,26,100	19,26,100
	Transfer from retained earnings		
	Balance at the end of the year	**19,26,100**	**19,26,100**
	d) Share Premium		
	Balance at the beginning and end of the year	83,000	83,000
	e) Retained earnings		
	Balance at the beginning of the year	6,86,37,761	3,91,59,293
	Comprehensive income for the year	1,43,11,890	2,92,99,727
	Ind AS adjustments	-	-
	Transfer to General Reserve	-	-
	Transfer from/ (to) other comprehensive income	2,41,934	1,78,741
	Dividend paid	-	-
	Tax on dividend paid	-	-
	Balance at the end of the year	**8,31,91,585**	**6,86,37,761**
	f) Other Comprehensive Income		
	Balance at the beginning of the year	-	-
	Additions during the year	2,41,934	1,78,741
	Transfer from/ (to) balance in profit and loss account	(2,41,934)	(1,78,741)
	Balance at the end of the year	**-**	**-**
17	**Other non-current financial liabilities**		
	Security Deposits	31,00,000	31,00,000
		31,00,000	**31,00,000**
18	**Provisions (Non -current)**		
	Provision for employee benefits		
	Gratuity	9,15,906	8,11,611
		9,15,906	**8,11,611**

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

19 Current liabilities - Financial Liabilities: Borrowings

Loans repayable on demand from banks*	3,92,49,548	7,37,77,956
	3,92,49,548	**7,37,77,956**

*** Terms of loan and security details**

Name of the Bank	IndusInd Bank
Interest Rate	One Year MCLR + 1.15% / L + 2.75%
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 146/11, 146/12, 145/13, 145/14, 145/15,145/16, 145/17 situated at Door No 13-15, Sujatha Nagar, Pendurthi Mandal, Visakhapatnam. First and exclusive charge on Industrial property situated at D.No. 47-1-5.TS No. 40/3, Yetimoga, Jagannadhapuram, Block No.47, Kakinada. Personal Guarantees of Mr. Vattikuti padmanabam and Mrs Vattikuti Krishna Kumari.

20 Trade payables

Dues to Micro and Small Enterprises **	-	31,266
Dues to others		
Other than Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises	1,76,18,288	5,10,58,482
	1,76,18,288	**5,10,89,748**

** 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 39.

	As at March 31, 2022	**As at March 31, 2021**
21 Other current financial liabilities		
Employee related Payables	10,65,079	6,55,698
Liabilities for expenses	29,71,838	24,57,026
	40,36,917	**31,12,724**
22 Provisions (Current)		
Provision for employee benefits		
Gratuity	4,05,707	5,86,907
	4,05,707	**5,86,907**
23 Other current liabilities		
Statutory Liabilities	36,89,447	41,37,512
	36,89,447	**41,37,512**
24 Current tax liabilities (Net)		
Provision for Income tax	45,53,629	99,11,848
	45,53,629	**99,11,848**

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

		For the year ended March 31, 2022	For the year ended March 31, 2021
25	**Revenue from operations**		
	Sale of Products (Refer (i) below)	59,16,26,183	1,22,32,15,691
	Other Operating Revenue (Refer (ii) below)	5,21,68,667	8,78,06,800
		64,37,94,850	**1,31,10,22,491**
	(i) Sale of products comprises		
	Shrimp	59,16,26,183	1,21,11,17,987
	Fish	-	1,20,97,704
		59,16,26,183	1,22,32,15,691
	(ii) Other operating revenue comprises		
	Export Benefits	2,76,55,731	7,20,85,657
	Processing Charges	2,45,12,936	1,57,21,143
		5,21,68,667	8,78,06,800
26	**Other income**		
	Interest Income	2,20,561	2,18,319
	Other Non Operating Income	32,87,209	15,30,365
		35,07,770	**17,48,684**
27	**Cost of materials consumed**		
	Opening inventory of raw materials	3,39,329	44,31,075
	Add: Purchases	46,87,58,727	1,11,07,13,014
	Less: Closing Stock	11,49,448	3,39,329
	Cost of materials consumed	**46,79,48,608**	**1,11,48,04,760**
	Cost of materials consumed compromises of		
	Shrimp	46,79,48,608	1,10,41,82,181
	Fish	-	1,06,22,579
			-
		46,79,48,608	1,11,48,04,760
28	**Changes in inventories of work-in-progress and finished goods**		
	Opening Balance		
	Finished goods	7,10,16,373	8,63,08,911
	Work-in-progress	-	-
		7,10,16,373	**8,63,08,911**
	Closing Balance		
	Finished goods	3,80,97,507	7,10,16,373
	Work-in-progress	-	-
		3,80,97,507	**7,10,16,373**
	Total changes inventories of work-in-progress and finished goods	**3,29,18,866**	**1,52,92,538**

SSF Limited

Notes to Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2022

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

		For the year ended March 31, 2022	For the year ended March 31, 2021
29	**Employee benefits expense**		
	Salaries and Wages	1,10,12,717	96,31,394
	Contribution to provident and other funds	5,85,269	5,88,002
	Staff welfare expenses	19,40,829	18,77,412
		1,35,38,815	**1,20,96,808**
30	**Finance Cost**		
	Interest on Borrowings	20,30,008	33,06,179
	Interest on Others	17,25,891	10,75,324
	Bank processing charges	2,73,824	10,00,000
		40,29,723	**53,81,503**
31	**Depreciation and amortization expense**		
	Depreciation	70,21,350	41,55,774
		70,21,350	**41,55,774**
32	**Other expenses**		
	Power and fuel	98,09,208	1,33,14,586
	Consumption of stores, consumables and spares	1,36,94,927	1,53,22,784
	Processing Charges	2,37,67,444	2,30,99,909
	Rent	14,43,337	15,78,142
	Repairs to buildings	9,52,899	1,68,230
	Repairs to machinery	7,16,660	9,02,411
	Repairs others	12,80,249	11,84,893
	Insurance	5,35,438	8,05,216
	Rates and taxes	33,75,146	13,69,949
	Payment to the auditors	1,00,000	1,00,000
	Bank Charges	20,57,565	22,07,187
	Commission	6,88,506	10,88,976
	Communication cost	3,88,251	4,33,921
	Directors sitting fees	1,26,000	1,30,000
	Donations	31,000	15,000
	Export Expenses	2,33,92,518	4,29,10,230
	Legal and professional charges	54,62,953	79,89,343
	Loss on foreign Exchange Fluctuation (net)	10,03,943	21,96,517
	Loss on sale of fixed asset	35,182	
	Loss on Sale of Licenses	60,88,489	
	Printing and Stationery	2,88,982	2,78,172
	Security Charges	12,98,178	11,36,114
	Travelling & Conveyance	16,72,221	11,34,301
	Vehicle Maintenance	24,56,110	20,72,346
	Allowance for Doubtful Debts and Advances	5,91,690	
	Miscellaneous expenses	16,63,486	19,02,872
		10,29,20,382	**12,13,41,099**
32(a)	**Payments to the auditors comprises:**		
	For statutory audit	1,00,000	1,00,000
		1,00,000	1,00,000

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

		For the year ended March 31, 2022	For the year ended March 31, 2021
33	**Income tax expense**		
	(a) Income tax expense		
	Current tax		
	Current tax on profits for the year	51,81,657	1,03,90,765
	Total current tax expense	**51,81,657**	**1,03,90,765**
	Deferred tax		
	Deferred tax adjustments	(3,26,737)	1,86,942
	Total deferred tax expense/(benefit)	**(3,26,737)**	**1,86,942**
	Income tax expense	**48,54,920**	**1,05,77,707**
	b) The income tax expense for the year can be reconciled to the accounting profit as follows:		
	Profit/(loss) before tax	1,89,24,876	3,96,98,693
	Expected tax expense calculated at 25.168% (Previous year 25.168%)	47,63,013	99,91,367
	Tax effect of expenses that are not deductible in determining taxable profit:		
	Effect of expenses that are not deductible in determining taxable profit	91,907	5,86,340
	Income tax expense	**48,54,920**	**1,05,77,707**
	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, 2022

Deferred tax (liabilities)/assets in relation to:	**Opening balance**	**Recognised in profit or loss**	**Recognised in OCI**	**Closing balance**
Property, plant, and equipment and Intangible Assets	7,47,077	1,70,751	-	9,17,828
Expenses allowable on payment basis under the Income Tax Act	3,51,979	7,099	-	3,59,078
Remeasurement of financial instruments under Ind AS	9,54,446	1,48,887		11,03,333
Total	20,53,502	3,26,737	-	23,80,239

e) Movement of deferred tax expense during the year ended March 31, 2021

Deferred tax (liabilities)/assets in relation to:	**Opening balance**	**Recognised in profit or loss**	**Recognised in OCI**	**Closing balance**
Property, plant, and equipment and Intangible Assets	9,31,617	(1,84,540)	-	7,47,077
Expenses allowable on payment basis under the Income Tax Act	3,54,381	(2,402)	-	3,51,979
Remeasurement of financial instruments under Ind AS	9,54,446	-		9,54,446
Other temporary differences	-	-	-	-
Total	22,40,444	(1,86,942)	-	20,53,502

		For the year ended March 31, 2022	For the year ended March 31, 2021
34	**Earnings per share**		
	Profit for the year attributable to owners of the Company	1,40,69,956	2,91,20,986
	Weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding	66,56,710	66,56,710
	Basic earnings per share (Rs)	2.11	4.37
	Diluted earnings per share (Rs)	2.11	4.37
35	**Earnings in foreign currency**		
	FOB value of exports	55,11,96,504	1,19,90,19,811
		55,11,96,504	**1,19,90,19,811**
36	**Expenditure in foreign currency**		
	Commission	3,94,209	5,11,294
		3,94,209	**5,11,294**
37	**Value of Imports (on C.I.F basis)**		
	Capital goods	22,36,821.00	-
		22,36,821.00	**-**

38 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, 2022		Year ended March 31, 2021	
	Rs. In Lakhs	Percentage (%)	Rs. In Lakhs	Percentage (%)
Raw Materials				
Imported	-	-	-	-
Indigenous	46,79,48,608	100	1,11,48,04,760	100
	46,79,48,608	**100**	**1,11,48,04,760**	**100**
Spares and Components				
Imported	-	-	-	-
Indigenous	-	-	-	-
	-	**-**	**-**	**-**

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

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2022	Year ended March 31, 2021
(a) The principal amount remaining unpaid at the end of the year*	-	31,266
(b) The delayed payments of principal amount paid beyond the appointed date during the	-	-
(c) Interest actually paid under Section 16 of MSMED Act	-	-
(d) Normal Interest due and payable during the year, as per the agreed terms	-	-
(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.

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

40 Commitments, contingent assets and contingent liability

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2022	Year ended March 31, 2021
Contingent Liability**		
Tax demands	9,98,194.00	9,83,930.00
Commitments		
Estimated amount of contracts remaining to be executed on capital accounts and not provided for	-	22,05,141

** 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.

41 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, 2022	Year ended March 31, 2021
India	2,45,12,936	1,57,21,143
Rest of the world	59,16,26,183	1,22,32,15,691
Total	**61,61,39,119**	**1,23,89,36,834**

(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, 2022	Year ended March 31, 2021
Number of external customers each contributing more than 10% of total revenue	3	2
Total revenue from the above customers	44,08,72,236	69,80,49,328

42 Leases

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, 2022	Year ended March 31, 2021
Right of use asset as on the opening date	4,92,546	4,97,637
Additions during the year	-	-
Depreciation charge for the year	5,091	5,091
Right of use asset as on the closing date	4,87,455	4,92,546

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

43 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, 2022**	**March 31, 2021**
Debt	3,92,49,548	7,37,77,956
Less: Cash and bank balances	1,57,34,336	80,23,192
Net debt	2,35,15,212	6,57,54,764
Total equity	15,18,87,533	13,75,75,643
Net debt to equity ratio (%)	15.48%	47.80%

Categories of Financial Instruments	**March 31, 2022**	**March 31, 2021**
Financial assets		
a. Measured at amortised cost		
Other non-current financial assets	12,09,967	10,77,160
Trade receivables	3,15,28,208	4,24,70,852
Cash and cash equivalents	1,57,34,336	80,23,192

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 (short term)	3,92,49,548	7,37,77,956
Trade payables	1,76,18,288	5,10,89,748
Other financial liabilities	40,36,917	31,12,724
b. Mandatorily measured at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)	Nil	Nil

*Non Current Investments have been valued at zero as the relevant details of investment are presently not available.

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.

Interest Rate risk

The company's investments are primarly in fixed term deposits with banks which do not expose it to significant interest rate risk

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 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, 2022 (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	
USD	392.50	-	392.50	278.04	-	278.04	(114.46)

As on March 31, 2021 (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	
USD	737.78	-	737.78	271.62	-	271.62	(466.16)

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 borrowings and consequently may increase the cost of financing the Company's working 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. 2.29 lakhs (Previous year Rs. 9.32 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 of the exchange earning capacity of the company on account of higher proportion of earnings in foreign exchange through exports.

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. 0.90 Lakhs for the year (Previous Rs. 1.84 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 few 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 Bank deposits, investment in units of quoted Equity Shares, quoted Mutual Funds, quoted Bonds etc. These Bank Deposits and Mutual Funds have low credit risk. The Company has standard operating procedures and investment policy for deployment of surplus liquidity, which allows investment in bank deposit 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.

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

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, 2022	Due in 1st year	Due in 2nd to 5th year	Due after 5th year	Carrying amount
Borrowings	3,92,49,548	-	-	3,92,49,548
Trade payables	1,76,18,288	-	-	1,76,18,288
Other Financial Liabilities	40,36,917	31,00,000		71,36,917
	6,09,04,753	**31,00,000**	**-**	**6,40,04,753**

March 31, 2021	Due in 1st year	Due in 2nd to 5th year	Due after 5th year	Carrying amount
Borrowings	7,37,77,956	-	-	7,37,77,956
Trade payables	5,10,89,748	-	-	5,10,89,748
Other Financial Liabilities	31,12,724	31,00,000		62,12,724
	12,79,80,428	**31,00,000**	**-**	**13,10,80,428**

	March 31, 2022	**March 31, 2021**
Fair value of financial assets and financial liabilities that are not measured at fair value (but fair value disclosures are required):	Nil	Nil

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

44 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
Mr. Mirza Abdul Khaleel Azeez	Director
Mr. Parakkal Sudhindran	Director
Mr. Rama Suresh Nidadavolu	Director

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

None

S.no	Transactions/ Balances	Key Management Personnel and their Relatives		Enterprises in which Key Management Personnel and their Relatives have significant influence	
		March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
1	Directors Remuneration	13,80,000	13,80,000		
2	Directors Sitting Fees	1,26,000	1,30,000		

Balances with related parties are as follows

S.no	Transactions/ Balances	Key Management Personnel and their Relatives		Enterprises in which Key Management Personnel and their Relatives have significant influence	
		March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
1	Directors Remuneration payable	1,08,420	15,000	-	-

45 Capital Work in Progress Ageing Schedule

Particulars	Amount in CWIP for a period of				
	Less than 1 Year	1 Year - 2 Years	2 Year - 3 Years	More than 3 Years	Total
Projects in Progress	12,92,285	-	-	-	12,92,285
Projects Temporarily Suspended	-	-	-	-	-
As at March 31, 2022	12,92,285	-	-	-	12,92,285
Projects in Progress	13,34,150	-	-	18,19,303	31,53,453
Projects Temporarily Suspended	-	-	-	-	-
As at March 31, 2021	13,34,150	-	-	18,19,303	31,53,453

SSF Limited
Notes to Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2022
(All amounts are in lakhs of Indian Rupees, unless otherwise stated)

46 Trade Payables Ageing Schedule

Particulars	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment					
	Not Due	Less than 1 Year	1 Year - 2 Years	2 Year - 3 Years	More than 3 Years	Total
(i) MSME	0	0	0	0	0	0
(ii) Others	0	17175164	443124	0	0	17618288
(iii) Disputed Dues - MSME	0	0	0	0	0	0
(iii) Disputed Dues - Others	0	0	0	0	0	0
As at March 31, 2022	0	17175164	443124	0	0	17618288
(i) MSME	0	31266	0	0	0	31266
(ii) Others	0	51058482	0	0	0	51058482
(iii) Disputed Dues - MSME	0	0	0	0	0	0
(iii) Disputed Dues - Others	0	0	0	0	0	0
As at March 31, 2021	0	51089748	0	0	0	51089748

47 Trade Receivables Ageing Schedule

Particulars	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment						
	Not Due	Less than 6 months	6 months - 1 year	1 Year - 2 Years	2 Year - 3 Years	More than 3 Years	Total
(i) Undisputed Trade Receivables - considered good		31528209					31528209
(ii) Undisputed Trade Receivables - considered doubtful					591690	850303	1441993
(iii) Disputed Trade Receivables - considered good							0
(iv) Disputed Trade Receivables - considered doubtful							0
(v) Unbilled Revenue Receivables							0
As at March 31, 2022	0	31528209	0	0	591690	850303	32970202
(i) Undisputed Trade Receivables - considered good		26900396				14978767	41879163
(ii) Undisputed Trade Receivables - considered doubtful				591690		850303	1441993
(iii) Disputed Trade Receivables - considered good							0
(iv) Disputed Trade Receivables - considered doubtful							0
(v) Unbilled Revenue Receivables							0
As at March 31, 2021	0	26900396	0	591690	0	15829070	43321156

48 Financial Ratios

Particulars	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021	Numerator	Denominator	% Change
Current Ratio	1.89	1.36	Current Assets	Current Liabilities	39%
Debt Equity Ratio	0.26	0.54	Borrowings (Non Current and Current)	Net Worth	-52%
Debt Service Coverage Ratio	1.45	1.62	Borrowings (Non Current and Current) + Interest	Profit before Interest, Depreciation and Taxes	-10%
Return on Equity Ratio	9.26%	21.17%	Profit After Tax	Equity	-56%
Inventory Turnover Ratio	7.49	10.12	Cost of Goods Sold	Average Inventory	-26%
Trade Receivables Turnover Ratio	8.93	11.52	Revenue from Operations	Average Trade Receivables	-22%
Trade Payables Turnover Ratio	5.81	7.52	Total Purchases	Average Trade Payables	-23%
Net Capital Turnover Ratio	10.39	25.49	Revenue from Operations	Current Assets - Current Liabilities	-59%
Net Profit Ratio	2.19%	2.22%	Profit After Tax	Revenue from Operations	-1%
Return on Capital Employed	14.72%	31.86%	Profit Before Tax and Finance Costs	Total Assets - Current Liabilities	-54%
Return on Investment	NA	NA			

Reasons for change by more than 25%

Particulars	Reason
Current Ratio	Favourable Change. Increase in Current Ratio due to higher percentage of decrease in current liabilities when compared with current assets
Debt Equity Ratio	Favourable Change. Decrease in Overall Debt from Internal Generations.
Return on Equity Ratio	Unfavourable Change. Drop in Turnover due to lesser capacity utilisation and Drop in Export Benefits on account of Government Policy Changes.
Inventory Turnover Ratio	Unfavourable Change on account of lesser demand which lead to weaker sales when compared to last year.
Net Capital Turnover Ratio	Unfavourable Change on account of lesser demand due to which the inventory held for higher period when
Return on Capital Employed	Unfavourable Change Unfavourable Change. Drop in Turnover due to lesser capacity utilisation.

49 Corporate Social Responsibility

The provisions of Section 135 of Companies Act 2013 are not applicable for the Company.

50 Additional Disclosures

Additional information and disclosures as required under Schedule III to the act to the extent applicable to the company has been disclosed.

(i) The Company does not have any Benami property, where any proceeding has been initiated or pending against the Company for holding any Benami property.

(ii) The Company does not have any transactions with companies struck off.

(iii) The Company does not have any charges or satisfaction which is yet to be registered with Registrar of Companies beyond the statutory period.

(iv) The Company has not traded or invested in Crypto currency or Virtual Currency during the year ended March 31, 2022.

(v) The Company has not advanced or loaned or invested funds to any other person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities (Intermediaries) with the understanding that the Intermediary shall:

(a) directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the company (Ultimate Beneficiaries) or

(b) provide any guarantee, security or the like to or on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.

(vi) The Company has not received any fund from any person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities (Funding Party) with the understanding (whether recorded in writing or otherwise) that the Company shall:

(a) directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Funding Party (Ultimate Beneficiaries) or

(b) provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.

(vii) The Company has no such transaction which is not recorded in the books of accounts that has been surrendered or disclosed as income during the year in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961 (such as, search or survey or any other relevant provisions of the

SSF Limited

Notes to Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2022

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

51 Disclosure required by Indian Accounting Standard 19 - Employee Benefits

Particulars	FY 2021-22	FY 2020-21
	Gratuity	Gratuity
a) Reconciliation for present value of obligations		
Present value of obligations as at the beginning of the year	1398519	1408063
Interest Cost	71187	74152
Current Service Cost	93841	95044
Past Service Cost	0	0
Benefits paid	0	0
Actuarial Loss/(Gain) on obligation	-241934	-178740
Present value of obligations as at the end of the year	1321613	1398519
b) Reconciliation for fair value of plan assets		
Fair value of plan assets at the beginning of the year	0	0
Expected Return on Plan Assets	0	0
Contributions	0	0
Benefits paid	0	0
Actuarial Gain on Plan Assets	0	0
Fair value of plan assets at the end of the year	0	0
c) Net Liability recognised in the Balance Sheet		
Present value of obligations as at the end of the year	1321613	1398519
Fair value of plan assets at the end of the year	0	0
Amount determined as per IND AS 19	1321613	1398519
Net Defined Liability recognised in the Balance Sheet	1321613	1398519
Net Defined Asset recognised in the Balance Sheet	0	0
d) Expenses recognised in Statement of Profit & Loss		
Current Service Cost	93841	95044
Net interest on net defined benefit obligations		
Interest Cost	71187	74152
Net actuarial gain/(loss) recognised in the year	0	0
Past Service Cost		
Expense to be recognised in the Profit & Loss A/c	165028	169196
e) Amount recognised in the Statement of OCI		
Actuarial (Gain)/Loss on Plan Obligation	-241934	-178740
Difference between Actual Return and Interest Income on Plan Assets - Gain/(Loss)		
Amount recognised In OCI for the current period	-241934	-178740
f) Actuarial Assumptions		
Assumptions as at 31st March 2022		
Discount Rate	6.97%	6.71%
Salary Escalation	0%	0%
Attrition Rate	0%	0%
Retirement Age	58 Years	58 Years
Expected Return on Plan Assets	0	0
Mortality Rate	100%	100%
g) Sensitivity Analysis for Significant Assumptions		
Discount Rate		
Defined Benefit Obligation due to 1% increase in discount rate	1273063	1342580
Defined Benefit Obligation due to 1% decrease in discount rate	1375859	1461496
Salary Escalation Rate		
Defined Benefit Obligation due to 1% increase in salary escalation rate	1388953	1475105
Defined Benefit Obligation due to 1% decrease in salary escalation rate	1349789	1329317

52 The figures for the previous comparative periods have been re-grouped/ reclassified to conform to the current year's classification 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)

Dondeti Teja Sagar
Partner
M.No. 227878

Place : Visakhapatnam
Date : 30th May 2022

For and on behalf of the Board

V. PADMANABHAM
(Managing Director)
DIN: 01246827
(Place: Atlanta)

P. SUDHINDRAN
(Director)
DIN: 08536025
(Place: Chennai)

V. SASIKANTH
Company Secretary
(M. No. A41128)
(Place: Visakhapatnam)

G. SUBRAMANIAM
Chief Financial Officer
(Place: Visakhapatnam)