
HARIS MARINE PRODUCTS PRIVATE LIMITED.,
Mukka Corporate House
Door No. 18-2-16/4 First cross
NG Road, Attavara, Mangaluru-575001

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STATEMENTS OF ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR ENDED
ON MARCH 31, 2023

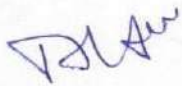
HARIS MARINE PRODUCTS PRIVATE LIMITED.,
CIN: U05001KA2019PTC129205
Mukka Corporate House Door No. 18-2-16/4 First cross
NG Road, Attavara, Mangaluru-575001
BALANCE SHEET AS AT MARCH 31, 2023

*Rounded off to nearest hundred

Particulars	Note No.	As at 31.03.2023	As at 31.03.2022
ASSETS			
Non-Current assets			
Property, Plant and Equipment	1	2,07,55,900	1,62,88,700
Financial assets			
Investments	2	3,63,51,200	3,84,85,200
Loans	3	23,70,100	19,00,000
Other Financial Asset	4	24,51,200	28,12,100
Deferred tax Assets	5	12,49,100	14,65,400
Total Non Current Assets		6,31,77,500	6,09,51,400
Current Assets			
Inventories	6	-	16,89,06,400
Financial Assets			
Trade Receivables	7	-	1,35,93,000
Cash & Cash Equivalents	8	55,84,200	9,21,000
Loans	3	1,85,400	46,88,000
Other current assets	9	46,54,700	1,20,05,800
Current tax Asset (Net)	15	8,50,700	-
Total Current Assets		1,12,75,000	20,01,14,200
Total Assets		7,44,52,500	26,10,65,600
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Equity			
Equity Share Capital	10	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Other equity	11	4,77,71,500	4,21,14,700
Total Equity		5,77,71,500	5,21,14,700
LIABILITIES			
Non- Current Liabilities			
Financial Liabilities			
Borrowings	12	-	-
Other Financial Liabilities	13	65,40,000	40,40,000
Total Non Current Liabilities		65,40,000	40,40,000
Current Liabilities			
Financial Liabilities			
Borrowings	12	-	-
Trade payables	14	13,07,900	19,66,59,200
Other Financial Liabilities	13	88,33,100	19,53,900
Current tax liabilities (Net)	15	-	62,97,800
Total Current Liabilities		1,01,41,000	20,49,10,900
Total Equity And Liabilities		7,44,52,500	26,10,65,600
Significant Accounting Policies	I		

The accompanying notes referred above form an integral part of Financial Statements

For and on behalf of the Board,



(Kalandan Mohammed Haris)
DIN:03020471
DIRECTOR



(Kalandan Mohammed Althaf)
DIN:03051103
DIRECTOR

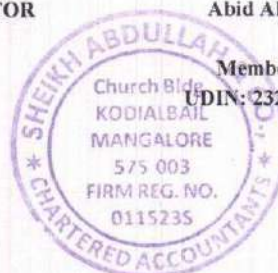
As per our report of even date,
For Sheikh Abdullah & Co.,
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS



Abid Ali., B.Com.,F.C.A.,
Partner

Membership No.217293
UDIN:23217293BGUTO14866

MANGALURU,
August 01, 2023.



HARIS MARINE PRODUCTS PRIVATE LIMITED.,

CIN: U05001KA2019PTC129205

Mukka Corporate House Door No. 18-2-16/4 First cross

NG Road, Attavara, Mangaluru-575001

STATEMENT OF PROFIT AND LOSS FOR THE PERIOD ENDED ON MARCH 31, 2023

*Rounded off to nearest hundred

Particulars	Note No.	31.03.2023	31.03.2022
INCOME			
Revenue From Operations	16	50,95,31,700	42,89,73,100
Other Income	17	2,59,87,200	62,16,200
Total Income		53,55,18,900	43,51,89,300
EXPENSES			
Cost of Materials Consumed	18	32,65,33,600	52,18,02,000
Changes in inventories of finished goods	19	16,89,06,400	(14,63,98,100)
Employee benefits expense	20	64,96,500	63,50,300
Finance costs	21	66,700	78,63,300
Depreciation and amortisation expense	1	50,90,100	53,10,400
Other expenses	22	2,14,59,900	1,03,75,600
Total Expenses		52,85,53,200	40,53,03,500
Profit Before Extraordinary/Exceptional Items and Tax		69,65,700	2,98,85,800
EXCEPTIONAL ITEMS			
	
Profit Before Tax		69,65,700	2,98,85,800
Tax Expenses			
Current Tax		-	68,77,100
Earlier years		10,92,600	13,63,300
Net current tax expense		10,92,600	82,40,400
Deferred Tax	5	2,16,300	(9,65,100)
Profit for the period		56,56,800	2,26,10,500
Other Comprehensive Income			
Items that will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss			
Remeasurement of the net defined benefit plans		-	-
Total other comprehensive income		-	-
Total comprehensive income for the period		56,56,800	2,26,10,500
Earnings per Equity Share : Basic & Diluted			
(1) Basic		100	200
(2) Diluted		100	200
Summary of significant accounting policies	1		
The accompanying notes are integral part of the financial statements.			

For and on behalf of the Board,



(Kalandan Mohammed Haris)
DIN:03020471
DIRECTOR



(Kalandan Mohammed Althaf)
DIN:03051103
DIRECTOR

As per our report of even date,
For Sheikh Abdullah & Co.,
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS



Abid Ali., B.Com.,F.C.A.,
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MANGALURU,
August 01, 2023.



Membership No.217293
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STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE PERIOD ENDED ON MARCH 31, 2023

(*Rounded off to nearest hundred except share data)

Particulars	Equity Shares (No. of Shares)	Equity Share capital	Reserves & Surplus	Other Comprehensive Income	Total equity attributable to equityholders of company
			Retained earnings	Remeasurement of Defined Benefit Liabilities	
Balance as on April 01, 2022	1,00,000	1,00,00,000	1,95,04,100	-	2,95,04,100
Changes in equity					
Profit/(loss) for the year			2,26,10,500		2,26,10,500
Other comprehensive income for the year				-	-
At March 31, 2023	1,00,000	1,00,00,000	4,21,14,600	-	5,21,14,600
Changes in equity					
Profit/(loss) for the period			56,56,800		56,56,800
Other comprehensive income for the period				-	-
Balance as on March 31, 2023	1,00,000	1,00,00,000	4,77,71,400	-	5,77,71,400

The accompanying notes referred above form an integral part of Financial Statements

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors



(Kalandan Mohammed Haris)
DIN:03020471
DIRECTOR



(Kalandan Mohammed Althaf)
DIN:03051103
DIRECTOR

As per our report of even date,
For Sheikh Abdullah & Co.,
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS



Abid Ali., B.Com.,F.C.A.,
Partner

MANGALURU,
August 01, 2023.



Membership No.217293
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HARIS MARINE PRODUCTS PRIVATE LIMITED.,
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CASH FLOW STATEMENT FOR THE FOR THE PERIOD ENDED ON MARCH 31, 2023

*Rounded off to nearest hundred

Particulars	Note No.	31.03.2023	31.03.2022
A. CASH FLOW FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Net Profit before tax		69,65,700	2,98,85,800
Adjustment for :			
Depreciation / Amortization		50,90,100	53,10,400
Interest Expenses		66,700	78,63,300
		<u>51,56,800</u>	<u>1,31,73,700</u>
Operating profit before working capital changes		<u>1,21,22,500</u>	<u>4,30,59,500</u>
Adjustment for :			
Inventories		16,89,06,300	(14,63,98,100)
Trade and Other Receivables		1,35,93,000	10,35,04,500
Trade Payables		(19,53,51,300)	4,34,16,100
Other Current Assets		73,51,100	(71,21,200)
Other Financial Assets		3,60,900	-
Loans		40,32,500	10,91,28,800
Other Financial liabilities		93,79,300	(39,56,300)
		<u>82,71,800</u>	<u>9,85,73,800</u>
Net Cash Generated from Operating activity		<u>2,03,94,300</u>	<u>14,16,33,300</u>
Income Tax Paid		(82,41,100)	(1,57,46,900)
Net Cash from operating activities		<u>1,21,53,200</u>	<u>12,58,86,400</u>
B. CASH FLOW FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES			
Purchase of fixed assets / capital works-in-progress		(95,57,300)	-
Non Current Investments		21,34,000	(43,37,000)
Net cash used in investing activities		<u>(74,23,300)</u>	<u>(43,37,000)</u>
C. CASH FLOW FROM FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES			
Changes in borrowings - Non Current		-	(2,00,00,000)
Interest Paid		(66,700)	(78,63,300)
Changes in borrowings - Current		-	(9,47,64,200)
Net Cash from financial activities		<u>(66,700)</u>	<u>(12,26,27,500)</u>
INCREASE / (DECREASE) IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS		<u>46,63,200</u>	<u>(10,78,100)</u>
Cash and Cash equivalents at the beginning		9,21,000	19,99,100
Cash and Cash equivalents at the close		<u>55,84,200</u>	<u>9,21,000</u>


Significant Accounting Policies

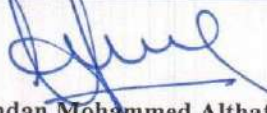
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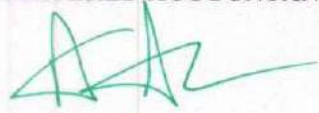
The accompanying notes are integral part of the financial statements.

For and on behalf of the Board,

As per our report of even date,
For Sheikh Abdullah & Co.,
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS


(Kalandan Mohammed Haris)
DIN:03020471
DIRECTOR


(Kalandan Mohammed Althaf)
DIN:03051103
DIRECTOR



MANGALURU,
August 01, 2023.



Abid Ali., B.Com.,F.C.A.,
Partner
Membership No.217293
UDIN: 23217293BGUTO14866

NOTE - I : Preparation of Financial Statements

***Rounded off to nearest hundred**

(A) Corporate Information

HARIS MARINE PRODUCTS PRIVATE LIMITED., is leading Manufacturer and Exporter of Fish Meal and Fish oil in International Market. Their Business is extended to manufacture of High Quality fish meal and Omega-3 fish oil which is used to aqua feed, poultry feed, pet feed, EPA-DHA extraction, animal feed, soap manufacture, leather tanneries & Paint industries across globally.

(B) Basis of Presenting Financial Statements

(I) Statement of compliance

In accordance with the notification issued by the Ministry of Corporate Affairs, the Company has voluntarily adopted Indian Accounting Standards (referred to as "Ind AS") notified under the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015.

(II) Basis of Preparation

These financial statements are prepared in accordance with Indian Accounting Standard (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') (as amended). The Ind AS are prescribed under Section 133 of the Act read with Rule 3 of the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 and relevant amendment rules issued there after. Accounting policies have been consistently applied except where a newly issued accounting standard is initially adopted or a revision to an existing accounting standard requires a change in the accounting policy hitherto in use.

(III) Functional and presentation currency

The financial statements are presented in Indian rupees, which is the functional currency of the Company and the currency of the primary economic environment in which the Company operates.

(IV) Use of Estimates

The preparation of the financial statements in conformity with Ind AS requires the management to make estimates, judgments and assumptions. These estimates, judgments and assumptions affect the application of accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets and liabilities, the disclosures of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the period. Accounting estimates could change from period to period. Actual results could differ from those estimates. Appropriate changes in estimates are made as management becomes aware of changes in circumstances surrounding the estimates. Changes in estimates are reflected in the financial statements in the period in which changes are made and, if material, their effects are disclosed in the notes to the financial statements. The application of accounting policies that require critical accounting estimates involving complex and subjective judgments and the use of assumptions in these financial statements are as follows:-

- i. Useful life of PPE, investment property and intangible assets
- ii. Identification of Government Grants
- iii. Estimation of tax expenses and tax payable
- iv. Probable outcome of matters included under Contingent liabilities

Cont'd...

(C) Summary of Significant Accounting Policies.

(I) Revenue recognition

a The company derives revenue mainly from Domestic and Export Sales of Fish Meal, Fish Oil and Fish Soluble Paste. Revenue is recognized on satisfaction of performance obligation upon transfer of control of promised products or services to customers in an amount that reflects the consideration the Company expects to receive in exchange for those products or services.

Revenue from sale of products and services are recognised at a time on which the performance obligation is satisfied. In determining whether an entity has right to payment, the entity shall consider whether it would have an enforceable right to demand or retain payment for performance completed to date if the contract were to be terminated before completion for reasons other than entity's failure to perform as per the terms of the contract.

b Export incentives : Export Incentives under various schemes are accounted in the year of export.

c Interest income is recognised on the time proportion basis taking into account the amount outstanding and the rate applicable.

d Rental income / lease rentals are recognized on accrual basis in accordance with the terms of agreements.

e Insurance and other claims are accounted for as and when admitted by the appropriate authorities in view of uncertainty involved in ascertainment of final claim.

f Other Income are recognized on accrual basis.

(II) Government Grants

a Government Grants Government grants (including export incentives and incentives on specified goods manufactured in the eligible unit) are recognised only when there is reasonable assurance that the Company will comply with the conditions attached to them and the grants will be received.

b Government grants relating to the purchase of property, plant and equipment are included in noncurrent liabilities as deferred income and are credited to the statement of Profit and Loss on a straight - line basis over the expected lives of related assets and presented within other income.

(III) Income Tax

The income tax expense or credit for the period is the tax payable on the current period's taxable income based on the applicable income tax rate adjusted by changes in deferred tax assets and liabilities attributable to temporary differences and to unused tax losses.

Deferred income tax is provided in full, using the liability method on temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amount in the financial statement. Deferred income tax is determined using tax rates (and laws) that have been enacted or substantially enacted by the end of the reporting period and are expected to apply when the related deferred income tax asset is realised or the deferred income tax liability is settled. Deferred tax assets are recognised for all deductible temporary differences and unused tax losses, only if, it is probable that future taxable amounts will be available to utilise those temporary differences and losses. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to offset current tax assets and liabilities and when the deferred tax balances relate to the same taxation authority. Current tax assets and tax liabilities are off set where the Company has a legally enforceable right to offset and intends either to settle on a net basis, or to realize the asset and settle the liability simultaneously. Current and deferred tax is recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity. In this case, the tax is also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, respectively.

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(IV) Lease

The Company, as a lessee, recognises a right-of-use asset and a lease liability for its leasing arrangements, if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset.

The contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset, if it involves the use of an identified asset and the Company has substantially all of the economic benefits from use of the asset and has right to direct the use of the identified asset. The cost of the right-of-use asset shall comprise of the amount of the initial measurement of the lease liability adjusted for any lease payments made at or before the commencement date plus any initial direct costs incurred. The right-of-use assets is subsequently measured at cost less any accumulated depreciation, accumulated impairment losses, if any and adjusted for any remeasurement of the lease liability. The right-of-use assets is depreciated using the straight-line method from the commencement date over the shorter of lease term or useful life of right-of-use asset.

The Company measures the lease liability at the present value of the lease payments that are not paid at the commencement date of the lease. The lease payments are discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease, if that rate can be readily determined. If that rate cannot be readily determined, the Company uses incremental borrowing rate.

For short-term and low value leases, the Company recognises the lease payments as an operating expense.

(V) Impairment of assets

Property, plant and equipment are evaluated for recoverability whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that their carrying amounts may not be recoverable. For the purpose of impairment testing, the recoverable amount (i.e. the higher of the fair value less cost to sell and the value-in-use) is determined on an individual asset basis unless the asset does not generate cash flows that are largely independent of those from other assets. In such cases, the recoverable amount is determined for the CGU (Cash Generating Unit) to which the asset belongs. If such assets are considered to be impaired, the impairment to be recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss is measured by the amount by which the carrying value of the assets exceeds the estimated recoverable amount of the asset. An impairment loss is reversed in the statement of profit and loss if there has been a change in the estimates used to determine the recoverable amount. The carrying amount of the asset is increased to its revised recoverable amount, provided that this amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined (net of any accumulated depreciation) had no impairment loss been recognized for the asset in prior years.

(VI) Cash and Cash Equivalent

For the purpose of preparing the statement of cash flows, cash equivalents encompasses all highly liquid assets which are readily convertible into known amount of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value. Cash and cash equivalents represent cash on hand and unrestricted balance with bank. Overdrawn balances that fluctuate from debit to credit during the year are included in cash and cash equivalents.

(VII) Trade Receivables

In respect of trade receivables, the Company applies the simplified approach of Ind AS 109 'Financial Instruments', which requires measurement of loss allowance at an amount equal to lifetime expected credit losses. Lifetime expected credit losses are the expected credit losses that result from all possible default events over the expected life of a financial instrument.

(VIII) Inventories

Items of inventories consisting of finished goods produced or purchased, raw materials, consumables and packing materials are carried at lower of cost and realisable value after providing for obsolescence, if any. Cost of finished goods produced or purchases comprises of cost of purchase, cost of conversion and other costs including manufacturing overheads incurred in bringing them to their respective present location and condition. Cost of raw materials, consumables and packing materials are determined on weighted average basis.

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(IX) Investments and other financial assets

(a) Classification

The Company classifies its financial assets in the following measurement categories:

(b) Measurement

At initial recognition, the Company measures a financial asset at its fair value. Transaction costs of financial assets carried at fair value through the Profit and Loss are expensed in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

(c) Impairment of financial assets

The Company measures the expected credit loss associated with its assets based on historical trend, industry practices and the business environment in which the entity operates or any other appropriate basis. The impairment methodology applied depends on whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk.

(X) Derivatives

Derivatives are initially recognised at fair value on the date a derivative contract is entered into and are subsequently re-measured to their fair value at the end of each reporting period and are included in other gains/(losses).

Forward Contracts

Profit/loss from Forward contract is recognised on the difference between the exchange rate as on date of entering into contract and date of cancellation of contract.

(XI) Offsetting financial instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and the net amount is reported in the Standalone Balance Sheet if there is a currently enforceable legal right to offset the recognized amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis, to realize the assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously.

(XII) Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment represent a significant proportion of the asset base of the Company. Property, plant and equipment are stated at cost, less accumulated depreciation and impairment, if any. Costs directly attributable to acquisition are capitalized until the property, plant and equipment are ready for use, as intended by the Management. The Company depreciates property, plant and equipment over their estimated useful lives using the straight-line method. Depreciation methods, useful lives and residual values are reviewed periodically, including at each financial year end. Depreciation methods, useful lives and residual values are reviewed periodically, including at each financial year end. Advances paid towards the acquisition of property, plant and equipment outstanding at each Balance Sheet date is classified as capital advances under other non-current assets and the cost of assets not ready to use before such date are disclosed under 'Capital work-in-progress'. Subsequent expenditures relating to property, plant and equipment are capitalized only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with these will flow to the Company and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. Repairs and maintenance costs are recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss when incurred. The cost and related cumulated depreciation are eliminated from the financial statements upon sale or retirement of the asset and the resultant gains or losses are recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

Depreciation and amortisation.

Depreciation is provided using Straight Line Method in the manner and at the rates prescribed under Part C Schedule II of the Companies Act, 2013, or as per the useful lives of the assets estimated by the management. Intangible assets are amortized over their respective individual estimated useful lives on a straight-line basis, commencing from the date the assets are available to the company for its use. The charge in respect of periodic depreciation is derived after determining an estimate of an asset's expected useful life and the expected residual value at the end of its life. The useful lives and residual values of Company's assets are determined by the management at the time the asset is acquired and reviewed periodically, including at each financial year end. The lives are based on historical experience with similar assets as well as anticipation of future events, which may impact their life, such as changes in technology.

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- (XIII) Intangible assets
- (a) Initial Recognition
Intangible Assets acquired separately are measured on initial recognition at cost. The cost of intangible assets acquired in a business combination is their fair value at the date of acquisition
- (b) Subsequent
Intangible Assets are carried at cost less accumulated amortisation and impairment loss, if any.
- (c) Amortisation
The useful lives of intangible assets are assessed as either finite or indefinite. Finite-life intangible assets are amortised on a straight-line basis over the period of their expected useful lives. Estimated useful lives by major class of finite-life intangible assets are as follows:
- Software - 3 Years
The amortisation period and the amortisation method for finite-life intangible assets is reviewed at each financial year end and adjusted prospectively, if appropriate.
Indefinite life intangibles mainly consist of brands. Intangible assets with indefinite useful lives are not amortised, but are tested for impairment annually. The assessment of indefinite life is reviewed annually to determine whether the indefinite life continues to be supportable. If not the change in useful life from indefinite to finite is made on a prospective basis.
- (d) Derecognition
Gains or losses arising from derecognition of intangible assets 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 or loss when the asset is derecognized.
- (XIV) Trade and Other Payables
These amounts represent liabilities for goods and services provided to the Company prior to the end of financial year which are unpaid. The amounts are unsecured and are usually paid as per payment terms. They are recognised initially at their fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost.
- (XV) Borrowings
Borrowings are classified as current liabilities unless the company has an unconditional right to defer settlement of the liability for at least 12 months after the reporting period.
- (XVI) Borrowing Cost
Borrowing costs that are attributable to the acquisition or construction of qualifying assets which takes substantial period of time to get ready for its intended use is capitalised as part of the cost of that asset. All other borrowing costs are recognised as an expense in the year in which they are incurred. To the extent that funds are borrowed specifically for the purpose of obtaining a qualifying asset, the amount of borrowing costs eligible for capitalisation on that asset will be determined as the actual borrowing costs incurred on that borrowing during the period less any income on the temporary investment of those borrowings. To the extent that funds are borrowed generally and used for the purpose of obtaining a qualifying asset, the amount of borrowing costs eligible for capitalisation will be determined by applying a capitalisation rate to the expenditure on that asset. The capitalisation rate is the weighted average of the borrowing costs applicable to the borrowings of the enterprise that are outstanding during the period, other than borrowings made specifically for the purpose of obtaining a qualifying asset.
- (XVII) Provisions, Contingent Liabilities & Contingent Assets.
Provisions involving substantial degree of estimation in measurement are recognized when there is a present obligation as a result of past events and it is probable that there will be outflow of resources. Contingent Liabilities are not recognized but are disclosed in Notes. Contingent Assets are neither recognized nor disclosed in the financial statements.
- (XVIII) Employee benefits
Liabilities for Salaries and Wages to employees are expected to be settled wholly within 12 months after the end of the period in which the employee renders the related service and are measured at the amounts expected to be paid when the liabilities are settled. The liabilities are presented as current employee benefit obligations in the Balance Sheet.

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- (a) Short Term Employee Benefits.
Employee benefits payable wholly within twelve months of rendering of the service are classified as short term employees benefits and are recognised in the period in which the employee renders the related service.

- (b) Defined Contribution Plan:
Defined Contribution Plans such as Provident Fund etc., are charged to the Statement of Profit and Loss as incurred.

- (c) Defined Benefits Plan:

Gratuity

Cash Basis Recognition: Under the cash basis, gratuity expenses are recognized when the actual cash payment is made to employees.

Gratuity expenses are recognized in the financial statements only when the actual cash payments are made to employees upon retirement, resignation, or death. This approach directly matches expenses with cash outflows.

- (XIX) Contribution Equity

Equity shares are classified as equity. Incremental costs directly attributable to the issue of new shares are shown in equity as a deduction, net of tax, from the proceeds.

- (XX) Basic earnings per equity share is computed by dividing the net profit attributable to the equity holders of the Company by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the period. Diluted earnings per equity share is computed by dividing the net profit attributable to the equity holders of the Company by the weighted average number of equity shares considered for deriving basic earnings per equity share and also the weighted average number of equity shares that could have been issued upon conversion of all dilutive potential equity shares. The dilutive potential equity shares are adjusted for the proceeds receivable had the equity shares been actually issued at fair value (i.e. the average market value of the outstanding equity shares). Dilutive potential equity shares are deemed converted as at 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 retrospectively for all periods presented for any share splits and bonus shares issues including for changes effected prior to the approval of the financial statements by the Board of Directors.

- (XXI) Rounding of amounts

All amounts disclosed in the financial statements and notes have been rounded off to the nearest hundred as per the requirement of Schedule III, unless otherwise stated.

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HARIS MARINE PRODUCTS PRIVATE LIMITED.,
CIN: U05001KA2019PTC129205
Mukka Corporate House Door No. 18-2-16/4 First cross
NG Road, Attavara, Mangaluru-575001

Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended on March 31, 2023

*Rounded off to nearest hundred

1. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT:

Particulars	GROSS BLOCK			ACCUMULATED DEPRECIATION			NET BLOCK	
	Balance as at 01.04.22	Additions during the year	Balance as at 31.03.23	Balance as at 01.04.22	Charge for the year	Balance as at 31.03.23	Balance as at 31.03.23	Balance as at 31.03.22
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Tangible								
Land & Building	42,45,522	-	42,45,500	20,05,500	78,800	20,84,300	21,61,200	22,40,000
Plant & Machinery								
Owned	6,10,92,400	95,31,900	7,06,24,200	5,05,13,400	35,30,100	5,40,43,500	1,65,80,700	1,05,78,900
Leased	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Furniture & Fixtures	66,900	-	66,900	65,100	-	65,100	1,800	1,800
Motor Vehicles	1,37,68,600	-	1,37,68,600	1,03,02,600	14,77,900	1,17,80,500	19,88,100	34,66,000
Computers	40,900	25,500	66,400	38,900	3,300	42,200	24,200	2,000
Total Rs.	7,92,14,200	95,57,400	8,87,71,600	6,29,25,500	50,90,100	6,80,15,600	2,07,55,900	1,62,88,700
Previous year	7,92,14,200	-	7,92,14,200	5,76,15,100	53,10,400	6,29,25,500	1,62,88,700	2,15,99,100

Cont'd...

HARIS MARINE PRODUCTS PRIVATE LIMITED.,
CIN: U05001KA2019PTC129205
Mukka Corporate House Door No. 18-2-16/4 First cross
NG Road, Attavara, Mangaluru-575001
Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended on March 31, 2023

*Rounded off to nearest hundred

2 NON CURRENT INVESTMENTS (at cost):	31.03.2023	31.03.2022
	Rs.	Rs.
(i) Equity instruments (unquoted)		
Unquoted	Nil	Nil
Unquoted		
(ii) Investment in Partnership Firms		
Mangalore Fish Meal and Oil Company	3,63,51,200	3,84,85,200
(iii) Investment in Government Securities		
National Saving Certificate	Nil	Nil
Investment in Partnership Firms		
(i) Mangalore Fish Meal and Oil Company		
	Capital as on	Capital as on
	31.03.2023	31.03.2022
Kalandan Abdul Razak	10.00%	(1,24,48,800)
Haris Marine Products Private Limited	90.00%	1,27,17,900
		3,84,85,200
	TOTAL Rs.	TOTAL Rs.
	31.03.2023	31.03.2022
	Rs.	Rs.
a) NON-CURRENT :		
(Unsecured, considered good)		
Other Loans & Advances	23,70,100	19,00,000
	TOTAL Rs.	TOTAL Rs.
	31.03.2023	31.03.2022
	Rs.	Rs.
b) CURRENT :		
(Unsecured and Considered Good)		
Loans and Advances to Employees	27,000	1,58,000
Other Loans	1,58,400	45,30,000
	TOTAL Rs.	TOTAL Rs.
	31.03.2023	31.03.2022
	Rs.	Rs.
Total Loans	25,55,500	65,88,000
	TOTAL Rs.	TOTAL Rs.
	31.03.2023	31.03.2022
	Rs.	Rs.
4. OTHER FINANCIAL ASSET :		
NON-CURRENT :		
(a) Security Deposits	24,51,200	28,12,100
	TOTAL Rs.	TOTAL Rs.
	31.03.2023	31.03.2022
	Rs.	Rs.
5. DEFERRED TAX ASSETS:		
Deferred income taxes are calculated on all temporary differences under the liability method using a principal tax rate of 25.168% .		
The net deferred tax liability and charge in the Statement of Profit & Loss account are attributable to the following item :		
	31.03.2023	31.03.2022
	Rs.	Rs.
Deferred Tax Asset on account of depreciation		
Opening Balance	14,65,400	5,00,300
Current year charge / (credit)	(2,16,300)	9,65,100
Closing Balance	12,49,100	14,65,400
	TOTAL Rs.	TOTAL Rs.

Cont'd...

Particulars	Deferred Tax Asset as at 31.03.2022 Rs.	Current year charge / (credit) Rs.	Deferred Tax Asset as at 31.03.2023 Rs.
Deferred Tax Asset on account of depreciation	14,65,400	(2,16,300)	12,49,100
The net deferred tax liability of Rs.216300/- for the period has been recognised in the Statement of Profit & Loss account.			

6. INVENTORIES (at lower of cost and net realizable value):

(As certified by the Management)

(a) Finished Goods

	31.03.2023 Rs.	31.03.2022 Rs.
TOTAL Rs.	-	16,89,06,400
	-	16,89,06,400

7. TRADE RECEIVABLES:

TRADE RECEIVABLES - BILLED:

Unsecured, considered good

Trade receivables

Less: Allowance for doubtful receivables

Credit impaired

Trade receivables

Less: Allowance for doubtful receivables

	31.03.2023 Rs.	31.03.2022 Rs.
Trade receivables	31,79,400	1,35,93,000
Less: Allowance for doubtful receivables	31,79,400	-
	-	1,35,93,000
Trade receivables	-	-
Less: Allowance for doubtful receivables	-	-
	-	-
TOTAL Rs.	-	1,35,93,000

Trade receivables ageing schedule

Particulars 31.03.2023	Outstanding for following periods from					
	Less than 6 months	6 months to 1 year	1 to 2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total
Undisputed Trade receivables – considered good	0	0	0		31,79,400	31,79,400
Undisputed Trade receivables – credit impaired	0	0	0	0	-	-
Disputed Trade receivables considered good	0	0	0	0	-	-
Disputed Trade receivables credit impaired	0	0	0	0	-	-
	0	0	0	0	31,79,400	31,79,400
Less: Allowance for doubtful receivables	0	0	0		31,79,400	31,79,400
Total Rs.	0	0	0	0	0	0

Cont'd...

Trade receivables ageing schedule

Particulars 31.03.2022	Outstanding for following periods from					
	Less than 6 months	6 months to 1 year	1 to 2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total
Undisputed Trade receivables – considered good	13,04,100	-	-	9,39,400	-	22,43,500
Undisputed Trade receivables – credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed Trade receivables considered good	-	-	-	1,13,49,500	-	1,13,49,500
Disputed Trade receivables credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-
	13,04,100	-	-	1,22,88,900	-	1,35,93,000
Allowance for doubtful receivables	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Rs.	13,04,100	-	-	1,22,88,900	-	1,35,93,000

Relationship with struck off companies

Name of struck off company 31.03.2023	Nature of transactions	Transactions during the year	Balance outstanding	Relationship
NA				

8. CASH & CASH EQUIVALENTS:

	31.03.2023	31.03.2022
	Rs.	Rs.
(a) Balances with Banks	49,96,200	8,02,100
(b) Cash in Hand	5,88,000	1,18,900
TOTAL Rs.	55,84,200	9,21,000

9. OTHER CURRENT ASSETS:

	31.03.2023	31.03.2022
	Rs.	Rs.
(a) Advances with Revenue Authorities	25,05,700	1,00,96,800
(b) Other receivables	18,78,900	19,09,000
(c) Prepaid expenses	2,70,100	-
TOTAL Rs.	46,54,700	1,20,05,800

10. SHARE CAPITAL:

	31.03.2023	31.03.2022
	Rs.	Rs.
Authorised Capital:		
100,000 Equity Shares of Rs. 100/- each	Rs. 1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Issued, Subscribed & Paid-up Capital :		
100,000 Equity Shares of Rs. 100/- each fully paid up	Rs. 1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000

Notes :

1) Reconciliation of the Number of Shares and amount outstanding at the beginning and at the end of reporting period.

Particulars	31.03.2023	31.03.2022
Equity Shares		
Number of Shares at the beginning of the period	1,00,000	1,00,000
Add : Issued during the year	-	-
Less: Bought back during the year	-	-
Number of Shares at the end of the period	1,00,000	1,00,000

Cont'd...

Shareholders holding of total paid up capital

Name of the shareholder	31.03.2023		31.03.2022	
	No. of shares held	% of Holding	No. of shares held	% of Holding
Mr. K.Mohammed Haris	500	0.50%	500	0.50%
Mr. K. Mohammed Althaf	500	0.50%	500	0.50%
Mr. K. Abdul Razak	500	0.50%	500	0.50%
Mr. K.Mohammed Arif	500	0.50%	500	0.50%
M/s Mukka Proteins Limited	98,000	98.00%	98,000	98.00%

Shares held by Promoters

Promoter Name	31.03.2023		31.03.2022		% Change during the year
	No. of shares held	% of Holding	No. of shares held	% of Holding	
Mr. K.Mohammed Haris	500	0.50%	500	0.50%	-
Mr. K. Mohammed Althaf	500	0.50%	500	0.50%	-
Mr. K. Abdul Razak	500	0.50%	500	0.50%	-
Mr. K.Mohammed Arif	500	0.50%	500	0.50%	-
M/s Mukka Proteins Limited	98,000	98.00%	98,000	98.00%	-

11. OTHER EQUITY

a) RESERVE AND SURPLUS :

Surplus/(Deficit) in Statement of Profit & Loss

	31.03.2023 Rs.	31.03.2022 Rs.
Opening Balance	4,21,14,700	1,95,04,100
Less : Adjustment for transfer of assets do not form part of the transaction envisaged under the Share Purchase Agreement		
Add: Profit/(Loss) for the year	56,56,800	2,26,10,600
Retained Earnings	TOTAL Rs. 4,77,71,500	4,21,14,700

12. BORROWINGS:

31.03.2023

31.03.2022

Rs.

Rs.

a) Non-Current

The long term borrowings are stated at the proceeds received net of repayments and the amounts repayable within next twelve months which have been shown as a current liability under other current liabilities.

(a) Term Loans (Secured)

(i) From banks

0

0

(b) Loans and advances from related parties (Unsecured)

- from Directors

0

0

- others

0

0

Rs.

-

-

Less: Current Maturities

TOTAL Rs.

-

0

b) Current

(Secured Loans)

Loans repayable on demand - From Banks

-

-

Current Maturity of Long Term Borrowings

-

-

TOTAL Rs.

-

-

Cont'd...

13. OTHER FINANCIAL LIABILITIES:

a) Non-Current

- Rent Deposits*

	31.03.2023	31.03.2022
	Rs.	Rs.
TOTAL Rs.	65,40,000	40,40,000
TOTAL Rs.	65,40,000	40,40,000

b) Current

- TDS & TCS
 - Outstanding for reimbursement charges
 - Profession tax
 - EPF Payable
 - Outstanding Charges
 - GST Payable

	1,29,700	74,000
	-	1,46,000
	-	2,800
	-	41,700
	17,36,900	16,89,400
	69,66,500	-
TOTAL Rs.	88,33,100	19,53,900
TOTAL Rs.	88,33,100	19,53,900

14. TRADE PAYABLES:

Outstanding dues to micro and small enterprises ('MSME')

Outstanding dues to creditors other than micro and small enterprises

Trade payable

- Due towards goods purchased
 - Due towards services received

	31.03.2023	31.03.2022
	Rs.	Rs.
	-	13,33,69,300
	13,07,900	6,32,89,900
TOTAL Rs.	13,07,900	19,66,59,200
TOTAL Rs.	13,07,900	19,66,59,200
	4,75,000	19,65,59,800
	8,32,900	99,400
TOTAL Rs.	13,07,900	19,66,59,200
TOTAL Rs.	13,07,900	19,66,59,200

Trade payables ageing schedule

Particulars 31.03.2023	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment year					Total
	Less than 1 year	1 to 2 years	2 to 3 years	More than 3 years		
MSME	-	-	-	-	-	-
Others	7,82,900	50,000	4,75,000	-	-	13,07,900
Disputed dues MSME	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed dues others	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Rs.	7,82,900	50,000	4,75,000	-	-	13,07,900

Trade payables ageing schedule

Particulars 31.03.2022	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment year					Total
	Less than 1 year	1 to 2 years	2 to 3 years	More than 3 years		
MSME	13,33,69,400	-	-	-	-	13,33,69,400
Others	6,26,83,200	6,06,600	-	-	-	6,32,89,800
Disputed dues MSME	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed dues others	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Rs.	19,60,52,600	6,06,600	-	-	-	19,66,59,200

Relationship with struck off companies

Name of struck off company 31.03.2023	Nature of transactions	Transactions during the year	Balance outstanding	Relationship
NA				

Cont'd...

Dues to micro and small enterprises:

With the promulgation of the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006, the Company is required to identify Micro, Small and Medium Suppliers and pay them interest on overdue beyond the specified period irrespective of the terms with the suppliers. The Company has circulated letter to all suppliers seeking their status. Response from the suppliers is still awaited. In view of this, the liability of interest cannot be reliably estimated nor the required disclosures could be made. Accounting in this regard will be carried out after the process is completed and reliable estimate made in this regard. However management is of the opinion that liability in any case will be insignificant having regard to the supplier's profile of the Company.

15. CURRENT TAX (ASSETS)/LIABILITIES (NET)

	31.03.2023	31.03.2022
	Rs.	Rs.
- Tax expenses	-	68,77,100
Less: Advance Income Tax	-	-
TDS & TCS	8,50,700	5,79,300
TOTAL Rs.	(8,50,700)	62,97,800

16. REVENUE FROM OPERATIONS:

(A) Sale of Products:

Finished Goods
- Domestic

	31.03.2023	31.03.2022
	Rs.	Rs.
Sub Total Rs.	50,95,31,700	42,89,73,100
Sub Total Rs.	50,95,31,700	42,89,73,100

(B) Other Operating Income:

Details of Finished Goods Sold

- Fish Meal
- Fish Soluble Paste
- Fish Oil
- Machine for Preparing Animal Feeding

	31.03.2023	31.03.2022
	Rs.	Rs.
Total Rs.	-	-
Total Rs.	50,95,31,700	42,89,73,100
	23,06,76,400	41,77,21,000
	27,41,98,200	1,12,52,200
	33,37,100	-
	13,20,000	-
TOTAL Rs.	50,95,31,700	42,89,73,200

17. OTHER INCOME:

(a) Other non-operating income
(b) ECGC Insurance Received
(c) Profit from Mangalore Fish Meal and Oil Company

	31.03.2023	31.03.2022
	Rs.	Rs.
(a) Other non-operating income	32,23,700	18,79,200
(b) ECGC Insurance Received	1,11,81,000	-
(c) Profit from Mangalore Fish Meal and Oil Company	1,15,82,500	43,37,000
TOTAL Rs.	2,59,87,200	62,16,200

18. COST OF MATERIALS CONSUMED:

(a) Purchases
(b) Freight, Import expenses & duty
Cost of Materials Consumed

	31.03.2023	31.03.2022
	Rs.	Rs.
(a) Purchases	32,49,97,300	50,92,69,400
(b) Freight, Import expenses & duty	15,36,300	1,25,32,600
TOTAL Rs.	32,65,33,600	52,18,02,000

19. CHANGES IN INVENTORIES OF STOCK -IN-TRADE:

Fish oil & Fish Meal
Opening stock
Less : Closing stock
Changes in inventories of Fish Oil & Fish Meal

	31.03.2023	31.03.2022
	Rs.	Rs.
Opening stock	16,89,06,400	2,25,08,300
Less : Closing stock	-	16,89,06,400
Rs.	16,89,06,400	(14,63,98,100)

Cont'd...

20. EMPLOYEE BENEFITS EXPENSES:

	31.03.2023	31.03.2022
	Rs.	Rs.
(a) Salaries & Wages	53,80,400	51,81,100
(b) Staff welfare expenses	5,06,100	5,82,400
(c) Contribution to EPF & ESI	2,79,700	3,70,000
(d) Bonus	1,80,300	2,16,800
(e) Gratuity	1,50,000	-
TOTAL Rs.	64,96,500	63,50,300

21. FINANCE COSTS:

	31.03.2023	31.03.2022
	Rs.	Rs.
(a) Interest expense:		
- On Short term borrowings	-	65,14,500
- On Term Loan	-	13,48,500
(b) Other borrowing costs:		
- Bank charges & commission	66,700	300
TOTAL Rs.	66,700	78,63,300

22. OTHER EXPENSES:

	31.03.2023	31.03.2022
	Rs.	Rs.
Consumption consumables , Stores & Spares	25,75,400	7,75,100
Commission	15,79,000	5,00,000
Power, Fuel, Light & Water	19,01,600	12,54,000
Export, Travel & Business Promotion Expenses	-	10,16,900
Rent	6,00,000	4,05,000
Repairs to Plant & Machinery	30,30,400	1,71,300
Repairs to Vehicles	1,75,900	1,22,900
Repairs to Others	4,95,900	96,700
Insurance	2,37,400	2,45,100
Membership and Subscription	10,52,700	2,98,500
Postage, Courier & Telephone Charges	3,900	-
Printing & Stationery	19,700	900
Rates and Taxes, excluding taxes on income	29,46,900	33,80,400
Legal & Professional Charges	30,74,300	7,67,800
Auditor's Remuneration	3,00,000	4,00,000
Travelling & Conveyance	1,58,900	-
Donation	3,200	71,000
Bad debts	31,66,600	-
Miscellaneous expenses	1,38,100	8,70,000
TOTAL Rs.	2,14,59,900	1,03,75,600

23. EARNINGS PER EQUITY SHARE:

	31.03.2023	31.03.2022
	Rs.	Rs.
Profit after Tax (PAT)	56,56,800	2,26,10,500
From continuing operations (A)	56,56,800	2,26,10,500
From discontinued operations (B)	-	-
Total Net Profit	56,56,800	2,26,10,500
Weighted average number of equity shares for Basic EPS (C)	1,00,000	1,00,000
(a) Basic earnings per share		
From continuing operations (A/C)	57	226
From discontinued operations (B/C)	-	-

24 PAYMENT TO AUDITORS:

	31.03.2023	31.03.2022
	Rs.	Rs.
Audit Fees	3,00,000	4,00,000
TOTAL Rs.	3,00,000	4,00,000

Cont'd...

Salary paid	31.03.2023	31.03.2022
Aisha Shabnam	80,000	4,80,000
Razeena Khateeja	80,000	4,80,000
Zareena	80,000	4,80,000

Year End Balances		
Rent Recievable	31.03.2023	31.03.2022
M/s Mukka Proteins Limited	-	8,43,000

Rent Deposits - Liability	31.03.2023	31.03.2022
M/s Mukka Proteins Limited	50,00,000	25,00,000

Rent Deposits - Asset	31.03.2023	31.03.2022
M/s Mukka Proteins Limited	55,000	55,000

Outstanding for reimbursement charges	31.03.2023	31.03.2022
Mr. K Mohammed Althaf	-	1,46,000

Rent Advance	31.03.2023	31.03.2022
M/s Mukka Proteins Limited	3,40,600	-

Trade Payable	31.03.2023	31.03.2022
M/s Mangalore Fish Meal and Oil Company	-	7,13,48,200
M/s Ullal Fish Meal and Oil Company	-	6,20,21,100
M/s Mukka Proteins Limited	-	5,20,89,200

Rent Payable	31.03.2023	31.03.2022
M/s Mukka Proteins Limited	-	11,800
Mr. K Mohammed Haris	95,000	65,000
Mr. K Mohammed Althaf	51,000	65,000
Mr. K Mohammed Arif	2,95,000	1,15,000

Salary payable	31.03.2023	31.03.2022
Aisha Shabnam	57,800	1,32,800
Razeena Khateeja	-	3,55,000
Zareena	4,55,000	4,05,000

Loans and Advances - Asset	31.03.2023	31.03.2022
Umaya Banu	-	30,000

Corporate guarantee	31.03.2023	31.03.2022
M/s Mukka Proteins Limited	1,10,00,00,000	1,38,35,00,000

26 CONTINGENT LIABILITIES

Particulars	31.03.2023	31.03.2022
	Rs.	Rs.
A) Disputed Tax Liability		
(i) Income Tax Liability (refer note ii below)	1,00,69,200	1,00,69,200
B) Corporate guarantee given for : Mukka Proteins Limited	1,10,00,00,000	1,38,35,00,000

Cont'd...

ii During the financial year 2017-18 a search and seizure operation under Section 132 of the Income Tax Act, 1961 was carried out by the Income Tax Authorities on the Company's premises. The company has filed income tax return u/s 153C of the Income tax Act for the Assessment year 2012-13 to 2017-18. The company has received assessment order under section 153C for AY 2012-13 to 2017-18 and under section 143(3) for AY 2018-19 wherein Income tax department raised demand against the company for AY 2016-17 & 2017-18. Company appealed against the orders to Commissioner of Income Tax (Appeals).

The Company is contesting the demands and the management, including its tax advisors, believe that its position will likely be upheld in the appellate process. No tax expense has been accrued in the financial statements for the tax demand raised. The management believes that the ultimate outcome of this proceeding will not have a material adverse effect on the Company's financial position and results of operations.

No provisions has been made mainly for probable claims arising out of litigations/disputes pending with authorities under various statutes. The probability and the timing of the outflow with regard to these matters depend on the final outcome of the litigations/disputes. Hence, the Company is not able to reasonably ascertain the timing of the outflow.

27 COMMITMENTS

Particulars	31.03.2023	31.03.2022
	Rs.	Rs.
Estimated amount of contract remaining to be executed on Capital Account and not provided for (Net of Advances)	-	-

28 CORPORATE GUARANTEES

With respect to Corporate Guarantees, the management has determined the fair value of such guarantee contracts as 'Nil' as the group company is not being benefited significantly from such guarantees.

29 CORPORATE SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY

CSR as per Section 135 of Companies Act, 2013 read with Schedule VII thereof, is not applicable for the company

Cont'd...

30 ADDITIONAL REGULATORY INFORMATION
ANALYTICAL RATIOS

Ratios	Numerator	Denominator	As at 31.03.2023	As at 31.03.2022	% Variance
Current ratio (in times) *	Current assets	Current liabilities	1.11	0.98	14%
Debt equity ratio (in times)	Debt (borrowings)	Shareholders equity	0.00	0.00	0%
Debt service coverage ratio (in times)*	Earnings for Debt Service (Profit after tax+Depreciation+finance cost+Profit on sale of property,plant and equipment)	Finance Costs (excluding cost pertaining to lease liabilities) + Repayment of borrowings	0.54	1.28	-58%
Return on equity ratio (in %)*	Net Profit for the year	Average shareholders equity	0.10	0.55	-81%
Inventories turnover ratio*	Cost of goods sold	Average Inventories	5.87	3.92	50%
Trade receivables turnover ratio*	Revenue from operations	Average trade receivables	74.97	6.56	1042%
Trade payables turnover ratio	Cost of material consumed, changes in inventories and other expenses	Average trade payables	5.22	2.21	137%
Net capital turnover ratio*	Revenue from operations	Working Capital (current assets - Current liabilities)	449.32	-89.43	-602%
Net profit ratio (in %) *	Net Profit for the year	Revenue from operations	1.11%	5.27%	-79%
Return on capital employed (in%)*	Profit before interest (excluding interest on lease liabilities), exceptional items and tax	Capital employed (Net worth + borrowings)	12.17%	72.43%	-83%

*The reason for change in ratios by more than 25% is mainly due to transfer of Production Unit to Mukka Proteins Ltd.,

Cont'd...

31 Income Tax

Income taxes

Income tax expense in the statement of profit and loss comprises

Particulars	31.03.2023	31.03.2022
Current Taxes	-	68,77,100
Earlier Year Taxes	10,92,600	13,63,300
Deferred Taxes	2,16,300	(9,65,100)
Income tax expense	13,08,900	72,75,300

Entire deferred income tax for the year ended March 31, 2023 and March 31, 2022 relates to origination and reversal of temporary differences.

A reconciliation of the income tax provision to the amount computed by applying the statutory income tax rate to the income before income taxes is summarized below:

Particulars		
	31.03.2023	31.03.2022
Profit before income taxes	69,65,700	2,98,85,800
Enacted tax rates in India	25.17%	25.17%
Computed expected tax expense	17,53,100	75,21,700
Effect of exempt income	(17,53,100)	(10,91,500)
Effect of Earlier year taxes	10,92,600	13,63,300
Effect of Late payment of taxes	-	(81,500)
Effect of non deductible expenses	-	-
Effect of other deductible expenses	-	5,28,500
Effect of tax on depreciation	-	-
Effect of Interest on Income Tax	-	-
Effect of deferred tax asset (liability)	2,16,300	(9,65,100)
Income tax expense	13,08,900	72,75,400

Cont'd...

NOTE 32 : FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

The carrying value and fair value of financial instruments by categories as at 31.03.2023

Particulars	Carrying Value	Fair Value
	31.03.2023	31.03.2023
Financial Assets		
Amortised Cost		
Loans	1,85,400	1,85,400
Trade receivable	-	-
Cash and cash equivalents	55,84,200	55,84,200
Total Assets	57,69,600	57,69,600

Particulars	Carrying Value	Fair Value
	31.03.2023	31.03.2023
Financial Liabilities		
Amortised Cost		
Borrowings	-	-
Trade Payable	13,07,900	13,07,900
Other Financial Liabilities	1,53,73,100	1,53,73,100
Total Liabilities	1,66,81,000	1,66,81,000

The carrying value and fair value of financial instruments by categories as at March 31, 2022

Particulars	Carrying Value	Fair Value
	44,651	44,651
Financial Assets		
Amortised Cost		
Loans	46,88,000	46,88,000
Trade receivable	1,35,93,000	1,35,93,000
Cash and cash equivalents	9,21,000	9,21,000
Total Assets	1,92,02,000	1,92,02,000

Particulars	Carrying Value	Fair Value
	44,651	44,651
Financial Liabilities		
Amortised Cost		
Borrowings	-	-
Trade Payable	19,66,59,200	19,66,59,200
Other Financial Liabilities	59,93,900	59,93,900
Total Liabilities	20,26,53,100	20,26,53,100

Fair Value Hierarchy

The carrying amount of the current financial assets and current financial liabilities are considered to be same as their fair values, due to their short term nature. In absence of specified maturity period, the carrying amount of the non-current financial assets and non-current financial liabilities such as security deposits, are considered to be same as their fair values. With respect to Corporate Guarantees, the management has determined the fair value of such guarantee contracts as 'Nil' as the subsidiary company is not being benefited significantly from such guarantees.

NOTE 33: FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT

The Company has exposure to the following risks from its use of financial instruments :

- > Credit risk
- > Liquidity Risk
- > Market Risk

The Board of Directors has overall responsibility for the establishment and oversight of the Company's risk management framework. The Board of Directors has established a risk management policy to identify and analyze the risks faced by the Company, to set appropriate risk limits and controls, and to monitor risk and adherence to limits. Risk management systems are reviewed periodically to reflect changes in market conditions and the Company's activities.

Cont'd...

The exposure of the Company to interest rate changes at the end of the reporting period are as follows:

Variable Rate Borrowing	As at 31-03-23	As at 31-03-22
Total	0	0
	0	0

Sensitivity

The profit or loss is sensitive to higher/lower interest expense as a result of changes in interest rates.

	Impact on profit after tax and equity	
	As at 31-03-23	As at 31-03-22
Interest rate - Increases by 100 basis points	0	0
Interest rate - Decreases by 100 basis points	0	0

(II) Price risk

The Company's investments in quoted equity securities is very minimal, hence there is limited exposure to price risk.

Liquidity Risk :

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will encounter difficulty in meeting the obligations associated with its financial liabilities that are settled by delivering cash or another financial asset. The Company's approach to managing liquidity is to ensure, as far as possible, that it will have sufficient liquidity to meet its liabilities when they are due, under both normal and stressed conditions, without incurring unacceptable losses or risking damage to the Company's reputation.

(i) Maturities of financial liabilities

Contractual cash flows

31.03.2023	Carrying amount	Total	0-1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years
Borrowings	0	0	0	0	0	0
Trade Payables	13,07,900	13,07,900	7,82,900	50,000	4,75,000	-
Other Financial Liabilities	1,53,73,100	1,53,73,100	1,13,33,100	-	-	40,40,000
Total	1,66,81,000	1,66,81,000	1,21,16,000	50,000	4,75,000	40,40,000

Contractual cash flows

31.03.2022	Carrying amount	Total	0-1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years
Borrowings	-	-	-	-	-	-
Trade Payables	19,66,59,100	19,66,59,100	19,60,52,600	6,06,615	-	-
Other Financial Liabilities	59,93,900	59,93,900	19,53,900	-	-	40,40,000
Total	20,26,53,000	20,26,53,000	19,80,06,500	6,06,615	-	40,40,000

As there is no expected credit loss on the financial guarantees given to group companies, the Company has not recognised a liability towards financial guarantee as at the end of the reporting period. Accordingly, not included in the above table.

Credit Risk :

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss to the company if a customer or counterparty to a financial instrument fails to meet its contractual obligations and arises principally from the Company's trade receivables, and other activities that are in nature of leases.

Cont'd...

Exposure to credit risk

The gross carrying amount of financial assets, net of any impairment losses recognized represents the maximum credit exposure. The maximum exposures to credit risk as at March 31, 2023 was as follows :

Particulars	31.03.2023	31.03.2022
Trade receivables	-	1,35,93,000
Cash and cash equivalents	55,84,200	9,21,000
Other financial assets	24,51,200	28,12,100
Total	80,35,400	1,73,26,100

Credit Risk Management- (ii) Provision for expected credit losses

Basis for recognition of expected credit loss provision				
Category	Description of Category	Investments	Loans and Deposits	Trade Receivables
High quality assets, low credit risk	Assets where there is low risk of default and where the counter party has sufficient capacity to meet the obligations and where there has been low frequency of defaults in the	12-month expected credit losses	12-month expected credit losses	Life time expected credit losses
Medium risk, moderate credit risk	Assets where the probability of default is considered moderate, counter party where the capacity to meet the obligation is not strong.	12-month expected credit losses	12-month expected credit losses	Life time expected credit losses
Doubtful assets, credit impaired	Assets are written off when there is no reasonable expectation of recovery, such as a debt or declaring bankruptcy or failing to engage in a payment plan with the Company. Where loans or receivables have been written off, the Company continues to engage in enforcement activity to attempt to recover the receivable due. Where recoveries are made, these are recognised in profit or loss	Asset is Written-off		

Year Ended 31.03.2023

Expected credit losses for loans, investments, deposits and other receivables from related parties, excluding trade receivables

Particulars	Asset Group	Estimated gross carrying amount at default	Expected Probability of Default	Expected credit Losses	Carrying amount Net of Impairment Provisions
Loss allowance measured at 12 month expected credit losses -	Cash and Bank Balances	55,84,200	0%	-	55,84,200
Financial assets for which credit risk has not increased significantly since initial recognition	Loans and advances	1,85,400	0%	-	1,85,400
	Security deposits	24,51,200	0%	-	24,51,200

Year Ended 31st March, 2022

Expected credit losses for loans, investments, deposits and other receivables from related parties, excluding trade receivables

Particulars	Asset Group	Estimated gross carrying amount at default	Expected Probability of Default	Expected credit Losses	Carrying amount Net of Impairment Provisions
Loss allowance measured at 12 month expected credit losses -	Cash and Bank Balances	9,21,000	0%	-	9,21,000
Financial assets for which credit risk has not increased significantly since initial recognition	Loans and advances	46,88,000	0%	-	46,88,000
	Security deposits	28,12,100	0%	-	28,12,100

Cont'd...

Expected credit loss for trade receivables under simplified approach
Year Ended 31.03.2023

Ageing	0-180 days	181 - 365 days	More than 365 days	Total
Gross carrying amount	-	-	-	-
Expected loss rate	0%	0%	0%	-
Expected credit loss	-	-	-	-
Carrying amount of trade receivables (net of impairment)	-	-	-	-

Year ended 31st March, 2022

Ageing	0-180 days	181 - 365 days	More than 365 days	Total
Gross carrying amount	13,04,100	-	1,22,88,900	1,35,93,000
Expected loss rate	0%	0%	0%	-
Expected credit loss	-	-	-	-
Carrying amount of trade receivables (net of impairment)	13,04,100	-	1,22,88,900	1,35,93,000

Note 34 Previous year figures have been regrouped/reclassified, where necessary, to conform to this year's classification

Note 35 : Capital Management

The company's capital comprises equity share capital, retained earnings and other equity attributable to equity holders. The primary objective of company's capital management is to maximise shareholder's value. The company manages its capital and makes adjustment to it in light of the changes in economic and market conditions.

The Company monitors capital using gearing ratio, which is net debt divided by total capital plus net debt. Net Debts comprises of long term and short term borrowings less cash and bank balances. Equity includes Equity share capital and reserves that are managed as capital. The gearing at the end of the reporting period was as follows:

Particulars	31.03.2023	31.03.22
Debt	-	-
Less: Cash and Bank Balances	55,84,200	9,21,000
Net Debt (A)	(55,84,200)	(9,21,000)
Equity (B)	5,77,71,500	5,21,14,700
Net Debt to Equity Ratio (A)/(B)	-10%	-2%

No changes were made in the objectives, policies or processes for managing capital of the Company during the current and previous year.

The Company does not have any transactions with struck off companies under Companies Act, 2013 or Companies Act, 1956, during the year

Cont'd...

Note 36 : Ind As 115 'Revenue From Contract With Customers'

The disclosures related to Ind AS 115 is as follows:

(i) Disaggregation of revenue

Revenue recognised mainly comprises of sale of goods. Set out below is the disaggregation of the Company's revenue from contracts with customers based on:

Description	Year ended March 2023	Year ended March 2022
(a) Operating Revenue		
Sale of Goods		
Fish Meal	23,06,76,400	41,77,21,000
Fish Oil	27,41,98,200	1,12,52,200
Fish Soluable Paste	33,37,100	-
Others	13,20,000	-
Total Revenue	50,95,31,700	42,89,73,200

(b) Revenue of timing of Recognition	Year ended March 2023	Year ended March 2022
Revenue recognised at point in time		
Revenue recognised over time	50,95,31,700	42,89,73,200
Total Revenue	50,95,31,700	42,89,73,200

(c') Geographical region	Year ended March 2023	Year ended March 2022
Within India	50,95,31,700	42,89,73,200
Outside India		
	50,95,31,700	42,89,73,200

(ii) Reconciliation of revenue from Sale of Goods with the contracted price

Particulars	Year ended March 2023	Year ended March 2022
Contract Price	50,95,31,700	42,89,73,200
Add: Incentive Income		
Less: Discount / Sales Return /Rebate / Credit Note		
Net Sales Value	50,95,31,700	42,89,73,200

(iii) Contract Balances

The following table provides information contract balances with customers:

Particulars	Year ended March 2023	Year ended March 2022
Contract liabilities		
Advance from customers	-	-
Total Contract liabilities	-	-
Contract assets		
Trade receivables	-	1,35,93,000
Total receivables	-	1,35,93,000

Contract asset is the right to consideration in exchange for services transferred to the customer. Contract liability is the Company's obligation to transfer of services to a customer for which the Company has received consideration from the customer in advance.

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Note 37 : Leases

The group has taken premises under the lease agreements that have an average life of less than one year, hence are covered under the exemption provided in the IND AS 116 for the accounting for full recognition of the lease liabilities and its subsequent recognition of ROU Asset. Expense on such short term lease are recognized in the statement of Profit & Loss for the year amounts to Rs. Nil.

Following is carrying value of right of use assets and movement thereof till the Period ended March 31, 2023:-

Particulars	Rs.
Balance as at March 31, 2022	-
Add: Additions during the year 2022-23	-
Less: Depreciation on Right of use assets 2022-23	-
Less: Deletion/Derecognition of Right of use assets 2022-23	-
Balance as at March 31, 2023	-

The following is carrying value of lease liability and movement thereof till the year Period ended March 31, 2023:-

Particulars	Rs.
Balance as at March 31, 2022	-
Add: Additions during the year 2021-22	-
Add: Finance Cost accrued during the year	-
Less: Deletion/Derecognition of Lease Liabilities 2022-23	-
Less: Payments of lease liabilities	-
Balance as at March 31, 2023	-

Note 38 .Financial guarantee contracts

The Company provides certain guarantees in respect of the indebtedness of other undertakings, claims under the contract or other arrangements in the ordinary course of business. The Company evaluates each guarantee arrangement and elects to account it as an insurance contract or a financial guarantee contract. Financial guarantee contract liabilities are measured initially at their fair values and, if not designated as at FVTPL, are subsequently measured at the higher of the amount of the obligation under the contract and the amount initially recognised less cumulative amortisation over the period of guarantee. For the guarantee arrangements designated as insurance contracts, at the end of each reporting period, the Company performs a liability adequacy test, (i.e. it assesses the likelihood of a payout based on current undiscounted estimates of future cash flows), and any deficiency is recognized in Statement of Profit and Loss.

Note 39: Disclosure as required under section 186(4) of the Companies Act, 2013:

Particulars	As at 31.03.23	As at 31.03.22	Maximum amount outstanding during the year	Purpose
Guarantees				
Mukka Protiens Limited	1,10,00,00,000	1,38,35,00,000	1,38,35,00,000	Working Capital Requirements

Note

Guarantees given were given for the borrowings availed by Holding Company (Mukka Protiens Limited)
The terms are in compliance with Section 186(7) of the Companies Act, 2013.

Note 40. SEGMENT REPORTING

(i) Revenue from external customers by location of the customers		
Particulars	Period Ended 31st March 2023	Year Ended 31st March 2022
Within India	50,95,31,700	42,89,83,100
Outside India	-	-
Total	50,95,31,700	42,89,83,100
(ii) Non-current assets (excluding non-current financial assets)		
Particulars	Period Ended 31st March 2023	Year Ended 31st March 2022
Within India	2,20,05,000	1,77,54,100
Outside India	-	-
Total	2,20,05,000	1,77,54,100

Cont'd...

(iii) Information about major customers

Customers individually accounting for more than 10% of the revenue from sale of goods of the company are as follows:

Particulars	Period Ended	Year Ended 31st
	31st March	March 2022
No of customers	2023	3
% of revenue from above customers to total revenue from sale of goods	100%	13%

Note 41. Other Statutory Information

(i) The Company does not have any benami property held in its name. No proceedings have been initiated on or are pending against the Company for holding benami property under the Benami Transactions (Prohibition) Act, 1988 (45 of 1988) and Rules made thereunder.

(ii) The Company has not been declared wilful defaulter by any bank or financial institution or other lender or government or any government authority.

(iii) The Company has complied with the requirement with respect to number of layers as prescribed under section 2(87) of the Companies Act, 2013 read with the Companies (Restriction on number of layers) Rules, 2017.

(iv) Utilisation of borrowed funds and share premium

I. 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

II. 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

(v) There is no income surrendered or disclosed as income during the year in tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961 (such as search or survey), that has not been recorded in the books of account.

vi) The Company has not traded or invested in crypto currency or virtual currency during the year

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

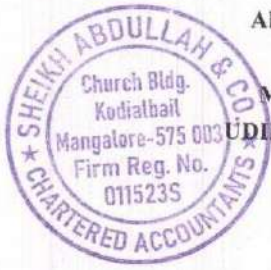
For and on behalf of the Board,

(KALANDAN MOHAMMED HARIS)
DIN:03020471
DIRECTOR

(KALANDAN MOHAMMED ALTHAF)
DIN:03051103
DIRECTOR

As per our report of even date,
For Sheikh Abdullah & Co.,
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

Abid Ali., B.Com.,F.C.A.,
Partner
Membership No.217293
UDIN:23217293BGUTO14866



MANGALURU,
August 01, 2023.



SHEIKH ABDULLAH & CO.,

CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

CHURCH BUILDING, KODIALBAIL, MANGALURU - 575 003.

Tel. : 0824 - 2440339 / 2440415 / 4256762 (Off)

e-mail : sheikhabdullahandco@gmail.com

Independent Auditor's Report

To the Members of HARIS MARINE PRODUCTS PRIVATE LIMITED.,

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of HARIS MARINE PRODUCTS PRIVATE LIMITED., (" the Company") , which comprise the Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2023 and the statement of profit and loss (including other comprehensive income), the Statement of Changes in equity and statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of 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 in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the Indian Accounting Standards prescribed under Section 133 of the Act read with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, as amended, ("Ind AS") and other accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the state of affairs of the Company as at March 31, 2023, and its profit and total comprehensive income, changes in equity and its cash flows for the year ended on that date.

Basis for Opinion

We have 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.

Information Other than the Financial Statements and Auditor's Report Thereon

The Company's board of directors is responsible for the preparation of the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Board's Report including Annexures to Board's Report, Business Responsibility Report but does not include the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon.

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 our knowledge obtained during the course of our audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

If, based on the work we have performed, We conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, We are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Responsibilities of Management for the Financial Statements

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the matters stated in section 134(5) of the Act with respect to the preparation of these financial statements that give a true and fair view of the financial position, financial performance, including other comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows of the Company in accordance with the Ind AS and other accounting principles generally accepted in India. This responsibility also includes maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Act for safeguarding 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 statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, the Board of Directors is 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 the Board of Directors either intends to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Those Board of Directors are also responsible for overseeing the Company's financial reporting process.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

Our objectives is 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 an 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 an audit in accordance with SAs, We exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- 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.
- 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 system in place and the operating effectiveness of such controls.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- 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.
- 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.

Materiality is the magnitude of misstatements in the financial statements that, individually or in aggregate, makes it probable that the economic decisions of a reasonably knowledgeable user of the financial statements may be influenced. We consider quantitative materiality and qualitative factors in (i) planning the scope of our audit work and in evaluating the results of our work; and (ii) to evaluate the effect of any identified misstatements in the financial statements.

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 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, 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 financial statements comply with the Ind AS specified under Section 133 of the Act.
- (e) On the basis of the written representations received from the directors as on 31st March, 2023 taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on 31st March, 2023 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 over financial reporting of the Company and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate Report in "Annexure B". Our report expresses an unmodified opinion on the adequacy and operating effectiveness of the Company's internal financial controls over financial reporting.
- g) With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor's Report in accordance with the requirements of section 197(16) of the Act, as amended:

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, no remuneration has been paid by the Company to its directors during the year.

(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, in our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us:

- I. The Company has disclosed the impact of pending litigations on its financial position in its Financial Statements.
- II. The Company did not have any long-term contracts including derivative contracts for which there were any material foreseeable losses.
- III. There has been no delay in transferring amounts, required to be transferred, to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company

- IV. (a) The Management has represented that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, no funds (which are material either individually or in the aggregate) have been advanced or loaned or invested (either from borrowed funds or share premium or any other sources or kind of funds) by the Company to or in any other person or entity, including foreign entity ("Intermediaries"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Intermediary shall, whether, 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 provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries;
- (b) The Management has represented, that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, no funds (which are material either individually or in the aggregate) have been received by the Company from any person or entity, including foreign entity ("Funding Parties"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Company shall, whether, 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 provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries;
- (c) Based on the audit procedures that have been considered reasonable and appropriate in the circumstances, nothing has come to our notice that has caused us to believe that the representations under sub-clause (i) and (ii) of Rule 11(e), as provided under (a) and (b) above, contain any material misstatement.
- V. The company has not declared or paid any dividend during the year in contravention of the provisions of section 123 of the Companies Act, 2013.
2. As required by the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2020 (the "Order") issued by the Central Government in terms of Section 143(11) of the Act, we give in "Annexure A" a statement on the matters specified in paragraphs 3 and 4 of the Order.

As per our report of even date
For, Sheikh Abdullah & Co.,
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

Mangaluru,
August 01, 2023.



Abid Ali., B.Com., F.C.A.,
Partner

Membership No. 217293
UDIN: 23217293BGUTOI4866

ANNEXURE-A TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

The Annexure referred to in paragraph 2 under "Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements" of our Report to the Members of HARIS MARINE PRODUCTS PRIVATE LIMITED of even date

- (i) In respect of the 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-of-use assets.
(B) The Company has no intangible assets.
 - (b) The Company has a program of verification to cover all the items of Property, Plant and Equipment in a phased manner over a period of 3 years which, in our opinion, is reasonable having regard to the size of the Company and the nature of its assets. Pursuant to the program, certain Property, Plant and Equipment were physically verified by the management during the year. According to the information and explanations given to us, no material discrepancies were noticed on such verification.
 - (c) Based on our examination of the property tax receipts and lease agreement for land on which building is constructed, registered sale deed / transfer deed / conveyance deed provided to us, we report that, the title in respect of self constructed buildings and title deeds of all other immovable properties (other than properties where the company is the lessee and the lease agreements are duly executed in favour of the lessee), disclosed in the financial statements included under Property, Plant and Equipment are held in the name of the Company as at the balance sheet date.
 - (d) The Company has not revalued any of its Property, Plant and Equipment (including right-of use assets) and intangible assets during the year.
 - (e) No proceedings have been initiated during the year or are pending against the Company as at March 31, 2023 for holding any benami property under the Benami Transactions (Prohibition) Act, 1988 (as amended in 2016) and rules made thereunder.
- (ii) In respect of its inventories:
- (a) (A) The inventories have been physically verified during the year by the management. In our opinion, the frequency of verification is reasonable.
(B) The discrepancies noticed on physical verification of the inventory as compared to books records which has been properly dealt with in the books of account were not material.
 - (b) During any point of time of the year, the company has not been sanctioned any working capital limits, from banks or financial institutions on the basis of security of current assets. Therefore, the provisions of Clause (ii)(b) of paragraph 3 of the order are not applicable to the company.

- (iii) The Company has made investments in, companies, firms, Limited Liability Partnerships, and granted unsecured loans to other parties, during the year, in respect of which:
- (a) The Company has provided loans & advances in the nature of loans to other parties & stood guarantee, or provided security to one company during the year, prima facie, not prejudicial to the Company's interest.
 - (b) In our opinion, the investments made and the terms and conditions of the grant of loans, during the year are, prima facie, not prejudicial to the Company's interest.
 - (c) In respect of loans granted by the Company, the repayments are generally been regular.
 - (d) In respect of loans granted by the Company, there is no overdue amount remaining outstanding as at the balance sheet date.
 - (e) No loan granted by the Company which has fallen due during the year, has been renewed or extended or fresh loans granted to settle the overdues of existing loans given to the same parties.
 - (f) The Company has not granted any loans or advances in the nature of loans either repayable on demand or without specifying any terms or period of repayment during the year. Hence, reporting under clause 3(iii)(f) is not applicable.
- (iv) The Company has complied with the provisions of Sections 185 and 186 of the Companies Act, 2013 in respect of loans granted, investments made and guarantees and securities provided, as applicable.
- (v) The Company has not accepted any deposit from the public within the provision of Section 73 to 76 of the Companies Act, 2013 and rules framed there under. Therefore, the provisions of Clause (v) of paragraph 3 of the order are not applicable to the Company.
- (vi) As informed to us, The maintenance of cost records has not been specified by the Central Government under sub-section (1) of section 148 of the Companies Act, 2013 for the business activities carried out by the Company. Hence, reporting under clause (vi) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (vii) In respect of statutory dues:
- (a) In our opinion, the Company has generally been regular in depositing undisputed statutory dues, including Goods and Services tax, Provident Fund, Employees' State Insurance, Income Tax, Sales Tax, Service Tax, duty of Custom, duty of Excise, Value Added Tax, Cess and other material statutory dues applicable to it with the appropriate authorities.

There were no undisputed amounts payable in respect of Goods and Service tax, Provident Fund, Employees' State Insurance, Income Tax, Sales Tax, Service Tax, duty of Custom, duty of Excise, Value Added Tax, Cess and other material statutory dues in arrears as at March 31, 2023 for a period of more than six months from the date they became payable.

(b) Details of statutory dues referred to in sub-clause (a) above which have not been deposited as on March 31, 2023 on account of disputes are given below:

S.No.	Name of the Statute	Nature of Dues	Amount (Rs.)	Period to which the Amount Relates	Forum where dispute is pending
1.	Income Tax Act, 1961	Income Tax	51,17,777	A Y 2016-17	CIT(A), Panaji-2
2.	Income Tax Act, 1961	Income Tax	38,15,821	A Y 2017-18	CIT(A), Panaji-2

(viii) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, there is no any transaction not recorded in the books of account have been surrendered or disclosed as income during the year in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961 (43 of 1961).

(ix) (a) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not defaulted in repayment of any loan or other borrowings or any interest due thereon to any lender.

(b) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the company has not been a declared wilful defaulter by any bank or financial institution or other lender.

(c) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the loans were applied for the purpose for which the loans were obtained.

(d) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, there are no funds raised on short term basis which have been utilised for long term purposes. (e) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the company has not taken any funds from any entity or person on account of or to meet the obligations of its subsidiaries, associates or joint ventures.

(f) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the company has not raised loans during the year on the pledge of securities held in its subsidiaries, joint ventures or associate companies.

(x) (a) The Company has not raised moneys by way of initial public offer or further public offer (including debt instruments) during the year and hence reporting under clause 3(x)(a) of the Order is not applicable.

(b) During the year, the Company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement of shares or convertible debentures (fully or partly or optionally) and hence reporting under clause 3(x)(b) of the Order is not applicable.

(xi) (a) No fraud by the Company and no material fraud on the Company has been noticed or reported during the year.

(b) During the year no report under sub-section (12) of section 143 of the Companies Act has been filed by the auditors in Form ADT-4 as

prescribed under rule 13 of Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014 with the Central Government.

(c) As auditor, we did not receive any whistle-blower complaint during the year.

- (xii) The Company is not a Nidhi Company and hence reporting under clause (xii) of the Order is not applicable.
- (xiii) In our opinion, all transactions with the related parties are in compliance with section 177 and 188 of Companies Act, 2013 and the details have been disclosed in the Financial Statements as required by the applicable accounting standards. Identification of related parties were made and provided by the management of the company.
- (xiv) The company is not covered by section 138 of the Companies Act, 2013, related to appointment of internal auditor of the company. Therefore, the company is not required to appointed any internal auditor. Therefore, the provisions of Clause (xiv) of paragraph 3 of the order are not applicable to the Company.
- (xv) 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) In our opinion, the Company is not required to be registered under section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934. Hence, reporting under clause 3(xvi)(a), (b) and (c) of the Order is not applicable.
(b) In our opinion, there is no core investment company within the Group (as defined in the Core Investment Companies (Reserve Bank) Directions, 2016) and accordingly reporting under clause 3(xvi)(d) of the Order is not applicable.
- (xvii) The Company has not incurred cash losses during the financial year covered by our audit and the immediately preceding financial year.
- (xviii) There has been no resignation of the statutory auditors of the Company during the year.
- (xix.) On the basis of the financial ratios, ageing and expected dates of realisation of financial assets and payment of financial liabilities, other information accompanying the financial statements and our knowledge of the Board of Directors and Management plans and based on our examination of the evidence supporting the assumptions, nothing has come to our attention, which causes us to believe that any material uncertainty exists as on the date of the audit report indicating that Company is not capable 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

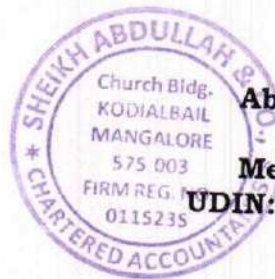
neither give any guarantee nor any assurance that all liabilities falling due within a period of one year from the balance sheet date, will get discharged by the Company as and when they fall due.

(xx) There are no unspent amounts towards Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) on other than ongoing projects requiring a transfer to a Fund specified in Schedule VII to the Companies Act in compliance with second proviso to sub-section (5) of Section 135 of the said Act. Accordingly, reporting under clause 3(xx)(a) of the Order is not applicable for the year.

(xxi) The company has not made investments in subsidiary company. Therefore, the company does not require to prepare consolidated financial statement. Therefore, the provisions of Clause (xxi) of paragraph 3 of the order are not applicable to the Company.

**As per our report of even date
For, Sheikh Abdullah & Co.,
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS**

Mangaluru,
August 01, 2023.



**Abid Ali., B.Com.,F.C.A.,
Partner**

**Membership No.217293
UDIN: 23217293BGUTOI4866**

ANNEXURE-B TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

Referred to in paragraph 1(f) under 'Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements' section of our report to the Members of **HARIS MARINE PRODUCTS PRIVATE LIMITED** of even date

Report on the Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting under Clause (i) of sub-section 3 of Section 143 of the Companies Act, 2013 (the "Act")

We have audited the internal financial controls over financial reporting of **HARIS MARINE PRODUCTS PRIVATE LIMITED.**, as at March 31, 2023 in conjunction with our audit of the Ind AS financial statements of the Company for the year ended on that date.

Management's Responsibility for Internal Financial Controls

The Company's management is responsible for establishing and maintaining internal financial controls 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 on Audit of Internal Financial Controls over Financial Reporting (the "Guidance Note") issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India. These responsibilities include the design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls 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 Companies Act, 2013.

Auditors' Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company's internal financial controls over financial reporting based on our audit. We conducted my audit in accordance with the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls over Financial Reporting (the "Guidance Note") and the Standards on Auditing, issued by ICAI and deemed to be prescribed under section 143(10) of the Companies Act, 2013, to the extent applicable to an audit of internal financial controls, both applicable to an audit of Internal Financial Controls and, both issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India. Those Standards and the Guidance Note require that We comply with 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 auditor's 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.

Meaning of Internal Financial Controls over Financial Reporting

A company's internal financial control over financial reporting 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 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 authorisations of management and directors of the Company; and

(3) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorised 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 Over Financial Reporting

Because of the inherent limitations of internal financial controls over financial reporting, 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 control over financial reporting may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or that the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate.

Opinion

In our opinion, the Company has, in all material respects, an adequate internal financial controls system over financial reporting and such internal financial controls over financial reporting were operating effectively as at March 31, 2023, 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 on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India.

**As per our report of even date
For, Sheikh Abdullah & Co.,
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS**

Mangaluru,
August 01, 2023.



**Abid Ali., B.Com., F.C.A.,
Partner**

**Membership No.217293
UDIN: 23217293BGUTOI4866**