SEA LORD CONTAINERS LIMITED

40TH A N N U A L   R E P O R T   2 0 1 9 – 20

40^{TH} ANNUAL REPORT

2019-2020

Board of Directors	Mr. Raj K. Chandaria (Chairman) Mr. Anish K. Chandaria Mr. Kanwaljit S. Nagpal Mr. Jaideep D. Khimasia
Registered Office	502, Skylon, G.I.D.C., Char Rasta, Vapi-396 195, Dist. Valsad, Gujarat
Corporate Office	1202, Tower B, Peninsula Business Park, G.K.Marg, Lower Parel (W), Mumbai - 400 013
Works	Ambapada, Village Mahul, Taluka Kurla, Dist. Mumbai.
Auditors	M/s. Deloitte Haskins & Sells LLP, Chartered Accountants Mumbai
Bankers	Bank of Baroda Axis Bank Ltd.
Registrar & Share Transfer Agents	M/s. Link Intime India Pvt. Ltd., C-101, 247 Park, L.B.S Marg, Vikhroli (West), Mumbai 400 083 Tel : 022-4918 6270 Toll Free: 1800220878 Fax : 022-4918 6060 Email : rnt.helpdesk@linkintime.co.in

DIRECTORS' REPORT

To the Members of the Company,

The Directors have pleasure in presenting the 40th Annual Report and Audited Statement of Accounts of the Company for the year ended 31st March, 2020.

FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE

(Rs. in Lakhs)

	2019-2020	2018-2019
Revenue from Operation	**3946.45**	4248.39
Profit before Finance cost (as mentioned below), Depreciation and Tax	**2673.23**	3207.35
Finance Cost	**19.41**	1.34
Depreciation and amortisation expense	**503.37**	447.76
Profit before tax	**2150.45**	2758.25
Income Tax Expense		
Current Tax -For the year	**380**	583.51
-For earlier years	**10.82**	(40.39)
Deferred Tax	**307.11**	(511.50)
Total Tax Expense	**697.93**	31.62
Profit for the year	**1452.52**	2726.63
Retained Earnings at the beginning of the year	**16644.37**	13925.27
Payment of Dividend on Equity/Preference shares	**(1881.25)**	(6.25)
Payment of distribution tax on Equity/Preference shares	**(386.70)**	(1.28)
Retained Earnings at the end of the year	**15828.94**	16644.37

OPERATIONS

During the year under review, the Company's Bulk Liquid terminal continued operations at full capacity.

The Company recorded a Turnover of Rs. 3946.45 Lakhs (Previous year Rs. 4,248.39 Lakhs) and Net Profit after Tax was recorded at Rs. 1452.52 Lakhs (Previous year Rs.2,726.63 Lakhs).

OUTLOOK FOR THE COMPANY

Last part of F.Y 2019-20 was challenging period due to global pandemic COVID-19, world business was at halt or slump. Despite the near-term ambiguity, we remain confident of the medium to long-term growth prospects. In this context, the outlook for the Company remains positive.

The Company continues to be a significant contributor in providing logistics services at Mumbai Port.

DIVIDEND

The Board of Directors of the Company has not declared any Final Dividend for the year 2019-2020.

FIXED DEPOSITS

The Company has not accepted any deposits pursuant to section 73 of the Companies Act, 2013 and the Rules made thereunder.

EQUITY SHARES

The Company is a wholly owned subsidiary of Aegis Logistics Limited.

DIRECTORS & KEY MANAGEMENT PERSONNEL

Pursuant to section 152 of the Companies Act, 2013, Mr. Anish K. Chandaria (DIN – 00296538), Director of the Company retires by rotation and being eligible, offers himself for re-appointment.

Your Directors recommend the re-appointment of the Director at the ensuing Annual General Meeting.

During the year under review, the Company at its Extra Ordinary Meeting held on 12th March, 2020 had approved payment of remuneration to Mr. Raj K. Chandaria, Non-Executive Director of the Company. Accordingly the remuneration has been paid and details are provided in the notes to the accounts.

DISCLOSURE FROM INDEPENDENT DIRECTORS

As per the notification dated 5th July, 2017 issued by the Ministry of Corporate Affairs, the Company is exempted from appointing independent director. Hence there is no disclosure requirement.

AUDITORS

As per the provisions of sections 139, 141 of the Companies Act, 2013 and rules made thereunder, the Company during the year under review in its 39th AGM had approved the appointment of M/s. Deloitte Haskins & Sells LLP, Chartered Accountants (ICAI Firm Registration No. 117366W/W-100018) as Statutory Auditors for a period of 5 (five) consecutive years from the conclusion of the 39th Annual general meeting ("AGM") until the conclusion of the 44th AGM.

Kindly note that in accordance with the Companies (Amendment) Act, 2017, Ministry of Corporate as per the notification dated 7th May, 2018 have done away with the provision relating to ratification of statutory auditors by members at every annual general meeting.

OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH, SAFETY AND ENVIRONMENT

The Company is dedicated to the fundamental tenets of safeguarding people's health, protecting the environment, reducing risk and supporting sustainable growth. The Company carries out a monthly review of health, safety and environment compliance for all sites and focuses on providing a safe working environment in terminal and jetty. Employees are trained in safe operating procedures, technical skills, first aid and the fire fighting. Employees are also trained for handling emergencies through regular mock drills.

CONSERVATION OF ENERGY, TECHNOLOGY ABSORPTION, EXPORTS & FOREIGN EXCHANGE EARNINGS AND OUTGO

Details of energy conservation and research and development activities undertaken by the Company along with the information in accordance with the provisions of section 134 of Companies Act, 2013 read with Rule 8 of Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014, the extent as are applicable to the Company, are given **in Annexure 'A'** to the Directors' Report.

PARTICULARS OF EMPLOYEES

The particulars of Employees as required under the provisions of section 197(12) of the Companies Act, 2013 read with the Companies (Appointment and Remuneration) Rules, 2014 as amended is not given as no employee is in receipt of remuneration as required by section 197(12) of the Companies Act, 2013.

DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITY STATEMENT

The Directors would like to inform the Members that the Audited Accounts for the financial year ended 31st March, 2020 are in full conformity with the requirement of the Companies Act, 2013. The Financial Accounts are audited by the Statutory Auditors, M/s. Deloitte Haskins & Sells LLP, Chartered Accountants (ICAI Firm Registration No. 117366W/W-100018).

The Directors further confirm that:

a. In the preparation of the annual accounts, the applicable accounting standards had been followed along with proper explanation relating to material departures;

b. The Directors had selected such accounting policies and applied them consistently and made judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent so as to give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the company at the end of the financial year and of the profit of the company for that period;

c. The Directors had taken proper and sufficient care for the maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of this Act for safeguarding the assets of the company and for preventing and detecting fraud and other irregularities;

d. The Directors had prepared the annual accounts on a going concern basis;

e. The Directors, had laid down adequate internal financial controls to be followed by the company and that such internal financial controls including with reference to Financial Statements are adequate and were operating effectively; and

f. The Directors had devised proper systems to ensure compliance with the provisions of all applicable laws and that such systems were adequate and operating effectively.

DEVELOPMENT AND IMPLEMENTATION OF RISK MANAGEMENT POLICY

The specific objectives of the Risk Management Policy are to ensure that all the current and future material risk exposures of the company are identified, assessed, quantified, appropriately mitigated and managed, to establish a framework for the company's risk management process and to ensure companywide implementation, to ensure systematic and uniform assessment of risks related with Oil, Gas & Chemicals business, to enable compliance with appropriate regulations, wherever applicable, through the adoption of best practices and to assure business growth with financial stability.

INTERNAL CONTROL SYSTEMS AND THEIR ADEQUACY

The Company has an effective internal control and risk-mitigation system, which is constantly assessed and strengthened. The Company's internal control system is commensurate with its size, scale and complexities of its operations. The internal and operational audit is entrusted to Messrs. Natvarlal Vyapari and Company, a reputed firm of Chartered Accountants. The main thrust of internal audit is to test and review controls, appraisal of risks and business processes, besides benchmarking controls with best practices in the industry.

The Board of Directors actively reviews the adequacy and effectiveness of the internal control systems and suggests improvements to strengthen the same. The Company has a robust Management Information System, which is an integral part of the control mechanism.

The Board of Directors, Statutory Auditors and the Business Heads are periodically apprised of the internal audit findings and corrective actions taken.

DETAILS OF SIGNIFICANT AND MATERIAL ORDERS

There were no significant and material orders passed by the regulators / courts / tribunals impacting the going concern status and the company's operations in future.

COMPOSITION OF AUDIT COMMITTEE

As per the notification dated 5th July, 2017 issued by the Ministry of Corporate Affairs, the Company is exempted to have the Audit committee.

EXTRACT OF THE ANNUAL RETURN AS PROVIDED UNDER SUB-SECTION (3) OF SECTION 92

Extract of the annual return as provided under section 92(3) as prescribed in Form MGT-9 is given in **Annexure 'B'** to the Directors' Report.

POLICY RELATING TO APPOINTMENT AND REMUNERATION OF DIRECTORS, KEY MANAGERIAL PERSONNEL AND OTHER EMPLOYEES

As per the notification dated 5th July, 2017 issued by the Ministry of Corporate Affairs, the Company is not required to constitute/continue the Nomination and Remuneration Committee.

PARTICULARS OF LOANS, GUARANTEES OR INVESTMENTS

The Company is engaged in the business of providing infrastructural facilities as specified under section 186(11)(a) of the Companies Act, 2013. The details of Loans, Guarantees and Investments are given in the notes to the Financial Statements.

DISCLOSURE OF PARTICULARS OF CONTRACTS/ARRANGEMENTS WITH RELATED PARTIES

All transactions entered into with the related parties are on arm's length basis and in compliance with the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013.

There are no material related party transactions made by the Company with Promoters, Directors or other related parties which may have a potential conflict with the interest of the Company at large.

All Related Party Transactions are placed before the Board of Directors for approval.

MATERIAL CHANGES AND COMMITMENTS, IF ANY, AFFECTING THE FINANCIAL POSITION OF THE COMPANY

There were no material changes and commitments, which affected the financial position of the company between the end of the financial year of the company to which the financial statements relate and the date of the report.

NUMBER OF MEETINGS OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS

During the year ended 31st March, 2020, 4 Board Meetings were held on the following dates:

1. 28.05.2019
2. 29.07.2019
3. 14.11.2019
4. 31.01.2020

The intervening gap between any two meetings was within the period prescribed under Companies Act, 2013. The Company has complied with applicable Secretarial Standards (as amended from time to time) on meetings of the Board of Directors issued by The Institute of the Company Secretaries of India and approved the Central Government under section 118(10) of the Companies Act, 2013.

DISCLOSURE OF COMPOSITION OF THE CORPORATE SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY COMMITTEE

Disclosure of composition of the Corporate Social Responsibility Committee, contents of the CSR Policy and the format as provided under section 135 of Companies Act, 2013 read along with Companies (Corporate Social Responsibility Policy) Rules, 2014 is given in **Annexure 'C'** to the Directors' Report.

SECRETARIAL AUDIT REPORT

Pursuant to the provisions of Section 134(3) and section 204 of Companies Act, 2013 read along with the rules made thereunder, the Board of Directors of the Company appointed Mr. Prasen Naithani of P. Naithani & Associates, Company Secretaries in Practice, to conduct the Secretarial Audit. The Secretarial Audit Report for the financial year ended 31st March, 2020 forms part of this Report and is annexed herewith as **Annexure - 'D'**.

COST AUDITOR

During the year, maintenance of cost record as specified by the Central Government under sub-section (1) of section 148 of the Companies Act, 2013, was not applicable to the company.

DISCLOSURE UNDER THE SEXUAL HARASSMENT OF WOMEN AT WORKPLACE (PREVENTION, PROHIBITION AND REDRESSAL) ACT, 2013

Your Company has always believed in providing a safe and harassment free workplace for every individual working in the Company's premises through various interventions and practices. The Company always endeavors to create and provide an environment that is free from discrimination and harassment including sexual harassment.

The policy on Prevention of Sexual Harassment at Workplace aims at prevention of harassment of employees and lays down the guidelines for identification, reporting and prevention of undesired behaviour.

During the year ended 31st March, 2020 there were nil complaints recorded pertaining to sexual harassment.

APPRECIATION

Your Directors place on the record their appreciation of the contribution made by the employees at all levels who, through their competence, diligence, solidarity, co-operation and support, have enabled the Company to achieve the desired results during the year.

The Board of Directors gratefully acknowledge the assistance and co-operation received from the authorities of Port Trust, Bankers, Central and State Government Departments, Shareholders, Suppliers and Customers.

For and on behalf of the Board

RAJ K. CHANDARIA
CHAIRMAN
DIN: 00037518

Place: Toronto
Dated: 22nd June, 2020

Annexure 'A' to the Directors' Report

(Information under Section 134 of Companies Act, 2013 read with Rule 8 of Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014 and forming part of the Directors' Report for the year ended 31st March, 2020)

(A) Conservation of energy / Environmental initiatives

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

The Company has taken following measures for energy conservation at the factories:

a) The Company has Converted fixed roof tank T208 into a Floating roof tank;

b) The Company has replaced conventional bulbs to LED (Light emitting diode) Light fittings.

c) The company has installed automatic power factor correction panel resulting in saving of Power consumption.

d) Installation of packed column Absorber system for Fixed roof Ethanol/Methanol Tank T-205.

(ii) The steps taken by the company for utilising alternate sources of energy;

No scope for utilising alternate sources of energy.

(iii) The capital investment on energy conservation equipment's;

The Company has incurred cost of Rs. 21 Lakhs for converting fixed roof tank into floating roof tank .

(B) Technology absorption

(i) The efforts made towards technology absorption:

The Company is taking various measures towards technology up-gradation and innovation from time to time, viz. Installation of Internal floating roof provided for Tank T208, Mass flow meter etc.

(ii) The benefits derived like product improvement, cost reduction, product development or import substitution:

Is not applicable as the nature of business is terminal operations.

(iii) In case of imported technology (imported during the last three years reckoned from the beginning of the financial year).

(a) the details of technology imported: VOC analyser system installed at the SCL Terminal.

(b) the year of import: 2018

(c) whether the technology been fully absorbed: Yes

(*d*) if not fully absorbed, areas where absorption has not taken place, and the reasons thereof: Not Applicable.

(iv) The expenditure incurred on Research and Development

The Company is not engaged in manufacturing activities and as such there is no specific R&D Project undertaken.

(C) Foreign exchange earnings and Outgo

The Foreign Exchange earned in terms of actual inflows during the year and the Foreign Exchange outgo during the year interms of actual outflows:

Foreign Exchange Earnings & Outgo are provided in the Notes forming part of the Accounts.

For and on behalf of the Board

Raj K. Chandaria
Chairman
DIN: 00037518

Place: Toronto
Dated: 22nd June, 2020

ANNEXURE 'B' TO THE DIRECTORS' REPORT

Form No. MGT-9

EXTRACT OF ANNUAL RETURN

as on the financial year ended on 31/03/2020

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

I. REGISTRATION AND OTHER DETAILS

1	CIN	U21029GJ1979PLC034027
2	Name of the company	SEA LORD CONTAINERS LIMITED
3	Registration Date	19/05/1979
4	Category / Sub-Category of the	Company limited by shares
5	Address of the Registered office	502, 5th floor, Skylon, GIDC, Char Rasta, Vapi-396195, Dist. Valsad, Gujarat State, India
6	Corporate & Administrative Office	1202, 12th Floor, Tower B, Peninsula Business Park, Ganpatrao Kadam Marg, Lower Parel (West), Mumbai-400 013 Tel : 022-6666 3666 Fax : 022-6666 3777 Email : secretarial@sealordindia.net Website : www.aegisindia.com
8	Whether listed company	Unlisted
9	Name, Address and Contact details of Registrar and Transfer Agent, if any	M/s. Link Intime India Pvt. Ltd., C-101, 247 Park, L.B.S Marg, Vikhroli (West), Mumbai 400 083 Tel : 022-4918 6270 Fax : 022-4918 6060 Email : rnt.helpdesk@linkintime.co.in

II. PRINCIPAL BUSINESS ACTIVITIES OF THE COMPANY

All the business activities contributing 10% or more of the total turnover of the company shall be stated :

Sl. No.	Name and Description of main products / services	NIC Code of the Product/ service	% to total turnover of the company
1	Storage and warehousing n.e.c.[Includes general merchandise warehouses and warehousing of furniture, automobiles, gas and oil, chemicals, textiles etc. Also included is storage of goods in foreign trade zones]	52109 - Storage and warehousing n.e.c. [Includes general merchandise warehouses and warehousing of furniture, automobiles, gas and oil, chemicals, textiles etc. Also included is storage of goods in foreign trade zones]	99.87

III. PARTICULARS OF HOLDING, SUBSIDIARY AND ASSOCIATE COMPANIES

Sl. No.	Name and Address of the Company	CIN/GLN	Holding/ Subsidiary/ Associate	% of shares held	Applicable Section
1.	Aegis Logistics Limited 502, 5th Floor, Skylon, GIDC, Char Rasta, Vapi – 396 195, Dist Valsad, Gujarat, India	L63090GJ1956PLC001032	Holding Company	100.00%	2(87)

IV. SHARE HOLDING PATTERN (Equity Share Capital Breakup as percentage of Total Equity)

i) Category-wise Share Holding

Sr. No.	Category of Shareholders	No. of Shares held at the beginning of the year				No. of Shares held at the end of the year				% Change during the year
		Demat	Physical	Total	% of Total shares	Demat	Physical	Total	% of Total shares	
A.	**Promoter**									
1	**Indian**									
	Individual/ HUF	0	0	0	0.00	0	0	0	0.00	0.00
	Central Govt	0	0	0	0.00	0	0	0	0.00	0.00
	State Govt	0	0	0	0.00	0	0	0	0.00	0.00
	Bodies Corp.	3619	1246381	1250000	100.00	0	1250000	1250000	100.00	0.00
	Banks/FI	0	0	0	0.00	0	0	0	0.00	0.00
	Any Other	0	0	0	0.00	0	0	0	0.00	0.00
	Sub-total A(1)	3619	1246381	1250000	100.00	0	1250000	1250000	100.00	0.00
2	**Foreign**									
	NRIs-Individuals	0	0	0	0.00	0	0	0	0.00	0.00
	Other Individuals	0	0	0	0.00	0	0	0	0.00	0.00
	Bodies Corp.	0	0	0	0.00	0	0	0	0.00	0.00
	Banks/FI	0	0	0	0.00	0	0	0	0.00	0.00
	Any other	0	0	0	0.00	0	0	0	0.00	0.00
	Sub-total A(2)	0	0	0	0.00	0	0	0	0.00	0.00
	Total shareholding of Promoter= (A)=(A)(1)+(A)(2)	3619	1246381	1250000	100.00	0	1250000	1250000	100.00	0.00
B.	**Public Shareholding**									
1	**Institutions**									
a	Mutual Funds	0	0	0	0.00	0	0	0	0.00	0.00
b	Banks / Financial Institutions	0	0	0	0.00	0	0	0	0.00	0.00
c	Central / State Government	0	0	0	0.00	0	0	0	0.00	0.00
d	Venture Capital Funds	0	0	0	0.00	0	0	0	0.00	0.00
e	Insurance Companies	0	0	0	0.00	0	0	0	0.00	0.00
f	Foreig Institutional Investors	0	0	0	0.00	0	0	0	0.00	0.00
g	Foreign Venture Capital Funds	0	0	0	0.00	0	0	0	0.00	0.00
h	Foreign Portfolio Corp.	0	0	0	0.00	0	0	0	0.00	0.00
i	Qualified Foreign Investor	0	0	0	0.00	0	0	0	0.00	0.00
	Others (specify)	0	0	0	0.00	0	0	0	0.00	0.00
	Sub-total (B)(1)	0	0	0	0.00	0	0	0	0.00	0.00
2	**Non-Institutions**									
a	a) Bodies Corp.									
i	Indian	0	0	0	0.00	0	0	0	0.00	0.00
ii	Overseas	0	0	0	0.00	0	0	0	0.00	0.00
b	Individuals									
i	Individual shareholders holding nominal share capital upto Rs. 1 lakh	0	0	0	0.00	0	0	0	0.00	0.00
ii	Individual shareholders holding nominal share capital in excess of Rs. 1 lakh	0	0	0	0.00	0	0	0	0.00	0.00
c	Others									
	OCB/Non Domestic Company	0	0	0	0.00	0	0	0	0.00	0.00
	Non-Resident Individuals	0	0	0	0.00	0	0	0	0.00	0.00
	Any Other - Trust	0	0	0	0.00	0	0	0	0.00	0.00
	Sub-total (B)(2)	0	0	0	0.00	0	0	0	0.00	0.00
	Total Public Shareholding (B)=(B)(1)+ (B)(2)	0	0	0	0.00	0	0	0	0.00	0.00
C.	**Shares held by Custodian for GDRs & ADRs**	0	0	0	0.00	0	0	0	0.00	0.00
	Grand Total (A+B+C)	**3619**	**1246381**	**1250000**	**100.00**	**0**	**1250000**	**1250000**	**100.00**	0.00

(ii) Shareholding of Promoters

Sl. No.	Shareholder's Name	Shareholding at the beginning of the year			Shareholding at the end of the year			
		No. of Shares	% of total Shares of the company	%of Shares Pledged / encumbered to total shares	No. of Shares	% of total Shares of the company	% of Shares Pledged/ encumbered to total shares	% change in shareholding during the year
1	Aegis Logistics Limited	1250000	100.00	0	1250000	100.00	0	0.00
	Total	**1250000**	**100.00**	**0**	**1250000**	**100.00**	**0**	**0.00**

* 2 folios

(iii) Change in Promoters' Shareholding ***(please specify, if there is no change)***

Sl. No.	Particulars	Date	Shareholding at the beginning of the year		Cumulative shareholding during the year	
			Aegis Logistics Limited		Aegis Logistics Limited	
			No. of Shares	% of total Shares of the company	No. of Shares	% of total Shares of the company
	At the beginning of the year	01/04/2019	1250000	100.00	1250000	100.00
	Date wise Increase / Decrease in Promoters Shareholding during the year specifying the reasons (*) for increase / decrease (e.g. allotment / transfer / bonus/ sweat equity etc.)	-	-	-	-	-
	At the end of the year	31/03/2020	1250000	100.00	1250000	100.00

(iv) Shareholding Pattern of top ten Shareholders (other than Directors, Promoters and Holders of GDRs and ADRs) as on 31/03/2020 :

			Shareholding at the beginning of the year		Cumulative Shareholding at the during the year	
Sl. No.	**For Each of the Top 10 Shareholders**	**Date**	**No. of Shares**	**% of total Shares of the Company**	**No. of Shares**	**% of total Shares of the Company**
	At the beginning of the year	01/04/2019	The Company is a 100% susbsidiary of Aegis Logistics Limited		The Company is a 100% susbsidiary of Aegis Logistics Limited	
	Date wise Increase / Decrease in Share holding during the year specifying the reasons (*)for increase /decrease					
	At the end of the year (or on the date of separation, if separated during the year)	31/03/2020				

(v) Shareholding of Directors and Key Managerial Personnel:

Sl. No.	For Each of the Directors and KMP	Date	Shareholding at the beginning of the year		Cumulative shareholding during the year	
			No. of Shares	**% of total Shares of the company**	**No. of Shares**	**% of total Shares of the company**
	At the beginning of the year	01/04/2019	0	0.00	0	0.00
	Date wise Increase / Decrease in Promoters shareholding during the year specifying the reasons for increase / decrease (e.g. allotment / transfer / bonus/ sweat equity etc.)		0	0.00	0	0.00
	At the end of the year	31/03/2020	0	0.00	0	0.00

V. INDEBTEDNESS

Indebtedness of the Company including interest outstanding/accrued but not due for payment

(Rs. In Lacs)

Sr. No.		Secured Loans excluding deposits	Unsecured Loans	Deposits	Total Indebtedness
	Indebtedness at the beginning of the financial year				
i	Principal Amount	0	0	0	0
ii	Interest due but not paid	0	0	0	0
iii	Interest accrued but not due	0	0	0	0
	Total (i+ii+iii)	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
	Change in Indebtedness during the financial year				
	· Addition	0	0	0	0
	· Reduction	0	0	0	0
	Net Change	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
	Indebtedness at the end of the financial year				
i	Principal Amount	0	0	0	0
ii	Interest due but not paid	0	0	0	0
iii	Interest accrued but not due	0	0	0	0
	Total (i+ii+iii)	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**

VI. REMUNERATION OF DIRECTORS AND KEY MANAGERIAL PERSONNEL:

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

Rs. in Lacs

Sr. No.	Particulars of Remuneration	Name of MD/ WTD/ Manager	Total Amount
		-	
1	Gross salary	Nil	Nil
(a)	Salary as per provisions contained in section 17(1) of the Income-tax Act, 1961	Nil	Nil
(b)	Value of perquisites u/s 17(2) Income-tax Act, 1961	Nil	Nil
(c)	Profits in lieu of salary under section 17(3) Income-tax Act, 1961	Nil	Nil
2	Stock Option	Nil	Nil
3	Sweat Equity	Nil	Nil
4	Commission		
	- as % of profit	Nil	Nil
	- Others, specify	Nil	Nil
5.	Others, please specify	Nil	Nil
	Total (A)	Nil	Nil
	Ceiling as per the Act (Being 5% of net profits of the Company calculated as per section 198 of the Companies Act, 2013 for each Managing Director	Nil	Nil

B. Remuneration to other directors:

Rs. in Lacs

Sl. No.	**Particulars of Remuneration**	**Name of Directors**				
		Raj K. Chandaria	Anish K. Chandaria	Jaideep D. Khimasia	Kanwaljit S. Nagpal	**Total Amount**
		NED-NI-C	NED-NI	NED-NI	NED-NI	
1	Independent Directors					
	Fee for attending board / committee meetings	0	0	0	4	4.4
	Commission	0	0	0	0	0
	Others, please specify	0	0	0	0	0
	Total (1)	0	0	0	4	4.4
						0
2	Other Non-Executive Directors					0
	Fee for attending board / committee meetings	0	0	0	0	0
	Commission	200	0	0	0	200
	Others, please specify	0	0	0	0	0
	Total (2)	200	0	0	0	200
	Total Managerial Remuneration - Total (B) = (1) + (2)	200	0	0	4	204.4
	Overall Ceiling as per section 197(5) of Companies Act, 2013 & Rule 4 of Companies (Appointment & Remuneration) Rules, 2014	Sitting fees upto Rs.1,00,000 as per meeting and remuneration as per section 196 and 197 read with Schedule V of the Companies Act, 2013 and as approved by the Shareholders of the Company.				

NED–NI-C: Non-Executive Director - Non Independent - Chairman
NED-NI: Non-Executive Director - Non Independent

VII. PENALTIES / PUNISHMENT/ COMPOUNDING OF OFFENCES:

Sr. No	**Type**	**Section of the Companies Act**	**Brief Description**	**Details of Penalty / Punishment/ Compounding fees imposed**	**Authority [RD / NCLT / COURT]**	**Appeal made, if any (give Details)**
A.	**COMPANY**	There have been no penalties levied on the Company. The Company is generally in compliance of provisions of all applicable laws.				
	Penalty					
	Punishment					
	Compounding					
B.	**DIRECTORS**					
	Penalty					
	Punishment					
	Compounding					
C.	**OTHER OFFICERS IN DEFAULT**					
	Penalty					
	Punishment					
	Compounding					

Place : Toronto
Date: 22nd June, 2020

For and behalf of the Board
Raj K. Chandaria
Chairman
DIN:00037518

Annexure ‘C’ to the Directors Report

Disclosure of composition of the Corporate Social Responsibility Committee and contents of the CSR Policy in the form of an annual report on CSR as per annexure attached to the Companies (Corporate Social Responsibility Policy) Rules, 2014

1. A brief outline of the company’s CSR policy, including overview of projects or programs proposed to be undertaken and a reference to the web-link to the CSR policy and projects or programs:

The Company’s CSR activities pre-date the coinage of the phrase “Corporate Social Responsibility”. The Company is committed to make a sustainable positive impact on the communities it operates by actively contributing to their social and economic development. In so doing build a better, sustainable way of life for the weaker sections of society and raise the country’s Human Development Index.

The Company’s aim is to be one of the most respected Companies in India, delivering superior and sustainable value to all its customers, business partners, shareholders, employees. The Company’s CSR initiatives focus on holistic development of communities and create social, environmental and economic value to the society.

The CSR Committee’s Vision is “changing lives in pursuit of collective development and environmental sustainability”. This vision should encompass all CSR activities of the Company.

The Company is a proud sponsor of ANARDE Foundation, which was established in 1979 and currently works in Gujarat and Maharashtra.

The Company has however for the financial year 2019-20 considered to contribute the corporate social responsibility expenditure towards environment sustainability cause in and around the local area of its operations at its Mahul terminal.

2. The CSR Committee of the company comprises of the following Members:

    1. Mr. AnishChandaria(Chairman)
    2. Mr. Kanwaljit S. Nagpal
    3. Mr. Jaideep D. Khimasia

3. The Average net profit of the Company for last three financial years: **Rs. 3473.77Lakhs**

4. Prescribed CSR Expenditure (two per cent of the amount as in item 3 above):

    Prescribed CSR expenditure for FY 2019-2020: **Rs. 69.48 Lakhs**

5. Details of CSR spent during the financial year:

    The Company was required to spend an amount of Rs.69.48 Lakhs towards Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) during the period 2019-20. The Company had made CSR contribution of Rs.4.13 lakhs towards teachers Fees in promoting education in the local area of operations (Trombay) and also an interim payment of Rs. 65.35 lakhs to Maharashtra Pollution Control Board, during the period under review, towards health impact environment assessment study in and around the Local area of operations. However, the final appropriation of the CSR amount of Rs.65.35 lakhs was pending as on 31st March, 2020.

6. In case the company has failed to spend the two per cent of the average net profit of the last three financial years or any part thereof, the company shall provide the reasons for not spending the amount in its Board report – Explained as in above point no. 5

7. CSR Committee, in its Responsibility Statement has mentioned that the implementation and monitoring of CSR Policy, is in compliance with CSR objectives and Policy of the Company.

Raj K. Chandaria	**Anish K. Chandaria**
(Chairman)	(Chairman of the Corporate Social Responsibility Committee)
DIN: 00037518	DIN: 00296538
Place: Toronto	Place: London
Date: 22nd June, 2020	Date:22nd June, 2020

Annexure 'D' to the Directors Report

Form No. MR-3
SECRETARIAL AUDIT REPORT
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH, 2020

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

To,
The Members,
SEA LORD CONTAINERS LIMITED

I have conducted the Secretarial Audit of the compliance of applicable statutory provisions and the adherence to good corporate practices by **Sea Lord Containers Ltd.** (hereinafter called ("The Company). Secretarial Audit was conducted in a manner that provided me a reasonable basis for evaluating the corporate conducts/statutory compliances and expressing my opinion thereon.

Based on my verification of the **Sea Lord Containers Ltd.** books, papers, minute books, forms and returns filed and other records maintained by the Company and also the information provided by the Company, its officers, agents and authorized representatives during the conduct of Secretarial Audit, I hereby report that in my opinion, the Company has, during the audit period covering the financial year ended on 31st March, 2020, complied with the statutory provisions listed hereunder and also that the Company has proper Board-processes and compliance-mechanism in place to the extent, in the manner and subject to the reporting made hereinafter:

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

1) The Companies Act, 2013 (the Act) and the rules made there under;
2) The Securities Contracts (Regulation) Act, 1956 ('SCRA') and the rules made thereunder;
3) The Depositories Act, 1996 and the Regulations and Bye-laws framed there under;
4) Securities and Exchange Board of India (Depositories and Participants) Regulations, 2018.
5) Foreign Exchange Management Act, 1999 and the Rules and Regulations made thereunder to the extent of Foreign Direct Investment, Overseas Direct Investment and External Commercial Borrowings are not applicable to the Company, for the year ended on 31st March, 2020.
6) The Regulations and Guidelines prescribed under the Securities and Exchange Board of India Act, 1992 ('SEBI Act') are not applicable as Company being unlisted.
7) Bombay Shops & Establishment Act, 1948
8) Income Tax Act, 1961
9) The Factories Act, 1948
10) The Petroleum Act, 1934
11) Explosives Act, 1884
12) The Indian Wireless Telegraphy Act, 1933
13) The Environment (Protection) Rules, 1986
14) The Environment Protection Act, 1986
15) The Electricity Act, 2003
16) Major Port Trust Act, 1963/ Port servicing by other ports (minor port)

17) The Contract Labour (Regulation and Abolition) Act, 1970
18) Goods & Services Tax Act, 2017
19) The Air (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act 1981
20) The Water (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act 1974
21) Customs Act, 1962

I have also examined compliance with the applicable clause of the following:

(i) Secretarial Standards issued by The Institute of Company Secretaries of India.

During the period under review the Company has complied with the provisions of the Act, Rules, Regulations, Guidelines, Standards, etc. mentioned above. The Company was required to spend an amount of Rs.69.48 Lakhs towards Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) during the period 2019-20. The Company had made CSR contribution of Rs.4.13 lakhs and also an interim payment of Rs. 65.35 lakhs to Maharashtra Pollution Control Board, during the period under review, towards health impact environment assessment study in and around the Local area of operations. However, the final appropriation of the CSR amount of Rs.65.35 lakhs was pending as on 31st March, 2020.

I further report that the Board of Directors of the Company is duly constituted during the period under review. There were no changes in the composition of the Board of Directors during the period under review.

Adequate notices are given to all directors to schedule the Board Meetings, Agenda and detailed notes on Agenda were sent at least seven days in advance and a system exists for seeking and obtaining further information and clarifications on the Agenda items before the meeting and for meaningful participation at the meeting.

Majority decision is carried through while the dissenting members' (if any) views are captured and recorded as part of the minutes.

I further report that there are adequate systems and processes in the Company commensurate with the size and operations of the Company to monitor and ensure compliance with applicable laws, rules, regulations and guidelines.

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

(i) Public/Right/Preferential Issue of Shares / Debentures/Sweat Equity, etc.
(ii) Redemption / Buy-Back of Securities
(iii) Major decisions taken by the members in pursuance to section 180 of the Companies Act, 2013
(iv) Merger and Amalgamation etc.
(v) Foreign technical collaborations.

For P. Naithani& Associates
Company Secretaries

PrasenNaithani
FCS No.: 3830
CP No.: 3389

Place: Mumbai
Date: 19th June, 2020
UDIN: F003830B000355973

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT
TO THE MEMBERS OF SEALORD CONTAINERS LIMITED

Report on the Audit of Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of **Sealord Containers Limited** (the "Company"), which comprise the Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2020, and the Statement of Profit and Loss (including Other Comprehensive Income), the Statement of Cash Flows and the Statement of Changes in Equity for the year then ended, and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information (the "financial statements").

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 (the "Act") 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, 2020 and its profit, total comprehensive income, its cash flows and the changes in equity for the year ended on that date.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit of the financial statements in accordance with the Standards on Auditing specified under Section 143(10) of the Act (SAs). Our responsibilities under those Standards are further described in the Auditors' Responsibility 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 ICAI) together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements under the provisions of the Act and the Rules made thereunder, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the ICAI's Code of Ethics. We believe that the audit evidence obtained by us is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion on the financial statements.

Information Other than the Financial Statements and Auditors' Report Thereon

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Director's report but does not include the financial statements and our auditors' report thereon.

Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and we do not and will 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.

Management's Responsibility 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), cash flows and changes in equity 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 statement that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

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

Auditors' Responsibility for the Audit of the Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditors' 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 financial control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances. Under Section

143(3)(i) of the Act, 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 the 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 auditors' 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 auditors' 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.

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

1. As required by Section 143(3) of the Act, based on our audit, we report that:

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

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

   (c) The Balance Sheet, the Statement of Profit and Loss (including Other Comprehensive Income), the Statement of Cash Flows and Statement of Changes in Equity dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the relevant 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 of the Company and taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on March 31, 2020 from being appointed as a director in terms of Section 164 (2) of the Act.

(f) With respect to the adequacy of the internal financial controls over financial reporting of the Company and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate Report in "Annexure A". 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, the remuneration paid by the Company to its directors during the year is in accordance with the provisions of section 197 of the Act.

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

i. The Company has disclosed the impact of pending litigations on its financial position in its financial statements in accordance with the generally accepted accounting practices. – Also refer note 34 to the 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 were no amounts which were required to be transferred to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company.

2. As required by the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2016 (the "Order") issued by the Central Government in terms of Section 143(11) of the Act, we give in "Annexure B" a statement on the matters specified in paragraphs 3 and 4 of the Order.

For DELOITTE HASKINS & SELLS LLP
Chartered Accountants
(Firm's Registration No.117366W/W-100018)

Sampada S Narvankar
Partner
(Membership No. 102911)
UDIN: 20102911AAAABE4975

Place: Mumbai
Date: June 22, 2020

ANNEXURE "A" TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT
(Referred to in paragraph 1(f) under 'Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements' section of our report of even date)

Report on the Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting under Clause (i) of Sub-section 3 of Section 143 of the Act.

We have audited the internal financial controls over financial reporting of Sealord Containers Limited (the "Company") as at March 31, 2020 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 issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India (the "Guidance Note"). 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 Act.

Auditors' Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company's internal financial controls over financial reporting of the Company based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with the Guidance Note and the Standards on Auditing prescribed under Section 143(10) of the Act, to the extent applicable to an audit of internal financial controls. 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 auditors' judgement, 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 the 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, to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, 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, 2020, 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.

For DELOITTE HASKINS & SELLS LLP
Chartered Accountants
(Firm’s Registration No.117366W/W-100018)

Sampada S Narvankar
Partner
(Membership No. 102911)
UDIN: 20102911AAAABE4975

Place: Mumbai
Date: June 22, 2020

ANNEXURE "B" TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

(Referred to in paragraph 2 under 'Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements' section of our report of even date)

1.
   (a) The Company has maintained proper records showing full particulars, including quantitative details and situation of fixed assets.
   (b) The Fixed assets were physically verified during the year by the Management and according to the information and explanations given to us no material discrepancies were noticed on such verification.
   (c) According to the information and explanations given to us and the records examined by us and based on the examination of the registered sale deed provided to us, we report that, the title deeds, comprising all the immovable properties of land and buildings which are freehold, are held in the name of the Company as at the balance sheet date. In respect of immovable properties of land that have been taken on lease and disclosed as property, plant and equipment in the financial statements, the lease agreements are in the name of the Company, where the Company is the lessee in the agreement.

2. As explained to us, the inventories were physically verified during the year by the management at reasonable intervals and no material discrepancies were noticed on physical verification.

3. The Company has not granted loans, secured or unsecured, to companies, firms, Limited Liability Partnerships or other parties covered in the register maintained under Section 189 of the Act.

4. The Company has not granted loans, made investments or provide guarantees and hence reporting under clause (iv) of the Order is not applicable.

5. According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not accepted any deposit during the year. According to the information and explanations given to us, no order has been passed by the Company Law Board or National Company Law Tribunal or the Reserve Bank of India or any Court or any other Tribunals in this regard in the case of the Company.

6. The maintenance of cost records has not been specified by the Central Government under section 148(1) of the Act for the business activities carried out by the Company. Thus reporting under (vi) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

7. According to the information and explanations given to us, in respect of statutory dues:
   (a) The Company has generally been regular in depositing undisputed statutory dues, including Provident Fund, Employees' State Insurance, Income-tax, Goods and Services Tax, Customs Duty, cess and other material statutory dues applicable to it to the appropriate authorities. There were no undisputed amounts payable in respect of aforesaid statutory dues in arrears as at 31st March, 2020 for a period of more than six months from the date they became payable.
   (b) There are no dues of Income Tax, Goods and Services Tax and Customs Duty, as on 31st March, 2020 on account of disputes.

8. The Company has not taken any loans or borrowings from financial institutions, banks and government or has not issued any debentures. Hence reporting under clause (viii) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

9. The Company has not raised moneys by way of initial public offer or further public offer (including debt instruments) or term loans and hence reporting under clause (ix) of the Order is not applicable.

10. To the best of our knowledge and according to the information and explanations given to us, no fraud by the Company and no material fraud on the Company by its officers or employees has been noticed or reported during the year.

11. In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has paid / provided managerial remuneration in accordance with the requisite approvals mandated by the provisions of section 197 read with Schedule V to the Companies Act, 2013

12. The Company is not a Nidhi Company and hence reporting under clause (xii) of the Order is not applicable.

13. In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us the Company is in compliance with Section 177 and 188 of the Act, where applicable, for all transactions with the related parties and the details of related party transactions have been disclosed in the financial statements etc. as required by the applicable accounting standards.

14. During the year the Company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement of shares or fully or partly convertible debentures and hence reporting under clause (xiv) of paragraph 3 of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

15. In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, during the year the Company has not entered into any non-cash transactions with its directors or directors of its holding company or persons connected with them and hence provisions of Section 192 of the Act are not applicable.

16. The Company is not required to be registered under Section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934.

For Deloitte Haskins & Sells LLP
Chartered Accountants
(Firm's Registration No. 117366W/ W-100018)

Sampada S Narvankar
Partner
(Membership No. 102911)
UDIN: 20102911AAAABE4975

Place: Mumbai
Date: June 22, 2020

SEA LORD CONTAINERS LIMITED
(All amounts are in INR lakhs, unless stated otherwise)

Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2020

	Note	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2019
Assets			
Non current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	7A	8,803.54	9,016.60
Capital work-in-progress		3.39	2.64
Intangible assets	8	0.20	0.33
Financial assets			
i. Investments	9	2,315.24	2,626.20
ii. Other financial assets	10	251.18	251.08
Deferred Tax Asset (net)	11	3,635.38	3,940.63
Current tax assets (net)	12	112.32	97.10
Other non current assets	13	752.95	871.07
Total non current assets		**15,874.20**	**16,805.65**
Current assets			
Inventories	14	62.28	74.58
Financial assets			
i. Investments	15	729.81	1,030.15
ii. Trade receivables	16	988.94	613.49
iii. Cash and cash equivalents	17	3,452.52	3,144.30
iv. Bank balances other than (ii) above	18	271.79	262.20
v. Other financial assets	19	-	10.22
Other current assets	20	658.62	388.45
Total current assets		**6,163.96**	**5,523.39**
Total assets		**22,038.16**	**22,329.04**
Equity and liabilities			
Equity			
Equity share capital	21	125.00	125.00
Other equity	22	20,835.40	21,647.61
Total equity		**20,960.40**	**21,772.61**
Liabilities			
Non-current liabilities			
Financial liabilities			
i. Other financial liabilities	23	152.69	-
Provisions	24	34.70	28.53
Total non-current liabilities		**187.39**	**28.53**
Current liabilities			
Financial liabilities			
i. Trade payables:			
a) Total outstanding due of creditors of micro enterprises and small enterprises		-	-
b) Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	25	95.96	95.39
ii. Other financial liabilities	26	194.47	11.66
Other current liabilities	27	590.38	402.25
Provisions	24	9.56	18.60
Total current liabilities		**890.37**	**527.90**
Total liabilities		**1,077.76**	**556.43**
Total equity and liabilities		**22,038.16**	**22,329.04**

See accompanying notes to the financial statements

In terms of our report attached
For Deloitte Haskins & Sells LLP
Chartered Accountants

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Sampada S Narvankar
Partner
Place: Mumbai
Date: June 22, 2020

Raj K. Chandaria
Chairman
DIN : 00037518
Place:Toronto
Date: June 22, 2020

Kanwaljit S. Nagpal
Director
DIN : 00012201
Place:Mumbai
Date: June 22, 2020

SEA LORD CONTAINERS LIMITED

(All amounts are in INR lakhs except for earning per share information)

Statement of Profit and Loss for the year ended March 31, 2020

		Note	Year ended March 31, 2020	Year ended March 31, 2019
I	Revenue from operations	28	3,946.45	4,248.39
II	Other income	29	23.57	75.83
III	**Total income (I + II)**		**3,970.02**	**4,324.22**
IV	**Expenses**			
	Employee benefits expense	30	116.93	126.78
	Finance costs	31	19.41	1.34
	Depreciation and amortisation expense	7B	503.37	447.76
	Other expenses	32	1,179.86	990.09
	Total expenses		**1,819.57**	**1,565.97**
V	**Profit before tax (III- IV)**		**2,150.45**	**2,758.25**
VI	**Tax expense**	41		
	Current tax			
	For the year		380.00	583.51
	For earlier years		10.82	(40.39)
	Deferred tax		307.11	(511.50)
	Total tax expense		**697.93**	**31.62**
VII	**Profit for the year (V- VI)**		**1,452.52**	**2,726.63**
VIII	**Other comprehensive income**			
	(i) Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss			
	Remeasurement of defined benefit obligations		1.36	(2.22)
	(ii) Income tax relating to above items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss		1.86	-
	Total Other comprehensive profit/(loss) (Net of tax)		3.22	(2.22)
IX	**Total comprehensive income(VII+VIII)**		**1,455.74**	**2,724.41**
X	**Earnings per share (Face Value of Rs.10/- each)**	33		
	Basic and diluted earnings per share (Rs.)		116.20	218.13

See accompanying notes to the financial statements

In terms of our report attached

For Deloitte Haskins & Sells LLP
Chartered Accountants

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Sampada S Narvankar
Partner
Place: Mumbai
Date: June 22, 2020

Raj K. Chandaria
Chairman
DIN : 00037518
Place:Toronto
Date: June 22, 2020

Kanwaljit S. Nagpal
Director
DIN : 00012201
Place:Mumbai
Date: June 22, 2020

SEA LORD CONTAINERS LIMITED
(All amounts are in INR lakhs, unless stated otherwise)

Cash Flow Statement for the period ended March 31, 2020

	Year ended March 31, 2020	Year ended March 31, 2019
Cash flow from operating activities		
Profit before tax	2,150.45	2,758.25
Adjustments for:		
Depreciation and amortisation	503.37	447.76
Fair valuation loss/ (gain) on Investment	47.66	(39.64)
Finance costs	1.45	1.34
Interest Income	(5.10)	(0.22)
Dividend Income - Current	(11.18)	(11.76)
Actuarial gain/ (loss) recognised in other comprehensive income	1.36	(2.22)
Operating profit before working capital changes	**2,688.01**	**3,153.51**
Adjustments for changes in working capital:		
Decrease in inventories	12.30	13.20
(Increase)/ Decrease in trade receivables	(365.23)	488.45
(Increase) in other financial asset	(0.10)	(100.00)
(Decrease)/ Increase in short term provisions	(9.04)	4.21
(Increase) in non-current assets	(1.56)	-
(Increase)/ Decrease in current assets	(270.17)	14.43
Increase/ (Decrease) in trade payables	0.57	(8.84)
Increase in long term provisions	6.17	0.49
Increase in other current liabilities	310.94	147.68
(Increase) in bank balances other than cash and cash equivalents	(9.59)	(262.20)
Cash generated from operations	**2,362.30**	**3,450.93**
Income tax paid	(406.05)	(575.76)
Net cash from operating activities	**1,956.25**	**2,875.17**
Cash flow from investing activities		
Purchase of property, plant and equipment including capital advances	(35.26)	(81.19)
Purchase of investments in Mutual Funds	(2,953.18)	(5,157.87)
Proceeds from sale of investments in Mutual Funds	3,253.52	4,127.72
Proceeds from sale of investments in Fellow Subsidiary	400.00	-
Dividend Received- Current Investments	11.18	11.76
Interest received	5.10	0.22
Net cash flow generated from/ (used in) investing activities	**681.36**	**(1,099.37)**
Cash flow from financing activities		
Dividend paid (including corporate dividend tax)	(2,267.95)	(7.53)
Lease Payments	(60.00)	-
Interest paid	(1.45)	(1.34)
Net cash (used in) financing activities	**(2,329.40)**	**(8.87)**
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents	308.22	1,766.94
Cash and cash equivalents as at the beginning of the year	3,144.30	1,377.36
Cash and cash equivalents as at the end of the year - Refer note 17	**3,452.52**	**3,144.30**

Note : The above Cash Flow Statement has been prepared under the 'indirect method' as set out in Indian Accounting Standard (Ind AS 7) - Statement of Cash Flow.

In terms of our report attached
For Deloitte Haskins & Sells LLP
Chartered Accountants

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Sampada S Narvankar
Partner
Place: Mumbai
Date: June 22, 2020

Raj K. Chandaria
Chairman
DIN : 00037518
Place:Toronto
Date: June 22, 2020

Kanwaljit S. Nagpal
Director
DIN : 00012201
Place:Mumbai
Date: June 22, 2020

SEA LORD CONTAINERS LIMITED
(All amounts are in INR lakhs, unless stated otherwise)

Statement of changes in equity

A. Equity share capital

Particulars	Balance as at April 1, 2018	Changes in equity share during the year	Balance as at March 31, 2019	Changes in equity share during the year	Balance as at March 31, 2020
Equity share capital	125.00	-	125.00	-	125.00

B. Other equity

Particulars	Reserves and surplus				Other comprehensive income	Total equity
	Capital reserves	Capital redemption reserves	General Reserves	Retained earnings	Remeasurement of defined benefit obligations	
Balance as at April 1, 2018	**1.21**	**5,000.00**	**9.78**	**13,925.27**	**(5.53)**	**18,930.73**
Total comprehensive income	-	-	-	2,726.63	(2.22)	2,724.41
Reduction during the year (Refer note 22)	-	-	-	(7.53)	-	(7.53)
Balance at March 31, 2019	**1.21**	**5,000.00**	**9.78**	**16,644.37**	**(7.75)**	**21,647.61**
Total comprehensive income	-	-	-	1,452.52	3.22	1,455.74
Reduction during the year (Refer note 22)	-	-	-	(2,267.95)	-	(2,267.95)
Balance at March 31, 2020	**1.21**	**5,000.00**	**9.78**	**15,828.94**	**(4.53)**	**20,835.40**

See accompanying notes to the financial statements

In terms of our report attached
For Deloitte Haskins & Sells LLP
Chartered Accountants

Sampada S Narvankar
Partner
Place: Mumbai
Date: June 22, 2020

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Raj K. Chandaria
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DIN : 00037518
Place:Toronto
Date: June 22, 2020

Kanwaljit S. Nagpal
Director
DIN : 00012201
Place:Mumbai
Date: June 22, 2020

Notes to Financial Statements

1 General information

Sealord Containers Limited ('the Company') having its registered office at 502, 5th Floor, Skylon, G.I.D.C., Char Rasta, Vapi-396195, Dist. Valsad, Gujarat, India was incorporated on 19th May,1979 vide certificate of incorporation U21029GJ1979PLC034027 issued by the Registrar of Companies, Gujarat, Dadra & Nagar Haveli.

The Company is in the business of Storage and Warehousing.

2 Statement of Compliance

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Indian Accounting Standards(Ind AS) as per the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015.

3 Basis of preparation and presentation

The Financial Statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis except for certain financial instruments that are measured at fair values at the end of each reporting period as explained in the accounting policies below.

Historical cost is generally based on the fair value of the consideration given in exchange for goods and services. Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between the market participants at the measurement date, regardless of whether that price is directly observable or estimated using another valuation technique. In estimating the fair value of an asset or a liability, the Company takes into account the characteristics of the asset or liability if market participants would take those characteristics into account when pricing the asset or liability at the measurement date. Fair value for measurement or disclosure purposes in these standalone financial statements is determined on such a basis, except for share based payment transactions that are within scope of Ind AS 102, leasing transactions that are within the scope of Ind AS 17 and measurements that have some similarities to fair value but are not fair value, such as net realisable value in Ind AS 2 or value in use in Ind AS 36.

In addition, for financial reporting purposes, fair value measurements are categorised into Level 1, 2, or 3 based on degree to which the inputs to the fair value measurements are observable and the significance of the inputs to the fair value measurement in its entirety, which are described as follows:
Level 1 inputs are quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities that the entity can access at the measurement date;
Level 2 inputs are inputs, other than quoted prices included within Level 1, that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (i.e. as prices) or indirectly (i.e. derived from prices); and
Level 3 inputs are unobservable inputs for the asset or liability.

4 Functional and presentation currency

These standalone financial statements are presented in Indian rupees, which is the Company's functional currency. All amounts have been rounded to the nearest lakh, unless otherwise indicated.

5 <u>Statement of significant accounting policies</u>

I) <u>Foreign currencies</u>

i) Foreign currency transactions

Initial recognition

Foreign currency transactions are recorded in the reporting currency, by applying to the foreign currency amount the exchange rate between the reporting currency and the foreign currency at the date of the transaction.

Subsequent measurement

At the end of each reporting period, monetary items denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rates prevailing at that date. Non-monetary items carried at the fair value that are denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rates prevailing at the date when the fair value was determined. Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are not retranslated.

ii) Embedded derivatives

Embedded derivatives are carried at fair value and the resultant gains and losses are recorded in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

Notes to Financial Statements

II) Property, plant and equipment

i) Items of property, plant and equipment are stated at cost, less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses, if any. Cost comprises

a) the purchase price including import duties and non-refundable purchase taxes, after deducting trade discounts and rebates.,

b) any costs directly attributable to bringing the asset to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management and

c) the initial estimate of the costs of dismantling and removing the item and restoring the site on which it is located, the obligation for which an entity incurs either when the item is acquired or as a consequence of having used the item during a particular period for purposes other than to produce inventories during that period.

Income and expenses related to the incidental operations, not necessary to bring the item to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management, are recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss.

If significant parts of an item of property, plant and equipment have different useful lives, then they are accounted for as separate items (major components) of property, plant and equipment.

Any item of property, plant and equipment is derecognised upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected to arise from the continued use of the asset. Any gain or loss arising on the disposal or retirement of an item of property, plant and equipment is determined as the difference between the sales proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and is recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss.

Capital work-in-progress in respect of assets which are not ready for their intended use are carried at cost, comprising of direct costs, related incidental expenses and attributable interest, if any.

ii) Subsequent expenditure:

Subsequent expenditure is capitalised only if it is probable that the future economic benefits associated with the expenditure will flow to the Company and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. The carrying amount of any component accounted for as a separate asset is derecognized when replaced. All other repairs and maintenance are charged to Statement of Profit and Loss during the reporting period in which they are incurred.

iii) Depreciation / amortization

Depreciation is recognised so as to write off the cost of assets (other than freehold land) less their residual values over their estimated useful lives, using the straight line method. Useful life of the asset is taken, as specified in Schedule II of the Companies Act, 2013.

Depreciation on additions during the year has been provided on prorata basis from the date of such additions. Depreciation on assets sold, discarded or demolished has been provided on prorata basis.

Leasehold assets are amortized over the primary period of lease or its useful life, whichever is shorter on a straight line basis

III) Intangible assets

Intangible assets are recognized, only if it is probable that the future economic benefits that are attributable to the assets will flow to the enterprise and the cost of the assets can be measured reliably. The intangible assets are recorded at cost and are carried at cost less accumulated amortization and accumulated impairment losses, if any.

Intangible assets are amortised so as to reflect the pattern in which the asset's economic benefits are consumed over a period of 5 to 7 years.

Company capitalises the cost incurred to develop computer software for internal use during the application development stage of the software whereas cost incurred during the preliminary project stage along with post-implementation stages of internal use computer software are expensed as incurred.

IV) Impairment of tangible and intangible assets other than goodwill

At the end of each reporting period, the Company reviews the carrying amounts of its tangible and intangible assets to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss (if any).

Intangible assets with indefinite useful life and intangible assets not yet available for use are tested for impairment at least annually, and whenever there is an indication that the asset may be impaired.

Recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs of disposal and value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset for which the estimates of future cash flows have not been adjusted.

If the recoverable amount of an asset is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset is reduced to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognised immediately in statement of profit and loss.

When an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, so that the increased carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset in prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognised immediately in Statement of Profit and Loss.

V) Financial Instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognised when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instruments.
Financial assets and liabilities are initially measured at fair value. Transactions costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of financial assets and financial liabilities (other than financial assets and financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss) are added to or deducted from the fair value of the financial assets or financial liabilities, as appropriate, on initial recognition. Transaction costs directly attributable to the acquisition of financial assets or financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss are recognised immediately in Statement of Profit and Loss.

Financial Assets

All regular way purchases or sales of financial assets are recognised and derecognised on a trade date basis. Regular way purchases or sales are purchases or sales of financial assets that require delivery of assets within the time frame established by regulation or convention in the market place.
All recognised financial assets are subsequently measured in their entirety at either amortised cost or fair value, depending on the classification of the financial assets.

i) Classification of financial assets

Debt Instruments at Amortised Cost

A ‘debt instrument’ is measured at the amortised cost if both the following conditions are met:
a) The asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets for collecting contractual cash flows; and
b) Contractual terms of the asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest (SPPI) on the principal amount outstanding.
After initial measurement, such financial assets are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate (EIR) method. Amortised cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of the EIR. The EIR amortisation is included in finance income in the Statement of Profit and Loss. The losses arising from impairment are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss. This category generally applies to trade and other receivables.

Debt Instruments at FVOCI

A ‘debt instrument’ is measured at the fair value through other comprehensive income(FVOCI) if both the following conditions are met:
a) The asset is held within a business model whose objective is achieved by both collecting contractual cash flows and selling financial assets, and
b) Contractual terms of the asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest (SPPI) on the principal amount outstanding.
For assets classified as subsequently measured at FVOCI, interest revenue, expected credit losses and foreign exchange gains or losses are recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss. Other gains and losses on remeasurement to fair value are recognised in OCI. On derecognition, the cumulative gain or loss previously recognised in OCI is reclassified from equity to Statement of Profit and Loss.

Notes to Financial Statements

Debt instrument at fair value through profit and loss (FVTPL)

Any debt instrument, which does not meet the criteria for categorization as at amortized cost or as FVOCI, is classified as at FVTPL. In addition, the Company may elect to classify a debt instrument, which otherwise meets amortized cost or FVOCI criteria, as at FVTPL. However, such election is allowed only if doing so reduces or eliminates a measurement or recognition inconsistency (referred to as 'accounting mismatch'). Debt instruments included within the FVTPL category are measured at fair value with all changes recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

ii) Equity investments

All equity investments in scope of Ind-AS 109 are measured at fair value. Equity instruments which are held for trading are classified as at FVTPL. For all other equity instruments, the Company decides to classify the same either as at FVOCI or FVTPL. The Company makes such election on an instrument-by-instrument basis. The classification is made on initial recognition and is irrevocable.

If the Company decides to classify an equity instrument as at FVOCI, then all fair value changes on the instrument, excluding dividends, are recognized in the OCI. There is no recycling of the amounts from OCI to Statement of Profit and Loss, even on sale of investment. However, the Company may transfer the cumulative gain or loss within equity.

Equity instruments included within the FVTPL category are measured at fair value with all changes recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

iii) Derecognition

The Company derecognises a financial asset when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire, or when it transfers the financial asset and substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the asset to another party. If the Company neither transfers nor retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership and continues to control the transferred asset, the Company recognises its retained interest in the asset and an associated liability for amounts it may have to pay. If the Company retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of a transferred financial asset, the Company continues to recognise the financial asset and also recognises a collateralised borrowing for the proceeds received.

On derecognition of a financial asset in its entirety, the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the sum of the consideration received and receivable and the cumulative gain of loss that had been recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in equity is recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss if such gain or loss would have otherwise been recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss on disposal of that financial asset.

On derecognition of a financial asset other than in its entirety (e.g. when the Company retains an option to repurchase part of the transferred asset), the Company allocates the previous carrying amount of the financial asset between the part it continues to recognise under continuing involvement, and the part it no longer recognises on the basis of the relative fair values of those parts on the date of the transfer. The difference between the carrying amount allocated to the part that is no longer recognised and any cumulative gain or loss allocated to it that had been recognised in other comprehensive income is recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss if such gain or loss would have otherwise been recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss on disposal of that financial asset. A cumulative gain or loss that had been recognised in other comprehensive income is allocated between the part that continues to be recognised and the part that is no longer recognised on the basis of the relative fair values of those parts.

iv) Impairment of financial assets

Financial assets of the company comprise of trade receivable and other receivables consisting of debt instruments e.g., loans, debt securities, deposits, and bank balance. An impairment loss for trade and other receivables is established when there is objective evidence that the Company will not be able to collect all amounts due according to the original terms of the receivables. Impairment losses if any, are recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss for the year.

Financial liabilities and equity instruments

Financial instruments with a contractual obligation to deliver cash or another financial assets is recognised as financial liability by the Company.

i) Classification as debt or equity

Debt and equity instruments issued by the Company are classified as either financial liabilities or as equity in accordance with the substance of the contractual arrangements and the definitions of a financial liability and an equity instrument.

ii) Equity Instruments

An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of an entity after deducting all of its liabilities. Equity instruments issued by the Company are recognised at the proceeds received, net of direct issue costs.

Repurchase of the Company's own equity instruments is recognised and deducted directly in equity. No gain or loss is recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss on the purchase, sale, issue or cancellation of the Company's own equity instruments.

iii) Financial liabilities

All financial liabilities are subsequently measured at amoritsed cost using the effective interest method or at FVTPL.

Financial liabilities at FVTPL

Financial liabilities are classified as at FVTPL when the financial liability is either contingent consideration recognised by the Company as an acquirer in a business combination to which Ind AS 103 applies or is held for trading or it is designated as at FVTPL.

A financial liability is classified as held for trading if:
- it has been incurred principally for the purpose of repurchasing it in the near term; or
- on initial recognition it is part of a portfolio of identified financial instruments that the Company manages together and has a recent actual pattern of short term profit taking; or
- it is derivative that is not designated and effective as a hedging instrument.

A financial liability other than a financial liability held for trading or contingent consideration recognised by the Company as an acquirer in a business combination to which Ind AS 103 applies, may be designated as at FVTPL upon initial recognition if:
- such designation eliminated or significantly reduces a measurement or recognition inconsistency that would otherwise arise;
- the financial liability forms part of a group of financial assets or financial liabilities or both, which is managed and its performance is evaluated on a fair value basis, in accordance with the Company's documented risk management or investment strategy, and information about the grouping is provided internally on that basis; or
- it forms part of a contract containing one or more embedded derivatives and Ind AS 109 permits the entire combined contract to be designated as at FVTPL.

Financial liabilities at FVTPL are stated at fair value, with any gains or losses arising on remeasurement recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss. The net gain or loss recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss incorporates any interest paid on the financial liability and is included in the 'Other income' line item.

Financial liabilities subsequently measured at amortised cost

Financial liabilities that are not held for trading and are not designated as at FVTPL are measured at amortised cost at the end of subsequent accounting periods. The carrying amounts of financial liabilities that are subsequently measured at amortised cost are determined based on the effective interest method. Interest expense that is not capitalised as part of costs of an asset is included in the 'Finance costs' line item.

The effective interest method is method of calculating the amortised cost of a financial liability and of allocating interest expense over the relevant period. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash payments (including all fees and points paid or received that form an integral part of the effective interest rate, transaction costs and other premiums or discounts) through the expected life of the financial liability, or (where appropriate) a shorter period, to the net carrying amount on initial recognition.

iv) Derecognition

The Company derecognises financial liabilities when, and only when, the Company's obligations are discharged, cancelled or have expired. An exchange between a lender of debt instruments with substantially different terms is accounted for as an extinguishment of the original financial liability and the recognition of a new financial liability. Similarly, a substantial modification of the terms of an existing financial liability (whether or not attributable to the financial difficulty of the debtor) is accounted for as an extinguishment of the original financial liability and the recognition of a new financial liability. The difference between the carrying amount of the financial liability derecognised and the consideration paid and payable is recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

v) Offsetting of financial instruments

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

VI) Borrowing cost

Borrowing costs are interest and other costs that the Company incurs in connection with the borrowing of funds and is measured with reference to the effective interest rate applicable to the respective borrowing. Borrowing costs include interest costs measured at EIR and exchange differences arising from foreign currency borrowings to the extent they are regarded as an adjustment to the interest cost.

Borrowing costs that are attributable to acquisition or construction of qualifying assets are capitalized as a part of cost of such assets till the time the asset is ready for its intended use. A qualifying assets is the one that necessarily takes substantial period of time to get ready for intended use. Other borrowing costs are recorded as an expense in the Profit and loss account in the year in which they are incurred.

VII) Leases

The Company evaluates each contract or arrangement, whether it qualifies as lease as defined under Ind AS 116.

The Company as a lessee

The Company assesses, whether the contract is, or contains, a lease. A contract is, or contains, a lease if the contract involves–

a) the use of an identified asset,
b) the right to obtain substantially all the economic benefits from use of the identified asset, and
c) the right to direct the use of the identified asset.

The Company at the inception of the lease contract recognizes a Right-of-Use (RoU) asset at cost and a corresponding lease liability, for all lease arrangements in which it is a lessee, except for leases with term of less than twelve months (short term) or low-value assets.

Certain lease arrangements includes the options to extend or terminate the lease before the end of the lease term. ROU assets and lease liabilities includes these options when it is reasonably certain that they will be exercised

The cost of the right-of-use assets comprises the amount of the initial measurement of the lease liability, any lease payments made at or before the inception date of the lease plus any initial direct costs, less any lease incentives received. Subsequently, the right-of-use assets is measured at cost less any accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses, if any. 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 assets.

Right of use assets 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 Cash Generating Unit (CGU) to which the asset belongs.

For lease liabilities at inception, the Company measures the lease liability at the present value of the lease payments that are not paid at that date. The lease payments are discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease, if that rate is readily determined, if that rate is not readily determined, the lease payments are discounted using the incremental borrowing rate.

The Company recognizes the amount of the re-measurement of lease liability as an adjustment to the right-of-use assets. Where the carrying amount of the right-of-use assets is reduced to zero and there is a further reduction in the measurement of the lease liability, the Company recognizes any remaining amount of the re-measurement in the Statement of profit and loss.

For short-term or low value leases, the Company recognizes the lease payments as an operating expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

Lease liability has been presented in Note23 & Note26 -“Other Financial Liabilities” and ROU asset has been presented in Note 7A-“Property, Plant and Equipment” and lease payments have been classified as financing cash flows.

Notes to Financial Statements

The Company as a lessor

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

Leases, for which the Company is an intermediate lessor, it accounts for the head-lease and sub-lease as two separate contracts. The sub-lease is classified as a finance lease or an operating lease by reference to the RoU asset arising from the head-lease.

VIII) Inventories

Inventories are carried at lower of cost and net realizable value. Cost of raw materials, finished goods, stock in trade and packing materials is determined on weighted average basis.

Costs comprise all cost of purchase, duties, taxes (other than those subsequently recoverable from tax authorities) and all other costs incurred in bringing the inventory to their present location and condition.

Cost of finished goods include costs of raw material, direct labour and other directly attributable expenses incurred in bringing such goods to their present location and condition.

Net realisable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less the estimated costs of completion and the estimated costs necessary to make the sale. Raw materials and other supplies held for use in the production of finished products are not written down below cost except in cases where material prices have declined and it is estimated that the cost of the finished products will exceed their net realisable value.

IX) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalent in the balance sheet comprise cash at banks and on hand and short-term deposits with an original maturity of three months or less, which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

For the purpose of the statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents consist of cash and short-term deposits, as defined above, net of outstanding bank overdrafts as they are considered an integral part of the Company's cash management.

X) Revenue recognition

Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable. Revenue is reduced for rebates.

Income from Services

Service revenue is recognized based on contract terms and on time proportion basis as applicable and excludes GST.

XI) Other income

Dividend and Interest income

Dividend income is recognised in statement of profit and loss on the date on which the company's right to receive payment is established.

Interest income from a financial asset is recognised when it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the amount of income can be measured reliably. Interest income is accrued on a time basis, by reference to the principal outstanding and at the effective interest rate applicable, which is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts through the expected life of the financial asset to that asset's net carrying amount on initial recognition.

Rental Income

Rental income arising from operating leases on investment properties is accounted for on an accrual basis as per the terms of the lease contract and is included in other income in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

XII) Retirement and other employee benefits

i) Short term employee benefits

Short-term employee benefits are expensed as the related service is provided at the undiscounted amount of the benefits expected to be paid in exchange for that service. A liability is recognised for the amount expected to be paid if the Company has a present legal or constructive obligation to pay this amount as a result of past service provided by the employee and the obligation can be estimated reliably.

Notes to Financial Statements

ii) Post Employment Employee Benefits

Retirement benefits to employees comprise payments to government provident funds, gratuity fund, leave encashment and superannuation fund.

Defined contribution plans

Retirement benefits in the form of provident fund and superannuation fund are a defined contribution scheme and the contributions are charged to the Statement of Profit and Loss of the year when the contributions to the respective funds are due. There are no other obligations other than the contribution payable to the respective trusts.

Defined benefit plans

Gratuity liability is defined benefit obligation and is provided for on the basis of an actuarial valuation on projected unit credit method made at the end of each financial year.

The Company’s net obligation in respect of defined benefit plans is calculated separately for each plan by estimating the amount of future benefit that employees have earned in the current and prior periods, discounting that amount and deducting the fair value of any plan assets.

The calculation of defined benefit obligations is performed annually by a qualified actuary using the projected unit credit method. When the calculation results in a potential asset for the Company, the recognised asset is limited to the present value of economic benefits available in the form of any future refunds from the plan or reductions in future contributions to the plan.

Remeasurement of the net defined benefit liability, which comprise actuarial gains and losses, the return on plan assets (excluding interest) and the effect of the asset ceiling (if any, excluding interest), are recognised immediately in OCI. Net interest expense (income) on the net defined liability (assets) is computed by applying the discount rate, used to measure the net defined liability (asset), to the net defined liability (asset) at the start of the financial year after taking into account any changes as a result of contribution and benefit payments during the year. Net interest expense and other expenses related to defined benefit plans are recognised in statement of profit and loss.

When the benefits of a plan are changed or when a plan is curtailed, the resulting change in benefit that relates to past service or the gain or loss on curtailment is recognised immediately in Statement of Profit and Loss. The company recognises gains and losses on the settlement of a defined benefit plan when the settlement occurs.

Short term compensated absences are provided for based on estimates.

Other long term benefits

Long term compensated absences are provided for based on actuarial valuation. The actuarial valuation is done as per projected unit credit method. Actuarial gains/losses are recognized in the other comprehensive income.

XIII) Taxation

Income tax expenses represents the sum of the tax currently payable and deferred tax.

i) Current tax

The tax currently payable is based on taxable profit for the year. Taxable profit differs from 'profit before tax' as reported in the Statement of Profit and Loss because of items of income or expense that are taxable or deductible in other years and items that are never taxable or deductible. The current tax is calculated using tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period.

ii) Deferred tax

Deferred tax is recognised on temporary differences between the carrying amount of assets and liabilities in the standalone financial statements and the corresponding tax bases used in the computation of taxable profit. Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognised for all taxable temporary differences. Deferred tax assets are generally recognised for all deductible temporary differences to the extent that it is probable that taxable profits will be available against which those deductible temporary differences can be utilised. Such deferred tax assets and liabilities are not recognised if the temporary difference arises from the initial recognition (other than in a business combination) of assets and liabilities in a transaction that affects neither the taxable profit nor the accounting profit. In addition, deferred tax liabilities are not recognised if the temporary difference arises from the initial recognition of goodwill.

Deferred tax liabilities are recognised for taxable temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries, except where the Company is able to control the reversal of temporary difference and it is probable that the temporary difference will not reverse in the foreseeable future. Deferred tax assets arising from deductible temporary differences associated with such investments and interests are only recognised to the extent that it is probable that there will be sufficient taxable profits against which to utilise the benefits of the temporary differences and they are expected to reverse in the foreseeable future.
The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at the end of each reporting period and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available to allow all or part of the assets to be recovered.

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

The measurement of deferred tax liabilities and assets reflect the tax consequences that would follow from the manner in which the Company expects, at the end of the reporting period, to recover or settle the carrying amount of its assets and liabilities.

iii) Current and deferred tax for the year

Current and deferred tax are recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss, except when they relate to items that are recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, in which case, the current and deferred tax are also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity respectively. Where current tax or deferred tax arises from the initial accounting for a business combination, the tax effect is included in the accounting for the business combination.

iv) Minimum alternate tax credit

Minimum alternate tax credit is recognized as an asset only when and to the extent there is convincing evidence that the Company will pay normal income tax during the specified period. Such asset is reviewed at each balance sheet date and the carrying amount of the MAT credit is written down to the extent there is no longer a convincing evidence to the effect that the Company will pay normal income tax during the specified period.

XIV) Provisions, contingent liabilities and contingent assets

A provision is recognized when the Company has a present obligation as a result of past events and it is probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation in respect of which a reliable estimate can be made. These are reviewed at each balance sheet date and adjusted to reflect the current best estimates. Contingent liabilities are disclosed in the notes to the financial statements. Contingent assets are not recognized in the financial statements

Further, long term provisions are determined by discounting the expected future cash flows specific to the liability. The unwinding of the discount is recognised as finance cost. A provision for onerous contracts is measured at the present value of the lower of the expected cost of terminating the contract and the expected net cost of continuing with the contract. Before a provision is established, the Company recognises any impairment loss on the assets associated with that contract.

6 Critical accounting judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

The preparation of financial statements in accordance with Ind AS requires use of estimates and assumptions for some items, which might have an effect on their recognition and measurement in the balance sheet and statement of profit and loss. The actual amounts realised may differ from these estimates.

<u>Key source of estimation uncertainity</u>

The following are the key assumption concerning the future and other key sources of estimations uncertainty at the end of the reporting period that may have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year:

Notes to Financial Statements

a) Property, plant and equipment :
Determination of the estimated useful lives of tangible assets and the assessment as to which components of the cost may be capitalized. Useful lives of tangible assets are based on the life prescribed in Schedule II of the Companies Act, 2013. In cases, where the useful lives are different from that prescribed in Schedule II, they are based on technical advice, taking into account the nature of the asset, the estimated usage of the asset, the operating conditions of the asset, past history of replacement, anticipated technological changes, manufacturers' warranties and maintenance support. Assumptions also need to be made, when the Company assesses, whether an asset may be capitalised and which components of the cost of the asset may be capitalised.

b) Recognition and measurement of defined benefit obligations :
The obligation arising from defined benefit plan is determined on the basis of actuarial assumptions. Key actuarial assumptions include discount rate, trends in salary escalation and vested future benefits and life expectancy. The discount rate is determined by reference to market yields at the end of the reporting period on government bonds. The period to maturity of the underlying bonds correspond to the probable maturity of the post-employment benefit obligations.

c) Recognition of deferred tax assets :
A deferred tax asset is recognised for all the deductible temporary differences to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary difference can be utilised. The management assesses that there will be sufficient taxable profits against which to utilise the benefits of temporary differences and they are expected to reverse in the foreseeable future.

7 Estimation Uncertainty Relating to the Global Health Pandemic on COVID 19:

In view of the outbreak of Coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic globally and in India, the Company's business operations were temporarily disrupted. The Company has considered the possible effects, if any, that may result from the pandemic on the carrying amounts of assets after considering internal and external sources of information including the possible future uncertainties in the global economic conditions as at the date of approval of these financial statements and has determined that none of these balances require a material adjustment to their carrying value. The Company continues to closely monitor the rapidly changing situation.

SEA LORD CONTAINERS LIMITED

(All amounts are in INR lakhs, unless stated otherwise)

Notes to Financial Statements

Note 7A

Property, plant and equipment - As at March 31, 2020

Description	Gross block				Accumulated depreciation				Net block
	As at April 1, 2019	Additions	Deductions	As at March 31, 2020	As at April 1, 2019	Charge for the year	Deductions	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2020
Freehold Land	1,138.37	-		1,138.37	-	-	-	-	1,138.37
Leasehold improvements	1.53	-	-	1.53	-	-	-	-	1.53
Right-of-use Asset - Land	-	255.67	-	255.67	-	51.13	-	51.13	204.54
Building	331.29	-	-	331.29	78.01	22.27	-	100.28	231.01
Plant and machinery	8,799.46	32.23	-	8,831.69	1,228.83	418.80	-	1,647.63	7,184.06
Office equipment	23.00	2.28	-	25.28	9.75	3.77	-	13.52	11.76
Furniture and fixtures	66.22	-	-	66.22	26.68	7.27	-	33.95	32.27
Total	**10,359.87**	**290.18**	**-**	**10,650.05**	**1,343.27**	**503.24**	**-**	**1,846.51**	**8,803.54**

Property, plant and equipment - As at March 31, 2019

Description	Gross block				Accumulated depreciation				Net block
	As at April 1, 2018	Additions	Deductions	As at March 31, 2019	As at April 1, 2018	Charge for the year	Deductions	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2019
Freehold Land	1,138.37	-	-	1,138.37	-	-	-	-	1,138.37
Leasehold improvements	1.53	-	-	1.53	-	-	-	-	1.53
Building	328.53	2.76	-	331.29	55.78	22.23	-	78.01	253.28
Plant and machinery	8,688.73	110.73	-	8,799.46	815.13	413.70	-	1,228.83	7,570.63
Office equipment	13.75	9.25	-	23.00	6.87	2.88	-	9.75	13.25
Furniture and fixtures	66.10	0.12	-	66.22	17.90	8.78	-	26.68	39.54
Total	**10,237.01**	**122.86**	**-**	**10,359.87**	**895.68**	**447.59**	**-**	**1,343.27**	**9,016.60**

Note 7B

Depreciation and amortisation for the year

Particulars	**Year ended March 31, 2020**	**Year ended March 31, 2019**
Depreciation on property, plant and equipment	503.24	447.59
Amortisation (Refer Note 8)	0.13	0.17
Total	503.37	447.76

SEA LORD CONTAINERS LIMITED
(All amounts are in INR lakhs, unless stated otherwise)

Notes to Financial Statements

Note 8
Intangible assets - As at March 31, 2020

Description	Gross block				Accumulated amortisation				Net block
	As at April 1, 2019	Additions	Deductions	As at March 31, 2020	As at April 1, 2019	Charge for the year	Deductions	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2020
Computer software	1.59	-	-	1.59	1.26	0.13	-	1.39	0.20
Total	**1.59**	**-**	**-**	**1.59**	**1.26**	**0.13**	**-**	**1.39**	**0.20**

Intangible assets - As at March 31, 2019

Description	Gross block				Accumulated amortisation				Net block
	As at April 1, 2018	Additions	Deductions	As at March 31, 2019	As at April 1, 2018	Charge for the year	Deductions	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2019
Computer software	1.59	-	-	1.59	1.09	0.17	-	1.26	0.33
Total	**1.59**	**-**	**-**	**1.59**	1.09	**0.17**	**-**	**1.26**	**0.33**

SEA LORD CONTAINERS LIMITED
(All amounts are in INR lakhs, unless stated otherwise)

Notes to Financial Statements

Particulars	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2019
Note 9		
Investments in fellow subsidary		
(Trade, Unquoted at fair value)		
Preference shares (Refer Note 9.1)	2,315.24	2,626.20
Total	**2,315.24**	**2,626.20**

Note 9.1

Details of non current investments - Preferance shares as at March 31, 2020

Description	Number of shares	Face value	Total	Principal activities
7% Non-Cumulative Redeemable shares of Konkan Storage Systems (Kochi) Pvt. Ltd.	2,875,000	100	2,315.24	Storage and Warehousing
			2,315.24	

Details of non current investments - Preferance shares as at March 31, 2019

Description	Number of shares	Face value	Total	Principal activities
7% Non-Cumulative Redeemable shares of Konkan Storage Systems (Kochi) Pvt. Ltd.	3,275,000	100	2,626.20	Storage and Warehousing
			2,626.20	

SEA LORD CONTAINERS LIMITED

(All amounts are in INR lakhs, unless stated otherwise)

Notes to Financial Statements

Particulars		As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2019
Note 10			
Non current financial assets - Others			
(Unsecured and considered good)			
Security deposits		251.18	251.08
	Total	**251.18**	**251.08**
Note 11			
Deferred tax assets			
MAT credit entitlements		4,932.36	4,553.96
Deferred tax liabilities:			
Difference between tax and books WDV of property, plant and equipment		(1,309.87)	(631.45)
Deferred tax assets:			
Disallowance u/s 43B of the Income-tax Act, 1961, etc.		12.89	18.12
	Total	**3,635.38**	**3,940.63**
Note 12			
Current tax assets			
Advance Tax (Net of Provision for Tax)		112.32	97.10
	Total	**112.32**	**97.10**
Note 13			
Other non-current assets			
(Unsecured and considered good)			
Capital Advances		6.89	5.33
Deemed contribution in fellow subsidiary		746.06	865.74
	Total	**752.95**	**871.07**
Note 14			
Inventories			
(At lower of cost and net realisable value)			
Consumables, stores & spares and others		62.28	74.58
	Total	**62.28**	**74.58**
Note 15			
Current Investments			
(Unquoted)			
Investment in Debt MutualFunds		729.81	1,030.15
		729.81	**1,030.15**
Note 15.1			
(a) Aggregate amount of quoted investments and market value thereof		Nil	Nil
(b) Aggregate amount of unquoted investments and		729.81	1,030.15
(c) Aggregate amount of impairmentin value of investments		Nil	Nil
Note 16			
Trade receivables			
Unsecured and considered good		988.94	613.49
		988.94	**613.49**

Note 16.1

The carrying amounts of trade receivables as at the reporting date approximate fair value. Trade receivables are non-interest bearing.

SEA LORD CONTAINERS LIMITED

(All amounts are in INR lakhs, unless stated otherwise)

Notes to Financial Statements

Particulars		As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2019
Note 17			
Cash and cash equivalents			
Bank balances			
- Current accounts		3,451.83	3,144.30
Cash on hand		0.69	-
	Total	**3,452.52**	**3,144.30**
Note 18			
Other bank balances			
Deposits with bank under lien		271.79	262.20
	Total	**271.79**	**262.20**
Note 19			
Other Current Financial Assets			
(Unsecured and considered good)			
Receivable from related parties:			
- Aegis Logistics Limited		-	10.22
	Total	**-**	**10.22**
Note 20			
Other current assets			
(Unsecured and considered good)			
Advance to suppliers		0.78	0.23
Prepaid expenses		13.56	10.09
Balance with government authorities		644.28	378.13
	Total	**658.62**	**388.45**

SEA LORD CONTAINERS LIMITED
(All amounts are in INR lakhs, unless stated otherwise)

Notes to Financial Statements

Note 21
Equity share capital

Particulars	As at March 31, 2020 Number of Shares	As at March 31, 2020 Amount	As at March 31, 2019 Number of Shares	As at March 31, 2019 Amount
[a] Authorised share capital				
Equity shares of the par value of Rs 10 each	17,000,000	1,700.00	17,000,000	1,700.00
6% Cumulative Redeemable Preference shares of the par value of Rs 100 each	1,200,000	1,200.00	1,200,000	1,200.00
8% Non Cumulative Redeemable Preference shares of the par value of Rs 100 each	3,800,000	3,800.00	3,800,000	3,800.00
Total	**22,000,000**	**6,700.00**	**22,000,000**	**6,700.00**
[b] Issued, subscribed and paid up				
Equity shares of Rs.10 each	1,250,000	125.00	1,250,000	125.00
Total	**1,250,000**	**125.00**	**1,250,000**	**125.00**

[c] Rights, preferences and restrictions attached to equity shares :
The Company has one class of equity shares having a par value of Rs 1 per share. Each shareholder is eligible for one vote per share held and to dividend, if declared and paid by the Company. In the event of liquidation, the equity shareholders are eligible to receive the remaining assets of the Company after distribution of all liabilities, in proportion to their shareholding.

[d] Details of shareholders holding more than 5% of the aggregate shares in the Company:

Name of the shareholder	As at March 31, 2020 Number of Shares	As at March 31, 2020 Percentage	As at March 31, 2019 Number of Shares	As at March 31, 2019 Percentage
Equity shares of Rs.10/- each fully paid				
Aegis Logistics Limited and its Nominees	1,250,000	100.00%	1,250,000	100.00%

SEA LORD CONTAINERS LIMITED

(All amounts are in INR lakhs, unless stated otherwise)

Notes to Financial Statements

Particulars	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2019
Note 22		
Capital reserve		
Balance as at the beginning of the year	1.21	1.21
Balance as at the end of the year	**1.21**	**1.21**
Capital redemption reserve		
Balance as at the beginning of the year	5,000.00	5,000.00
Balance as at the end of the year	**5,000.00**	**5,000.00**
General Reserve		
Balance as at the beginning of the year	9.78	9.78
Balance as at the end of the year	**9.78**	**9.78**
Retained earnings		
Balance as at the beginning of the year	16,644.37	13,925.27
Profit for the year	1,452.52	2,726.63
Dividend on Equity Shares	(1,881.25)	(6.25)
Corporate Dividend Tax thereon	(386.70)	(1.28)
Balance as at the end of the year	**15,828.94**	**16,644.37**
Other comprehensive income		
Balance as at the beginning of the year	(7.75)	(5.53)
(Reduction) during the year	3.22	(2.22)
Balance as at the end of the year	**(4.53)**	**(7.75)**
Total	**20,835.40**	**21,647.61**

Note 22.1

Description of nature and purpose of each reserve:

The Company is required to create a capital redemption reserve out of the profits when any capital is redeemed. Capital Redemption Reserve can be utilized only for issuing fully paid bonus shares. No dividend can be distributed out of this reserve.

SEA LORD CONTAINERS LIMITED

(All amounts are in INR lakhs, unless stated otherwise)

Notes to Financial Statements

Particulars		As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2019
Note 23			
Other financial liabilities			
Lease liability		152.69	-
	Total	**152.69**	**-**
Note 24			
Provisions			
Non-current			
Employee benefits			
Gratuity (Refer note 37)		25.33	19.99
Compensated absences		9.37	8.54
	(A)	**34.70**	**28.53**
Current			
Employee benefits			
Gratuity (Refer note 37)		5.39	14.61
Compensated absences		4.17	3.99
	(B)	**9.56**	**18.60**
	Total (A)+(B)	**44.26**	**47.13**
Note 25			
Current Financial Liability-Trade payables			
Trade payables			
Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises		95.96	95.39
	Total	**95.96**	**95.39**

Note 25.1

The carrying amount of trade payables as at reporting date approximates fair value.

Note 25.2

Disclosure for Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises

On the basis of the information and records available with the company there are no dues payable to Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises. Further, disclosures under the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006 are not applicable.

Note 26			
Current Financial Liability-Others			
Amount payable under Capital contracts		4.23	9.66
Lease Liability		60.00	-
Commission payable to- Director		128.24	-
Other		2.00	2.00
	Total	**194.47**	**11.66**
Note 27			
Other current liabilities			
Advance Storage Rentals		57.57	121.72
Advance from customers		42.53	215.99
Statutory dues		126.78	64.54
Unclaimed cheques under exit offer		363.50	-
	Total	**590.38**	**402.25**

SEA LORD CONTAINERS LIMITED

(All amounts are in INR lakhs, unless stated otherwise)

Notes to Financial Statements

Particulars		Year ended March 31, 2020	Year ended March 31, 2019
Note 28			
Revenue from operations			
Service Revenue:			
- Liquid Terminal Division		3,941.28	4,244.29
Other operating revenue			
- Scrap Sales		5.17	4.10
	Total	**3,946.45**	**4,248.39**
Note 29			
Other Income			
Interest income from fixed deposits		5.10	0.22
Fair value gain on Investment		-	39.64
Dividend on Investments		11.18	11.76
Sundry Credit Balances Written Back		-	6.81
Other non-operating income		7.29	17.40
	Total	**23.57**	**75.83**
Note 30			
Employee benefits expense			
Salaries and wages		94.45	102.53
Contribution to provident and other funds		9.33	10.85
Staff welfare expenses		13.15	13.40
	Total	**116.93**	**126.78**

SEA LORD CONTAINERS LIMITED
(All amounts are in INR lakhs, unless stated otherwise)

Notes to Financial Statements

Particulars		Year ended March 31, 2020	Year ended March 31, 2019
Note 31			
Finance costs			
Interest on borrowings		0.94	0.40
Interest on Lease Liability		17.02	-
Other borrowing costs		1.45	0.94
	Total	**19.41**	**1.34**
Note 32			
Other expenses			
Rent		0.06	0.06
Lease Rentals		181.68	224.58
Fair value loss on Investment		30.64	-
Rates and taxes		16.20	(3.86)
Professional fees (Refer note 32.1)		216.03	221.55
Printing and Stationery		2.87	4.42
Traveling expenses		2.86	3.89
Communication Expenses		4.34	6.01
Loss on sale of investment(current-quoted)		-	0.05
Advertising / sales promotion		-	0.22
Labour and Other Charges		60.90	52.95
Way Leave Fees		110.90	106.63
Tankage Charges		96.00	96.00
Commission on Sales		5.62	21.80
Commission to Directors (Refer Note 35)		200.00	-
Directors' Sitting Fees		4.40	3.40
Electricity expenses		70.01	63.43
Consumables		32.11	40.03
Repair- Buildings		0.57	11.11
Repair- Machinery		38.27	24.02
Repair- Others		17.30	21.47
Insurance		56.38	43.67
Donation		4.14	28.33
Miscellaneous operating expenses		28.58	20.33
	Total	**1,179.86**	**990.09**
Note 32.1			
Payment to auditors*			
As Auditors		4.50	0.75
For Tax Audit		-	0.25
For Other services- Limited Review, Certifications, etc.		2.85	0.95
Goods and Services Tax on above		1.32	0.35
	Total	**8.67**	**2.30**

* Include Rs. 0.94 Lakh (previous year Rs. 2.30 Lakh) paid to erstwhile auditors M/s. CNK & Associates LLP

Note 32.2

Donation represents amount spent by the company towards Corporate Social Responsibility as per Section 135 of the Companies Act,2013.

	2020	2019
(a) Gross amount required to be spent by the company during the year	69.48	73.95
(b) Amount spent during the year on:		
(i) Construction/acquisition of any asset	-	-
(ii) On purpose other than (i) above	4.13	28.33

SEA LORD CONTAINERS LIMITED

(All amounts are in INR lakhs, unless stated otherwise)

Notes to Financial Statements

Note 33

Earnings per share

Basic and diluted earnings per share is calculated by dividing the profit attributable to equity holders of the Company by the weighted average of equity shares outstanding during the year.

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2020	Year ended March 31, 2019
Profit for basic and diluted earnings per share	1,452.52	2,726.63
Weighted average number of equity shares	1,250,000	1,250,000
Basic and diluted earnings per share (Rs.)	116.20	218.13

Note 34

Contingent Liabilities and commitments:

Sr. No.	Particulars	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2019
1	In respect of matters pending before National Green Tribunal **Note:** Future Cashflows in respect of above are determinable only on receipt of Judgements / decision pending with National Green Tribunal.The company is hopeful of succeeding & as such does not expect any significant liability to crystalize.	266.15	-
2	Estimated amount of contracts remaining to be executed on Capital Account and not provided for (Net of capital advances)	1.68	9.02

SEA LORD CONTAINERS LIMITED
(All amounts are in INR lakhs, unless stated otherwise)

Notes to Financial Statements

Note 35

Related party disclosures:

a) Names of related parties and description of relationship where control exists

Name of the Related Patry	Relationship
Aegis Logistics Limited	Holding Company

b) Name of related parties with whom transactions taken placed

Name of the Related Patry	Relationship
Aegis Logistics Limited	Holding Company
Konkan Storage Systems (Kochi) Pvt. Ltd.	Fellow Subsidiary
Mr. R.K Chandaria	Key Management Personnel

c) Details of transactions with related parties:

Name of the related party	Relationship	March 31, 2020	March 31, 2019
Aegis Logistics Limited	Holding Company		
Lease Rent Paid/Expenses recovered		60.00	50.60
Storage Revenue/Tankage Charges Received		158.50	129.90
Storage Revenue/Tankage Charges paid		96.00	96.00
Dividend paid		1,881.25	5.78
Reimbursement of expenses		8.06	10.56
Purchase of Goods/Spares		20.96	11.43
Transfer of License		-	10.22
Closing balances as at the year end - (Debit)		33.18	10.22
Konkan Storage Systems (Kochi) Pvt. Ltd.	Fellow Subsidiary		
Redemption of investmetns in preference shares		400.00	-
Mr. R.K Chandaria	Key Management Personnel		
Commission to Directors		200.00	-
Closing balances as at the year end - (Credit)		(128.24)	-

Notes:

1. There are no provisions for doubtful debts or amounts written off or written back in respect of debts due from/ to related parties.
2. All related party contracts / arrangements have been entered on arms' length basis.

(All amounts are in INR lakhs, unless stated otherwise)

Notes to Financial Statements

Note 36
Segment reporting

a) **Segment information for primary reporting (by Business segment)**
Information reported to the chief operating decision maker (CODM) for the purpose of resource allocation and assessment of segment performance focuses on the types of goods and services delivered or provided. The directors of the Company have chosen to organise the segments around differences in products and services.

The Company has only one reportable business segment i.e Storage and Warehousing service. Hence information for primary business segement is not given. Since the Company does not have more than one business segment, no separate disclosure for segment information is required to be made.

b) **Segment information for secondary segment reporting (by geographical segment)**
In view of the fact that customers of the Company are mostly located in India and there being no other significant revenue from customers outside India, there is no reportable geographical information.

c) Segment revenue reported represents revenue generated from external Customers.

d) Customers who contributed 10% or more of the revenue for the year are:

Particulars	March 31, 2020	March 31, 2019
Customer A	13.79%	11.96%
Customer B	11.75%	9.31%

SEA LORD CONTAINERS LIMITED

(All amounts are in INR lakhs, unless stated otherwise)

Notes to Financial Statements

Note 37

Employee Benefits

Defined contribution plan

The Company makes provident fund and pension fund contributions to defined contribution retirement benefit plans for eligible employees. Under the schemes, the Company is required to contribute a specified percentage / fixed amount of the payroll costs to fund the benefits. The contributions as specified under the law are paid to the provident fund set up by the government authority. Contrinution made during the year to provident and pension fund is Rs. 9.33 lakh (Previous year 10.85 lakh)

Defined benefit plan - Gratuity

The Company has non-funded defined benefit plan for eligible employees. The scheme provides payment to vested employees at retirement, death or on resignation/termination of employment of an amount equivalent to 15 days salary for each completed year of service or part thereof in excess of six months. Vesting occurs upon completion of five years of service.

Leave plan

This scheme provides payment to all eligible employees can carry forward and avail / encash leave as per Company's rules subject to a maximum accumulation of 90 days in case of privileged leave as per Company's rules.

The present value of the defined benefit plans and the related current service cost were measured using the Projected Unit Credit Method, with actuarial valuations being carried out at each balance sheet date.

The following table sets out unfunded status of the gratuity plan and the amounts recognised in the statement of profit and loss.

Particulars	**Year ended March 31, 2020**	**Year ended March 31, 2019**
Present value of unfunded defined benefit obligation	30.72	34.60
Net deficit are analysed as:		
Net defined benefit liability recognized in balance sheet	30.72	34.60
Net defined benefit liability is bifurcated as follows:		
Current	5.39	14.61
Non-current	25.33	19.99

Fair value of the plan assets and present value of the defined benefit liabilities

The amount included in the Balance sheet arising from the Company's obligations and plan assets in respect of its defined benefit schemes is as follows:

Particulars	**Year ended March 31, 2020**	**Year ended March 31, 2019**
Movement in defined benefit obligations:		
At the beginning of the year	34.60	30.60
Current service cost	2.32	2.57
Interest cost	1.92	1.95
Remeasurements :		
Loss from change in financial assumptions	1.45	0.94
Gain from change in demographic assumptions	-	(0.01)
Experience (gains)/losses	(2.81)	1.29
Benefits paid	(6.77)	(2.73)
At the end of the year	**30.72**	**34.60**

The components of defined benefit plan cost are as follows:

Particulars	**Year ended March 31, 2020**	**Year ended March 31, 2019**
Recognised in Income Statement		
Current service cost	2.32	2.57
Interest cost	1.92	1.95
Total	**4.25**	**4.52**

Recognised in Other Comprehensive Income

SEA LORD CONTAINERS LIMITED
(All amounts are in INR lakhs, unless stated otherwise)

Notes to Financial Statements

Note 37
Employee Benefits

Remeasurement of net defined benefit (asset)/liability	(1.36)	2.22
Cumulative post employment loss recognised in the	2.89	6.74

The principal actuarial assumptions used for estimating the Company's benefit obligations are set out below (on a weighted average basis):

Particulars	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2019
Rate of increase in salaries	6.00%	6.00%
Discount rate	6.15%	7.05%
Attrition rates	6% to 19%	6% to 19%
Mortality Table.	IALM (2012-14) Ult.	IALM (2012-14) Ult.

Notes:

1. Discount rate

The discount rate is based on the prevailing market yields of Indian government securities for the estimated term of the obligations.

2. Salary escalation rate

The estimates of future salary increases considered takes into account the inflation, seniority, promotion and other relevant factors.

3. Assumptions regarding future mortality experience are set in accordance with the statistics published by the Life Insurance Corporation of India.

Sensitivity of the defined benefit obligation :

Particulars	Change in Assumption	Effect of Gratuity Obligation(Liability) Increase/(Decrease)	
		As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2019
Discount rate	Minus 50 basis points	86,566.00	71,011.00
Discount rate	Plus 50 basis points	(82,388.00)	(67,593.00)
Rate of increase in salaries	Minus 50 basis points	(82,883.00)	(68,562.00)
Rate of increase in salaries	Plus 50 basis points	86,274.00	71,387.00

The above sensitivity analyses have been calculated to show the movement in defined benefit obligation in isolation and assuming there are no other changes in market conditions at the reporting date. In practice, generally it does not occur. When we change one variable, it affects to others. In calculating the sensitivity, project unit credit method at the end of the reporting period has been applied.

The weighted average duration of the defined benefit obligation is 5.54 years.

The Company makes payment of liabilities from its cash balances whenever liability arises.

(All amounts are in INR lakhs, unless stated otherwise)

Notes to Financial Statements

Note 38

Capital Management

The Company manages its capital to ensure that the Company will be able to continue as going concern while maximizing the return to stakeholders through the optimization of the debt and equity balance.

For the purpose of the Company's capital management, capital includes issued capital and other equity reserves . The primary objective of the Company’s Capital Management is to maximize shareholders value. The Company manages its capital structure and makes adjustments in the light of changes in economic environment and the requirements of the financial covenants.

The Company monitors capital using Adjusted net debt to equity ratio. For this purpose, adjusted net debt is defined as total debt less cash and bank balances.

	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2019
Current borrowings	-	-
Gross debt	**-**	**-**
Less - Cash and cash equivalents	(3,452.52)	(3,144.30)
Less - Other bank deposits	(271.79)	(262.20)
Adjusted net debt	**-**	**-**
Total equity	20,960.40	21,772.61
Adjusted net debt to equity ratio	-	-

In order to achieve this overall objective, the Company's capital management, amongst other things, aims to ensure that it meets financial covenants attached to the interest bearing loans and borrowings that define capital structure requirements. Breaches in financial covenants would permit the bank to immediately call loans and borrowings.

SEA LORD CONTAINERS LIMITED
(All amounts are in INR lakhs, unless stated otherwise)

Notes to Financial Statements

Note 39

Financial instruments – Fair values and risk management

Set out below, is a comparison by class of the carrying amounts and fair value of the Company's financial instruments, other than those with carrying amounts that are reasonable approximations of fair values:

A. Accounting classification and fair values

	Carrying amount			Fair value			
As at March 31, 2020	**FVTPL**	**Amortised Cost**	**Total**	**Level 1**	**Level 2**	**Level 3**	**Total**
Financial assets							
Cash and cash equivalents	-	3,452.52	3,452.52	-	-	-	-
Non-current investments	2,315.24	-	2,315.24	-	2,315.24	-	2,315.24
Current Investments	729.81	-	729.81	-	729.81	-	730
Trade receivables	-	988.94	988.94	-	-	-	-
Other Non-current financial asset	-	251.18	251.18	-	-	-	-
Other bank balances	-	271.79	271.79	-	-	-	-
Total	**3,045.05**	**4,964.43**	**8,009.48**	**-**	**3,045.05**	**-**	**3,045.05**
Financial liabilities							
Non-current Other financial liabilities	-	152.69	152.69	-	-	-	-
Trade payables	-	95.96	95.96	-	-	-	-
Other Current financial liabilities	-	194.47	194.47	-	-	-	-
Total	**-**	**443.12**	**443.12**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**

	Carrying amount			Fair value			
As at March 31, 2019	**FVTPL**	**Amortised Cost**	**Total**	**Level 1**	**Level 2**	**Level 3**	**Total**
Financial assets							
Cash and cash equivalents	-	3,144.30	3,144.30	-	-	-	-
Non-current investments	2,626.20	-	2,626.20	-	2,626.20	-	2,626.20
Current Investments	1,030.15	-	1,030.15	-	1,030.15	-	1,030.15
Trade receivables	-	613.49	613.49	-	-	-	-
Other Non-current financial asset	-	251.08	251.08	-	-	-	-
Other Bank balances	-	262.20	262.20	-	-	-	-
Other Current financial asset	10.22	-	10.22	-	-	-	-
Total	**3,666.57**	**4,271.07**	**7,937.64**	**-**	**3,656.35**	**-**	**3,656.35**
Financial liabilities							
Trade payables	-	95.39	95.39	-	-	-	-
Other Current financial liabilities	-	11.66	11.66	-	-	-	-
Total	**-**	**107.05**	**107.05**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**

B. Measurement of fair values

The following tables show the valuation techniques used in measuring Level 2 fair values as well as the significant unobservable inputs used.

Financial instruments measured at fair value

Type	Valuation technique and key inputs
Non-current investments - preference shares	Discounted cash flow at a discount rate that reflects the issuer's current borrowing rate at the end of the reporting period
Current Investment - Mutual fund	Based on NAV declared by the fund

C. Financial risk management

The Company has exposure to the following risks arising from financial instruments:

- Credit risk ;
- Liquidity risk ; and
- Market risk (including currency risk and interest rate risk)

Risk management framework

The Company has established the Risk Management Committee, which is responsible for developing and monitoring the Company's risk management policies. The committee reports to the board of directors on its activities.

The Company's risk management policies are established to identify and analyse the risks faced by the Company, to set appropriate risk limits and controls and to monitor risks and adherence to limits. Risk management policies and systems are reviewed regularly to reflect changes in market conditions and the Company's activities. The Company, through its training and management standards and procedures, aims to maintain a disciplined and constructive control environment in which all employees understand their roles and obligations.

(All amounts are in INR lakhs, unless stated otherwise)

Notes to Financial Statements

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 receivables from customers.

The carrying amount of following financial assets represents the maximum credit exposure.

Trade and other receivables

The Company's exposure to credit risk is influenced mainly by the individual characteristics of each customer. However, management also considers the factors that may influence the credit risk of its customer base, including the default risk of the industry and country in which customers operate.

The average credit period on sale of goods ranges from 1 to 60 days. No interest is charged on trade receivables which are overdue. The Company has a credit management policy for customer onboarding, evaluation, credit assessment and

Credit risk on its receivables is recognised on the statement of financial position at the carrying amount of those receivable assets, net of any provisions for doubtful debts. Receivable balances and deposit balances are monitored on a monthly basis with the result that the Company's exposure to bad debts is not considered to be material. The Company reviews the recoverable amount of each individual trade debt at the end of the reporting period to ensure that adequate impairment losses are made for irrecoverable amounts.

Impairment

The ageing of trade and other receivables that were not impaired was as follows:

	March 31, 2020	March 31, 2019
Not past due	497.94	117.64
Past due 1–180 days	185.48	107.25
More than 180 days	305.52	388.60
Carrying amount of receivables	**988.94**	**613.49**

Management believes that the unimpaired amounts that are past due by more than 180 days are collectible in full, based on historical payment behaviour and extensive analysis of customer credit risk, including underlying customers' credit ratings wherever available.

SEA LORD CONTAINERS LIMITED
(All amounts are in INR lakhs, unless stated otherwise)

Notes to Financial Statements

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.

Ultimate responsibility for liquidity risk rest with the management, which has established an appropriate liquidity risk framework for the management of the Company's short term, medium-term and long term funding and liquidity management requirements. The Company manages liquidity risk by maintaining adequate reserves, banking facilities and reserve borrowing facilities, by continuously monitoring forecast and actual cash flows, and by matching the maturity profiles of financial assets and liabilities.

Exposure to liquidity risk

The following table details the Company's remaining contractual maturity for its financial liabilities. The table has been drawn up to reflect the undiscounted cash flows of financial liabilities based on the earliest date on which the Company can be required to pay.

The following are the remaining contractual maturities of financial liabilities at the reporting date. The amounts are gross and undiscounted, and include estimated interest payments and exclude the impact of netting agreements.

			Contractual cash flows			
March 31, 2020	**Carrying amount**	**Total**	**0-1 year**	**1-2 years**	**2-5 years**	**More than 5 years**
Financial Assets						
Cash and cash equivalents	3,452.52	3,452.52	3,452.52	-	-	-
Current investments	729.81	729.81	729.81	-	-	-
Trade Receivables	988.94	988.94	988.94	-	-	-
Other Non-current financials asset	251.18	251.18	-	-	-	251.18
Other bank balances	271.79	271.79	-	271.79	-	-
Total	**5,694.24**	**5,694.24**	**5,171.27**	**271.79**	**-**	**251.18**
Non-derivative financial liabilities						
Non interest bearing						
Trade payables	95.96	95.96	95.96	-	-	-
Other current financial liabilities	194.47	194.47	194.47	-	-	-
Lease liability	152.69	152.69	-	60.00	92.69	-
Total	443.12	443.12	290.43	60.00	92.69	-

			Contractual cash flows			
March 31, 2019	**Carrying amount**	**Total**	**0-1 year**	**1-2 years**	**2-5 years**	**More than 5 years**
Financial Assets						
Cash and cash equivalents	3,144.30	3,144.30	3,144.30	-	-	-
Current investments	1,030.15	1,030.15	1,030.15	-	-	-
Trade Receivables	613.49	613.49	613.49	-	-	-
Other Non-current financials asset	251.08	251.08	-	-	-	251.08
Other bank balances	262.20	262.20	-	262.20	-	-
Other current financial asset	10.22	10.22	10.22	-	-	-
	5,311.44	**5,311.44**	**4,798.16**	**262.20**	**-**	**251.08**
Non-derivative financial liabilities						
Non interest bearing						
Trade payables	95.39	95.39	95.39	-	-	-
Other current financial liabilities	11.66	11.66	11.66	-	-	-
Total	**107.05**	**107.05**	**107.05**	**-**	**-**	**-**

The gross inflows/(outflows) disclosed in the above table represent the contractual undiscounted cash flows relating to financial liabilities held for risk management purposes and which are not usually closed out before contractual maturity.

Market risk

The Company does not have significant market risk.

Currency risk

The Company has no transactions denominated in foreign currencies.

Interest rate risk

The Company has no borrowings and so is not exposed to interest risk.

SEA LORD CONTAINERS LIMITED
(All amounts are in INR lakhs, unless stated otherwise)

Notes to Financial Statements

Note 40
Lease Transactions

Effective April 1, 2019, the Company has adopted Ind AS 116 "Leases" and applied the standard to all lease contracts existing on April 1, 2019 using modified retrospective method. Accordingly, the Company has not restated comparative information, instead, the cumulative effect of initially applying this standard has been recognised as an adjustment to the opening balance of retained earnings as on 1st April, 2019. The Company recorded the lease liability at the present value of the lease payments discounted at the incremental borrowing rate and right-of-use assets at its carrying amount as if the Standard had been applied since the commencement date, but discounted using the lessee's incremental borrowing rate at the date of initial application. Comparatives as at and for the year ended March 31, 2019 have not been retrospectively adjusted and therefore will continue to be reported under the accounting policies included as part of our Annual Report for the year ended March 31, 2019.

On the date of initial application i.e. April 1, 2019, the adoption of the new standard resulted in recognition of right-of-use asset of Rs. 255.67 lakhs and a corresponding lease liability of Rs. 255.67 lakhs. The discount rate applied to lease liabilities as at April 1, 2019 is 8.70%. The Company has recognized amortization of ROU aggregating Rs. 51.13 lakhs and interest expenses on lease liabilities of Rs.17.02 lakhs in the Statement of Profit and Loss for the year ended March 31, 2020. Lease payments during the year have been disclosed under financial activities in the cash flow statements.

The following is the summary of practical expedients elected on initial application:
a) Applied a single discount rate to a portfolio of leases of similar assets in similar economic environment with a similar end date.
b) Applied the exemption not to recognise right-of-use assets and liabilities for leases with less than 12 months of lease term on the date of initial application.
c) Excluded the initial direct costs from the measurement of the right-of-use asset at the date of initial application.
d) Ind AS 116 is applied only to contracts that were previously identified as leases under Ind AS 17.

Following are the changes in the carry value of the right of use assets for the year ended March 31, 2020:

Category of ROU asset	Gross Block				Accumulated depreciation				Net Block
	As at 01-04-19	Addition	Deduction	As at 31-03-20	As at 01-04-19	Charge for the year	Deduction	As at 31-03-20	
Leased Land	-	255.67	-	255.67	-	51.13	-	51.13	204.54
Total	-	255.67	-	255.67	-	51.13	-	51.13	204.54

The aggregate depreciation expenses on ROU assets is included under depreciation and amortization expenses in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

Table showing contractual maturities of lease liabilities as at March 31, 2020 on an undiscounted basis:

Sr.No.	Particulars	Amount
a	Less than One year	60.00
b	One to Five years	180.00
c	More than Five years	-
	Total	**240.00**

Reconciliation of Lease liability as at April 1, 2019:	**Rs. in Lakhs**
Operating lease commitments as at March 31,2019	300.00
Less: future finance costs	(44.33)
Operating lease obligations recognised under Ind AS 116 as at April 1, 2019	255.67

SEA LORD CONTAINERS LIMITED

(All amounts are in INR lakhs, unless stated otherwise)

Notes to Financial Statements

Note 41

Taxation:

Income tax recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss	**Year ended March 31, 2020**	**Year ended March 31, 2019**
Current tax		
For the year	380.00	583.51
For earlier years	10.82	(40.39)
Deferred tax		
(i) Deferred Tax-For the Year	685.51	30.09
(ii) MAT- For the Year	(378.67)	(583.51)
(iii) MAT- For the earlier Years	0.27	41.92
Total income tax expenses recognised in the current year	**697.93**	**31.62**
Income tax expense for the year reconciled to the accounting profit:		
Profit before tax	2,150.45	2,758.25
Income Tax Rate	26.00%	31.20%
Income tax expense	559.12	860.58
Tax Effect of:		
Effect of income that is exempt from tax	(2.91)	(3.67)
Effect of expenses that are not deductible in determining taxable profits	9.97	-
Adjustment on account of tax holiday under Income Tax Act	117.93	(819.81)
Adjustment in respect of earlier years (net)	11.09	1.53
Adjustment in respect of change in tax rate	0.87	(2.27)
Others	-	(4.73)
Deffered tax asset on actuarial losses	1.86	-
Income tax expense recognised in profit and loss	**697.93**	**31.62**

Year ended March 31, 2020

Deferred tax (asset) / liability	**Opening balance**	**Recognised in profit or loss (Expense) / Income**	**Recognised in other comprehensive income**	**Recognised in equity**	**Closing balance**
Deferred tax (asset) / liability					
Fiscal allowance on fixed assets	631.45	718.12	-	-	1,349.57
Reversal in Tax Holiday Period	-	(37.32)	-	-	(37.32)
Section 43B and 40A(7) items	(18.12)	7.09	(1.86)	-	(12.89)
Lease rent - Ind AS 116	-	(2.38)	-	-	(2.38)
MAT Credit	(4,553.96)	(378.40)	-	-	(4,932.36)
Total	**(3,940.63)**	**307.11**	**(1.86)**	**-**	**(3,635.38)**

SEA LORD CONTAINERS LIMITED

(All amounts are in INR lakhs, unless stated otherwise)

Notes to Financial Statements

Note 42

The financial statements of the Company for the year ended 31st March, 2019 were audited by the M/s. CNK & Associates LLP, Chartered Accountants, the predecessor statutory auditor.

Note 43

The Board of Directors of the Company has recommended a final dividend of Rs. 0 per equity share for the year ended March 31, 2020 (Previous Year Rs. 0.50 per equity share).

Note 44

Approval of financial statements:

The financial statements were approved for issue by the Board of Directors on June 22, 2020

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Raj K. Chandaria	**Kanwaljit S. Nagpal**
Chairman	**Director**
DIN : 00037518	**DIN : 00012201**
Place:Toronto	Place:Mumbai
Date :June 22, 2020	Date:June 22, 2020